



## Public Agenda

Date: Thursday, February 24, 2022

Time: 1:45 – 3:00 pm

Location: Zoom Video Conference

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1. Call to Order
2. Declarations of Conflict & Pecuniary Interest by Members
3. Approval of Agenda
4. Approval of Minutes – Public Minutes January 20, 2022
5. Business Arriving from the Minutes
6. Delegations
7. General Reports
  - 7.1. Professional Standards Branch – January
  - 7.2. Crime Stoppers – January
  - 7.3. Crime Statistics – January
  - 7.4. MCRRT Statistics and Referral Tracking – January
  - 7.5. ROA/EMCPA Enforcement Statistics – January
  - 7.6. Year-End Report: Patrol Services & Investigations Services 2021
  - 7.7. Annual Report: Use of Force Report 2021
  - 7.8. Annual Report: PSB Annual Report 2021
  - 7.9. Annual Report: Crime Statistics Report Annual 2021
  - 7.10. Annual Report: Collection of Identifying Information in Certain Circumstances (CIICC) Report 2021
  - 7.11. All Chief Memos
8. Policy Items
9. Policy Items
10. Financial Matters
11. Human Resources
  - 11.1. Promotions/ Elevations
    - 11.1.1. Sergeant
    - 11.1.2. 4<sup>th</sup> Class recruits
  - 11.2. Retirement - Gary C Williams
12. Communications
  - 12.1. WPA to WPSB re Increase in Parking Fees
13. New Business
  - 13.1. Ambassador Bridge Update
  - 13.2. OIPRD Service Complaint - Request for Board Review
  - 13.3. OAPSB Spring Conference
14. Adjournment

14.1. Next Regular Public Meeting: April 14, 2022



## Public Meeting Minutes

Date: Thursday January 20, 2021

Time: 12:00pm

Location: Zoom Video Conference

### PRESENT:

Mayor Drew Dilkens, Chair

Mayor Aldo DiCarlo, Vice Chair

Councillor Rino Bortolin

Mr. Robert de Verteuil

Ms. Denise Ghanam

Chief Pamela Mizuno

Deputy Chief Frank Providenti

Deputy Chief Jason Bellaire

REGRETS: None

RECORDER: Sarah Sabihuddin, Administrative Director

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### 1. Call to Order

The Administrative Director, Sarah Sabihuddin called the meeting to order at 12:02pm

### 2. Selection of WPS Board Chair/ Vice Chair

Administrative Director, Sarah Sabihuddin calls for the nomination for the position of **Chair**

Nomination: Drew Dilkens

Nominator: Aldo DiCarlo Seconder: Mr. Robert de Verteuil

All in Favour. Yes. Carried.

Administrative Director, Sarah Sabihuddin calls for the nomination for the position of **Vice-Chair**

Nomination: Mayor Aldo DiCarlo

Nominator: Ms. Denise Ghanam Seconder: Councillor Rino Bortolin

All in Favour: Yes. Carried.

### 3. Selection of WPS Board Committee

There are three committee positions:

Public Meeting Minutes: JANUARY 20, 2021

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Administrative Director, Sarah Sabihuddin calls call for the nomination for the **Finance Committee**

Councillor Rino Bortolin & Robert de Verteuil

All in Favour: Yes. Carried.

Administrative Director, Sarah Sabihuddin calls for the nomination to the **Human Resources and Labour Relations Committee:**

Mayor Drew Dilkens & Denise Ghanam

All in Favour: Yes. Carried.

Administrative Director, Sarah Sabihuddin calls for the nomination for the **Policy Committee:**

Robert de Verteuil & Denise Ghanam

All in Favour: Yes. Carried.

Administrative Director, Sarah Sabihuddin calls for the nomination of our **Zone 6 Representative**  
Denise Ghanam

All in Favour: Yes. Carried.

**4. Disclosure Of Pecuniary Interest And The General Nature Thereof**

None

**5. Approval of the Agenda**

Moved by Mayor Aldo DiCarlo, seconded Councillor Robert de Verteuil to APPROVE the PUBLIC Agenda as presented. CARRIED

**6. Minutes Of The Regular Public Meeting – November 25, 2021**

Moved by Denise Ghanam, seconded Councillor Rino Bortolin to APPROVE the PUBLIC Meeting Minutes as presented. CARRIED

**7. Business Arriving from the Minutes**

None

**8. Delegations**

None

**9. General Reports**

**9.1. Professional Standards Branch – November & December**

**9.2. Section 32**

Moved by Mayor Aldo DiCarlo, Councillor Bortolin to RECEIVE the information as presented in Section 9.1-9.2. CARRIED

**9.3. Crime Stoppers – November & December**

**9.4. Crime Statistics – November & December**

Moved by Denise Ghanam, Mayor Aldo DiCarlo, to RECEIVE the information as presented in Section 9.3-9.4.  
CARRIED

### **9.5. MCRRT Statistics and Referral Tracking – November & December**

Councillor Bortolin: Are there conversations that are happening with community partners to see what might be a better way to move forward with the data.

Deputy Bellaire: A lot of these relationships are based on voluntary participation. COAST works with these community groups before it gets to the situation table. We are tracking the numbers throughout the process. We are able to speak to our partners using specific identifiers of the individuals and provide them with services that are necessary to move things forward for the individual.

Moved by Mayor Aldo DiCarlo, Denise Ghanam, to RECEIVE the information as presented in Section 9.5.  
CARRIED

### **9.6. ROA/EMCPA Enforcement Statistics – November & December**

Councillor Bortolin: Judging based on what we have seen in the media these numbers seem very low. With reports of groups gathering how are these situations captured in the data? If they are not captured here why are these situations not being captured in the data?

Deputy Bellaire: We are not getting as many calls for service related to this as we were at one point. The media posts these stories much after the fact and much longer after we are able to do something about gatherings.

Moved by Councillor Bortolin, Mayor Aldo DiCarlo, to RECEIVE the information as presented in Section 9.6.  
CARRIED

### **9.7. 4th Quarter Amherstburg Activities**

Moved by Councillor Bortolin, Mayor Aldo DiCarlo, to RECEIVE the information as presented in Section 9.7  
CARRIED

#### **9.8. 4th Quarter Report: Naloxone**

#### **9.9. 4th Quarter Report: POP and CCP**

#### **9.10. 4th Quarter Report: Use of Force**

#### **9.11. 2021 Annual Report Waiver of Record Check Fees - Crime Prevention Groups**

#### **9.12. All Chief Memos**

Moved by Councillor Bortolin, Mayor Aldo DiCarlo, to RECEIVE the information as presented in Section 9.8-9.12. CARRIED

### **10. Policy Items**

None

### **11. Financial Matters**

#### **11.1. 2022 Approved Budget Report**

Moved by Councillor Bortolin, Mayor Aldo DiCarlo, to RECEIVE the information as presented in Section 11.1  
CARRIED

### **12. Human Resources**

#### **12.1. Retirements**

Chief Mizuno recognizes the retirement of Constable Sean Rogan and Itza Pinell.

Constable Sean Rogan – joined the Windsor Police Service as a cadet in January 1993 and was appointed to 4th class constable by the end of that year. He spent the bulk of his career working in the Patrol Division. He retired on December 10, 2021 with almost 28 years and 11 months of service.

Itza Pinell – was hired as a civilian clerk in November 1990. She spent her career working in the Administration Division in various Units including Information Services, Financial Services and most recently working as the Fleet and Logistics Clerk. She retired on December 31, 2021 with 30 years and 7 months of service.

## **12.2. Promotions**

Chief Mizuno recognizes the recent promotion of Constable Adriano Cipolla to the rank of Sergeant.

On December 19, 2021 we were pleased to promote Constable Adriano Cipolla to the rank of Sergeant. Sergeant Cipolla began his career with the Windsor Police Service in January 2005 as a special constable.

In February 2006 he was sworn in as a cadet and was appointed as a 4th class constable in May of that year. He has worked his entire career in the Patrol Division and for the past 7 years has been a member of the Emergency Services Unit. Upon his promotion in December he was redeployed to Patrol Response where he is serving as a supervisor to our front line constables.

Moved by Councillor Bortolin, Mayor Aldo DiCarlo, to RECEIVE the information as presented in Section 12.1 – 12.2 CARRIED

## **13. Communications**

### **14. New Business**

### **15. Adjournment**

There is no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:18

Moved by Councillor Bortolin, seconded Ms. Denise Ghanam to adjourn meeting.

### **13.1. Next Meeting February 24, 2022**

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SARAH SABIHUDDIN  
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

APPROVED THIS 24 DAY OF FEBRUARY 2022

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MAYOR DREW DILKENS, CHAIR  
WINDSOR POLICE SERVICES BOARD



Windsor Police  
Professional Standards  
Report

Professional Standards Report

Chief P. Mi...no  
Dept Chief, Providenti  
Dept Chief, Bellaire

**MEMORANDUM**

Date: February 16, 2022

To: Windsor Police Service Board

From: Dept Chief, Providenti

Re: Professional Standards Report - January 2022 - Public Agenda

Attached are the report outlining the complaint and external recognition for the month of January 2022.

Submitted for your information.

Chief P. Mi...no  
Dept Chief, Operational Support

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## MONTHLY BOARD REPORT - JANUARY 2022

### SYNOPSIS OF JANUARY 2022 COMPLAINTS

In January 2022, the Professional Standards office addressed the following number of complaints:

5	<b>New Complaints Received in January 2022</b>
36	<b>Complaints Carried Over From 2019/2020/2021</b>
Of the	<b>41</b> total complaints handled in January 2022:
4	<b>Complaints From 2019/2020/ 2021 (Jan-Dec) Closed in January 2022</b>
2	<b>Complaints Opened &amp; Closed in January 2022</b>
1	<b>Complaint From 2019 Carried Into February 2022</b>
5	<b>Complaints From 2020 Carried Into February 2022</b>
26	<b>Complaints From 2021 Carried Into February 2022</b>
3	<b>Complaints From 2022 Carried Into February 2022</b>

### Break Down & Classification of New Complaints

<b>CHIEF COMPLAINTS-(CH)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PUBLIC COMPLAINTS-(PC)</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>SERVICE/POLICY COMPLAINTS-(SP)</b>	<b>0</b>

**WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE  
PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS**

**January 2022 MONTHLY BOARD REPORT**

**EXTERNAL RECOGNITION**

**Constable Brett Severin**

A grieving son expressed a real appreciation for Constable Brett Severin as he was essential in helping him deal with the news of his father's death. Constable Severin was compassionate and a solid representation of Windsor Police, as his kindness made him feel very supported. Constable Severin exemplified the true definition of decency.

**Constable Andrew Kovacevic, Constable Taylor Vansickle and Constable Casey Asschert**

A Complainant spoke to the Victim Assistance Co-ordinator acknowledging the wonderful work Constable Andrew Kovacevic, Constable Taylor Vansickle and Constable Casey Asschert did when dealing with her call for service. She appreciated their actions that made her feel safe and protected. According to this victim, the officers went above and beyond.

**Constable Ken Dearsley**

The 911 Centre received a phone call from a Complainant who wanted to thank Constable Ken Dearsley for his help in resolving a neighbour dispute. His actions helped mitigate tensions and resolved the ongoing conflict. She is very grateful.

**Sergeant Christian Gannon and Constable Matthew Davis**

Sergeant Christian Gannon and Constable Matthew Davis were acknowledged for their kindness and compassion when they helped a grieving woman face the news of the loss of her brother. Their help and support is something she will never forget.

**Sergeant Rob Hallett**

A woman called in wanting to extend her appreciation to Sergeant Rob Hallett for his help in dealing with a very difficult loss. The memory of the events of that day were blurred, but the kindness and compassion Sergeant Hallett showed is something she will always remember.

**Constable Kevin Thomas**

Constable Kevin Thomas has been recognized for his help in assisting a motorist when his vehicle broke down. The driver believes Constable Thomas went above and beyond and it was because of his help that he was able to get the repairs he needed in a safe manner.

**Constable Mark Andreychuk**

The Coordinator of the Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Program at the Ontario Police College, sent in a letter describing the professional and dedicated service of Constable Mark Andreychuk. His invaluable participation as a guest instructor was appreciated by everyone that attended. Constable Andreychuk represented the Windsor Police with integrity, and demonstrated an expertise that was admired by all.

**Constable Emily Ferris**

Constable Emily Ferris was captured on a Tik-Tok video where she interacted with a disgruntled citizen who was upset about the border crossing issues. Constable Ferris remained calm and professional and acted respectful even when confronted by this person's indignant reaction.

**Mohamad Abdul-Hamid**

Constable Mohamad Abdul-Hamid attended an alarm call where the homeowner was grateful for the quick and courteous service. It was such a feeling of relief knowing there are officers like Constable Abdul-Hamid that are so dedicated to service.

Staff Sergeant Scott Jeffery  
Professional Standards.



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Date: February 01, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Deputy Chief Jason BELLAIRE

Re: **January 2022 Crime Stoppers Statistics – PUBLIC Agenda**

Dear Chair and Members of the Board,

Please see the attached January 2022 Crime Stoppers Statistics Report.

Submitted for INFORMATION – Public Agenda.

Sincerely,

Jason Bellaire  
Deputy Chief, Operations  
Windsor Police Service



## Windsor & Essex County Crime Stoppers Police Coordinator Report January 1<sup>st</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022

### Overview

- The Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) hit many world Countries including Canada and Windsor and Essex County limiting much of our community involvement to media and social media venues.
- Crime Stoppers continued to receive normal Tip volume despite the Pandemic that swept the area.

### Program Education and Community Events

- OPP human trafficking interview January 6<sup>th</sup>
- Crime Stoppers training to LaSalle Police Service
- AM 800 live interview on human trafficking January 18<sup>th</sup>

### AM800

“Crime of the Week” report with AM800 radio recorded every Monday which airs every Tuesday morning and afternoon.

- January 10- Fraud investigation- OPP
- January 17- Stop the crime of human trafficking
- January 24- Arson investigation- WPS
- January 31- Firearms investigation- WPS

### St. Clair College-Media Plex and Radio CJAM FM 99.1

- Recorded weekly through Zoom – Crime of the Week.

### Social Media

- Daily/Weekly Facebook, Twitter and Instagram posts

### Crime Stoppers Upcoming Calendar

- For the month of February, Crime Stoppers is collecting empty refundable bottles and cans to help fund Crime Stoppers.

Should you wish a Crime Stoppers Police Coordinator to attend an upcoming meeting or event in your community, please feel free to contact our office.

Windsor Police Coordinator Lauren Brisco - 519-255-6700 ext 4493

OPP Police Coordinator Sarah Werstein - 519-255-6700 ext. 4496

This statistical report is reflective of January 1<sup>st</sup>- 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022

Crime Stoppers tip information was distributed to the following agencies during this period.

Windsor Police Service

Chatham-Kent Crime Stoppers

Crime Stoppers of Newfoundland and Labrador

WPS - Amherstburg Detachment

Ontario Provincial Police

LaSalle Police Service

Ministry of Revenue and Finance

Windsor & Essex County Health Unit- Tobacco Enforcement

Crime Stoppers Toronto

RCMP

CBSA

Ministry of Natural Resource and Forestry

ROPE

Windsor Police Criminal Intelligence Unit – Cannabis Enforcement

**Attached documents include:**

Police Coordinators Report

Monthly Statistical Report

Tip Summary Report

**This Report was Prepared By:**

Constable Lauren Brisco – WPS Police Coordinator

*TOTAL POPULATION REPRESENTED – 398,718 (2019 CENSUS)*

*POPULATION (CITY) – 217,188*

*POPULATION (COUNTY) – 126,314*

*POPULATION (LASALLE) – 33,180*

*POPULATION (AMHERSTBURG) – 22,036*

\*\*SI on Statistical Report is “Since Inception” – 1985



# Windsor - Essex County Crime Stoppers - Statistical Report

Filter Date: January 2022 Run Date: 2022/02/01

Statistic	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tips Received	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tip Follow-ups	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases Cleared	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charges Laid	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Discipline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Rewards Approved	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rewards Approved	\$1,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
# of Rewards Paid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rewards Paid	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
# of Weapons Recovered	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Vehicles Recovered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property Recovered	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cash Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Drugs Seized	\$14,870	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Recovered	\$15,370	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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Statistic	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	SI
Tips Received	101	0	0	0	101	58,650
Tip Follow-ups	137	0	0	0	137	19,094
Calls Received	0	0	0	0	0	3,138
Arrests	4	0	0	0	4	7,021
Cases Cleared	3	0	0	0	3	10,366
Charges Laid	22	0	0	0	22	10,045
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	0	625
Administrative Discipline	0	0	0	0	0	3
# of Rewards Approved	4	0	0	0	4	1,825
Rewards Approved	\$1,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,300	\$1,246,160
# of Rewards Paid	0	0	0	0	0	947
Rewards Paid	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$822,427
# of Weapons Recovered	1	0	0	0	1	539
# of Vehicles Recovered	0	0	0	0	0	32
Property Recovered	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$13,346,431
Cash Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$570,968
Drugs Seized	\$14,870	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,870	\$53,744,738
Total Recovered	\$15,370	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,370	\$67,662,137

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# Windsor - Essex County Crime Stoppers Tip Summary Report

Created Date: 2022/01/02 to 2022/02/01

Offense Type	Count
Animal Cruelty	0
Arson	3
Assault	5
Breach of Condition	3
Break and Enter	3
By Law	0
Child Abuse	0
COVID-19	4
Cybercrime	5
Disqualified Driving	0
Drugs	24
Elder Abuse	0
Fraud	2
Highway Traffic Act	7
Hit and Run / Fail to Remain	0
Homicide	0
Human Smuggling	0
Human Trafficking	0
Illegal Cigarettes	3
Immigration	0

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Impaired Driver	4
Indecent Act	0
Liquor (sales to minors, sales without licence)	0
Mischief	2
Missing Person	1
Motor Vehicle Collision	0
Possession of Stolen Property	2
Prostitution/Morality	1
Repeat Impaired Driver	0
Robbery	1
Sexual Assault	0
Stolen Vehicle	2
Suspended Driver	0
Suspicious Activity	7
Terrorism	0
Test Tip	0
Theft	8
Warrant	1
Weapons	5
<i>Other</i>	6
<i>Unknown</i>	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>

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Dep t Chie Bellaire

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Date: February 8, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Deputy Chief Jason BELLAIRE

Re: **January 2022 Crime Statistics**

Dear Chair and Members of the Board,

Please find attached the monthly Crime Statistics for January 2022. Submitted for INFORMATION.

Sincerely,

Jason Bellaire  
Deputy Chief, Operations  
Windsor Police Service



## **Crime Statistics January, 2022**

**February 14, 2022**  
**Michael MENZEL**  
**Intelligence Analyst, WPS**

\*Unless otherwise noted, all crime statistics in this report are compiled using the "all violations" methodology. These statistics should not be compared with those provided by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), a division of Statistics Canada. This published data measures only the most serious offence related to an incident. In addition, the CCJS includes the number of offences reported by the Windsor Detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with the Windsor Police Service crime statistics. The CCJS data should be used for comparisons between policing jurisdictions as all data is compiled using the same reporting methodology

**\*Unless otherwise stated, the crime statistics are shown as a combination of City of Windsor and the Town of Amherstburg**

### **Overall Crime**

There were 1189 total Criminal Code violations in January of this year. This total represents 25 less violations than were reported in the same month of last year (decrease of 2.06%) This total also represents a decrease of 189 violations from the 1378 reported last month (decrease of 13.7%).

### **Violent Crime**

There were 204 incidents of violent crime in January, a decrease of 32 compared to January 2021. This figure also represents a decrease of 50 from last month.

### **Seasonal Variations – Violent Crime**

The following categories illustrate the differences in seasonal numbers broken down by Violent Crime offence:

- There was 1 homicide in January 2022.
- There were 10 *Sexual Assaults-Non Family* cases reported in January, 9 less than last January and 4 more than last month.
- *Domestic (family) assaults* were reported 58 times, 1 less than reported in January of last year, and 19 less than last month.
- There were no *Assault Police* cases in January, 3 less than last year and 5 less than last month.
- *Criminal Harassment* cases were reported 8 times in January, 1 more than last year and 3 less than last month.
- *Other Violent violations* (Threats, Harassing phone calls, etc.) were reported 51 times in January, 3 more than last year, and 2 less than last month.
- There were 5 cases of *Sexual Assaults-family*, the same as last January, and the same as last month.
- *Assaults Non-Family* cases were reported 60 times, 2 less than last year and 12 less than last month.
- The number of *Robberies and Attempt Robberies* for January of this year amounted to 10. There were 8 Robberies and Attempts reported in the same month last year. The 10 Robberies and Attempts is 12 less than last month. (see accompanying chart). Of the 10 robberies;
  - 0 robbery involved a firearm
  - 5 robberies were with 'other weapon'

- 5 robberies other
- 0 attempt robbery

### **Property Crime**

There were 843 property crimes reported in January of this year, 97 more occurrences than in January of last year (increase of 13%) and 110 less than was reported last month.

### **Seasonal Variations – Property Crimes**

The following categories illustrate the differences in seasonal numbers broken down by Property Crime offence:

- *Arson* – 6 reported in January 2022, 2 more than last year.
- *B&E's and Attempts* – 100 reported in January 2022, 17 less than the total in January 2021 and 40 less than last month. Of the 100 B&E's and Attempts reported;
  - 39 were to businesses
  - 31 were to dwellings
  - 19 were to “other buildings or places”
  - 3 were unlawfully in a dwelling
  - 8 were attempts
  - 0 B&E involving a firearm
- *Theft under \$5000* – 337 reported in January of this year, 96 more than January of last year and 5 less than last month.
- *Thefts from Motor Vehicles* – 87 incidents reported in January of this year, 2 more than last January, and 35 less than last month (see accompanying chart).
- *Possession of Stolen Goods* – 16 occurrences reported in January of this year, 1 less than the same month last year and the same as last month.<sup>1</sup>
- *Fraud* – 124 incidents of Fraud were reported in January of this year, 19 more than January 2021, and 25 more than last month.
- *Mischief* – 111 occurrences of Mischief were reported for January of this year, 8 less than last year and 33 less than last month.
- *Vehicle thefts or attempts* – 62 thefts or attempt thefts of motor vehicles, 9 more than January 2021 and 11 less than what was reported last month.

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<sup>1</sup> Although counted toward the total property crime numbers, a decrease in possession of stolen goods is a negative enforcement indicator as it occurs as a result of an arrest and seized of stolen goods

- *Theft Over \$5000* – there were 0 occurrences of Theft Over reported in January, 5 less than January 2021 and 10 less than last month.

There were 20 *Firearms/Offensive Weapons* offences reported in January of 2022, 11 less than last year and 2 less than last month.

“*Other Criminal Code*” offences (consisting mostly of Breach offences) were reported 122 times, 79 less than what was reported in January of last year and 27 less than last month.

There were 448 *Domestic* calls reported to in January of 2022. This total is 109 more than last month.

### **Youth Related Crime**

There were 8 occurrences where Young Persons were charged in January of 2022. Of the 8 occurrences,

- 1 was a crime of violence ,
- 0 property related offence,
- 0 were for Drug Offences
- 0 were “other Criminal Code” offence
- 7 were for other offences

### **Traffic Related Statistics**

There were 499 occurrences involving motor vehicles in January 2022, 108 more than the same month last year (27.6% increase). Of the 499 occurrences;

- 1 involved Dangerous Operation
- 17 involved Impaired/Operate over
- 7 involved fail to stop/drive prohibited
- 0 involved Street Racing
- 99 involved HTA offences
- 375 Involved MVA/CRC accidents

# Windsor Police Service Monthly Crime Statistics



	# of Occ Jan 2022	# of Occ Jan 2021	Violation Inc/Dec	% Inc/Dec	YTD Jan 2022	YTD Jan 2021	YTD Violation Inc/Dec	YTD % Inc/Dec	Current Year Monthly Average	# Cleared by Charge Jan 2022	%Cleared by Charge Jan 2022	Total Cleared Jan 2022	Total %Cleared Jan 2022	YTD Clearance %	Previous 5 Year average for the month of Jan	Previous 5 Year average for YTD up to the month of Jan
<b>Total Criminal Code</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>1214</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-2.06%</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-2.06%</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>34.23%</b>	1,281	1,281
<b>Windsor</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-2.27%</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-2.27%</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>34.25%</b>	<b>34.25%</b>	1,259	1,259
Homicide	1	0	1	0%	1	0	1	0%	1	0	0%	0	0%	0.00%	0	0
Manslaughter	0	1	-1	-100%	0	1	-1	-100%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0.00%	0	0
Violence Causing Death	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0.00%	0	0
Attempt Murder	1	0	1	0%	1	0	1	0%	1	0	0%	0	0%	0.00%	0	0
Sexual Assaults - Family	5	5	0	0%	5	5	0	0%	5	0	0%	1	20%	20.00%	6	6
Sexual Assaults - Non Family	9	19	-10	-53%	9	19	-10	-53%	9	3	33%	6	67%	66.67%	14	14
Assault - Family	57	58	-1	-2%	57	58	-1	-2%	57	49	86%	54	95%	94.74%	60	60
Assault - Non Family	60	60	0	0%	60	60	0	0%	60	35	58%	45	75%	75.00%	52	52
Assault Peace/Police Officers	0	3	-3	-100%	0	3	-3	-100%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0.00%	2	2
Robberies & Attempts	10	8	2	25%	10	8	2	25%	10	5	50%	6	60%	60.00%	10	10
Criminal Harassment	7	6	1	17%	7	6	1	17%	7	5	71%	5	71%	71.43%	6	6
Other Violent Violations	50	70	-20	-29%	50	70	-20	-29%	50	32	64%	39	78%	78.00%	51	51
<b>Total Crimes Against Person</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-13.04%</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-13.04%</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>78.00%</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>201</b>
Arson	6	4	2	50%	6	4	2	50%	6	1	17%	1	17%	16.67%	4	4
Break and Enters & Attempts	98	113	-15	-13%	98	113	-15	-13%	98	17	17%	23	23%	23.47%	123	123
MV Thefts & Attempts	59	52	7	13%	59	52	7	13%	59	5	8%	7	12%	11.86%	49	49
Thefts > 5000	0	5	-5	-100%	0	5	-5	-100%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0.00%	5	5
Thefts < 5000	334	240	94	39%	334	240	94	39%	334	18	5%	35	10%	10.48%	253	253
Theft from MV < 5000	87	83	4	5%	87	83	4	5%	87	4	5%	5	6%	5.75%	119	119
Possess Stolen Goods	15	17	-2	-12%	15	17	-2	-12%	15	13	87%	13	87%	86.67%	25	25
Fraud	117	100	17	17%	117	100	17	17%	117	5	4%	12	10%	10.26%	117	117
Mischief	107	117	-10	-9%	107	117	-10	-9%	107	30	28%	33	31%	30.84%	124	124
<b>Total Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>12.59%</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>12.59%</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>15.67%</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>818</b>
Prostitution	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0.00%	0	0
Firearms/Offensive Weapons	20	31	-11	-35%	20	31	-11	-35%	20	16	80%	18	90%	90.00%	18	18
Other Criminal Codes	119	197	-78	-40%	119	197	-78	-40%	119	90	76%	95	80%	79.83%	222	222
<b>Total Other Criminal Code</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>-89</b>	<b>-39.04%</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>-89</b>	<b>-39.04%</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>81.29%</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>



	# of Occ Jan 2022	# of Occ Jan 2021	Violation Inc/Dec	% Inc/Dec	YTD Jan 2022	YTD Jan 2021	YTD Violation Inc/Dec	YTD % Inc/Dec	Current Year Monthly Average	# Cleared by Charge Jan 2022	%Cleared by Charge Jan 2022	Total Cleared Jan 2022	Total %Cleared Jan 2022	YTD Clearance %	Previous 5 Year average for the month of Jan	Previous 5 Year average for YTD up to the month of Jan
<b>Total Criminal Code</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>1214</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-2.06%</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-2.06%</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>34.23%</b>	1,281	1,281
<b>Amherstburg</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8.00%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8.00%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33.33%</b>	<b>33.33%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Sexual Assaults - Family</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sexual Assaults - Non Family</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Assault - Family</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Assault - Non Family</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Assault Peace/Police Officers</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Robberies &amp; Attempts</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Criminal Harassment</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other Violent Violations</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Crimes Against Person</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-33.33%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-33.33%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>75.00%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Arson</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Break and Enters &amp; Attempts</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>MV Thefts &amp; Attempts</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>200%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>200%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>33.33%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Thefts &gt; 5000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Thefts &lt; 5000</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>200%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>200%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Theft from MV &lt; 5000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Possess Stolen Goods</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Fraud</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>28.57%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Mischief</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25.00%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33.33%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33.33%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25.00%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Prostitution</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Firearms/Offensive Weapons</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other Criminal Codes</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-25%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-25%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>33.33%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total Other Criminal Code</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-25.00%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-25.00%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>33.33%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>



	# of Occ Jan 2022	# of Occ Jan 2021	Violation Inc/Dec	% Inc/Dec	YTD Jan 2022	YTD Jan 2021	YTD Violation Inc/Dec	YTD % Inc/Dec	Current Year Monthly Average	# Cleared by Charge Jan 2022	%Cleared by Charge Jan 2022	Total Cleared Jan 2022	Total %Cleared Jan 2022	YTD Clearance %	Previous 5 Year average for the month of Jan	Previous 5 Year average for YTD up to the month of Jan
<b>Total Criminal Code</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>1214</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-2.06%</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-2.06%</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>34.23%</b>	1,281	1,281

**Windsor**

<b>Drugs</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-43%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-43%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Other Federal Charges</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>700%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>700%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Provincial Statutes</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-21%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-21%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21.05%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Traffic Criminal Code</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>92.31%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Traffic HTA</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>52.69%</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-25%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-25%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Total Other Offences</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9.25%</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9.25%</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>68.25%</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>268</b>

**Amherstburg**

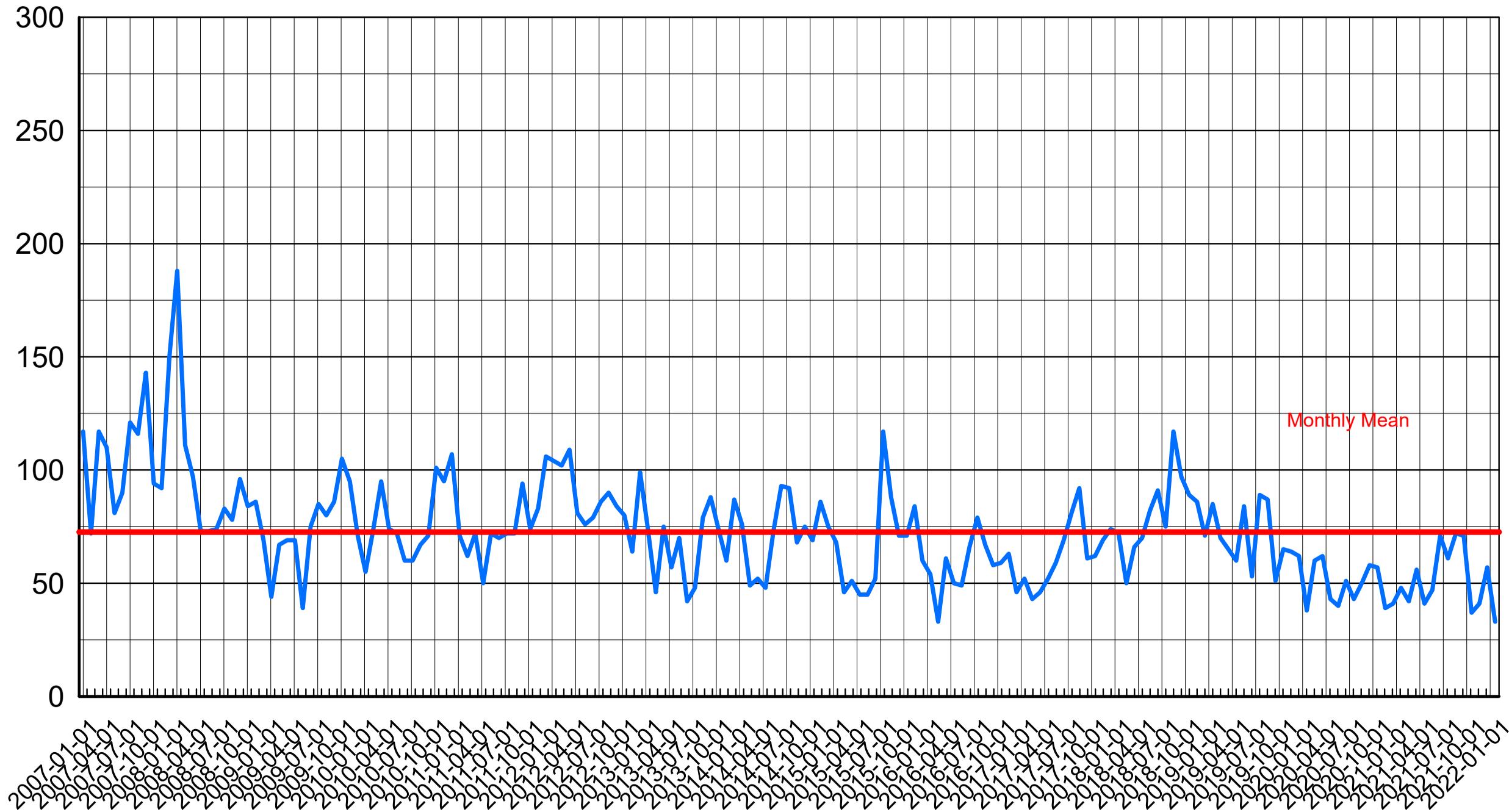
<b>Drugs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other Federal Charges</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Provincial Statutes</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Traffic Criminal Code</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Traffic HTA</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>200%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>200%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>16.67%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total Other Offences</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>12.50%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>

# Motor Vehicle Occurrence Reports

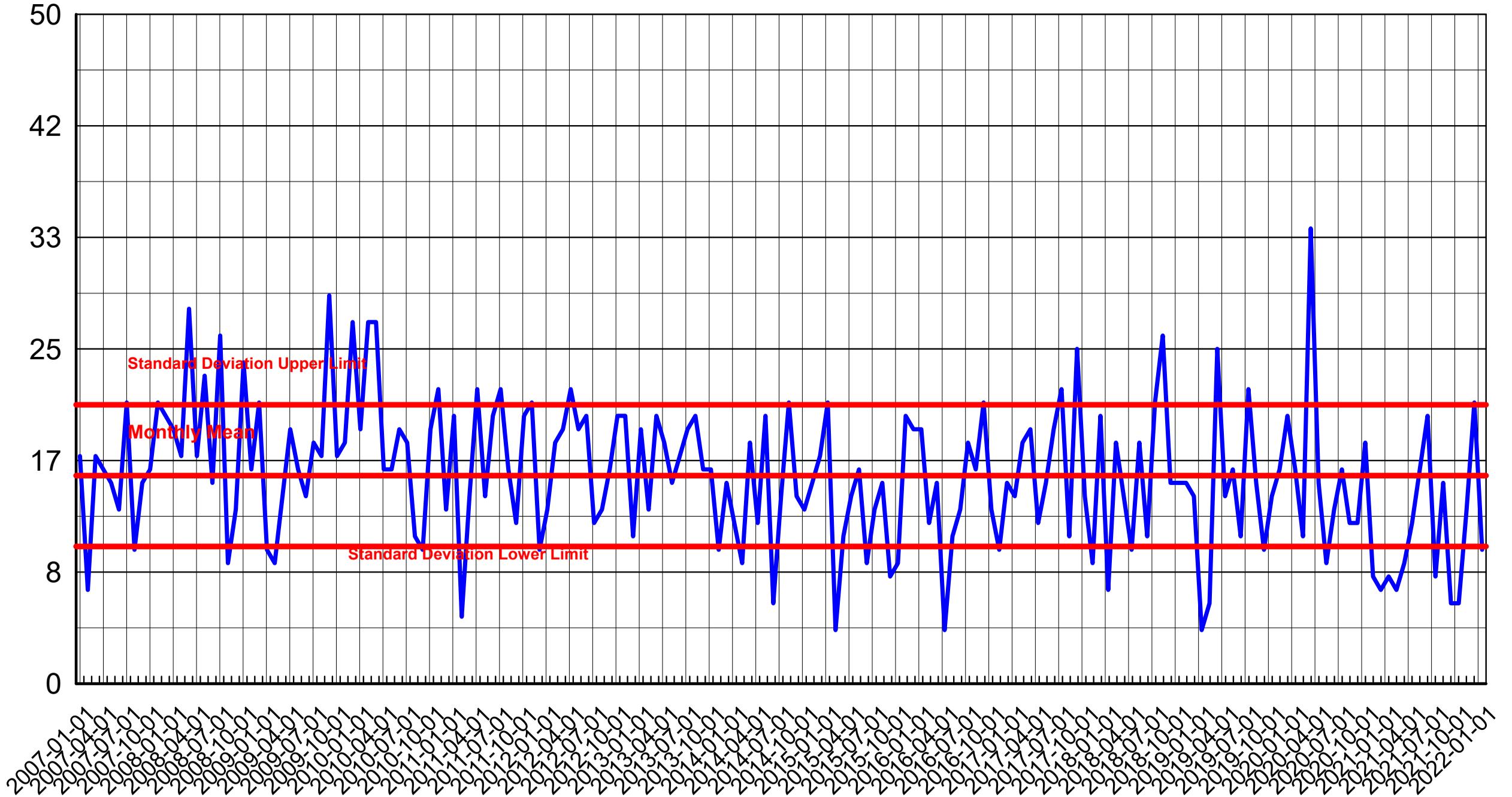
	January 2022	January 2021	Percentage Change	YTD 2022	YTD 2021	Percentage Change
<b>AMHERSTBURG</b>						
Dangerous Operation	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
DANG OPER MV,VESSEL,AIRCRAFT	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
DANGEROUS OP MV EVADE POLICE	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
DANGEROUS OPERATION CBH	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Impaired/Operate Over	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
FAIL/REFUSE COMPLY DEMAND ALCO	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
FTC WITH DEMAND (DRUGS)	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
IMPAIRED OPERATION - DRUGS	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
IMPAIRED OPERATION CBH (ALCOH)	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
OPERATE WHILE IMP (ALCOHOL)	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Fail to Stop/Drive Prohibited	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
DRIVING WHILE PROHIBITED	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
HTA Offence	6	2	200%	6	2	200%
CARELESS DRIVING HTA	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
DRIVE SUSPENDED HTA	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
FAIL TO REMAIN/HTA/OTHER	5	2	150%	5	2	150%
MVA/CRC Occurrences	19	9	111 %	19	9	111 %
CRC MVA NON-REPORTABLE	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
CRC MVA REPORTABLE	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
MVA-FATAL	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
MVA-INJURY	3	0	0%	3	0	0%
MVA-NON-REPORTABLE	3	1	200%	3	1	200%
MVA-REPORTABLE	12	8	50%	12	8	50%
<b>WINDSOR</b>						
Dangerous Operation	1	4	-75%	1	4	-75%
DANG OPER MV,VESSEL,AIRCRAFT	1	4	-75%	1	4	-75%
DANGEROUS OP MV EVADE POLICE	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
DANGEROUS OPERATION CBH	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Impaired/Operate Over	17	19	-11%	17	19	-11%
FAIL/REFUSE COMPLY DEMAND ALCO	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
FTC WITH DEMAND (DRUGS)	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
IMPAIRED OPERATION - DRUGS	5	2	150%	5	2	150%
IMPAIRED OPERATION CBH (ALCOH)	0	1	-100%	0	1	-100%
OPERATE IMPAIRED (UNSPECIFIED)	0	1	-100%	0	1	-100%
OPERATE IMPAIRED ALCOHOL/DRUGS	1	1	0%	1	1	0%

	<u>January 2022</u>	<u>January 2021</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>	<u>YTD 2022</u>	<u>YTD 2021</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>
<b>OPERATE WHILE IMP (ALCOHOL)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-29%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-29%</b>
<b>Fail to Stop/Drive Prohibited</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>DRIVING WHILE PROHIBITED</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-50%</b>
<b>FAIL TO REMAIN/CRIMINAL CODE</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>FAIL TO STOP CAUSING DEATH</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>HTA Offence</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>CARELESS DRIVING HTA</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-30%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-30%</b>
<b>DRIVE SUSPENDED HTA</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-3%</b>
<b>FAIL TO REMAIN/HTA/OTHER</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>MVA/CRC Occurrences</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>CRC MVA NON-REPORTABLE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>CRC MVA REPORTABLE</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>62%</b>
<b>MVA-FATAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>MVA-INJURY</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>-5%</b>
<b>MVA-NON-REPORTABLE</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-80%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-80%</b>
<b>MVA-REPORTABLE</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>28%</b>

# Residential B&E's by Month



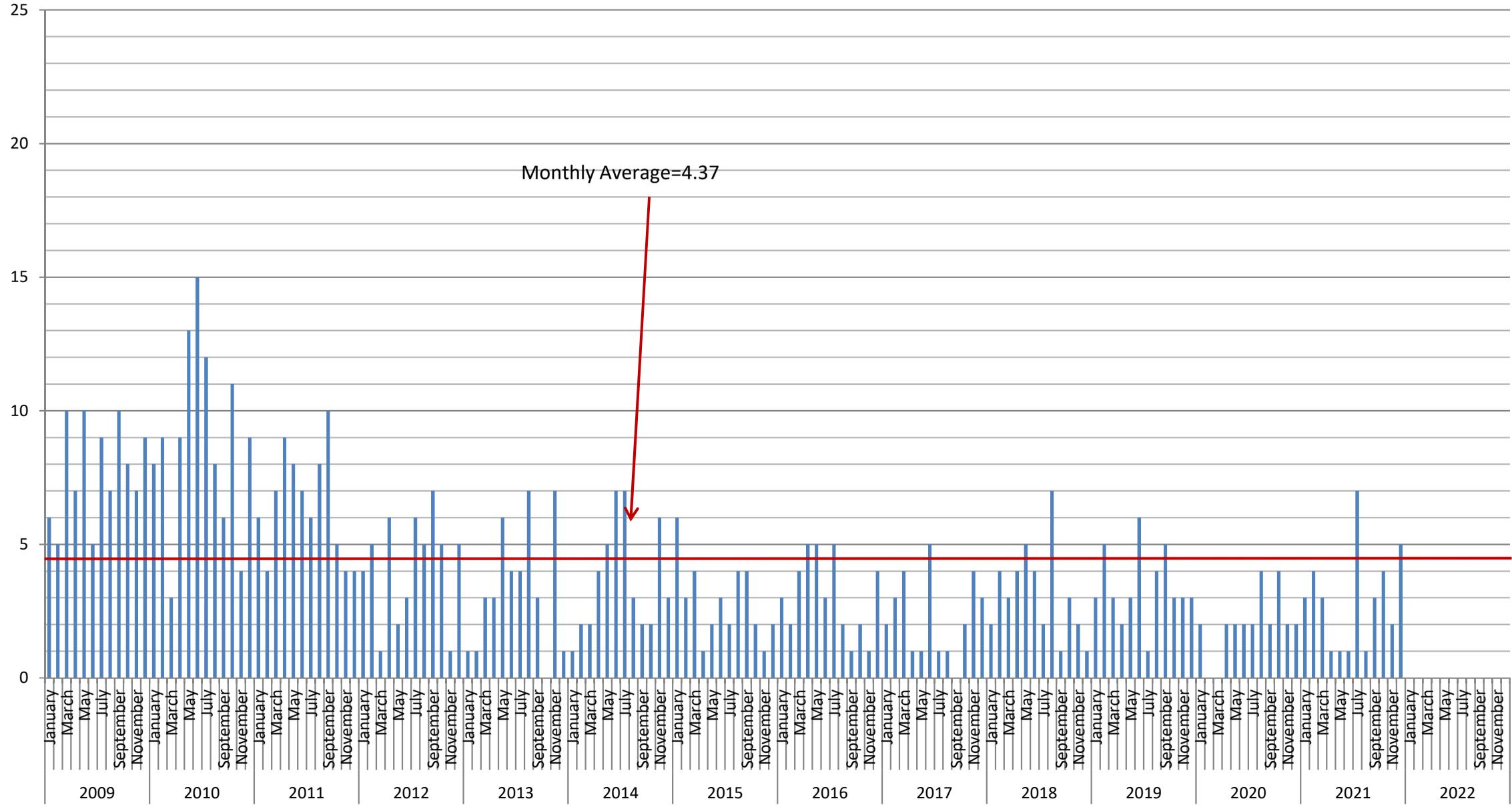
# Robberies by Month



## Young Offenders Charged for the Month of January, 2022

	Junior Male	Senior Male	Total Male	Junior Female	Senior Female	Total Female	Total YO
<b>Total Crimes Against Person</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
SEXUAL ASSAULT NON-FAMILY	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total Other Offences</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
CHILDRENS AID REFERRALS	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
DRIVE SUSPENDED HTA	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
MVA-REPORTABLE	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
POLICE TOW	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
TRAFFIC OFFENCES-OTHER	0	2	2	0	0	0	2

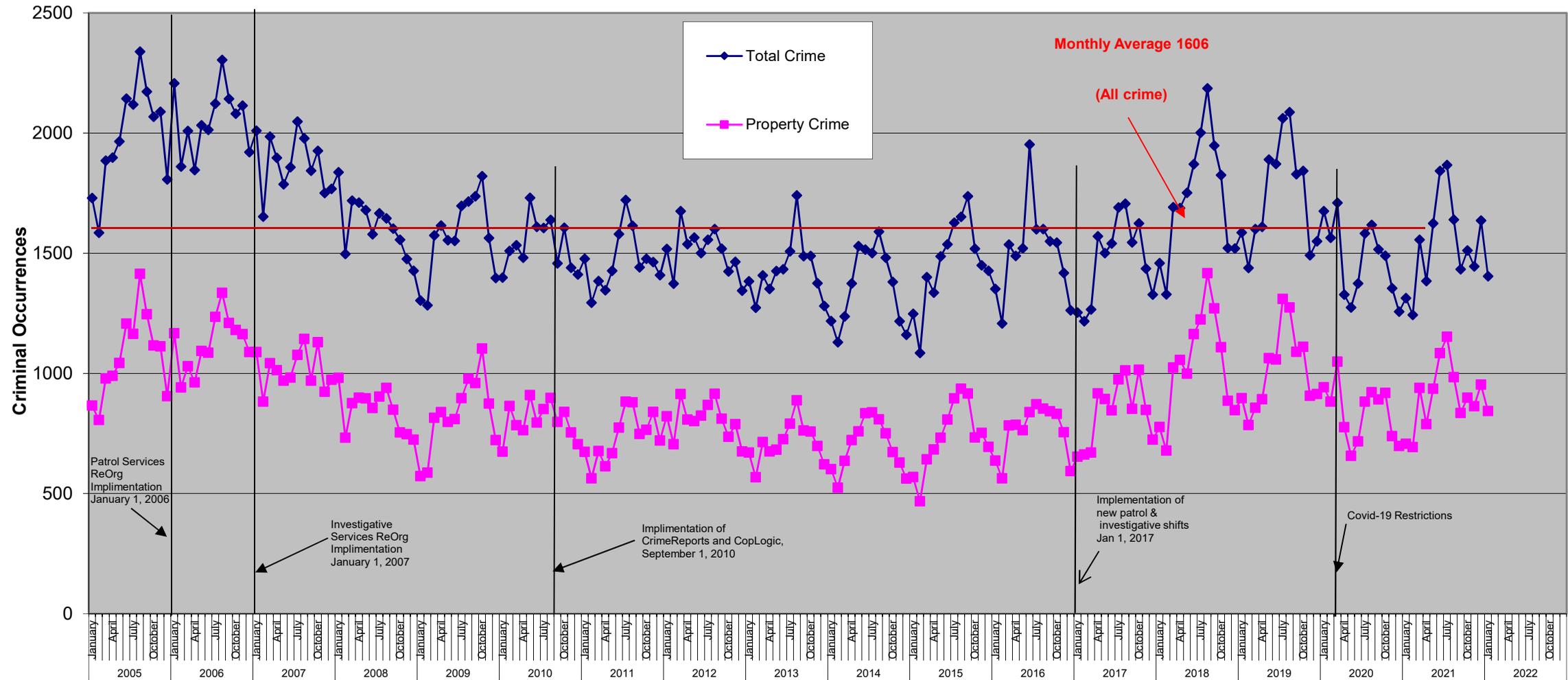
# WPS Reported Incidents of Assault Police Officer



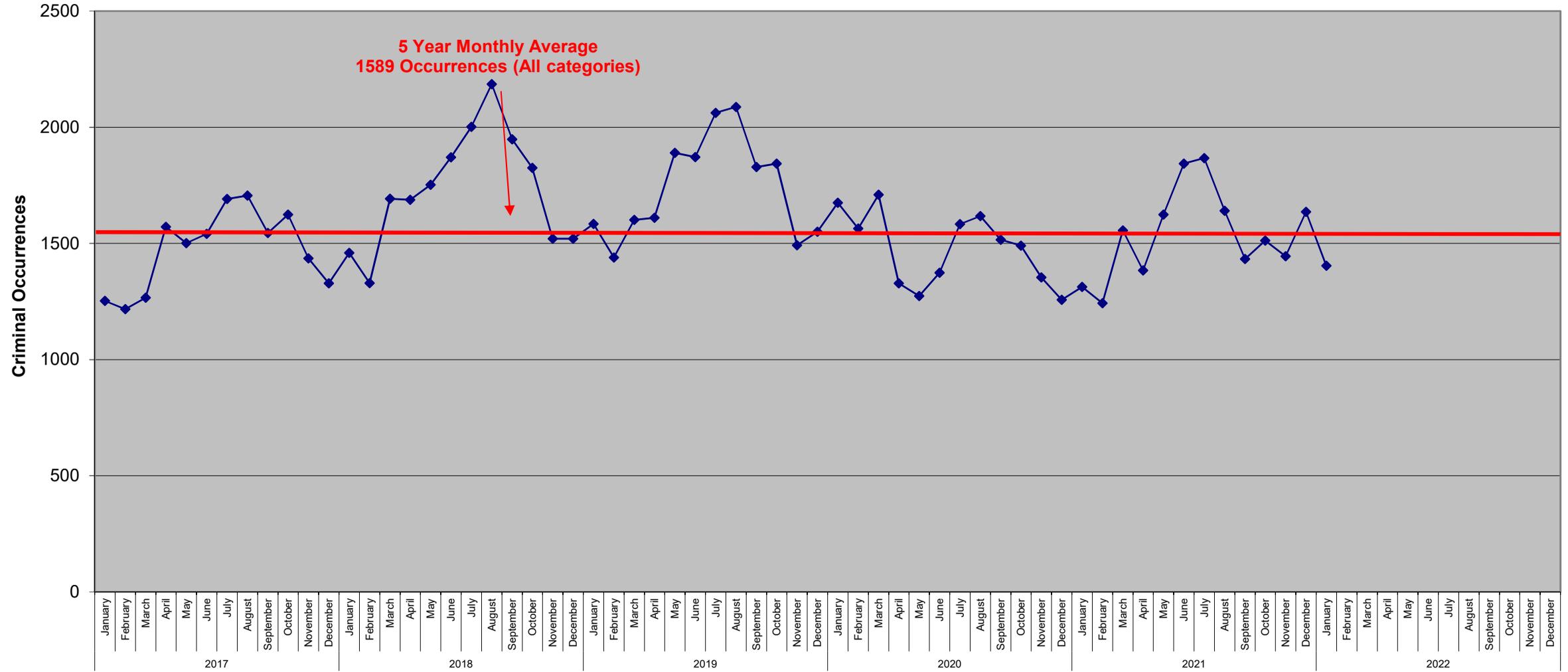
Source: WPS Versadex RMS

Compiled by: Intelligence Analyst, M. Menzel

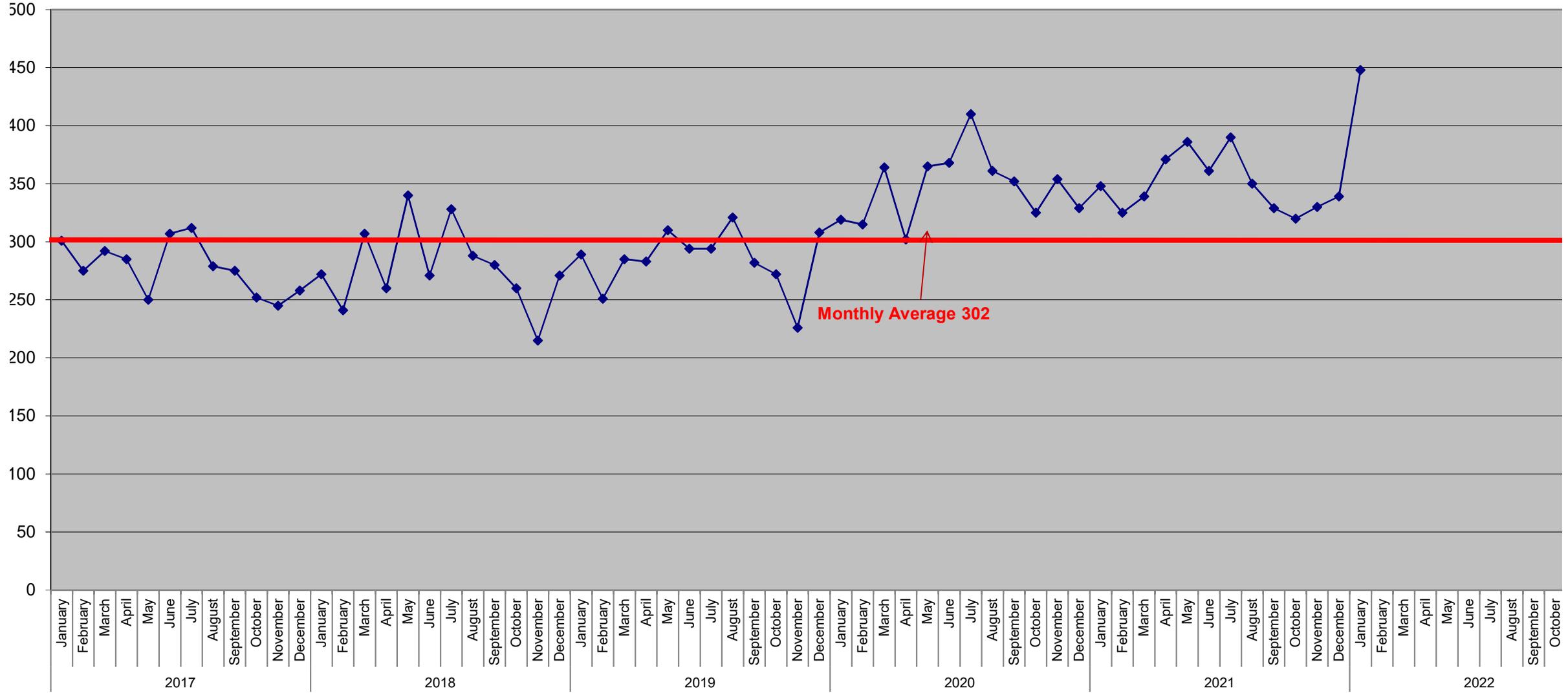
### Criminal Occurrences Reported to the WPS, by Month, Since 2005



**Criminal Occurrences by Month-Previous 5 years to present**

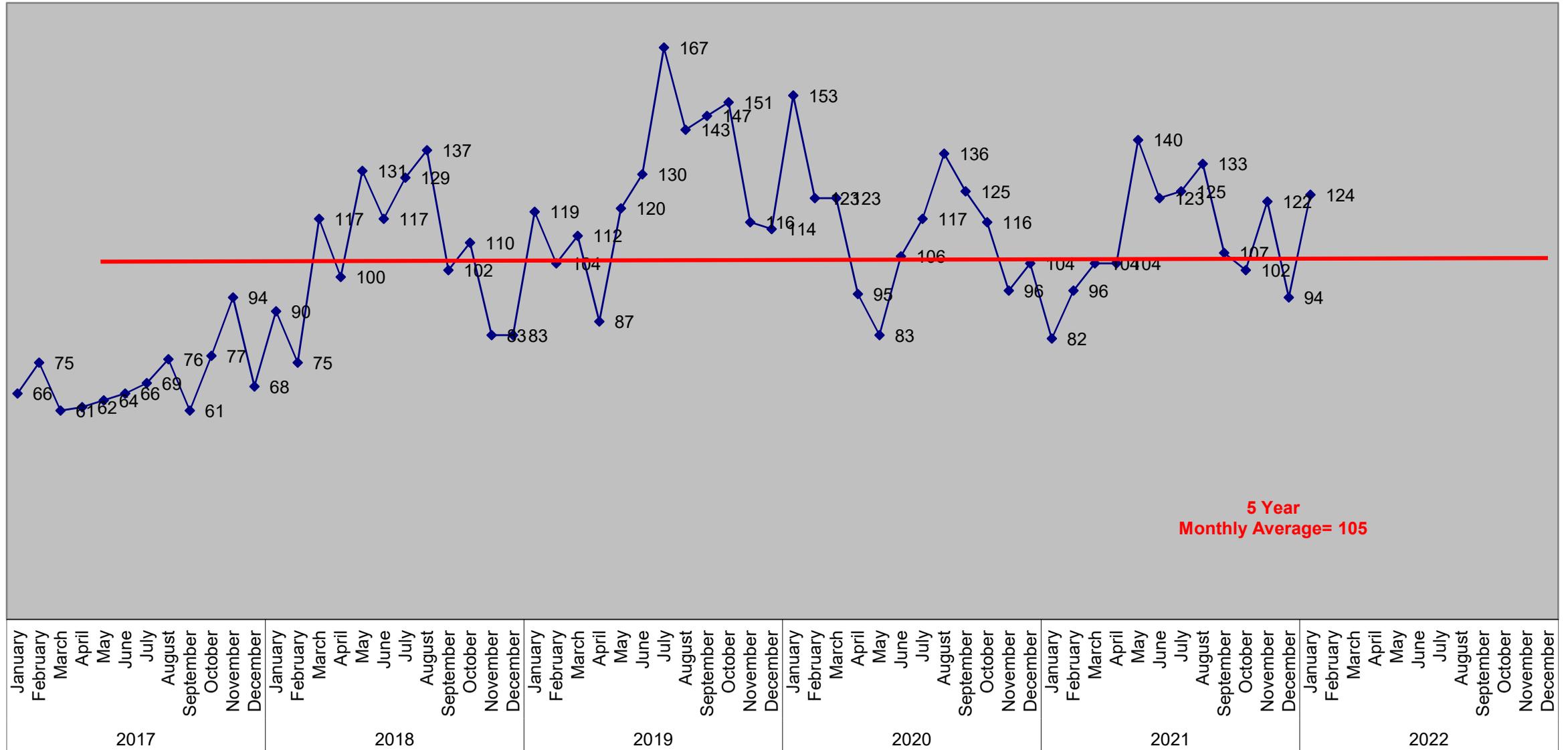


### Domestic Related Occurrences per Month Past 5 Years with Average

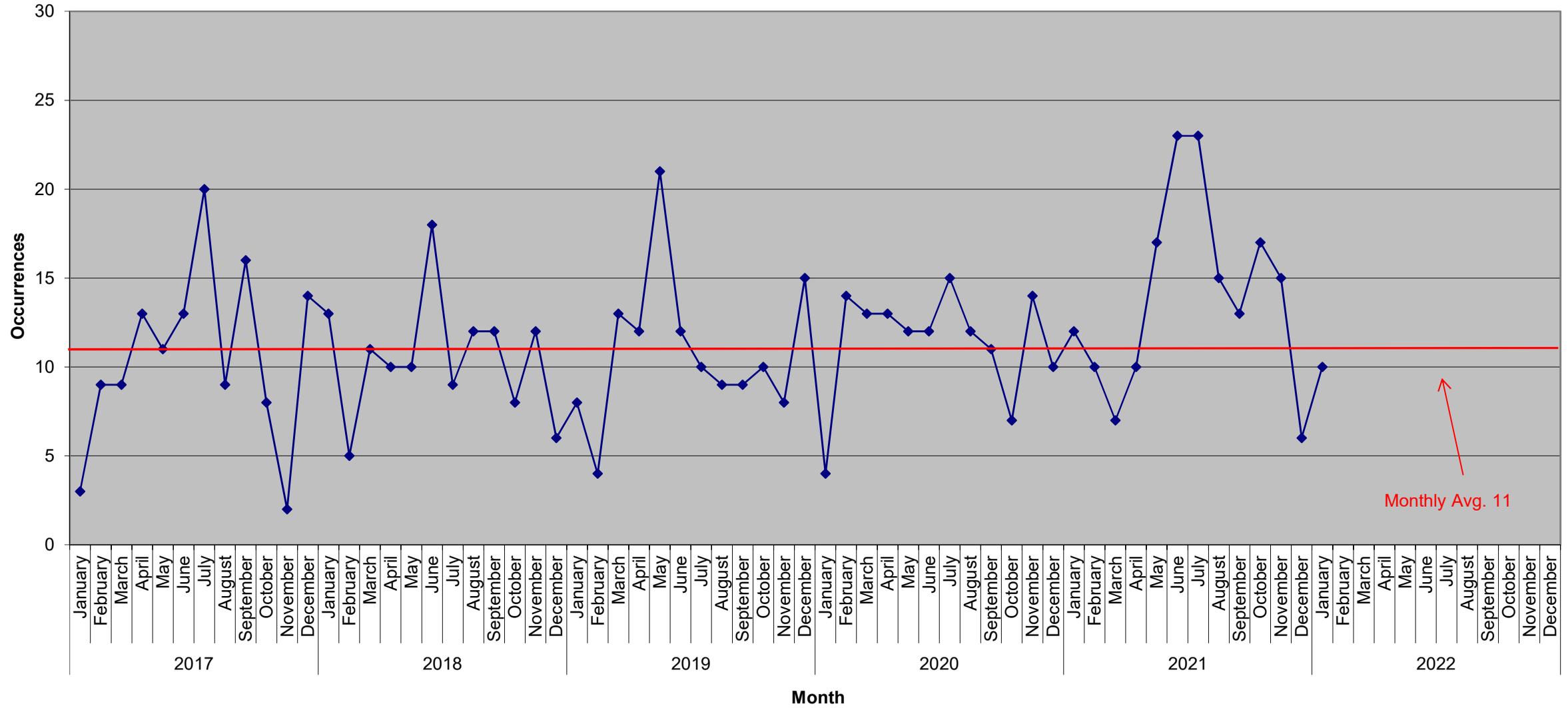


\*Domestic Complaints now contains:  
 9999-111 - Domestic Complaints  
 9999-223 - Intimate Partner Complaint  
 9999-224 - Family Argument/Complaint

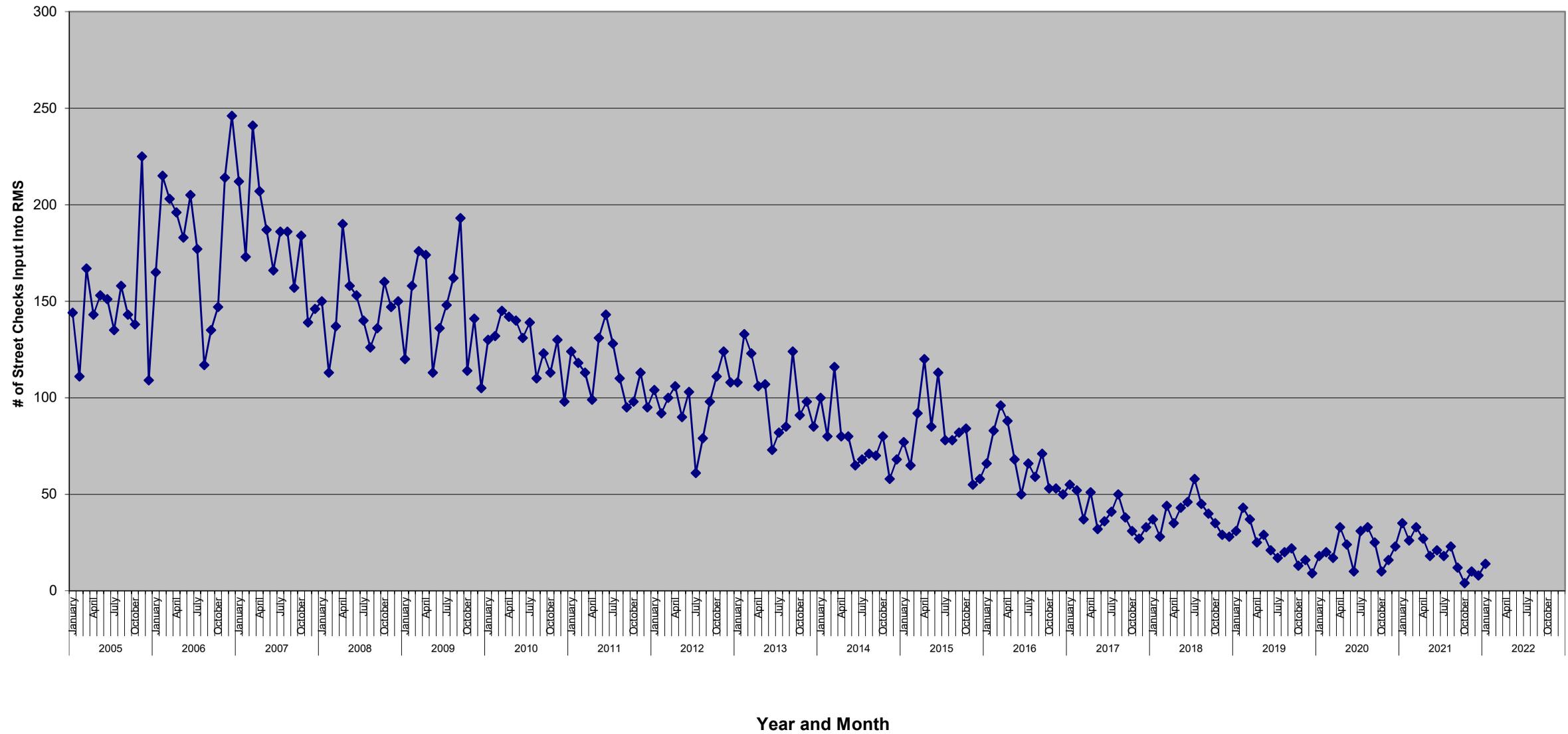
Fraud Incidents (UCR 2160) per Month-Previous 5 years



All Non-Family Sexual Assaults per Month-Last 5 years with Average



### Street Checks Generated per Month by WPS





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CHIEF OF POLICE

Chief P. Mi  
Deputy Chief, Providenti  
Deputy Chief Bellaire

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M

Date: February 11, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Deputy Chief Jason Bellaire

Re: Referral Tracking (Community Support Referrals) & MCRRT for January 2022

Please find attached updated 2021 Referral Tracking (Community Support Referrals) & MCRRT for January 2022. Submitted For Information.

Thank you,

Jason Bellaire  
Deputy Chief Operations  
Windsor Police Service

JB/mo



**SERVICE REFERRAL REPORT**  
**Windsor Police Service**

PROTECTED B

All

2022

**Community Support Referrals By Agency**

Rank	Referral Agency	Jan	Feb	Total YTD
1	DOWNTOWN MISSION	11	5	16
2	COMMUNITY CRISIS CENTRE	10		10
3	WATER WORLD	7	1	8
4	THE SANCTUARY	5		5
5	CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION	2		2
	SAFE BEDS	2		2
	TRANSITIONAL STABILITY CENTRE - WELLNESS PROGRAM	1	1	2
6	CHATHAM KENT WOMEN'S CENTRE	1		1
	GERIATRIC MENTAL HEALTH OUTREACH TEAM	1		1
	HIATUS HOUSE	1		1
	JULIEN'S HOUSE	1		1
	LEGAL AID OF ONTARIO	1		1
	MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTIONS URGENT CARE CENTRE	1		1
	OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE HOME	1		1
	SANDWICH COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE	1		1
	TEEN HEALTH CENTRE	1		1
	UNEMPLOYMENT HELP CENTRE	1		1
	VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE	1		1
	WELCOME CENTRE	1		1
	WINDSOR REGIONAL HOSPITAL - MET CAMPUS	1		1
	WINDSOR REGIONAL HOSPITAL - OUELLETTE CAMPUS	1		1
	<b>Total Referrals By Month</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>59</b>



**Person in Crisis Interactions:  
Patrol & Mobile Crisis Rapid Response Team  
(MCRRT)  
Windsor Police Service**

**PROTECTED B**

Jurisdiction: WI | OperationalStatus: All | Date: 1/1/2022 - 1/31/2022

**Person in Crisis (PIC) Overview**

PIC Apprehended by WPS	PIC Released by Patrol	PIC Admitted to Hospital by Patrol	Admission Rate of Patrol	PIC Released by MCRRT	PIC Admitted by MCRRT	Admission Rate of MCRRT
110	48	45	48.35	1	2	66.67

**MCRRT Referral Agencies**

Coast Follow Up From Patrol

214

Referral Agency Name	Number of Referrals
COMMUNITY CRISIS CENTRE	7
MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTIONS URGENT CARE CENTRE	4
SAFE BEDS	3
WINDSOR REGIONAL HOSPITAL - OUELLETTE CAMPUS	3
CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION	2
TEEN HEALTH CENTRE	2
TRANSITIONAL STABILITY CENTER	2
WELCOME CENTRE	2
BRENTWOOD RECOVERY HOME	1
FAMILY SERVICES OF WINDSOR ESSEX COUNTY COUNSELLING	1
GERIATRIC ASSESSMENT PROGRAM	1
OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE HOME	1
SANDWICH COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE	1
TRANSITIONAL STABILITY CENTRE - WELLNESS PROGRAM	1
WITHDRAWAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES	1

**MCRRT Overview**

Dispatched MCRRT Calls	MCRRT Apprehensions	Patrol Requested MCRRT Attendance	MCRRT Assist Patrol on Calls	Social Worker Assessments
93	3	5	13	50



**SERVICE REFERRAL REPORT**  
Windsor Police Service

PROTECTED B

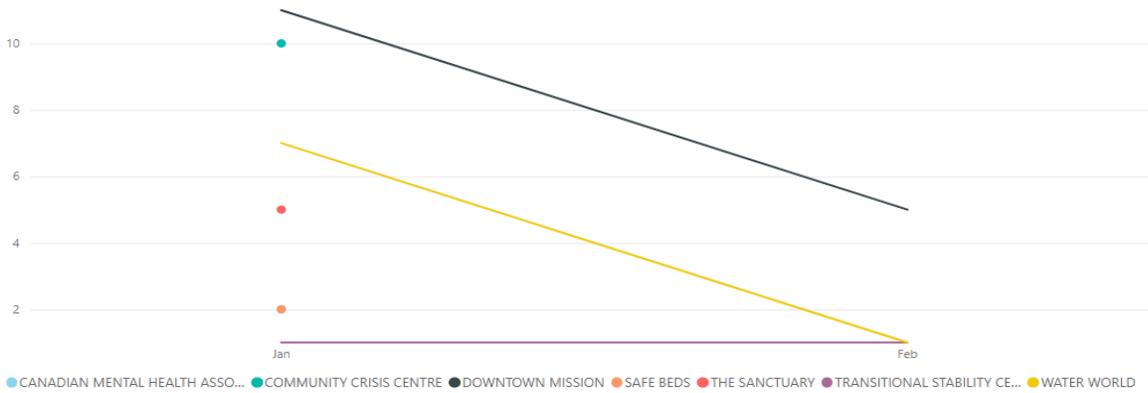
All

2022

**Community Support Referrals By Top 5 Agencies**

Rank	Referral Agency	Jan	Feb
1	DOWNTOWN MISSION	11	5
2	COMMUNITY CRISIS CENTRE	10	
3	WATER WORLD	7	1
5	CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION	2	
	SAFE BEDS	2	
	TRANSITIONAL STABILITY CENTRE - WELLNESS PROGRAM	1	1
4	THE SANCTUARY	5	
<b>Total Referrals By Month</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>

Top 5 Referral Agencies By Month



**SERVICE REFERRAL REPORT**  
Windsor Police Service

PROTECTED B

All

2022

**Community Support Referrals By Agency**

Year Month	2022	
	Total	%
Jan	52	88.14%
Feb	7	11.86%
<b>Total Referrals By Month</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



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Date: February 22, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Deputy Chief Jason Bellaire

Re: ROA Enforcement Stats for January 2022

Please find attached ROA Enforcement Stats report for the month of January 2022 as per the WPS Information Services Department.

Thank you,

Jason Bellaire  
Deputy Chief Operations  
Windsor Police Service

JB/mo

## Reopening Ontario & EMCPA Enforcement Statistics

January 2022

	Regulation	Border Closure Restrictions	Failing to Comply with other Phase 1 Restrictions	Social Gathering	Masks	Non-essential Business open	Stay at Home Order (O. Reg 265/21)	Proof of Vaccination	Obstruct any person performing a duty in accordance with the ROA	Total all violations
Part III Summonses Issued	O.Reg 364/20									
Part I Offences	O. Reg 364/20									
Written Warnings Issued	O. Reg 364/20									
Verbal Warnings Issued	O. Reg 364/20								1	
<b>Totals</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Covid Related Calls to E911 Centre

85

O. Reg 82/20 For enforcement of regulations relating to “Stage 1” reopening, i.e. either the closure of places of business or compliance with restrictions on businesses in areas listed in Schedule 1 to Ontario Regulation 363/20 (Stages of Reopening) made under the Act. O. Reg. 413/20, s. 3.

Stay at home order expired for Windsor/Essex effective February 16, 2021

Windsor/Essex moved from Grey-lockdown to Red-Control zone effective February 18, 2021

Windsor/Essex moved back to Emergency Brake Status (Grey Lockdown) effective Apr 3, 2021

Stay at home order in effect as of April 7, 2021

Additional restrictions and extension of stay at home order as of April 17, 2021

Provincial Re-opening Step One effective June 11, 2021

Provincial Re-opening Step Two effective June 30, 2021

Provincial Re-opening Step Three effective July 16, 2021

Mandatory Proof of Vaccination effective September 22, 2021

WECHU imposed additional guidelines to restaurant capacity (50%) as well as limits for indoor and outdoor social gatherings effective December 10, 2021

Amendments to O. Reg 364/20 (ROA) - updated capacity limits (50%) for businesses and social gatherings

Provincial return to modified Step Two effective January 5, 2022

Provincial return to safely re-open Ontario, reduced restrictions effective January 31, 2022



WINDSOR  
POLICE  
MEMORANDUM  
TO: DEPUTY CHIEF  
FROM: DEPUTY CHIEF

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF POLICE  
CHIEF P. MINO  
DEPUTY CHIEF, PROVIDENT  
DEPUTY CHIEF BELLAIRE

**MEMORANDUM**

Date: February 22, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Deputy Chief Jason BELLAIRE

Re: **2021 Patrol and Investigations Year-End Report**

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF POLICE

Dear Chair and Members of the Board,

Please see the attached the 2021 Patrol and Investigations Year-End Report - Submitted for INFORMATION.

Sincerely,

Jason Bellaire  
Deputy Chief, Operations  
Windsor Police Service



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**Date: February 15, 2022**

**To: Windsor Police Services Board**

**From: Superintendent Tim Berthiaume, Patrol Division  
Superintendent Jason Crowley, Investigations Division**

**Re: 2021 Windsor Police Service Patrol Services Division and Investigations Services Division Year-End Reports**

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## **Executive Summary - Patrol**

The Windsor Police Service continues to provide front line policing services in an effective and professional manner to both the City of Windsor and Town of Amherstburg. Enforcement of Municipal, Provincial and Federal Legislation remains a core function of all police services. 2021 posed many challenges for Patrol Response as they continue to police during the COVID-19 pandemic. Patrol responded to 77,506 calls for service in 2021, which is a 15% increase from 2020.

The Problem Oriented Policing (POP) Unit operates 365 days per year and employs a strategy of high visibility and high enforcement as part of a broader scheme to address crime trends and improve quality of life for members in the community. In 2020, the POP Unit was also tasked with many of the COVID-19 enforcement duties in addition to their primary role, including the monitoring of public safety and enforcement at various protests and demonstrations related to Provincial legislation, such as the *Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act* and the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*.

The Patrol Support Unit (PSU) is designed to support Patrol Response, by assisting with Patrol mandated Investigations, conducting Traffic Follow Up, and performing lower priority status telephone Patrol calls. The PSU is also responsible for completing criminal investigations that are filed online by numerous businesses throughout the City of Windsor. In 2021 PSU handled over 6,046 active files, which included 2,593 investigative follow-ups, resulting in the processing of 386 criminal files.

The City Centre Patrol CCP Unit is dedicated to policing the downtown core area of the city and work to connect members of the vulnerable population with appropriate community partners and services as needed.

The Community Outreach and Support Team (COAST) continued to have a challenging year in 2021 as it relates to the COVID-19 pandemic. Windsor COAST assisted many individuals in need during a very difficult year. Pandemic impacts included support program access restrictions and service delivery interruptions for many community agencies.

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect the Emergency 911 Centre. The Communicators spent additional time gathering information regarding symptoms, travel history and contact history to

ensure the safety of all first responders. We continued with efforts to ensure our personnel remained safe by restricting access to the 911 Centre along with other safety protocols; however, staffing levels were impacted on occasion. The professionalism and dedication of the 911 Centre employees ensured that services to the City of Windsor and Town of Amherstburg were not impacted by these shortages.

Patrol Operational Support is composed of the following Units - Emergency Services, Marine Unit, Explosives Disposal Unit, Remotely Piloted Aircraft System Unit, and Police Dog Unit. In addition to these, Crisis Negotiations, Mobile Command Bus Operations and Court Services also fall under the umbrella of Patrol Operational Support. The members in each area of this branch of Windsor Police Service provide expertise to Front Line Officers as well as those working Investigations. Expert service delivery not only continued throughout the COVID-19 pandemic but the Windsor Police Service continued to expand and enhance their capabilities in 2021.

### **Executive Summary - Investigations**

In 2021, the Investigations Branch continued to be divided into crimes against people and crimes against property. The Major Crime Branch, which includes Special Victims investigators, shoulder the bulk of the investigations against people, including violent crime such as homicides, robbery, sexual assault and intimate partner violence.

There were 2,693 incidents of violent crime reported in 2021, a decrease in 143 occurrences, or a 5% decrease. Homicide/ Manslaughter investigations had an increase from 3 homicides to 7 in 2021, and increase of 133%. Manslaughter investigations remained at 3, which matched 2020. Attempt Murder investigations saw a 67% increase in 2021, from 3 to 5.

COVID-19 and restrictions related to quarantines and lockdowns continued to have an apparent correlated effect on intimate partner violence again in 2021. There was a 24% increase both in 2020 and 2021 from the previous 5 year average.

Numerous high profile homicides were tried in a court of law in 2021, all with very successful outcomes, validating the quality of investigations and work of our investigators.

Property crimes continued to be one of the greatest contributors to the Crime Severity Index, where Break and Enters and Attempts saw a small increase of 1% in 2021, and a significant increase in auto theft of nearly 25% was recorded in 2021.

Investigative Support includes the Drugs and Guns Unit (DIGS), Forensic Identification Unit, Internet Child Exploitation and numerous Joint Forces Operations (JFO) with outside agencies, including a funded position for a more robust regional approach to human trafficking investigations.

A committee of external partners were formed to review best practices in regards to sexual assault investigations. The working group meets quarterly to review procedures, policies and the effectiveness of service delivery to victims.

Lastly, Special Victims teams was awarded two grants in 2021, the first being a Civil Remedies Grant entitled "WPS Cares". This grant serves to assist the victims of intimate partner and family violence. The

second grant was awarded through the office of the Solicitor General with an aim to assist victims of human trafficking and intimate partner violence.

In 2021, a partnership was renewed with the Canadian Border Services Agency where one of their officers was embedded into our Criminal Intelligence Unit. This partnership has already paid dividends during numerous investigations with information and resources being available to our officers that was previously not available.

In 2022, the Investigation Branch will continue focus on service delivery and victim assistance as primary goals.

### **PATROL SERVICES**

#### **PATROL RESPONSE**

The Windsor Police Service continues to provide front line policing services in an effective and professional manner to both the City of Windsor and Town of Amherstburg. Our members work in conjunction with our community partners to fulfill our commitment to making both communities safe and enjoyable for the residents.

Enforcement of Municipal, Provincial and Federal Legislation remains a core function of all police services. However, the year 2021 has posed many challenges for Patrol Response as they continue to police during the COVID-19 pandemic. Continuous changes to COVID-19 protocols has resulted in a constant evolution with how officers respond to calls for service.

Patrol Response responded to 77,506 calls for service in 2021, a 15% increase from 2020. Windsor Police total calls for service was 124,108 in 2021.

#### **CITY CENTRE PATROL UNIT (CCP)**

The CCP is a patrol unit dedicated to policing the downtown core area of the city. Officers assigned to the CCP receive additional training and employ strategies to address not only crime and disorder, but work to connect members of the vulnerable population with appropriate community partners and services as needed. These officers perform their patrols primarily on bicycles, but also utilize foot and police vehicle patrol methods while deployed.

CCP officers remain responsible for patrolling the area of Caesars Casino as part of their daily patrol activities; however, this activity was reduced due to the casino being shuttered for most of 2021 and at partial capacity the remainder of time due to COVID-19 pandemic.

City Centre Patrol (CCP)	2021
Total Arrests	934
Persons in Crisis Apprehensions	138
Arrest Warrants Executed	422
Arrested and Returned to Other Jurisdiction	19
Total Criminal Code Charges	1,317
Provincial Offences Tickets and Summonses	343
Other Calls for Service	7,156
<b>Total Actions</b>	<b>10,329</b>

### PROBLEM ORIENTED POLICING (POP) UNIT

The Problem Oriented Policing (POP) Unit operates 365 days per year and employs a strategy of high visibility and high enforcement as part of a broader scheme to address crime trends and improve quality of life for members in the community. POP Unit officers provide a rapid response to community problems and increased enforcement throughout the city. Through community collaboration and enforcement, the POP Unit works to suppress localized crime trends and reduce the need for repeated police response to enduring problems.

The POP Unit also works closely with community partners to connect individuals in need of support services to appropriate agencies that provide such services. To address issues related to anti-social behaviour and general social disorder, the POP Unit also continues to provide sustained enforcement in the downtown area. Moreover, the POP Unit has been successful in locating many persons wanted on outstanding arrest warrants and criminal charges both locally and by outside jurisdictions.

In 2021, the POP Unit was also tasked with many of the COVID-19 enforcement duties in addition to their primary role, including the monitoring of public safety and enforcement at various protests and demonstrations related to Provincial legislation, such as the *Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act* and the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*.

Problem Oriented Policing (POP) Unit	2021
Total Arrests	721
Persons in Crisis Apprehensions	30
Arrest Warrants Executed	398
Arrested and Returned to Other Jurisdiction	22
Total Criminal Code Charges	1,704
Provincial Offences Tickets and Summonses	364
Other Calls for Service	1,304
<b>TOTAL ACTIONS</b>	<b>4,543</b>

### PATROL SUPPORT UNIT (PSU)

The Patrol Support Unit (PSU) is designed to support Patrol Response, by assisting with Patrol mandated Investigations, conducting traffic investigations, and performing lower priority status telephone Patrol

calls. These duties are intended to divert low priority calls from frontline Patrol Response officers. The PSU maintains station security, and public reception for the Windsor Police Service Main Office, daily, between the hours of 0700hrs and 1900hrs. The PSU continues to COVID screen all essential visitors into the building, ensuring a safe and healthy space for our employees and members of the public.

The PSU is also responsible for completing criminal investigations that are filed online by numerous businesses throughout the City of Windsor. In 2021, the PSU completed 1,228 online reported investigations which resulted in 146 charges laid. In total, PSU handled over 6,046 active files, which included 2,593 investigative follow-ups, resulting in the processing of 386 criminal files. In addition, PSU officers continued to investigate low risk Missing Persons. In 2021, there were 1,078 low risk Missing Persons reports which were primarily investigated by PSU officers, resulting in an increase of 216 Missing Persons investigations.

**TELEPHONE RESPONSE UNIT (TRU) & COPLOGIC**

The Telephone Response Unit (TRU) and CopLogic were designed to provide members of the community with an alternative method of reporting crimes that are minor in nature and where there are no safety concerns. Criteria for use of TRU and CopLogic includes the loss of any noted property being relatively minor and the presence of a police officer at the scene of the complaint is neither mandatory, nor will it advance an investigation. This method of response was also established to conserve police resources for response to higher-level priorities while still satisfying the public's reporting needs.

COPLOGIC Stats	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Total online reports</b>	<b>6905</b>	<b>6459</b>	<b>4255</b>	<b>2889</b>	<b>2913</b>	<b>2272</b>	<b>1940</b>	<b>1556</b>	<b>1282</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>1318</b>

Coplogic Online Reporting	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
% Increase/Decrease year to year	6.91%	51.80%	47.28%	-0.82%	28.21%	17.11%	24.68%	21.37%	-3.83%	1.14%	n/a
Number of available case types for online	28	28**	28	19	19	18	16	12	10	10	10

\*\* MVA accidents were added in 2020 due to COVID 19 however these have not been included in these counts as they are processed by CRCNA and not Data Entry.

Pre-Arrival Reporting	2021	2020	2019	2018
Break & Enter	1013	976	1132	1241
Stolen Vehicle	612	556	683	674
Total	1625	1532	1815	1915
	2021	2020	2019	2018
% Increase/Decrease year to year B&E	3.79%	-13.78%	-8.78%	n/a
% Increase/Decrease year to year Stolen Veh	10.07%	-18.59%	1.34%	n/a
% Increase/Decrease year to year total pre-	6.07%	-15.59%	-5.22%	n/a

\* Pre-arrival reporting launched in March 2018 \*patrol referral tracking launched 10/ 2019

### **COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND SUPPORT TEAM (COAST)**

In April 2021, the Community Outreach and Support Team (COAST) was reduced from two teams to one. The rationale for this was to compliment a two team Mobile Crisis Rapid Response Team (MCRRT). In conjunction with the restructuring of COAST, the unit was relocated to the Transitional Stability Centre, located at 744 Ouellette Avenue.

COAST continued to have a challenging year in 2021 as it relates to the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to COVID-19, home visits for clients identified as “Low-Risk” continued to be suspended, due to the risk of Covid exposure to our members as well as COAST clients. High-Risk home visits continued with our members wearing their required personal protective equipment and speaking with clients outside or at the front door of the residence. This posed several challenges as our members regularly conduct site risk assessments to ensure clients; have enough food in the fridge, acceptable living conditions, are in good physical condition, as well as other assessments to ensure they are thriving. COAST continues to adjust their service delivery to clients throughout the pandemic based on the Windsor-Essex County Health Unit recommendations in consultation with provincial emergency orders.

COAST encountered many individuals who were struggling to make ends meet due to financial constraints related to job loss, relationship issues due to stressors related to the pandemic, including substance use and persons who were simply having a difficult time dealing with the loneliness associated with isolation and fear of the unknown.

The COAST hosts a Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) course twice a year for patrol officers. This training is designed to provide tools and resources for officers to respond more effectively to individuals in crisis. Due to the pandemic and restrictions, COAST was not able to conduct the 5 day CIT or 3 day refresher course in 2021.

COAST continues to participate in the Windsor-Essex Situation Table. The Situation Table identifies high-risk individuals and follows a detailed process of information sharing. When a situation is deemed high-risk, a joint plan is established whereby appropriate community agencies meet collectively with the individual and offer support, generally within a 48-hour period.” Due to COVID-19, COAST’s participation in the Windsor-Essex Situation Table continues to be limited to weekly teleconference meetings.

COAST continues to be active on several committees including the (HSJCC) Human Services Justice Coordinating Committee, The Canadian Mental Health Release from Custody Red Envelope Program, 672 Committee and Situation Table.

COAST continues to support community service providers in their fundraising efforts to support their clients and vulnerable residents of Windsor. The team regularly donates food items to St. Alphonsus Church through food drives. St. Alphonsus continues to support the COAST program and provides food items when the team comes across clients that are in need. COAST has conducted drives for toiletries and other items of need as determined by Community partners.

#### **Case of Interest:**

- The COAST was able to connect a very difficult to serve female to Assertive Community Treatment (ACT), a program operated by Hotel-Dieu Grace Healthcare. ACT is comprised of two teams

servicing 100 clients/team. These teams provide service to individuals diagnosed with a serious mental illness wherein a multi-disciplinary approach is used to ensure a person’s stability in the community, thereby decreasing ER presentations, admissions and police involvement. COAST advocated for the female client and she was accepted to the program in May 2021. This ensured the wellness of a female who was truly in need of proper care and treatment.

	2019	2020	2021	Difference	%
COAST Follow-up	2429	2715	2163	-552	-20.33%
Mental Health Act Form Review	**	164	**		
Community Referrals	318	113	222	109	96.46%
Information Calls	831	2163	1850	-313	-14.47%
COAST Visits	1073	403	924	521	129.28%
Telephone consults (min/day)	**	15	77	62	413.33%
COAST Apprehensions	15	10	0	-10	100.00%
COAST Detention Visits	58	27	**		
Attended Situation Table	44	35	7	-28	-80.00%
** Not tracked					

**MOBILE CRISIS RAPID RESPONSE TEAM - MCRRT**

In April 2021, the Windsor Police Service and Hotel-Dieu Grace Healthcare partnered to create the Mobile Crisis Rapid Response Team (MCRRT). The team consists of mental health professionals (“social worker”) with experience in mental health intervention and dedicated Crisis Intervention trained Constables. In this partnership, HDGH social workers provide a higher level of knowledge and skill when assessing Persons In Crisis (PIC). The pairing of a social worker with an officer has proven effective in allocating the available community resources suitable to individuals experiencing a mental health crisis, thus reducing hospital admissions and involvement with police.

MCRRT operates Monday to Friday from 0900 hrs-2200 hrs. The morning shift is available from 0900 hrs-1700 hrs. and the afternoon shift available from 1400 hrs-2200 hrs.

	April - Dec 2021
Dispatched MCRRT Calls	829
Patrol Requested MCRRT	131
MCRRT Assist Patrol	155
MCRRT Apprehensions	42
PIC Admitted by MCRRT	40
MCRRT Admission Rate	63.49%
Social Worker Assessments	325

MCRRT has developed education material that is provided to new officers following their training at the Ontario Police College. In 2021, MCRRT delivered this training/education to two classes of new officers. This education will continue to be used in training of new officers moving forward.

MCRRT also supports the Windsor Police Detention Unit; being readily available to provide assessment and resources to individuals experiencing a mental health crisis while detained. The team works closely with the Canadian Mental Health Association's Court Support team ensuring proper community referrals are completed to assist individuals navigating the criminal justice system. This support has shown to be invaluable upon the individual's release from custody.

### ***Cases of Interest:***

- A 46 year old female was arrested for Mischief and was being held in the WPS Detention Unit. The Sergeant requested the assistance of MCRRT to assess the female; they had also received an email from this female's sister who lived in Europe, expressing concern for her sister's well-being. This female had previous interaction with the Community Outreach and Support Team (COAST) as well as the Canadian Mental Health Association. MCRRT consulted with these community partners, in addition to assessing the situation in the Detention Unit. The individual was apprehended under S.17 of the Mental Health Act and admitted to the Psychiatric Unit. The female was stabilized in hospital and connected with ongoing community services.

MCRRT has developed community partnerships that have aided in providing resources to individuals experiencing a mental health crisis. Commonly used resources and programs from Hotel-Dieu Grace Healthcare that MCRRT has utilized include:

- Community Crisis Line
- Mental Health and Addiction Urgent Care Clinic
- Addiction Assessment and Referral Clinic
- Wellness Program and Counselling
- Withdrawal Management

MCRRT has also fostered relationships with various community organizations, including The Unemployed Help Centre, Hand and Hand, Hiatus House, The Welcome Centre, the Canadian Mental Health Association Program and the Windsor Housing Corporation. These partnerships have been essential in supporting individuals in crisis to find shelter, food, and mental health support. Of significance, MCRRT has worked closely with the Safe Beds program through the Canadian Mental Health Association, connecting individuals experiencing mental illness that have been involved with police, to safe and supportive housing, therapy and case management.

### ***Case of Interest:***

- In November 2021, MCRRT was called to assist a 27 year old female that was corresponding via social media stating she was experiencing suicidal ideations. MCRRT attended on several occasions attempting to connect the female to outpatient services. The female was showing a lack of follow through and there was little support from family members. After several contacts with this female it was evident that her current living environment was contributing to her mental state. The female expressed her displeasure with living at home and it was clear she lacked the confidence and ability to become independent from her family.

MCRRT contacted the CMHA Safe Beds program and facilitated the intake process for the female. To date, the female has completed the Safe Beds program and is now progressing to transitional housing through CMHA with continued support from several local agencies.

Furthermore, MCRRT has proven to be effective in supporting the Windsor Housing community. On numerous occasions, Windsor Housing has contacted WPS regarding residents presenting with mental health concerns and MCRRT has provided immediate support and intervention.

**AMHERSTBURG DETACHMENT**

The Amherstburg Detachment of the Windsor Police Service responded to 5813 calls for service generating 1769 reports with 149 arrests in 2021. Members of the Amherstburg Detachment also issued 1996 tickets for offences under the Highway Traffic Act of Ontario. The Town of Amherstburg continues to benefit from the enhancements available to them via specialty units of the Windsor Police Service.

**2021 POLICING ACTIVITIES REPORT  
WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE AMHERSTBURG DETACHMENT**

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
<b>CALLS FOR SERVICE</b>													
Dispatch Generated Incidents (CAD calls)	393	399	538	469	560	602	528	497	465	494	451	417	5813
Self-Generated Walk-In Incidents	N/A	N/A	N/A										
<b>TOTAL INCIDENTS</b>													
<b>PROVINCIAL OFFENCES</b>													
Traffic Offences	191	216	208	238	183	145	220	164	151	89	116	75	1996
Part III Summons	4	11	7	14	10	2	3	9	2	6	8	2	78
Liquor Offences	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Other Provincial Offences	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	4	3	6	3	3	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2103</b>
<b>CRIME STATISTICS</b>													
Attempted Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Break and Enter	4	4	3	6	1	3	2	6	3	3	3	3	41
Theft Over	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5
Theft Under	4	9	8	14	6	5	5	1	0	1	6	3	62
Possession Stolen Goods	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Fraud	6	7	9	5	5	5	6	3	6	2	11	5	70
Mischief	2	2	7	2	7	4	4	4	5	3	8	2	50
Assault (All)	1	2	11	2	4	3	7	6	4	2	2	6	50
Drugs	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	8
Firearms	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	9
Arson/Fire Calls	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Impaired Driving	0	1	0	6	2	1	0	2	0	4	3	2	21
Federal Statutes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Criminal Code	6	7	8	10	26	20	16	9	9	10	8	12	141
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>467</b>
<b>COMMUNITY OUTREACH ACTIVITIES</b>													
Community Service Calls													0

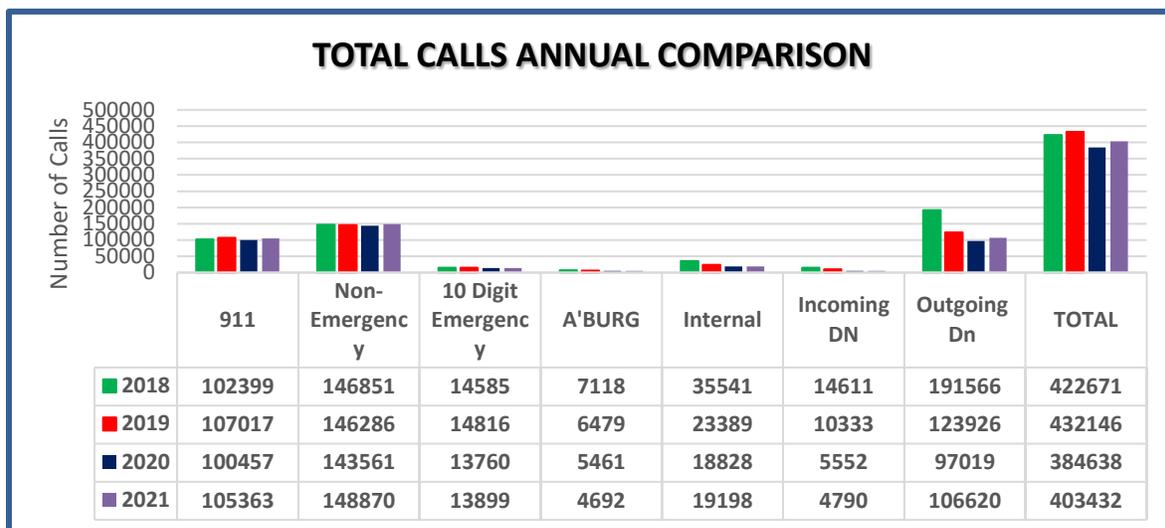
**EMERGENCY 9-1-1 CENTRE**

The Emergency 911 Centre is the Primary Public Safety Answering Point (P-PSAP) serving the City of Windsor and the Town of Amherstburg. As the P-PSAP, all 911 calls are routed to our PSAP for police, fire and ambulance. If the call requires Police response, we maintain control. If the call requires Ambulance or Fire, the call is transferred to the appropriate agency. In addition to 911, our Centre answer all non-emergency calls for these jurisdictions.

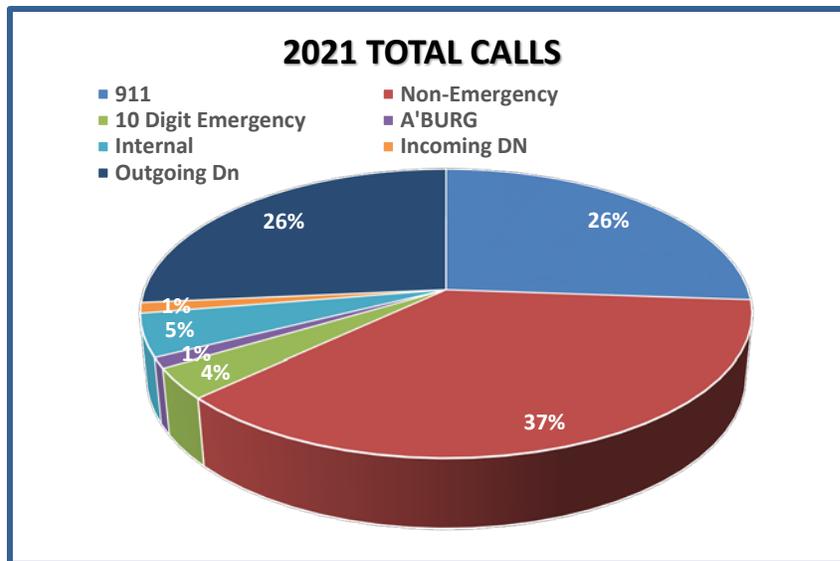
The mandate of the Windsor Police Service Emergency 911 Centre is to provide quick, efficient, professional services to those requiring emergency and non-emergency assistance. Communicators are trained to respond calmly to the needs of callers, while remaining focused on the safety of everyone involved. The Emergency 911 Centre is continually evolving, and harnessing new technologies to meet the advanced technological expectations of the community.

The COVID-19 Pandemic continued to impact the anxiety and stress levels of all first responders, and 911 Communicators are no exception. On-going efforts have been made to ensure the safety of Communicators, which includes, but is not limited to, restricted access to the 911 Centre, individually assigned equipment, and the wearing of a mask for the entire shift. The annual call volume has increased from 2020, which is likely a result of some of the restrictions being lifted throughout the year.

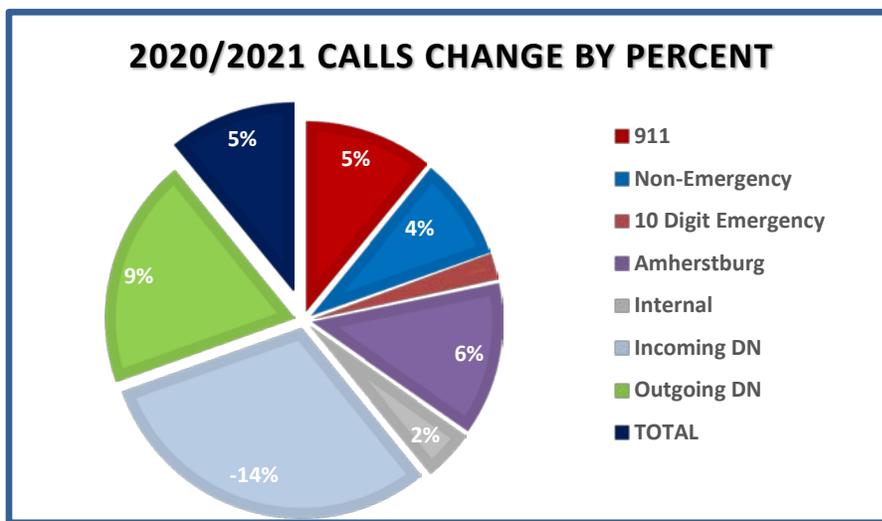
The Emergency 911 Centre uses the Avaya Aura Contact Centre for real time and historical reporting. This software tracks call volume for 911, non-emergency, 10-digit emergency number and internal calls. The total call volume in 2021 was 403,432 calls, which is an increase of 5%. Dialed Numbers (DN) includes incoming and outgoing dialed numbers.



The majority of the calls received in 2021 were non-emergency, which comprised of 37% of the 403,432 calls followed by 911 emergency calls at 26% which totaled 105,363. The 10 Digit Emergency calls are from other emergency partners such as OPP, LaSalle, Fire, Ambulance and alarm companies.



Overall, the total change in call volume from 2020 to 2021 was an increase of 5%. The largest contribution to this increase was to our outgoing internal calls.



In 2021 there was an increase of 5% in 911 calls over 2020. The reduction in Covid-19 Pandemic restrictions is a possible factor relating to the increase.



**Calls for Service**

In 2021, the Calls for Service have increased 7% from 2020; however, there has been an increase of 3.7% over the five year average. Many calls for service are handled through an alternative method to dispatching a patrol response unit. Calls may be handled by the call-taker who provides information/referrals for an alternative response such as telephone reporting and online reporting.



\*Calls for Service are inclusive of Telephone Reporting Centre (TRC) and Collision Reporting Center Calls (CRC) and Patrol Support Unit (PSU).

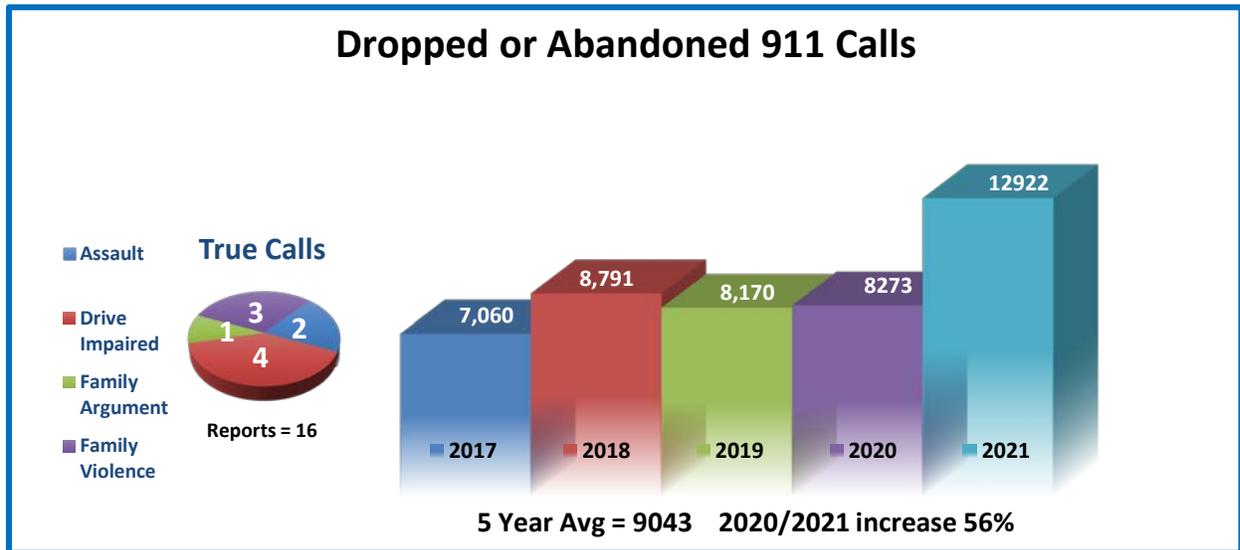
The annual daily calls for service has also seen an increase of 7% from 2020.

**Dropped/Abandoned Calls**

The Windsor Police Communications Centre continues to receive numerous dropped or abandoned calls to 911. These callers receive an automated text response through the Unanswered Call Management

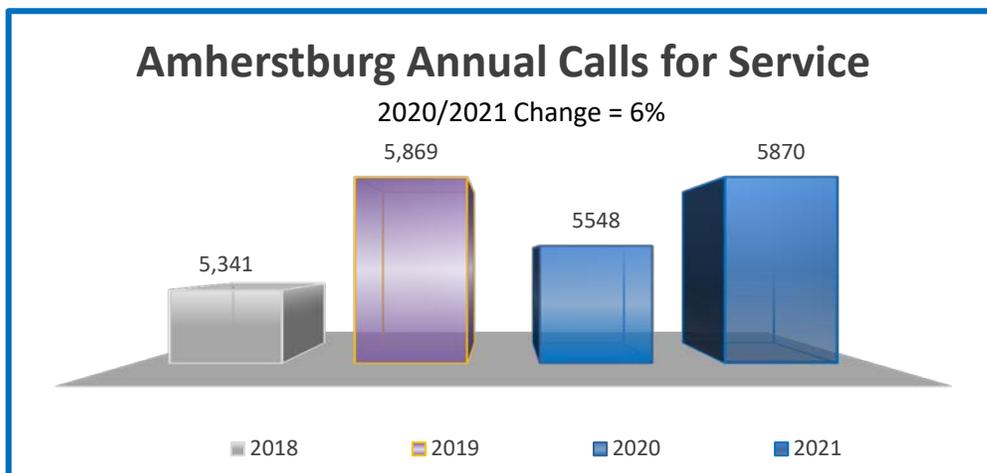
System for each dropped or abandoned 911 call that comes into the Windsor PSAP. In addition to the text, the supervisor will make a direct phone call to follow up with each caller and ensure they do not require emergency assistance.

This year saw an increase of 56% from 2020 for these calls. Of the 30 calls that required a police response, 16 (0.12%) resulted in a report and thirteen of the thirty calls were domestic related.



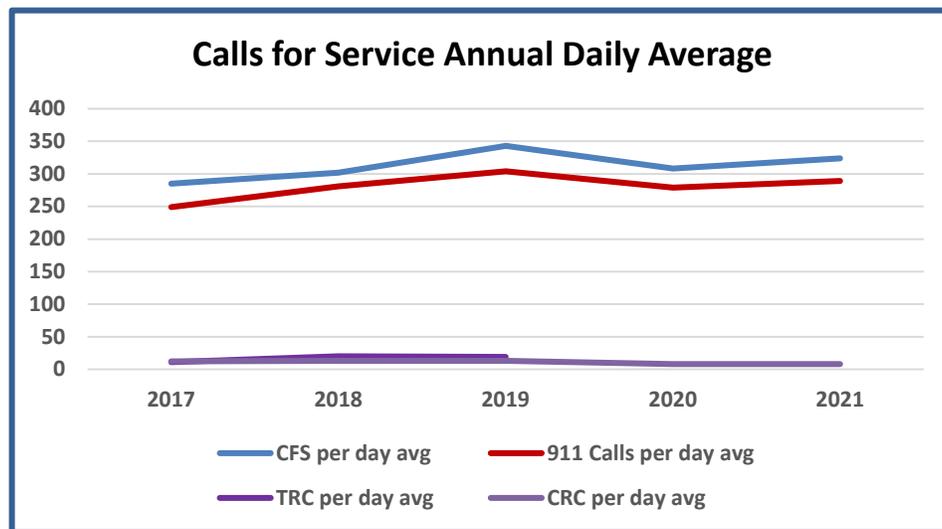
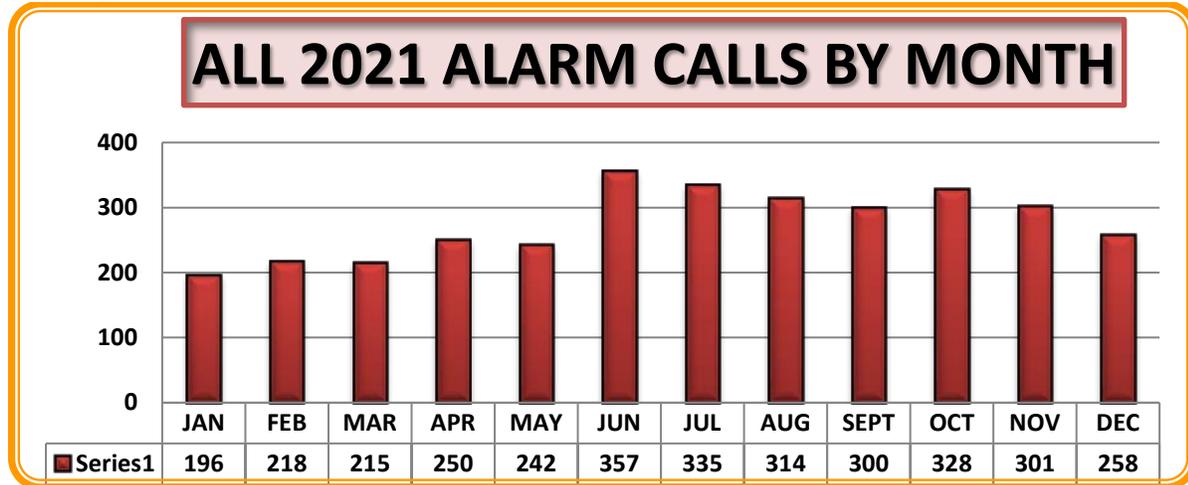
### Amherstburg

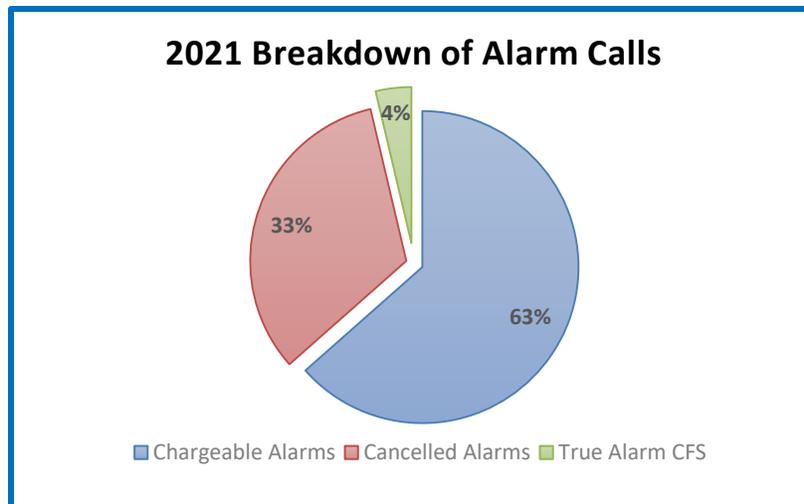
The Windsor Police Service began policing the Town of Amherstburg in 2019. The number of calls for service, excluding vehicle stops and community service calls, increased by 6%.



**ALARMS**

In 2021, Windsor Police received a total of 3,314 alarm related calls versus 3,317 in 2020 which is virtually unchanged. Of the 3314 calls for service, 34% were cancelled and 4% turned out to be true alarms.





**MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISIONS**

In 2021, 4,374 motor vehicle collisions were reported, compared to 4,454 in 2020 resulting in a 2% decrease. The number of fatal motor vehicle collisions increased from 5 in 2020 to 7 in 2021, this shows an increase of 40%. 54% of the total collisions were referred to the Collision Reporting Centre, operated by the Collision Reporting Center of North America (CRCNA).

Collision Types	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	5 Year Average
Fatal	11	10	9	5	7	8
Non-Fatal	1,109	1,264	1,161	1,025	1,015	1115
Property Damage	4,383	3,900	1,161	3,107	3,128	3136
Non-Reportable	75	72	156	317	224	169
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,503</b>	<b>5,246</b>	<b>6,106</b>	<b>4,454</b>	<b>4,374</b>	5,137
Reported to CRC	3,327	2,924	3,602	2,436	2,378	2,933
Percentage to CRC	60%	56%	59%	55%	<b>54%</b>	57%

**SUSPECT APPREHENSION PURSUITS**

In 2021, members of the Windsor Police Service continued to be mandated by the various legislations, police service policy/procedures and guidelines regarding Suspect Apprehension Pursuits. Training and continued supervision ensured that members were fully aware of the circumstances as to when a suspect apprehension pursuit could be initiated, continued or terminated. Members are required to continually evaluate variables when considering to initiate or continue a Suspect Apprehension Pursuit.

In 2021, members engaged in 7 suspect apprehension pursuits.

PURSUIITS	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	5 year
<b>TOTAL</b>	9	6	9	3	7	6.8

### **TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT UNIT (TEU)**

The primary goal of the WPS Traffic Enforcement Unit (TEU) is to ensure the orderly and safe movement of traffic on the roadways within the City of Windsor and Town of Amherstburg.

In late 2018, the legalization of cannabis marijuana was introduced, which created implications on Road Safety, which needed to be addressed. To address this issue, members of the Traffic Enforcement Branch were involved in Standard Field Sobriety Testing (SFST), and Drug Recognition Evaluation (DRE) training. This training was put into field use throughout 2019 and continued into 2021. Public awareness was also delivered, with the assistance of Corporate Communications.

The message remains unchanged, “Impaired driving is impaired driving, whether by alcohol or drugs”. In 2021, there were 11 RIDE Programs, which were all preceded by an enforcement initiative that included speed, red light, distracted and aggressive driving. The TEU also conducted Joint Force Operations (JFOs), with other Essex County Police Services, and Ministry of Transportation partners within Essex County to promote road safety.

In 2021, the Collision Reconstruction Unit investigated 16 serious collisions that resulted in 7 fatalities (3 drivers, 1 motorcyclist, 1 passenger, 1 cyclist and 1 pedestrian). Out of the 7 fatal collisions, the Traffic Enforcement Unit assisted our Major Crimes Branch in 3 of them, with 1 of the investigations being deemed a homicide.

### **COURT SERVICES**

Security for all court locations, within the City of Windsor, is the responsibility of the Windsor Police Service. Specifically, the Chief of Police is responsible for the following, through Sworn Police members:

- Ensuring the security of Justice system participants, including Judges, Justices of the Peace, Court Staff or any other persons participating in proceedings during the hours when Judges and members of the public are normally present;
- Ensuring the security of the premises;
- Ensuring the security of persons in custody who are on or about the premises, including persons taken into custody at proceedings; and
- Determining appropriate levels of security for these purposes.
- Court personnel (Police Cadets) are responsible for ensuring witnesses and accused parties attend court through the service of Subpoenas, Summonses and any other Court Documents.

The Court Services Branch served 6363 documents in 2021. An increase of 3338 documents from 2020. The courts opened for out of custody appearances on May 25 2021. In addition, the filing of 810 peace bonds opened on July 19 2021. These operations had to be postponed due to the Pandemic situation.

The breakdown of these 6363 Court Documents is as follows:

- 4994 Subpoenas
- 1321 Summons
- 48 other documents (Notice to Parent, Notice of Motion, other agencies)

An increase in documents served/available for service occurred for the year 2021 due to the introduction of Bench Summons in place of Bench Warrants.

## DETENTION CENTRE

The Windsor Police Service Detention Centre is a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week operation for the temporary confinement of individuals involved in the judicial process. Persons coming newly into WPS custody and not eligible for release will be held for a minimal time before being transported to another detention facility. The Windsor Police Service Detention Centre is a holding facility for all police services in the region including O.P.P, LaSalle, Amherstburg, R.C.M.P, and C.B.S.A.

The Windsor Police Service Detention Centre maintains clean and sanitary facilities for prisoners during their time of confinement. Every effort is made to provide humane treatment for individuals in custody while ensuring safety for all individuals within the facility.

In 2021, the Windsor Police Service Detention Centre handled 5256 prisoners. This total includes 274 prisoners brought in from the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Service facilities for court appearances.

The process of taking a prisoner into a custodial facility is commonly referred to as “booking.” In 2021, there were **4982** persons were booked into the Detention Centre by way of arrest. Included in this count are **1140** prisoners who were booked through the Detention Centre but released on scene. This represents a total increase of **393** arrested parties. The courts are attempting to make greater use of Video Remand to reduce the number of trips required of in custody persons to reduce associated risk and expense.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, prisoners in custody at Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Service facilities more often appeared in court by video rather than in-person. This augmented process reduced the overall volume of prisoners in the Windsor Police Service Detention Centre. Moreover, new procedures were put in place to release persons at scenes of arrest if specific criteria were met. Policies and procedures evolved from the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in an effort to provide a safe environment for both persons in custody and employees by way of obtaining proper PPE and extra cleaning/sanitizing of holding cells, vehicles, and surface areas.

Year	Persons Booked	Year to Year Percent Increase (Decrease)
2021	4,982	8.6
2020	4,589	(23.2)
2019	5,976	13.6
2018	5,261	12.7
2017	4,668	
5 Year Average	5,095	

### EMERGENCY SERVICES UNIT (ESU)

The mandate of the ESU is to provide frontline policing services and tactical support to the Windsor Police Service and to maintain a state of readiness to provide that support.

ESU provides support in the following areas:

- Front-line police services
- Armed/Barricaded Situations
- Incidents involving weapons
- High risk arrests and violent offender apprehensions
- Violent MHA apprehensions
- High risk vehicle stops
- High risk court security and offender transports
- VIP security
- High risk warrant execution
- In-service training instruction
- Conducted Energy Weapon (taser) training for all service members
- Community Relations
- High-risk surveillance
- Hostage Rescue

In 2021, the unit was comprised of two teams. Each team was assigned a team leader with seven operators. The unit was also supervised by two Sergeants, and one Staff Sergeant. The entire unit falls under the command of the Inspector - Patrol Operational Support. As mandated, ESU train as a team for tactical and hostage rescue events to ensure a constant state of team readiness when called upon to provide tactical and patrol support.

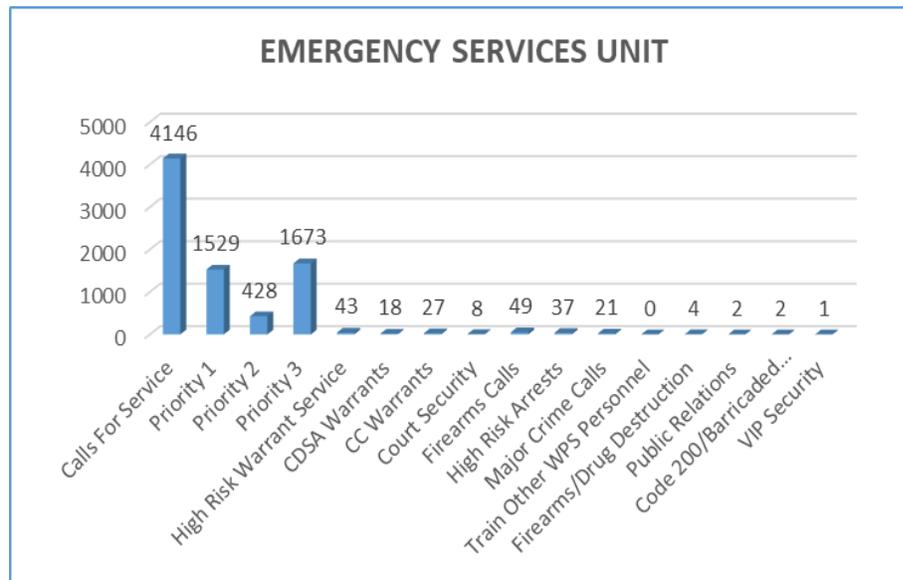
As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, the majority of training courses were canceled or postponed and ESU had to modify its normal training regimen by separating into two distinct elements at different times during the year as a precaution to preserve operational continuity.

Although public relations and internal WPS training were also curtailed due to COVID, ESU still maintained their support to the service by assisting all units from patrol to major crime.

The following are the 2021 year end stats:

- Calls for Service - 4,146
- Priority 1 – 1,529
- Priority 2 - 428
- Priority 3 -1,673
- High Risk Warrant Service - 43
- Controlled Drug and Substances Act Warrants - 18
- Criminal Code Warrants -27
- Court Security - 8
- Firearms Calls -49

- High Risk Arrests - 37
- Major Crime Calls -21
- Train other WPS Personnel - 0
- Firearms/Drug Destruction - 4
- Public Relations - 2
- Code 200/Barricaded Person Call - 2
- VIP Security – 1



### POLICE DOG UNIT (PDU)

Police dogs and their handlers are assigned to Patrol Response as part of the front line of the Service. The PDU consists of 5 dogs, and their handlers with canines being dual purpose trained. Members within the Police Dog Unit are available for patrol response as well as to all specialty units within the Windsor Police Service.

The mandate of the Windsor Police Service Police Dog Unit (PDU) is to provide operational support in locating and apprehending suspects, detecting explosives, locating articles of evidence, or locating missing persons.

In addition to PDU's general duties of tracking, evidence searching and apprehension, each police dog has a second purpose of drugs, firearms, ammunition or explosives. In 2021 continued COVID-19 pandemic-related legislation led to the reduction of large gatherings of people, thus reducing the number of explosive safety searches at large public events.

Statistical reporting for Dog Unit activity has been modified for 2021 to more accurately reflect PDU Deployment. If PDU is utilized by other units to effect an arrest or assist in that arrest this data is captured within the below listed headings. Total number of persons arrested on CDSA or Criminal Code Search warrants has been eliminated as it is not reflective of PDU deployments.

In 2021, the Windsor Police Service Dog Unit, had one member off on a parental leave and one member was absent short term due to a worked related injury (fractured hand). Furthermore there was absences in canine coverage due to short term COVID exposure quarantine periods.

<b>PDU General Purpose Stats</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>5 Year Avg.</b>
<b>PDU Calls</b>	1,427	1,189	715	1,422	1,249	1,200
<b>Other Calls</b>	1,535	1,368	1,406	1,182	1,301	1,358
<b>PDU Arrests</b>	41	33	26	50	51	40
<b>PDU Assist Arrests</b>	53	42	24	42	42	40
<b>Other Arrests</b>	32	26	21	34	29	28
<b>Article Searches</b>	34	29	12	31	28	26
<b>Building Searches</b>	256	184	175	228	189	206
<b>Open Searches</b>	111	207	143	203	175	167
<b>Tracks</b>	43	49	41	49	53	47
<b>Apprehensions</b>	5	5	3	7	3	4
<b>Alarms Attended</b>	437	293	232	411	358	346
<b>House Searches re: drugs</b>	12	9	9	21	31	16
<b>Vehicle Searches re: drugs</b>	17	5	2	15	7	9
<b>Explosive Searches: Buildings, Vehicles &amp; Open Areas</b>	8	6	2	0	3	3

**EXPLOSIVE DISPOSAL UNIT (EDU)**

The mandate of the Windsor Police Service Explosive Disposal Unit (EDU) is to maintain a highly trained and well-equipped team of Police Explosive Technicians, who are dedicated to the service, and protection, of all citizens of the City of Windsor and the Town of Amherstburg.

EDU is currently comprised of seven Police Explosive Technicians (PET) that operate as a part-time unit under the Emergency Service Branch. EDU capabilities are available 24/7 in the City of Windsor, and the Town of Amherstburg. EDU is a provincial HAZMAT team with Windsor Fire Rescue Service and Windsor – Essex EMS under the direction of the Ontario Fire Marshal. All EDU members are assigned to other units, within the Windsor Police Service, on a full time basis.

In accordance with the Provincial Policing Standards Manual, and the Windsor Police Service EDU Manual, EDU members are responsible to maintain training in Render Safe Procedure, Explosive Forced Entry and Code 200 requirements. Additional capabilities include Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (Chemical Biological Radioactive Nuclear Explosives - CBRNE) response, Post Blast investigations, Disposal Services, and detailed evidence search services. EDU provides education to the community attending several events each year to teach the dangers and identification of hazardous materials.

Event Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	5 Year Average
Code 200 (Barricaded Individual.)	3	1	0	2	0	1
CBRNE Related	7	6	2	5	6	5
Assist Other Branches (Explosives Related Calls for Service)	10	7	6	11	2	7
Suspicious Item	5	5	1	5	2	4
Public Relations	1	11	24	1	0	7
Render Safe Procedure	13	18	0	3	2	7
Disposals	19	8	8	14	2	10
Pyrotechnics Display	N/A	20	20	0	0	8
Covid-19 Decon (vehicles/equipment/persons)	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	76	16

(Render Safe Procedure, Suspicious item and Disposals are based on a three year average. Pyrotechnics are based on a two year average)

With the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, EDU responsibilities increased. EDU members have become subject matter experts in Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and CBRNE procedures for the Service, which is consistent with Provincial and National level training, deployable in the Emergency Management System tiered response. This continued through 2021.

Also continuing through 2021, EDU was assigned to identify, acquire and provide training on required COVID-19 PPE and related decontamination procedures for the Service. EDU members “fit tested” masks for all front-line members, distributed PPE, and continue to provide PPE maintenance. EDU also developed decontamination procedures for both officers and equipment that may be exposed and contaminated with COVID-19.

### MARINE UNIT

The Marine Unit maintained its regular patrols and enforcement of Windsor’s waterways. The unit also conducted regular patrols in Amherstburg, especially the Crystal Bay inlet that is a well-known location for vessel gatherings. Peche Island patrols were also regularly conducted as the number of visitors increased on the island.

The Marine Unit operates and maintains two vessels and continues to work closely with Harbour Master Peter Berry and the Windsor Port Authority. The marine unit has one current full time member that is Ship Rider Program (PC LEMIRE), a partnership between American and Canadian law enforcement that is focused on targeting criminal activity involving waterways.

The Marine Unit continues to work with the RCMP, OPP, Chatham-Kent, LaSalle Police Service, the Canadian Coast Guard and the Ministry of Natural Resources. We also have built up a working relationship with the U.S. Coast Guard, Customs Border Patrol, Wayne County Sheriffs, Detroit Police, St. Clair Shores Police, Michigan State Police and US Homeland Security.

At the beginning of the 2021 season, the new swimming physical fitness test and interview process was completed with success. The marine unit brought on 2 new part time members. Toronto Police attended our facility and conducted an in-house Small Vessel Operations Proficiency (SVOP) course for all five of our members. All candidates were successful and this provided an enhancement to the unit having all members fully trained to operate our vessels.

In 2021 the U.S. / Canadian border remained closed to non-essential traffic. Due to the closure, marine agencies have seen an uprising of illegal cross border activity. The Marine Unit took the initiative to combat the illegal activity. "Operation Cardinal" was formed. An operational plan was created and approved. Our unit worked closely with the WPS Drugs and Guns Unit (DIGS), local Port Authority and U.S. agencies on several investigations. The operations will continue in 2022.

Officers participated in several Canadian and U.S. intelligence meetings. These meeting were held via phone link (due to COVID 19) and held on a regular basis. The meetings were a round table discussion to share intelligence across Ontario and Michigan.

Due to the pandemic, all public relations and marine events were canceled including the annual fireworks display, tug boat races, and all blessings of the fleets. We could not do our yearly water safety program, where marine members conduct boat inspections at the launch ramps for members of the public. The marine unit conducted numerous vessel stops on the water to complete the safety inspections.

SEASON BREAKDOWN	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	5 Yr. Avg
VESSEL STOPS	114	70	174	184	136	136
TOWS	2	2	3	4	14	5
PUBLIC RELATIONS	15	12	15	5	0	9
INVESTIGATIONS	45	64	67	47	49	54
PERSONS RECOVERED FROM WATER	0	1	2	1	3	1
PERSONS RESCUED FROM WATER	3	1	2	6	17	6
MEETINGS WITH USCG/SECURITY/INTEL	3	7	15	1	0	5
ASSIST OTHER AGENCIES	14	10	14	15	6	12
ENFORCEMENT – PON/BYLAWS	52	50	110	170	136	104
MARINE EMERGENCIES (VESSEL IN	26	28	32	27	55	34
JOINT OPERATIONS WITH OUTSIDE	33	33	22	11	6	21

### REMOTLEY PILOTED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (RPAS) UNIT

The Windsor Police Service maintains a Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS) Unit and responds to certain situations.

In 2021, the RPAS Unit was utilized 14 times. One of the notable benefits of the RPAS has been the enhanced video and photo evidence provided to assist with criminal cases going to trial.

**REMOTLEY PILOTED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (RPAS) – 2021 Statistic Report**

In September 2019, the Windsor Police Service established a Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS) Unit which operates as a part-time unit, and is available for 24/7 call out. The RPAS unit is comprised of 6 part time members who are assigned to other units within the Windsor Police Service on a full time basis. The Windsor Police Service has the ability to utilize the RPAS for situations including:

- Traffic reconstruction
- Search and rescue of missing and high risk persons
- Firearms/weapons calls
- Arson Investigations
- Natural and manmade disasters or accidents
- Crime scenes
- Marine Emergencies
- Event monitoring
- Public Events/Demonstrations

EVENT DESCRIPTION	2019	2020	2021
Code 200	0	1	0
Crime Scene Evidence Gathering	3	8	2
Accident Reconstruction	0	4	1
Missing Person	0	1	4
Hazardous Material	0	0	0
Person/Vehicle Tracking	0	0	1
Event Monitoring	0	0	0
Arson Investigations	0	0	2
Marine Emergency	0	0	1
Public Events/Demonstration	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>

**WINDSOR POLICE AUXILIARY**

The Windsor Police Auxiliary Patrol Unit maintains a full complement of 90 members.

During 2021, 15 members of the Auxiliary Patrol Unit resigned to pursue law enforcement careers, 4 being with the Windsor Police Service as cadets. The breakdown of the others are as follows: 2 OPP, 1 London PS, 1 Hamilton PS, 1 MP, 1 LaSalle PS, 3 WPS SPCs, 1 Federal Corrections, and 1 CBSA.

Twenty-four recruits will be added in 2022 to supplement the current numbers and bring the unit back to a full complement.

### ON THE JOB TRAINING (OJT)

Each Auxiliary member is obligated to complete a minimum of 30 hours of training. In 2021 the COVID-19 pandemic adversely impacted the OJT program. Ultimately, the program was temporarily suspended for all involved Auxiliary personnel.

Prior to the halting of this program, the average Auxiliary officer had volunteered 36 hours of time based on 2019 data. Prior to the suspension of the OJT program, participating Auxiliary Officers reached a combined total of 568.50 volunteer training hours from October 2019 to March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2020.

### PARKS PATROL

In 2021, the Auxiliary Patrol completed a **total of 8374 park patrol hours**. Walking and bike patrols covered 14 of Windsor's largest and busiest parks, and the Road Sergeant covered an additional 45 unmanned parks.

Breakdown of Volunteer Patrol Hours:

Months	Hours
April	0
May	1075.00
June	2586.75
July	2404.25
August	2308.00
September	0

During the Parks season, the Auxiliary Units are on patrol seven days a week. Shifts run Monday to Friday from 1830-2230 hours, and two shifts on Saturday and Sunday from 1245-1745 hours and 1745-2245 hours.

### OCCURRENCES

There were 1384 occurrences ranging in scope from open alcohol, and disorderly parties to graffiti, parks damage/vandalism and smoking.

### SPECIAL EVENTS IN 2021

The Auxiliary Police Unit participated in 11 Special Events from November 1, 2020 to November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021. Combined the members of the Auxiliary unit volunteered a total of over 1,449 hours.

Members of the unit are expected to participate in six mandatory events. These events are mandatory due to the resources needed to make them an operational success. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the majority of special events were cancelled. These events included the following:

Police Week, Fireworks, Canada Day, Open Streets, and Remembrance Day. The annual Santa Claus Parades returned in 2021, and were held in both Windsor and Amherstburg. Both events were extremely well received and attended by the general public.

Members of the Auxiliary Unit were tasked to assist with both parades, providing much needed support in maintaining selected road closures, and assisting in the direction of participating vehicles. Although somewhat challenging to coordinate, both events were considered to be successful.

### **ANNUAL BRIGHT LIGHTS DISPLAY**

The City of Windsor's annual Bright Lights Display returned in 2021. As in previous years before the pandemic, the Auxiliary Unit was tasked to carry out assigned park patrol duties at the planned festival of lights. The event routinely runs from the first week of December through the first week of January.

Auxiliary Patrol on site every evening from 1800-2300 hours with a Supervisor on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

In 2019, the patrol required 512.5 hours of personnel labour in 2019, which was a slight increase from the 2018/19 event. In 2021, the Bright Lights patrol required 683.5 hours of Aux. personnel labour.

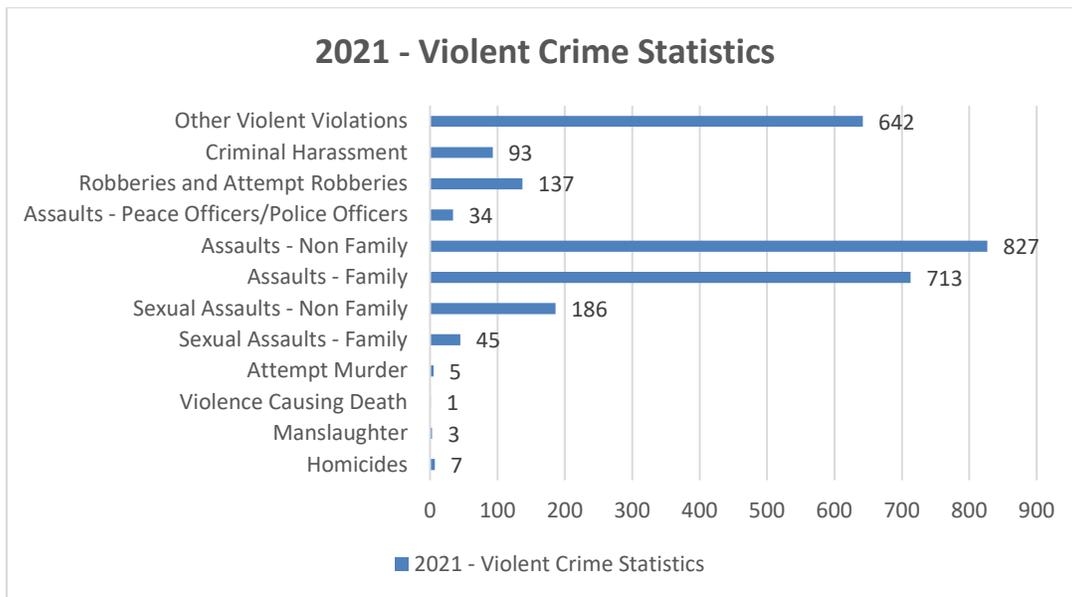
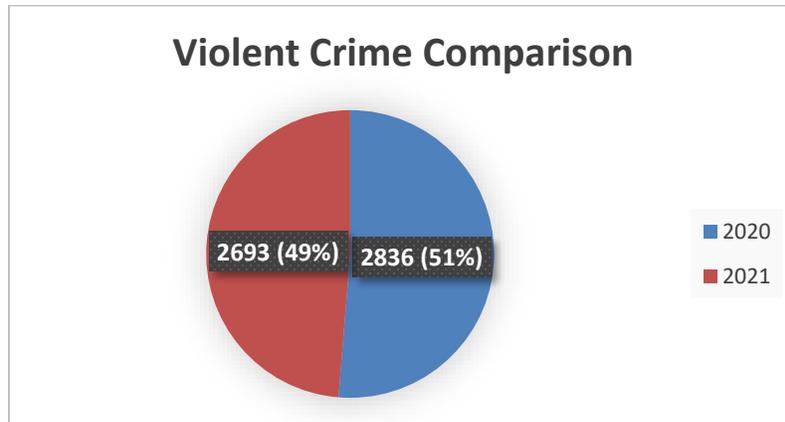
The Auxiliary were tasked to respond to citizen inquiries, crowd control and to assist the Parks employees with ensuring everyone exits at the conclusion of the display.

### **EMERGENCY RESPONSE BY AUXILIARY**

There were no emergency situations in 2021 that required mobilization by the Chief of Police.

INVESTIGATIVE SECTION

Violent Crime



**MAJOR CRIME UNIT**

The Major Crime Unit (MCU) was successful in advancing various criminal investigations and bringing those responsible before the courts.

The MCU is an investigative unit responsible for leading and supporting complex investigations. Members of this Unit have specialized skills and training in the investigation of homicides, death investigations, serious persons crimes, sexual assaults, cold case investigations, multi-jurisdictional offences, or cases requiring advanced investigative techniques.

2021 saw seven homicides, a 133% increase from 2020. In addition to homicide cases, the unit also conducted three manslaughter investigations and five attempt murder investigations.

The following are cases of interest that the MCU investigated in 2021 and are still actively being investigated or are before the courts.

- **Case #21-14934.** A male was found deceased in his apartment in February 2021. A homicide investigation was initiated. After a lengthy canvass of the area, and a review of hours of video surveillance, a suspect was identified in June and arrested. The male was charged with first degree murder.
- **Case #18-11804.** In April 2021, in cooperation with the Windsor Police Service, the BOLO Program launched a reward campaign offering up to \$50,000 for any information leading to the arrest of a male who was wanted for murder. The male suspect has been evading arrest since February 2018 and is believed to be out of the country. He is wanted on a Canada-wide warrant.
- **Case #21-10337.** This matter commenced as a missing person, and was routed to MCU following a thorough attempt to locate the person, without success. Approximately two months after the initial report, the missing person's remains were located by members of the Walpole Island community. WPS and OPP conducted a multi-jurisdictional homicide investigation, which resulted in the execution of search warrants in several communities across the Province. Ultimately, several parties responsible were identified, arrested and charged with First Degree Murder.
- **Case #21-110311.** A homicide occurred in the area of University Avenue and Dougall Avenue in November 2021. Following a rapidly evolving investigation, the suspect was identified, located and arrested in the London area within hours of the initial call.
- **Case #18-47240.** After more than three years of investigation, and court delays due to COVID-19, a male was convicted of First Degree Murder in the death of a female. The matter gained significant media attention, with daily reports from Court on the proceedings.

### SPECIAL VICTIMS UNIT

Established in January 2020 the Major Crimes – Special Victims consists of one Sergeant and six Constables, and continues to work closely with a number of community partners.

Special Victims is responsible for investigating Intimate Partner Violence (formally known as Domestic Violence), Child Abuse, Youth Crime and Elder Abuse. The Special Victims Unit has continued to strengthen community partnership by applying for and receiving approval for two government grants.

The first grant is the **2021/2022 Civil Remedies Grant**, entitled “*WPS Cares*” (Community, Accessible, Resource, Education, and Support). The initiative expands on existing community partnerships utilizing technology. Victims of crime are provided with information on available resources offered by community partners, particularly involving Intimate Partner and Family violence. The information is delivered through informative videos, available through media platforms such as YouTube. This platform, under the title

“WPS Cares”, provides links to videos specific to each agency, and demonstrates the services offered to victims of crime. It is also linked to all major social media outlets. Essentially, the Windsor Police Service acts as a “hub” for essential video resources that are provided to victims of crime during their interaction with the Police. Also included in the grant application was the creation of a dedicated “soft” interview room to offer a more comfortable, relaxing interview atmosphere for victims.

The second grant is the **Victim Support Grant**, through the Ministry of the Solicitor General. It is a two-year grant cycle (2021-22 to 2022-23). Victims and Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence and Human Trafficking are the areas of focus. Funding is provided to police services to enhance capacity to support victims and survivors through increased collaboration with local organizations, community partners, and committees. The end goal is to help increase capacity for police to better respond to the unique needs in their communities. The project name is “Power In Knowledge” and included in the grant are Educational Rooms for 6 community partners participating in a multi-sectorial committee, including Hiatus House, and NISA Homes.

### YOUTH RELATED CRIME

There has been a significant decrease in youth related crime for two consecutive years. There were 223 youths involved in crime as either an accused party, an arrested party, or an offender in 2021. This is a 23% decrease from 2020 and 36% decrease from 2019.

Youth Related Offences	2020	2021	% Variance
Violent Crime	146	115	-21%
Property Crime	76	43	-43%
Other Crime (breach, fail to attend court, etc.)	52	49	-6%
Drug Related Crime	15	16	7%
<b>TOTAL YOUTH RELATED OFFENCES</b>	289	223	23%

### POWERCASE

PowerCase is the software system that assists Police Services in ensuring that Major Case investigations are focused, methodically controlled and audited throughout the investigative life cycle. It collects and manages information from multiple sources (such as officer reports, witness statements, canvas reports, tips, messages and phone records) gathered by numerous investigators, and stores it in a central repository so that authorized users have access to critical case data. The data can easily be traced back to its origins, establishing where evidence came from and why, and when and by whom it was collected. It automatically examines existing data to connect commonalities and associations, and shares the information among all police services across jurisdictional boundaries in Ontario.

In 2021, the PowerCase Unit entered **419** cases into the PowerCase system; the majority of which met the non-threshold criteria. The PowerCase Unit continues to enter all Major Case Management optional cases into PowerCase, such as child pornography, voyeurism, indecent exposure, indecent acts, child luring and trespass by night. With very few exceptions beyond the control of PowerCase, all cases were entered within the 30-day period, in accordance with the Major Case Management Manual.

During 2021, **2912** notifications were created in PowerCase as a result of cases entered, which was virtually the same amount as the previous year. From the notifications created, many serial predators were identified locally or were previously known. **Five** serial predators were newly identified.

The PowerCase unit regularly assists investigators by providing an updated list of outstanding tasks regarding their cases, and is able to create linkages for investigators from entities such as names, phone numbers, vehicles, words and phrases. The PowerCase officers are also active in assisting in all cold cases being investigated by the Major Crimes Unit.

PowerCase continues to operate within the parameters of the Major Case Management manual. With assistance from the report stemming from a Ministry MCM audit, the PowerCase Unit created a new **PowerCase and MCM Directive** that was approved and signed, effective July 2021.

### VICTIM ASSISTANCE

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect in-person victim assistance. Outreach was completed via telephone, text message and e-mail. Collaboration between the Victim Assistance Unit and community partners continued to provide a much needed service by providing networks and facilitating assistance to those affected by crime and trauma.

A large focus of the year, was on Intimate Partner Violence due to the numerous media reports and research documents regarding the “shadow pandemic” (violence against women during COVID-19). The Coordinator participated in virtual panel discussions with Nisa Homes regarding the ***National Action Plan for Gender-Based Violence*** and with the YMCA on supporting immigrant and refugee communities (experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, gender-based violence). For ***Victims and Survivors of Crime Week***, a presentation was delivered to volunteers from Victim Services of Windsor & Essex County. Assistance was provided in the planning and writing of the ***Victim Support Grant 2021-2023***, which the Service was successful in attaining. The Coordinator is involved with the implementation of this project that is focused on increasing the capacity for police to better respond to the unique needs of victims/survivors of Intimate Partner Violence and Human Trafficking.

This year marked the start of the ***Windsor Police Community Partner Sexual Assault Review Committee***. This committee identifies and reduces gaps in service to victims of sexual violence. Information was also provided to victims of sexual assault on the Ontario government’s program for independent legal advice. In June, the Coordinator presented to participants in the Sexual Assault Investigators Course delivered by the Ontario Police College.

<b>Victim Assistance Statistics</b>			
<b>Organization:</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Windsor Police Victim Assistance Unit	2193	2310	2473
Victim Services Windsor/ Essex County	261	308	400
Victim Witness Assistance Program	1234	1431	1394
<b>Total Number of Cases:</b>	<b>3688</b>	<b>4049</b>	<b>4267</b>

**PROBATION AND PAROLE/ SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY (SOR)**

The Probation and Parole/ SOR Officer is the liaison between Windsor Police Service and the Probation and Parole Supervision offices. The officer works in conjunction with outside agencies regularly, including the Correctional Services Canada, Provincial Probation and Parole Supervisors, and other Police Services. The officer sits on committees such as the Community Access Team (C.A.T.), which assesses the suitability of Federal Parolees to be released in our community.

The Probation and Parole/ SOR Officer receives information from various sources and can provide assistance to units within the Windsor Police Service. The officer may also be a resource for community justice partners such as the Windsor-Essex Risk Reduction Team (W.E.R.R.T.), responsible for the supervision and treatment planning of High Risk Offenders.

The Probation and Parole/ SOR Officer is responsible to monitor and maintain accurate records of registered sex offenders in the community. By having a reliable Sex Offender Registry, investigators are able to quickly identify where known offenders live or work in relation to any crime. When time is of great importance, this ability may set an investigation on the right path much earlier. Address verifications are key to maintaining accurate records and officers from different units within the Service assist, when possible.

The following chart indicates the number of offenders at the end of 2021 within the City of Windsor that fall under the mandate of the Probation/Parole/SOR Officer:

<b>Offender Type</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Federal Parole</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Provincial Parole</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Probation</b>	<b>950</b>
<b>Intensive Supervision Offenders</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Sex Offender Registry</b>	<b>281</b>

**PROPERTY CRIMES**

There was an increase in property crimes in 2021, in comparison to 2020. In 2021, **9,506** incidents were reported, which represents an increase of **6%** from the total of **8,964** reported in 2020. The Property Crimes Unit consists of Target Base, Financial Crimes, Arson, Auto Theft, Pawn, Crime Stoppers and the Drug Vault/Property Room.

The yearly variances are broken down as follows:

Offence	2020	2021	% Variance
Arson	47	79	68%
B&E's and Attempts	1,554	1,573	1%
Motor Vehicle Thefts and Attempts	676	825	22%
Theft Over \$5,000	74	91	23%
Theft Under \$5,000	3,137	3,643	16%
Possession of Stolen Property	316	219	-31%
Fraud	1,554	1,466	-6%
Mischief	1,606	1,610	0%

**FINANCIAL CRIMES/ ARSON**

The Financial Crimes / Arson Unit is responsible for the investigation of all Financial / Arson related matters. This includes Fraud, Arson, Counterfeit Currency / transaction cards, Power of Attorney (POW) Theft, and Elder Abuse (Financial).

In 2021, sophisticated online fraud, debit and credit card tap frauds were prevalent, and continued proving they are difficult to investigate and solve. COVID-19 requirements for facemasks have essentially given suspects anonymity when committing these crimes. Bitcoin, gift card scams, CERB (Canada Emergency Response Benefit) and Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) telephone scams urging victims to send money owing, or face imprisonment, continue to be a popular means of fraud to citizens of Windsor-Essex.

Members of the Financial Crimes Unit continued their efforts in educating the public of the most recent frauds through Windsor Police Service News Releases, Twitter, Windsor Police Service website, and other online resources.

**Cases of Interest:**

- **Case 21-305170 Identity Theft**

In December 2021, the Financial Crimes Unit became aware that a suspect impersonated a customer of a Financial Institution, and was able to convince the Financial Institution to issue a new debit card and withdraw \$4300 from the victim's bank account.

During the investigation, it was determined that this wasn't a singular event for this suspect. In fact, the suspect has fraudulently taken over customer accounts on at least 4 other occasions

within the City of Windsor at different Financial Institutions for which he is presently wanted and warrants have been issued for his arrest. In addition to the \$4300 fraudulent withdrawal at the first institution, the suspect was able to use the same tactic at two others, where he withdrew over \$180,000, and over \$3700. The suspect had made other attempts to fraudulently obtain monies from different account holders, however, the Financial Institutions were able to recall funds and decline other transactions from occurring.

Information from bank security specialist is that this suspect is a prolific fraudster, who is responsible for several bank account takeovers absconding with well over \$1.7 million. In addition to Windsor, this suspect is currently wanted by 5 other large Police Services. The suspect has been identified and unfortunately his whereabouts are unknown at this time.

### **Arson Case of Interest:**

- **Case 21-22830**

In March 2021 officers became aware of a fire in a recently burned out home in the 500 block of Janette Ave in the City of Windsor. During this patrol response, it was reported that two other fires were reported in the vicinity of this fire in the 600 block of Victoria Ave and 500 block of Bruce.

A female suspect was subsequently arrested, and through investigation it was revealed that this suspect was responsible for the 3 other fires and consequently charged with Arson. Additionally, it is suspected that this female suspect was responsible for many alley fires that were easily extinguished, however, there were no grounds to arrest and charge her. It should be noted that within a 6 block radius of the downtown core, there were over 20 arson investigations, from alley debris to the death of 2 persons on Church St. A different suspect was arrested in fatal fire.

Additionally, as a result of the number of fires occurring in the downtown core, Windsor Fire & Rescue Service and the Windsor Police Service determined to initiate a geo fence surrounding a certain area to ensure that all fires, regardless of size, cause, and determination would be viewed by Arson investigators. There were circumstances where WFRS was dispatched, however the WPS was not notified; this practice was ended as a result of this initiative.

### **TARGET BASE**

The Target Base Unit is responsible for the investigation of offences that relate to residential and commercial break and enters, as well as any other property related offences under the Criminal Code, including thefts from vehicles and credit/debit card “tap” frauds. Members of this unit work closely with other police agencies to identify persons, or groups, responsible for these offences, and to coordinate police resources for investigations.

The Target Base Unit also collaborates with other investigative units, within the Windsor Police Service, by providing assistance with surveillance services, as well as locating and apprehending wanted individuals.

Members of this unit conduct complete investigations, including the preparation of court files, and routinely make positive identification of previously unknown wanted offenders in criminal investigations. Target Base members are often tasked with writing search warrants, including those for DNA database matches found at crime scenes.

### Cases of Interest:

- **Case 21-16940**  
Between January and March of 2021, officers in the Target Base Unit were made aware of higher than usual occurrences involving thefts from motor vehicles / mischiefs / break and enters specifically pertaining to removed / stolen catalytic converters, within the City of Windsor. Target Base officers conducted an investigation that included surveillance on a subject. A comprehensive investigation resulted in the arrest of 3 adults with 45 Criminal code charges.
- **Case 2021-44031**  
Target Base officers continued to investigate the theft of catalytic converters, within the City of Windsor. A commercial business on Walker Rd had three catalytic converters stolen from fleet vehicles. As a result of the investigation, Target Base officers were able to identify the suspect and while attempting to conduct a vehicle stop the subject refused to stop and fled from police. Later the vehicle was located at a residence and the subject was arrested for Dangerous Operation of a Conveyance, and Fail to Stop for Police. The stolen catalytic converters were recovered. The male subject was arrested and charged with 12 offences. He was also charged with 9 other offences at the time of his arrest, including Break & Enter.
- **Case 21-33109**  
In April 2021, Target Base officers conducted a Break & Enter investigation for firearms that were stolen from a Windsor residence. During surveillance, 2 suspects were identified. A search warrant was executed on a Windsor residence, and the stolen firearms were recovered. Both subjects were arrested for Contravening Section 117 of the Firearms Act regulation, and Possession of a Firearms Obtained by Crime.
- **Case 21-97909**  
In October 2021, three commercial businesses and a theft from a motor vehicle occurred within a span of eight hours. Target Base officers obtained surveillance video and were able to identify a male subject. An arrest warrant was issued. The male subject was later arrested and charged with 9 offences.

### AUTO THEFT

For the purposes of Auto Theft, the definition includes automobiles, motorcycles, dirt bikes, motor homes, snowmobiles, boats, all-terrain vehicles, jet skis and trailers. Trailers have a VIN, or a serial number, and can be plated and registered, thus are considered a motor vehicle for the purposes of Auto Theft. E-Bikes have risen in popularity, but are NOT motor vehicles. They are property and are not included in Auto Theft statistics.

### Current Auto Theft Trends:

- Motor vehicle thefts and attempts have shown a steady increase over the past five years, essentially doubling the number of reported incidents since 2015.
- There is an increase in occurrences at new and used car dealerships, where the businesses are being entered after hours. The suspects are targeting numerous sets of keys, and stealing vehicles.
- There is an increase in occurrences of residential break and enters where residents' vehicles are being stolen once the keys are located within the home.
- There is an increase in orchestrated insurance frauds where luxury vehicles are reported stolen, but are actually being exported overseas.
- There is an increase in occurrences of motorcycle thefts where offenders re-paint bikes to avoid detection.
- There is an increase in opportunity thefts where unattended vehicles are left running by the owner, during winter months, at homes and businesses.

Trends involving stolen vehicles being painted, vehicle identification numbers (VINs) and parts being altered, and fake license plates being used to avoid detection, make it difficult to confirm a vehicle's true identity / registration. In 2021, these trends resulted in a greater need for the Auto Theft Unit to attend scenes and the contracted towing facilities, using knowledge and expertise of vehicles, to properly identify recovered motor vehicles.

2021 resulted in the expansion of partnerships between the Auto Theft Unit and more vehicle manufacturer security departments / third party security firms. This partnership has increased the proficiency and efficiency in attempting to track vehicles using global positioning systems (GPS) or embedded modems, as well as locating and recovering stolen vehicles equipped with tracking capabilities.

### Cases of Interest:

- **Case 21-64947/ 74974/ 81815**  
Several motor vehicle thefts from a vehicle storage compound. Ten vehicles (valued at \$700,000) were stolen; nine vehicles were eventually recovered. Three vehicles were heavily damaged as they were used to ram fences and barriers to flee. Two vehicles were destroyed due to fire. Suspects were later identified, and charges laid. Measures were implemented to prevent future thefts and property damage by utilizing Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) techniques, adding extra security personnel, and investing in state of the art entry / exit control barriers.

### CRIME STOPPERS

The Crime Stoppers program exists as a functioning partnership between law enforcement, the media, and most importantly, the community. The program is operated by a civilian manager, and two police officers (one WPS and one OPP), who work in conjunction with the Corporate Communications Unit and investigators to generate information to assist in solving or reducing crime, in our community. The program is governed by a dedicated Board of Directors, with approximately 80 volunteers.

Operating as a non-profit program, Crime Stoppers receives no on-going government funding. The program hosts various fundraising events throughout the year to cover the operating cost and reward money paid out to “tipsters.” The guarantee of anonymity, no requirement for court attendance, and cash rewards have been driving the success of this program in our city since 1985. It is a highly respected community driven initiative and a vital investigative resource used by the Windsor Police Service.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the corresponding legislative restrictions, many of the fundraising initiatives that have previously supported the Crime Stoppers program were cancelled.

Despite these challenges, Crime Stoppers personnel improvised and facilitated two successful community fundraisers. Furthermore, two in-house raffles, as well as bicycle auctions, brought in some much-needed funds. Additionally, Federal and Provincial government grants were secured and donations were received from program supporters. A reduction in the hours worked for the civilian manager has allowed the program to remain operational.

Officers conducted community wide awareness presentations throughout the year to maintain program visibility. The partnership with St. Clair College’s Media Plex and AM800 CKLW continued to flourish and grow. New partnerships include:

- New signs were erected at Marinas, located throughout Windsor and Essex County, with the goal of reducing human and drug trafficking along with other waterway criminal activity.
- A partnership with the Sandwich Towne BIA to promote education and awareness at their events and businesses.
- A partnership with Kevin Cosgrove with online safety for the University of Windsor / Elder College classes for seniors.

Throughout 2021, Windsor and Essex County Crime Stoppers have assisted police and partnering agencies in solving a multitude of crimes this year including assaults, robberies, homicides, drug investigations, arsons, frauds, traffic investigations and break and enters.

### Windsor & Essex County Crime Stoppers 2021 Year-End Statistics

	2020	2021
<b>Arrests</b>	74	83
<b>Cases Cleared</b>	52	49
<b>Property Recovered</b>	\$221,783	\$79,950
<b>Drugs Seized</b>	\$706,958	\$524,947
<b>Rewards Authorized</b>	\$22,775	\$13,300
<b>Rewards Paid Out</b>	\$9,225	\$9,325

### INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT SECTION

#### DRUGS AND GUNS ENFORCEMENT UNIT

The Drugs and Guns Enforcement Unit (DGEU) investigates and enforces offences that relate to the possession, trafficking and importation of illicit narcotics, contrary to the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA). DGEU also enforces the Criminal Code (CC) in relation to firearm and prohibited firearms breach offences. The Provincial Cannabis Enforcement Team (PCET) enforces the illegal distribution, cultivation and possession of cannabis, contrary to the Federal Cannabis Act.

DGEU is responsible for cultivating and maintaining confidential informants, sharing information, conducting surveillance, writing and executing CDSA, CC and general warrants as well as preparing operational plans. Officers are also responsible for drafting and maintaining their curriculum vitae, cataloguing their skills and qualifications to become Drug Experts in court.

DGEU continues to increase intelligence gathering by utilizing social media and issuing media releases in relation to drugs, weapons and violence to target known and repeat offenders. Technology upgrades in the unit have reduced the challenges of labour intensive investigations and improved the quality of physical evidence during the court process.

DGEU remains actively involved in the Windsor-Essex Community Opioid and Substance Strategy (WECOSS) assisting community partners in combating opioid and other substance use issues. With the assistance of Community Services, five assigned officers have been actively involved in the assigned neighborhood groups. Information that originates from the neighborhoods is being forwarded to the attention of the DGEU and other divisional units. Officers are also actively participating in Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) audits in the assigned neighborhoods. Community safety messages continue to be disseminated to WECOSS regarding information received on “bad drugs” or harmful combinations as well as education campaigns on the Good Samaritan Drug Overdose Act. DGEU is working collaboratively with other community partners like Emergency Medical Services and the Windsor-Essex County Health Unit regarding the tracking of opioids.

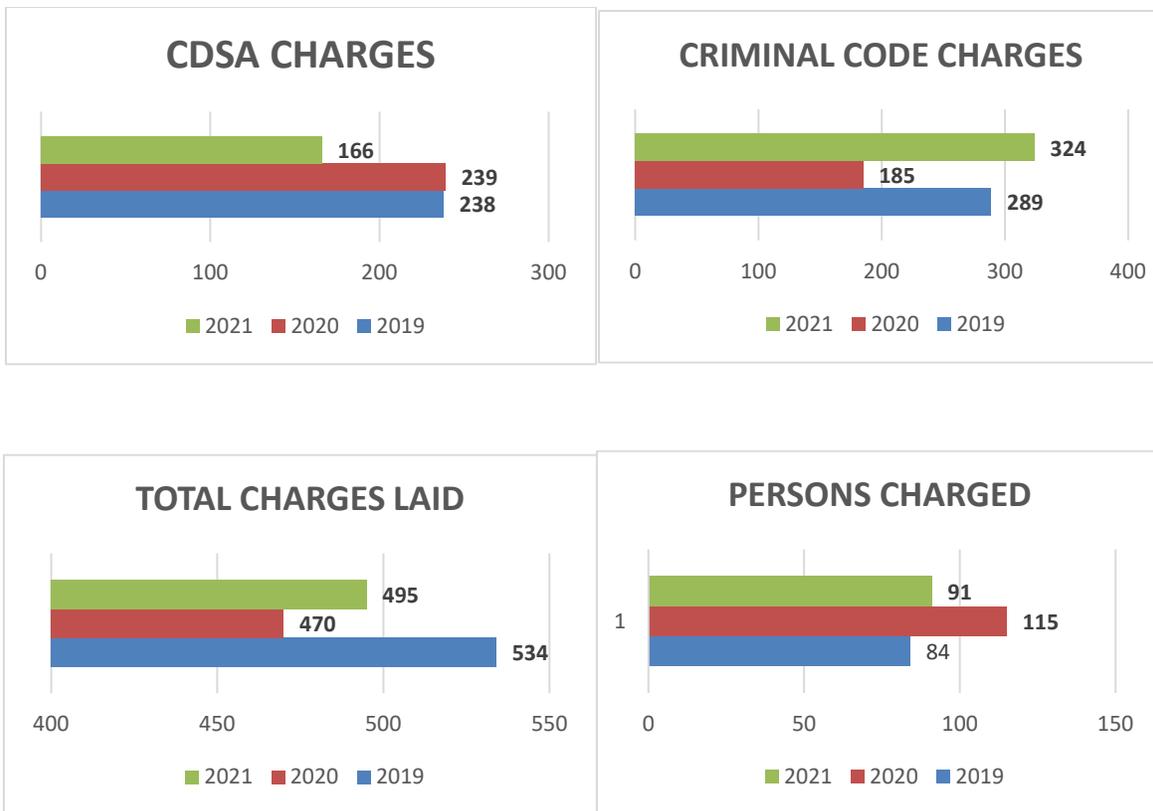
#### Cases of Interest

- In March of 2021, the DGEU received information regarding a male actively trafficking large quantities of Crystal Methamphetamine within our community. An investigation was initiated and investigators conducted surveillance on numerous occasions revealing that the male was utilizing various Air-BNB short term rental homes to conduct his drug sales. Through a number of investigative techniques investigators were able to locate this male’s primary residence and monitors his movements. Calculated timing of subsequent search warrants on his primary residence and vehicle in late April of 2021 yielded the largest Crystal Methamphetamine seizure in our Service’s history. 2077 grams of Crystal Methamphetamine, 112 grams of Fentanyl and 30 grams of cocaine were located in his residence with a street value of over \$256,000 dollars. Also found was \$8500 in cash and a Glock.177 air pistol. The male was subsequently charged with 4 counts of Possession of a Controlled Substance for the Purpose of Trafficking. While released by the courts and on bail for his original charges, further information was received regarding the same male once again actively plying his trade, trafficking multiple illicit substances

within the City of Windsor. In October of 2021, Drug investigators commenced a subsequent investigation and developed a pattern to his movements and a new primary address. Upon returning from a short out of town trip in a rental vehicle, the male was placed under arrest while transferring items from this vehicle into his personal car parked at the airport. Upon searching the vehicle, investigators once again discovered a large quantity of Crystal Methamphetamine weighing 983 grams and Cocaine weighing 245 grams in his possession.

After his arrest, investigators applied for a were granted a search warrant for his new residence where they found over 161 grams of Fentanyl and a small quantity of crack cocaine and methamphetamine hidden behind a false air vent in the drywall. A safe was further located containing over \$17,300 in cash which was also seized. The combined total street drug value was \$187, 940. The male was further charged with 3 counts of Possession of a Controlled Substance for the Purpose of Trafficking and 4 counts of breaching multiple orders on his release conditions. Charges pending from both matters are currently before the courts.

- In July 2021, the DGEU initiated an investigation into a male suspect who was actively involved in the large scale trafficking of illicit substances within the City. Through surveillance and electronic investigative techniques two residences were confirmed to be involved in the operation. In September 2021, search warrants were executed at these locations. Upon searching, investigators located 1032 grams of Crystal Methamphetamine, 119 grams of Fentanyl, 30,150 grams of Cannabis Marihuana, 12 grams of Cocaine and 66 grams of Psilocybin worth an estimated street value of \$454,690 dollars. Also found was \$19,765 in cash, 3 scales and 4 cell phones. A Cannabis solvent extraction lab was located in the basement of one of the residences which had to be dismantled by our Explosive Disposal Unit due to the presence of highly explosive chemicals. The male suspect and a second suspect are facing countless drug related trafficking and production charges that are currently before the courts.
- In November of 2021, the DGEU initiated an investigation into a suspect from the Greater Toronto Area who was actively involved in trafficking Fentanyl, Cocaine and Crack Cocaine within the City of Windsor. Undercover officers purchased quantities of Fentanyl from the suspect on 5 occasions while he was operating his 2021 Mercedes Benz. Further investigation and surveillance led investigators to a room he was renting in the University district. A search warrant was subsequently executed on his room and officers located 198 grams of Fentanyl, 53 grams of Cocaine and 10 grams of Crack Cocaine with a combined street value of \$85,600. Also seized were 5 cell phones, 2 digital scales and \$2255 in cash. The fully paid 2021 Mercedes Benz was also seized as offence related property by our Asset Forfeiture officer. The male suspect was arrested and charged with 5 counts of Trafficking in a Schedule 1 Controlled Substance, 6 counts of Possession of a Controlled Substance for the Purpose of Trafficking and Possessing Proceeds of Crime which are pending before the courts.



**Federal and Provincial Cannabis Act**

On October 17, 2018, the Federal and Provincial Cannabis Act came into force. The Cannabis Act of Ontario regulates the possession, use, sale and distribution of cannabis. Currently, in our region Cannabis can be purchased through the government owned and operated online Ontario Cannabis Store ([www.ocs.ca](http://www.ocs.ca)) and government licensed private store fronts and there accompanying websites. . Any purchases made on legal websites are limited to 30 grams of dried of cannabis marihuana or its equivalent as outlined in the Cannabis Act. The government products are shipped by mail. The privately owned licensed stores offer in-store purchases, shipment by mail, curb side pick-up or delivery.

A provision in the act allows for applications for licenses to operate storefront dispensaries. Currently, there is currently 18 licensed Cannabis dispensaries within the City of Windsor.

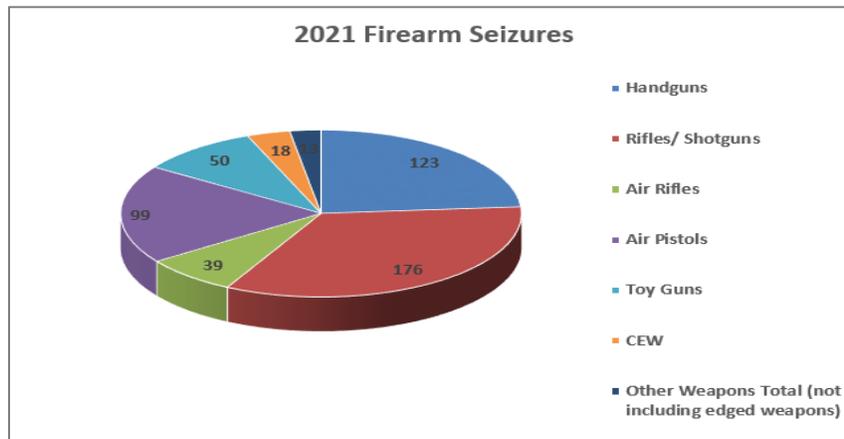
The province is still pushing Health Canada to continue inspecting/enforcing medical overgrows in the province. Numerous projects have recently exposed the loopholes that organized crime has taken advantage of, for example, a recent Leamington warrant where 16,555 plants, 4191 marijuana clone plants were seized along with 1,410 pounds of processed cannabis totaling over 18 Million dollars in street value. This location had authorization for 1,600 plants. Windsor members of PJFCET have been attempting to document some of this information but have run into a road block due to privacy issues capturing medical information.

**Case of Interest:**

- On May 5, 2021, members of the OPP PJFCET team conducted multiple search warrants on three separate greenhouses located within the towns of Leamington and Kingsville, ON. This was in relation to an ongoing project (Project Hennessy). The main focus of this project, a male was charged with three counts of Cultivate, propagate or harvest any cannabis plant at a place that is not their dwelling house (or offer to do so), CA 12(6)(a) and Possession of proceeds of property obtained by crime under \$5000. 18 employees located at the three sites were also charged with CA 12(6)(a). In total, 16555 marijuana plants, 4191 marijuana clone plants and 1410 lbs of processed marijuana bud were seized totaling \$18,711,910.00 CAD in seized Cannabis products.

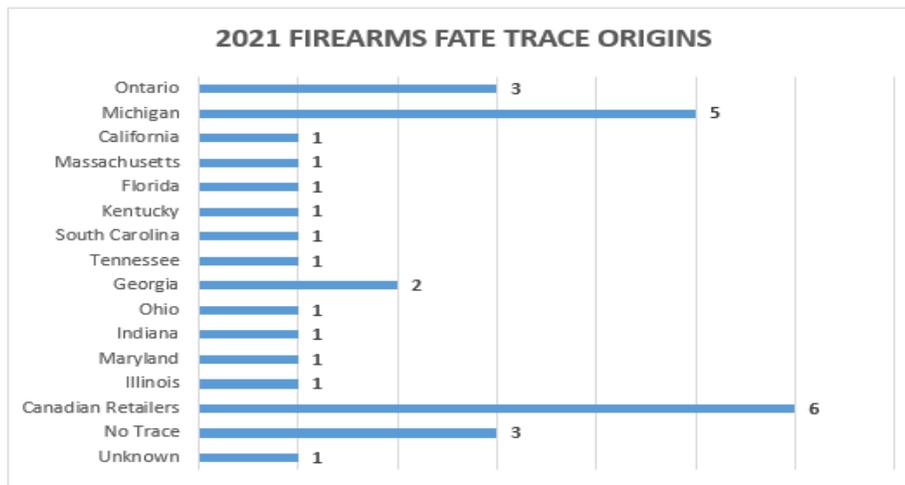
TYPE	TOTAL
Enforcement Type	Illegal Cannabis Production Sites/ Cannabis Extraction Lab/ Residential Dwellings
Cannabis Act Warrants	19
Warrants Executed	Ajax (1), Clinton (2), Hagersville (1), Hamilton (1)
Total Arrests Made	59
Total Value of Drugs Seized	\$112,769,464.18
Total Currency Seized	\$363,915.00
Total Charges Laid	Total: 65 Provincial: 0, Federal: 61, CC Charges: 4
Total Product Seized	Dried Cannabis (Grams): 3,837,404

**FIREARMS UNIT**



**FATE Traces (Firearms Analysis Tracing and Enforcement)**

There were 30 FATE traces submitted for handguns and rifles that came into WPS custody in 2021. Traces include stolen firearms reported in both Canada and the United States. The remaining firearms that were traced came back with negative results (either too old to trace or lack of importer information). (Origins from outside of USA)



## CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT

### SOURCE HANDLING UNIT

The Source Handling Unit (SHU) of the Criminal Intelligence Unit is responsible for reviewing all potential human source assessment forms and cultivating new potential human sources. Responsibilities within the Source Handling Unit include:

- Assessment of human sources, reviews of the human source handler checklist with both the handler and the human source, reviewing all source debriefs and acting in a facilitating capacity to bring investigators within Windsor Police Service and outside law enforcement agencies together in an effort to further criminal investigations.
- SHU members are also responsible for portfolios to monitor Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs and Street Gangs that are associated and/or operating in Windsor. In 2021, through collaboration with other policing agencies across Ontario, two street gangs were identified to have some affiliations in Essex County.
- In 2021, a SHU member continues to be assigned to the US Homeland Security Investigations Guns and Gangs Unit. This member is a sworn Task Force Officer and is the point of contact for international border investigations and intelligence matters.
- The Criminal Intelligence Service of Ontario (CISO) Liaison Officer's (LO) role is to provide full range of intelligence/investigative/enforcement activities required by the Windsor Police Service and by CISO. The LO acts as facilitator/coordinator of local intelligence/enforcement operations, which have been supported by CISO. This officer also develops intelligence/investigative strategies, reviews/prepares funding applications associated with CISO. In 2021, the WPS/CISO L.O. reviewed and authorized two CISO funding applications. One of these funding applications has resulted in a draft for a major project application. This application continues to be amended/maintained awaiting review/approval from multiple police agencies across Ontario

### Cases of Interest:

In 2021, members of the Source Handling Unit (SHU) participated in numerous investigations within the Windsor Police Service by collaborating with other WPS units and with other police agencies.

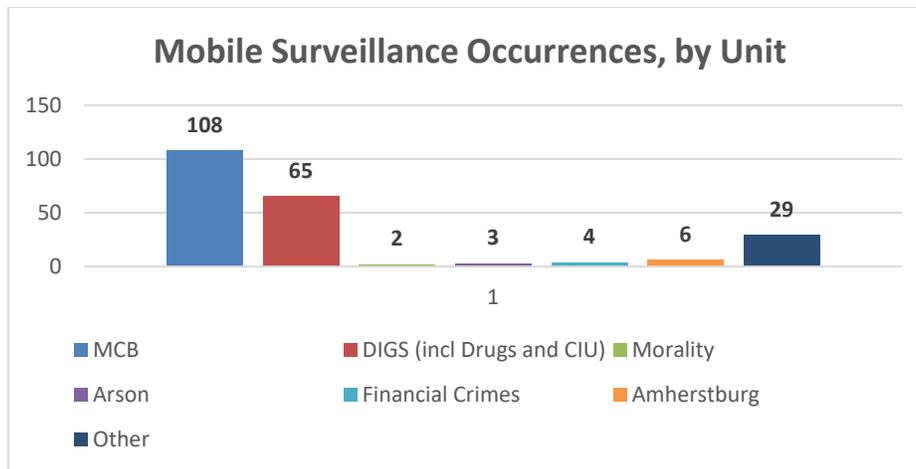
- In February of 2021, SHU members received information related to a suspected drug trafficker. The SHU unit conducted a background/ lifestyle on the suspect identifying the necessary information that allowed WPS DIGS to execute a CDSA search warrant (21-14767). The result of the warrant, the following items were seized: 75.2 grams of cocaine, a loaded Taurus 9mm firearm, brass knuckles and \$37,000 in cash. Three people were charged with drug and gun offences.
- In May of 2021, WPS SHU members assisted Toronto Police Service/Ontario Provincial Police with Project Red Owl. Surveillance was conducted positively identifying a residence that would later become subject of this major project. Several individuals were arrested, resulting in firearms and drugs seized.
- In November of 2021, WPS MCB investigated a homicide. SHU members assisted The Windsor Police Service Major Crime Branch, positively identifying the person responsible for this crime. The timely identification allowed MCB to locate/charge the offender avoiding this individual fleeing the country.
- Throughout November/December 2021, SHU members have assisted WPS MCB with another homicide investigation. Officers have liaised with TPS source management in obtaining timely confidential informant information to assist MCB with drafting judicial authorizations.

### MOBILE SURVEILLANCE UNIT

The Mobile Surveillance Unit (MSU) of the Windsor Police Criminal Intelligence Unit provides physical surveillance services to support investigations by WPS. It specializes in covert physical surveillance of suspects in efforts to obtain pertinent intelligence and/or evidence that can be used to apprehend suspects or to further ongoing investigations such as crimes of violence, property crime occurrences, Human Trafficking and illegal drug trafficking.

In 2021, MSU had 217 Surveillance assignments that assist various investigative units within the Windsor Police Service; 29 of these assignments were for out of town agencies including the FBI. The MSU also fulfills requests from outside agencies and Joint Force Operations (JFO) investigations.

In 2021, WPS again hosted the provincially accredited Mobile Surveillance Course facilitated by Criminal Intelligence Services of Ontario (CISO). In addition to training members within the WPS, numerous officers from across the Province also received surveillance training in Windsor this past fall. Further training was provided within the service in the form of a one week introductory course.



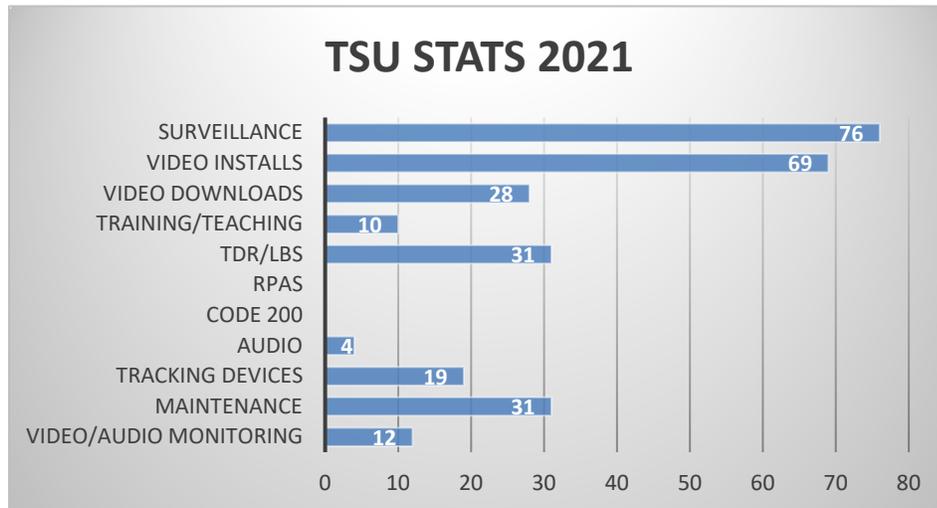
**TECHNICAL SUPPORT UNIT**

The Technical Support Unit of the Windsor Police Criminal Intelligence Unit is comprised of three full-time officers who provide technical investigative assistance and solutions for all areas within the Windsor Police Service and surrounding police agencies. The unit specializes in the installation, maintenance and monitoring of covert video, covert audio, audio interception, physical surveillance, photographic evidence, internet investigation, video downloads, and any general technical support needs. Officers assigned to the TSU are responsible for staying current with technology, relevant case law, and technical investigative techniques which are an invaluable resource to the general investigator. Officers are tasked with creating new and innovative techniques to meet the ever changing demand of the investigator and the sophistication of the criminal element. TSU officers are always looking for ways to improve techniques and maximize the use of current equipment to avoid detection.

In 2021, the Technical Support Unit continued to evolve and adapt to rapidly changing technologies as well as the continuing Covid-19 pandemic. Due to the increase in demand for video surveillance by many different units of the Windsor Police (Major Crime, Target Base, DIGS), TSU officers created a tool kit for those within WPS making requests for their services. This tool kit has proven to be an efficiency upgrade.

In 2021, TSU officers educated Target Base members on the capabilities of tracking devices and consequently, we saw an increase from request for tracking devices separate from our standard DIGS and CIU requests. TSU members also assisted outside agencies in several investigations. Technical assistance was provided to the LaSalle Police Service as well as the Chatham-Kent Police Service on multiple occasions.

Research and development is an essential part of a successful technical support unit. Technical support requests continue to increase as our technology and skill continues to improve. Charted below are the statistics of all the technical support provided by this unit in 2021.



**JOINT FORCES OPERATIONS**

The Windsor Police Service currently has members deployed in several Joint Forces Operations (JFOs) operating out of and assigned to the Investigative Support Section. Each JFO has at least one WPS member working with law enforcement members from agencies across Ontario to assist the Windsor community with global issues.

**Provincial Weapons Enforcement Unit (PWEU)** – a WPS member is assigned to this JFO and is responsible for investigations pertaining to firearms trafficking in the Province of Ontario and internationally.

**Provincial Anti-Terrorism Section (PATS)** – a WPS member is assigned to this JFO and is responsible for investigations pertaining to individuals who may be involved in terrorism and extremist activities both locally and across the Province.

**Border Enforcement Security Task Force (BEST)** - This Task Force comes under the umbrella of U.S. Homeland Security Investigations. Numerous U.S. Federal, State and Local law enforcement agencies comprise the Task Force. Windsor Police, O.P.P., C.B.S.A. and R.C.M.P. are participants in the Task Force, which was created to facilitate the seamless sharing of information and intelligence between agencies and countries. It also allows for the investigation of cross border crimes to extend beyond the borders.

**Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU)** – The Provincial Asset Forfeiture Unit is comprised of officers from the Ontario Provincial Police and 21 municipal police services from across the province. Investigators of the AFU provide guidance, expertise and leadership on the various methods available to seize assets for their eventual forfeiture. They support various substantive Units such as Drug Enforcement, Fraud, Illegal Gaming, Weapons and Auto Theft for Regional/Detachment Crime Units, Regional/Municipal Police Services and front-line officers.

**Provincial Human Trafficking Intelligence-Led Joint Forces Strategy (IJFS)** – This Joint Forces Strategy is new to the Province in 2021. The mandate of this group is to proactively conduct intelligence gathering,

intelligence analysis, investigations, disruptions, and assist prosecutions of multi-jurisdictional human trafficking organizations across the Province of Ontario. A member of the Windsor Police Service is assigned to this group.

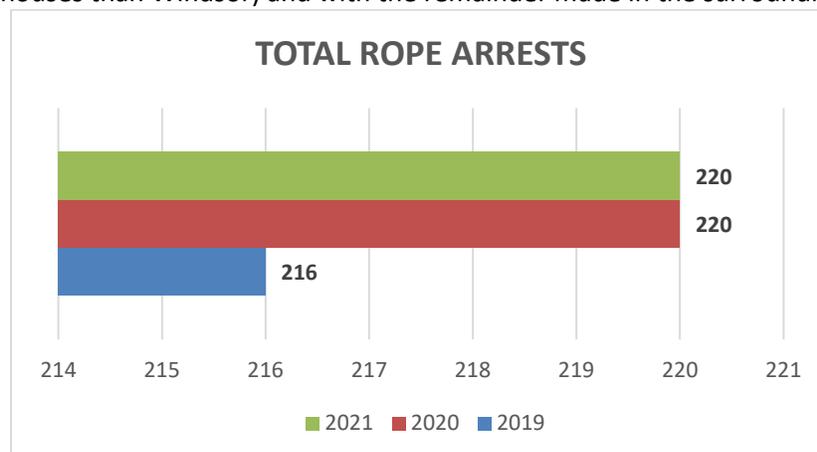
**Regional Intelligence Cannabis Coordinator (RICC)** – The Windsor Police Service provides a member to this initiative. Officer’s duties in this role are the collection of information on large scale cannabis, opioid and firearms seizures for Southwestern Ontario. Recently, the responsibilities of this group have increased to include intelligence reporting on gang related occurrences in regards to drugs and weapons.

**Provincial Joint Forces Cannabis Enforcement Team (PJFCET)** – PJFCET is a Provincial Joint Forces Operation that specifically addresses the enforcement of cannabis legislation in the Province of Ontario. Its goals are the dismantling of organized crime groups, the elimination of illegal cannabis supply, the removal of illegal cannabis enterprises (storefronts, online) and the targeting of proceeds of crime and assets in Ontario. The Windsor Police Service has one member assigned to this JFO.

**Repeat Offender and Parole Enforcement (ROPE)** – R.O.P.E members are responsible for locating and apprehending persons unlawfully at large (UAL) or those who violate conditions of their release, including failing to return to or escaping from correctional institutions. With their mandate, ROPE typically deals with the most violent and dangerous offenders in the Province and consists of five regional teams. R.O.P.E. currently has two WPS members working with law enforcement members from agencies across Ontario to assist the Windsor community with global issues.

In 2021, R.O.P.E. apprehended multiple violent offenders wanted by the Windsor Police Service for serious offences such as murder and attempted murder this year. When contacted by Windsor Police to assist in high profile cases R.O.P.E. was able to locate and arrest multiple offenders within a 24 hours period, whether the offender was located within the city limits or outside the Windsor Police Service’s jurisdiction. Having two seconded members to this unit and utilizing the vast resources of this joint force operation greatly increases the effectiveness of our service, brings offenders to justice in a timely manner and ultimately helps protect the community we serve.

In 2021, ROPE West arrested 220 persons in West region, with 81 of those arrests in Windsor. The arrests made in Windsor totalled 37% of the arrests made by the ROPE West team, with 45% in London (3 more halfway houses than Windsor) and with the remainder made in the surrounding areas.



### Cases of Interest:

- **2021-86202**

In September of 2021, Windsor Police Services Major Crime Branch requested the assistance of R.O.P.E. in helping to locate and apprehend a suspect who had been evading capture. Over the course of a few weeks, numerous investigative techniques were utilized. In October of 2021, information was received about the location of the suspect, and that he was eluding police by wearing a disguise; further information was that he was also in possession of firearms. As a result of the firearms information Windsor Police ESU was requested by R.O.P.E. to assist. On this same date, an apartment complex was contained by both WPS ESU, and the Provincial R.O.P.E. Squad. The suspect was located and arrested inside of an apartment without incident.

- **2021-110311**

In November of 2021, a suspect was involved in an incident in Windsor with another male that led to a confrontation in which the suspect shot the other male. This male subsequently died of his injuries and the suspect, wanted for murder, fled the area. Windsor Police Major Crime Branch worked in conjunction with the R.O.P.E. Squad, who located and arrested the suspect in another jurisdiction.

### PARTNERSHIP

**Canadian Border Security Agency (CBSA)** – In 2021, the Windsor Police Service and the Canadian Border Security Agency, signed a two year agreement to embed a CBSA Intelligence Officer in the WPS CIU Offices. This position has greatly improved interoperability and communication between the two agencies; this is of particular benefit given Windsor's prominent position on the Canada/US border. The CBSA Officer is involved in surveillance, intelligence building, and source handling among other responsibilities.

### MORALITY UNIT

The Morality Unit consists of two Constables who are assigned to the DIGS Unit. The current focus and mandate of the Morality Unit includes investigating all aspects of Human Trafficking, sex trade workers, adult entertainment establishments and hate crimes. They also liaise with the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario regarding liquor related offences and complaints, liaise with the Ministry of Finance regarding Tobacco related complaints, perform VIP protection and coordinate psychological related transports to appropriate facilities in Ontario, for the Ministry of the Attorney General.

2021 Morality Unit Statistics	
Description	Total
Number of contacts with sex trade workers	7
Human Trafficking Investigations	14
Human Trafficking related charges laid	12
Prostitution Investigations	7
Assist outside agency with victim protection	2
Assist other police agency with active Human Trafficking Investigations	2
Quarantine Act compliance regulation checks	19
Windsor Police Service reports referred to AGCO for follow up investigations	8
Liquor Licensed Establishments checked in partnership with AGCO	7
Liquor Licensed Establishments checked by Morality Unit	18
Out of town MHA prisoner transports (St.Thomas/ Penetanguishene)	9
VIP Dignitary Protection details assisting RCMP/OPP	3
Hate Crime investigations	21
Assist DIGS with Drug Trafficking Investigations	5
Crime Stoppers Tips Investigated and Cleared	22
HT presentations by Morality Unit to group home residences	2
Assist WeFight organization with Victim Assistance	2
Actively involved in Intelligence Branch Investigation outside Morality mandate	23
Assist Mobile Surveillance Unit	4

**Cases of Interest:**

- 2020-108945-** On February 4, 2021 Morality unit officers with assistance from MCB executed a criminal code search warrant at 9710 Esplanade. One male arrested and charged with criminal harassment and computer equipment seized. Male had targeted a black student from the University of Windsor with hateful and harassing online messages.
- 2021-14590-** Morality Unit officers attend location of a patrol call relating to human trafficking incident. A female was brought to Windsor and forced to work in the sex trade by a male. After morality unit officers spoke with the victim, a statement was obtained on scene by video. The result was a male being charged with trafficking in persons, among other charges and held in custody.
- 2021-12667-** On April 21, 2021 Morality unit officers executed a criminal code search warrant at 316 Louis in relation to a hate crimes investigation. One male was arrested and charged with mischief relating to targeting and harassing males base on sexuality.
- 2021-63451-** One male arrested and charged with trafficking in persons after a female came forward with a historical human trafficking complaint.

**FORENSIC IDENTIFICATION UNIT**

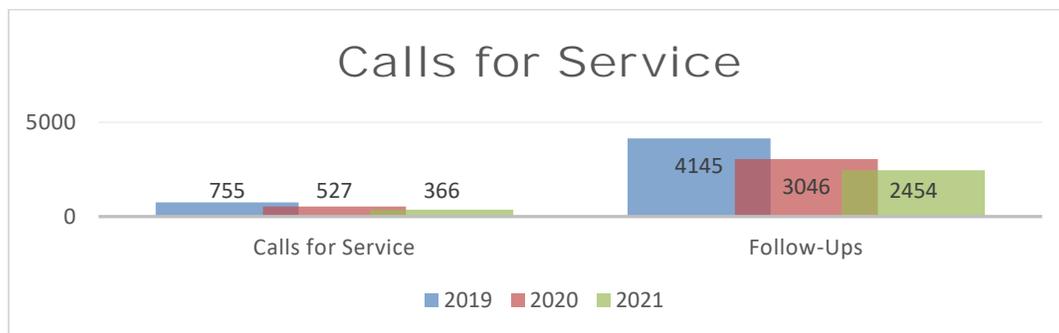
The Forensic Identification Unit is committed to identifying individuals and analyzing forensic evidence in a professional, objective and efficient manner.

In 2021, the Forensic Identification Branch operated with one Staff Sergeant, one Sergeant, nine Constables (identified as Forensic Identification Specialists), and one civilian AFIS Operator.

This specialized team of trained officers provides technical and photographic assistance to all investigative branches of the Windsor Police Service and is responsible for locating, recording, gathering, analyzing and evaluating physical evidence from traditional crime scenes and major motor vehicle collisions. The Unit also endeavours to stay current with technology.

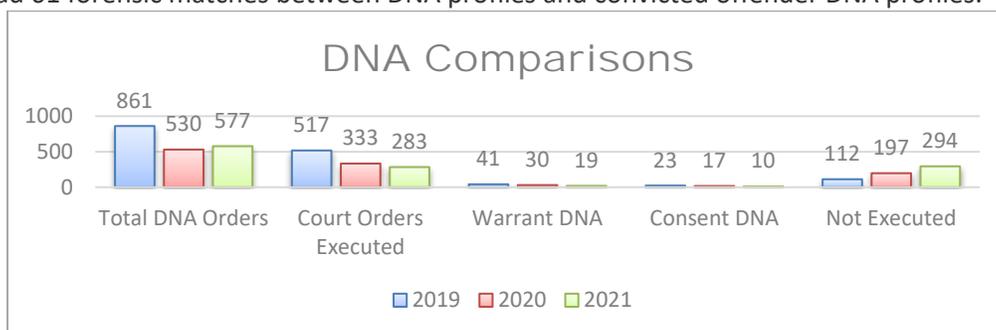
Forensic officers investigated seven (7), homicides in 2021 and progress continues on many cold cases.

Statistics for the below listed categories are for 2021 and shown graphically in comparison to the prior 2 years for the purpose of identifying any possible trends relating to the pandemic’s impact.



**DNA Data Bank Statistics**

This section is staffed by a Forensic Identification Specialist. The section is primarily responsible for the implementation of the DNA legislation and collects bodily substance samples from designated offenders. These DNA samples are then submitted to the National DNA Databank. In 2021, the Windsor Police Service had 61 forensic matches between DNA profiles and convicted offender DNA profiles.



(Additional Info – 73 Outstanding DNA Court Orders from 2017/2018/2019/2020, were executed in 2021, but not included in the final Total DNA Court Orders executed for 2021).

### **Automated Fingerprint Identification (AFIS) Statistics**

This section is staffed by a civilian member who is responsible for maintaining and operating the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). The system automates the capture, search and storage of both crime scene and arrestee fingerprints.

The fingerprints of every person charged with an indictable offence by the Windsor Police Service are taken under the authority of the Identification of Criminals Act. These records form an extensive database, which allows the Forensic Identification Branch to assist investigators.

➤ Adult Male Fingerprinted	2756
➤ Adult Female Fingerprinted	746
➤ Young Offenders	46
➤ Repeater Young Offenders	11

<b><u>TOTAL PERSONS FINGERPRINTED</u></b>	<b><u>3559</u></b>
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These numbers resulted in 14,236 entries in the Versadex and Intellibook mugshot system.

**LATENTS:** There were a total of 10 submissions through A.F.I.S. with 2 hits and 4 reverse hits.

**\*\*\*Please note there could be multiple submissions for 1 case, and not all submissions may have been sufficient for AFIS comparison\*\*\***

These are only the hits made through A.F.I.S submissions and do not include any Idents made on their own. They also do not include AFIS submission for confirmation of identity.

### **INTERNET CHILD EXPLOITATION UNIT**

The Internet Child Exploitation (ICE) Unit operates under the umbrella of the Forensic Identification Branch. This unit is responsible for two different functions: online child sex offence investigations and digital forensic examinations.

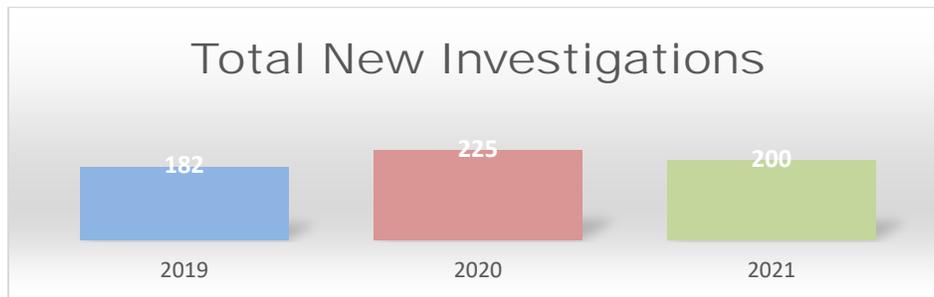
Ontario Provincial Strategy provides funding for two of the members (one investigator and one digital forensic examiner), plus partial funding for another. As such, the unit provides support to adjacent police services in Child Exploitation related cases as per the agreement with the Ontario Provincial Strategy. These services include LaSalle, Chatham-Kent, and OPP detachments in Windsor-Essex County.

ICE investigators conduct both reactive and proactive investigations. Reactive investigations include all internet related child sex offences reported locally and by different law enforcement agencies inside and outside of Canada. These complaints not only deal with the possession and distribution of online child

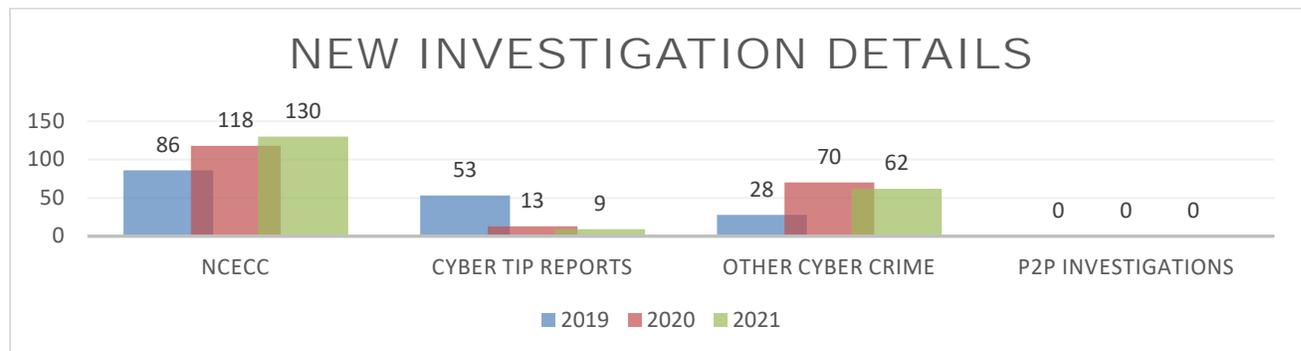
sexual abuse material and child luring, but also include complaints from parents/schools regarding the trend of “sexting” and online harassment.

Some members of the ICE unit are also responsible for digital forensic examinations and support the entire Service with investigations involving digital evidence. Both Digital Forensic Examiners have extensive, advanced training and are certified in many specific areas including cellphone and computer data extraction and analysis. They are recognized by the court as digital forensic expert witnesses.

In 2021, the ICE unit conducted 200 new investigations, which is an 11.2 decrease from 2020.

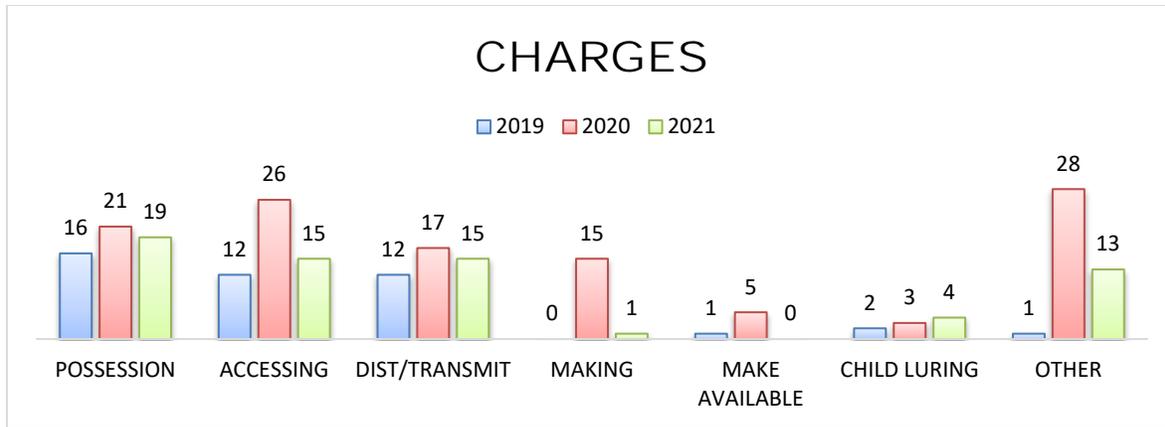


As depicted in the graph below, referrals from the RCMP’s National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre (NCECC) increased 10% from 2020 and 34% from 2019. As a direct result of these increases, no proactive investigations (P2P and Undercover) were initiated.



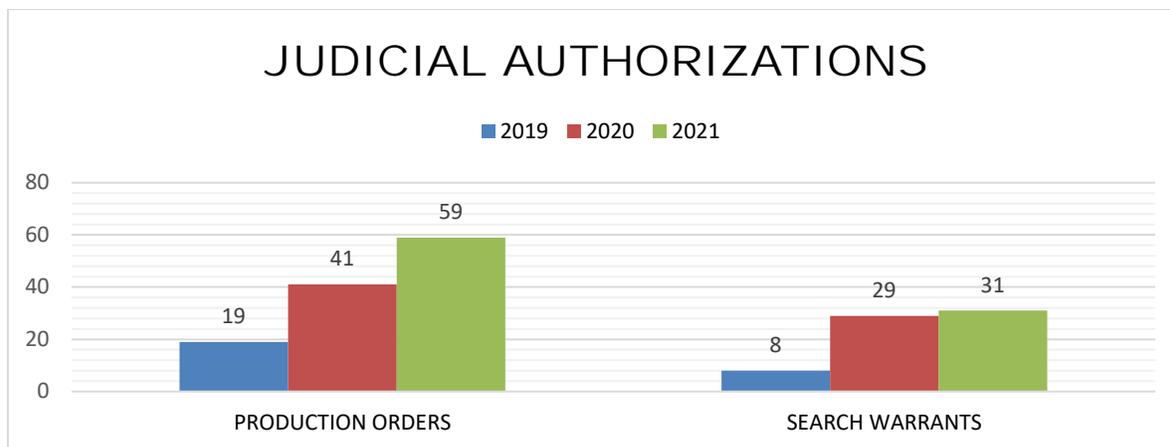
### Arrests and Charges

In 2021, ICE officers arrested 25 offenders and laid 67 charges.



### Judicial Authorizations

In 2021, ICE officers obtained 59 production orders and 31 search warrants.



### Cases of Interest

- **Case 21-34506**

In April 2021 the ICE unit began investigating a report of online child luring. The suspect was using an online app to meet up with a 15 year old boy for a sexual purpose. The investigation led to the arrest of a teacher at a local High School. Once he was arrested and charged, a media release was done and several other historical victims came forward; the teacher was charged in relation to these cases as well. In total, he was charged with internet luring, possess child pornography, access child pornography, and make child pornography, three counts of make sexually explicit material available to a child, and two counts of sexual exploitation.

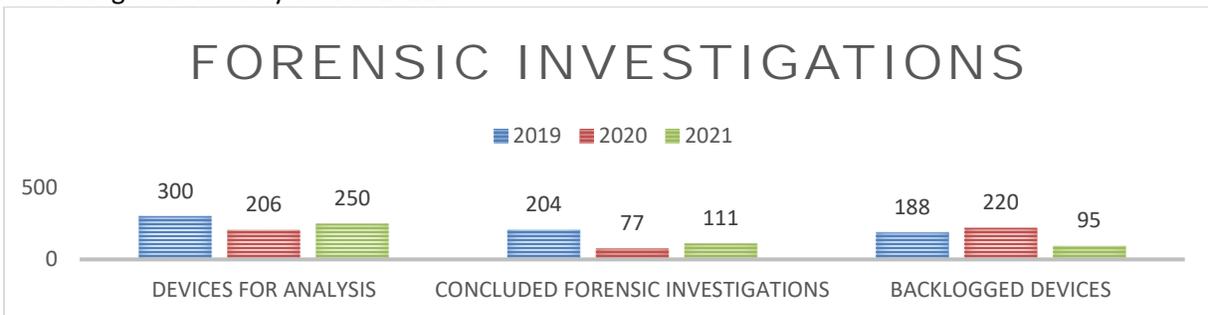
- **Case 21-82530**

In August 2021, ICE investigators were alerted by Homeland Security Investigations that one of their Undercover Operators was in contact with an individual in Windsor-Essex County who was sending pornographic pictures of his infant son to them via a smartphone messaging application. ICE investigators sent an emergency request for subscriber information to Bell Canada and identified the offender. Due to exigent circumstances, ICE investigators entered the suspect's residence and arrested him. His three young children and wife were in the house as well. His phone was seized and evidence was located on it. The suspect was charged with possess, access, distribute, and make child pornography.

### ICE - Forensic Analysis

On the Forensic Analysis side, the number of concluded forensic investigations increased 30%. These investigations include the analysis of digital devices seized by numerous investigative units across the Windsor Police Service. These investigations can include one or multiple devices.

Continuing to use internal procedures implemented in 2020, our forensic analyst has been able to reduce the backlog of devices by 67% in 2021.



### Public Education

In 2021, the ICE Unit's ability to provide public awareness presentations to our community was limited due to COVID-19 restrictions. ICE officers continued to work with Youth Diversion to educate parents and students on the dangers of unsupervised Internet activity.



Windsor Police  
Community  
Partnership

Windsor Police Department

Chief P. Mi...no  
Department Chief, Providenti  
Department Chief, Bellaire

**M M R D M**

Date: February 18, 2022  
To: Windsor Police Service Board  
From: Department Chief, Providenti  
Re: Police Force 2021 Annual Report

Attached is the Police Force 2021 Annual Report which contains information related specifically to the application or display of force on a person.

The data contained in this report is used to forecast near, mid and long term operational training needs and to identify areas for improvement and to manage organizational risk.

Submitted for your information.

Chief P. Mi...no  
Department Chief, Operational Support  
P. Mi...no



2021 Use of Force  
Annual Report

Prepared by: Windsor Police Service Training Branch  
February 2022

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## Executive Summary

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The intent of this annual report is to provide the Windsor Police Services Board with an understanding of the posture of the Windsor Police Service as it relates to the application or display of force on a Subject(s). The data contained herein will serve to forecast near, medium and long-term operational and/or training needs. It will also serve to identify areas for improvement while managing organizational risk.

This document also serves to inform members of the public of the various elements of force that Windsor Police Officers use against Subject(s). It is important to remember that if an Officer is required to complete a Use of Force report, it does not mean that force (in any manner) was actually applied. In accordance with Ministry guidelines, even a demonstration of force (i.e. Officer drawing a firearm in the presence of a member of the public) requires a report to be completed.

The Ministry of the Attorney General intends to release a new and modernized Use of Force model in the near future. The current model was developed and adopted by police services throughout Ontario in 2004. In saying that, the modernized Use of Force report will be introduced in 2022 which will be more efficient while including detailed information compared to the existing one. An example of this efficiency is a new field that captures information related to a *"person in crisis"*. The current model does not have an exclusive field for this type of incident and tracking these increasing type of incidents are problematic.

In accordance with the Anti-Racism Act of Ontario, Use of Force reports, like all other government documents where race based data is collected can be disclosed to members of the public through the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act.

## Use of Force Training

---

There are several pieces of legislation that allow Police Officers across Canada to have the authority to use force on person in the course of their duties, in order to protect life, preserve the peace, prevent crime, maintain order and apprehend suspects.

Section 25 of the Criminal Code of Canada states:

*"25(1) Everyone who is required by law or authorized by law to do anything in the administration or enforcement of the law*

- As a private person
- As a peace officer or public officer
- In aid of a peace officer or public officer, or
- By virtue of his office

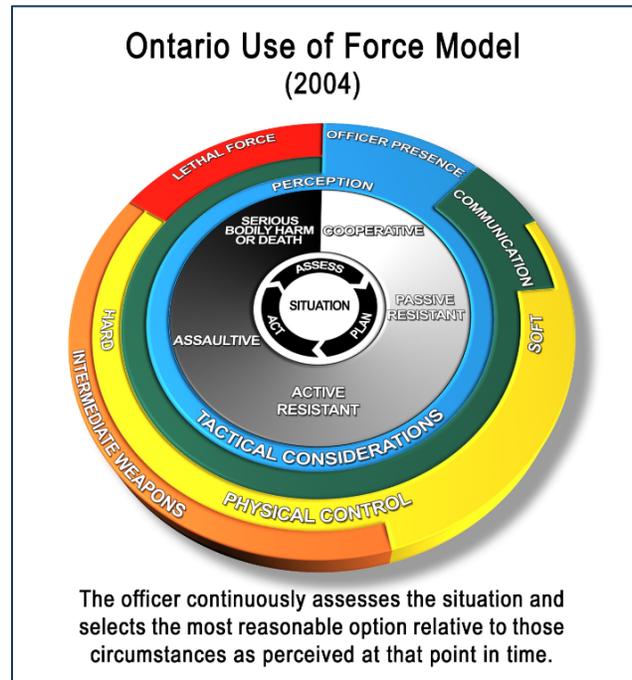
*Is, if he acts on reasonable grounds, justified in doing what he is required or authorized to do and in using as much force as is necessary for that purpose."*

Ontario Regulation 926 of the Police Services Act applies to all police services in the Province of Ontario. This particular section authorizes the issuance, use and reporting requirements/specifications of firearms and the type of weapons approved as force options for police officers. This regulation also speaks to the training requirements and the reporting on the application of force for all police officers.

To ensure adherence and proper governance within legislative frameworks, the Windsor Police Service Training Branch is committed to providing on-going training related to use of force. In accordance with WPS Use of Force Directive 711-00, Windsor

Police Officers are obligated to understand and demonstrate a thorough understanding of all aspects of use of force options. This also includes the Provincial Use of Force model (pictured right) when they attend annual re-certification. The Officers must be proficient in articulating every element of the continuum in order to pass their annual training. During this time but in a practical setting, Officers are exposed to various scenarios and required to illustrate the events that led up to having to use force. They are required to use de-escalation techniques (i.e. actively listening), proper communication skills and exercise officer safety considerations. Officers must be able to cite relevant legislation in order to satisfy the training requirements and be proficient in the deployment of force options.

The Windsor Police Service appreciates the importance for pursuing opportunities for continuous improvement. To that end, members of the Training Branch volunteer on a number of Provincial working groups to identify industry best practices as well as contribute to the provincial dialogue.



In 2019, the Ministry of the Solicitor General spearheaded an initiative called the Mental Health Crisis Response Team (MHCRT) to begin a conversation on the integration of enhanced de-escalation techniques for police to consider when interacting with persons in crisis.

The rationale behind this initiative was to explore the possibility of reducing the number of times officers had to resort to the use of force on a subject suffering from a mental breakdown. This group is comprised of medical professionals, referred to as "*subject matter experts*" who identify industry best practices on how to interact with persons in crisis. Officers, referred to as the "*community of practitioners*", provide input on how to integrate those practices into a real world setting. The Sergeant in charge of the Training Branch retains a seat on this working group.

The Use of Force Analyst for the Training Branch occupies a seat on a Ministry led Use of Force Working Group. The group is comprised of members from upwards of 20 police services throughout the Province as well as instructors from the Ontario Police College. Their mandate is to design and deliver an up to date and more user-friendly Use of Force report to all police services in Ontario. Furthermore, the Use of Force Analyst was also invited to participate in the Provincial Engagement Committee which serves to provide meaningful perspective on police Use of Force.

There were 124,108 calls for police service in the City of Windsor in 2021. Of that figure, 218 Use of Force reports were submitted to the Ministry of the Solicitor General. That translates to 0.2% (0.17% actual).

## Overview

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What constitutes a "Use of Force" report?

The Ministry of the Solicitor General has determined that a Use of Force report must be submitted by any Officer in the Province of Ontario when the following occurs:

1. **Firearm**

- An officer points a firearm at a Subject
- An officer draws their handgun in the presence of a member of the public
- When an officer discharges a firearm, other than during the course of firearms training

2. **Intermediate Weapons** - Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW)
  - When an officer points or deploys the CEW on a Subject to gain compliance
3. **Other Intermediate Weapons** - (ASP Baton, OC Aerosol)
  - Any time an officer uses these weapons on a Subject
4. **Empty Hand Techniques** - (Soft & Hard)
  - When an officer applies physical force that results in injury to the subject which requires medical attention. This includes medical attention provided by paramedics at the scene.

Verbal or tactical communication is an essential and one of the most utilized de-escalation strategies an Officer relies upon. It accompanies all police response and levels of force. A police officers tactical considerations and perceptions also have an impact on the selection of force the Officer chooses. Control or compliance must be obtained through justified actions in order for the Officer to be protected from criminal and civil liability. Once compliance is gained, the escalation of force must stop; however, this does not mean the use of force must cease. An officer may require a steady application of force to maintain control until the situation is resolved. The Officer continuously assesses the situation and selects the most reasonable option relative to those circumstances as perceived at that point in time referring to the Use of Force Model as a guideline.

The "*Principles of Control*" that Officers rely upon and are annually trained in are 1) balance displacement 2) pain compliance 3) motor dysfunction 4) stunning and 5) distraction. Officers rely on these principles as a means of gaining and maintaining control of a subject. Each force option uses one or more of these principles.

For reference, a table has been included under each force option to illustrate which principle(s) is applicable. Although several principles could be identified under each force option, the most present and pronounced one has been identified in the table. There may be instances where more than one principle is highlighted.

**Balance Displacement:** occurs when a Subject is manipulated into a position that requires them to attend to their balance - to remain in a standing/upright position. This usually occurs when the Subject's body weight is unevenly distributed. An unbalanced subject is more vulnerable to grounding techniques and less able to engage in offensive/defensive actions. An example of this principle would be a shove or pushing a Subject away.

**Pain Compliance**: the objective of this principle is to encourage a Subject to comply with the Officer's directions and/or distract the subject from a course of action. Many control de-escalation techniques cause the sensation of pain such as joint manipulations and pressure points. Officers typically apply pain compliance techniques while giving verbal directions to the Subject as well. An example of this principle would be deploying OC aerosol to the eyes of a Subject. A baton strike and CEW "drive stun" would also be examples of this principle.

**Motor Dysfunction**: refers to rendering an appendage dysfunctional by striking nerve motor points. An example of this principle would be delivering a knee strike to the upper leg area of a Subject or probe deployment of the CEW.

**Stunning Technique**: is defined as the stimulation of overwhelming sensory input that is sudden, intense and unexpected. This technique momentarily disrupts a Subject's non-compliant behaviour allowing an officer to gain control of the Subject. An example of this would be delivering an empty hand strike (which include open hand palm strikes, elbow strikes and leg strikes, OC aerosol deployment).

**Distraction**: refers to the weakening of motor action of a Subject. An example of this principle would be a delivering an open palm strike to the Subjects face or chest area.

## Collection Methodology

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The figures contained within this report were taken from all Use of Force reports submitted by Officers of the Service. The reports were forwarded to the Training Branch for final review before they were sent to the Ministry of the Solicitor General by the Use of Force Training Analyst. In accordance with Ministry guidelines, reports are retained for 3 years before they are purged. The reports were collected from January 1<sup>st</sup> 2021 through December 31<sup>st</sup> 2021. In 2021, Officers submitted 218 Use of Force reports.

When an Officer completes a Use of Force report, there are four phases of quality control the report must withstand to ensure that the most accurate information is captured and relayed to the Ministry as well as to our Senior Leadership Team, and stakeholders. If corrections are required, the Analyst returns the electronic copy to the originating Officer. Corrections could include anything from omitting specific details, like the Subject's name/address, from the narrative portion of the report.

In accordance with the Ministry, the field "*Perceived Race of Subject*" is not scrutinized by any level of approval because this field is intended to capture the Officer's perception of the

Subject(s) race at the time of the interaction. The race of the Subject as perceived by the Officer cannot be questioned by any approving authority since it is the perception of the officer.

The Emergency Services Unit (ESU) is equipped with an MP5 submachine gun and carbine rifle as support weapons to their issued pistol. ESU will generally deploy as a team with specific weaponry drawn and pointed when performing tactical operations. The MP5 and carbine rifle differs from the pistol.

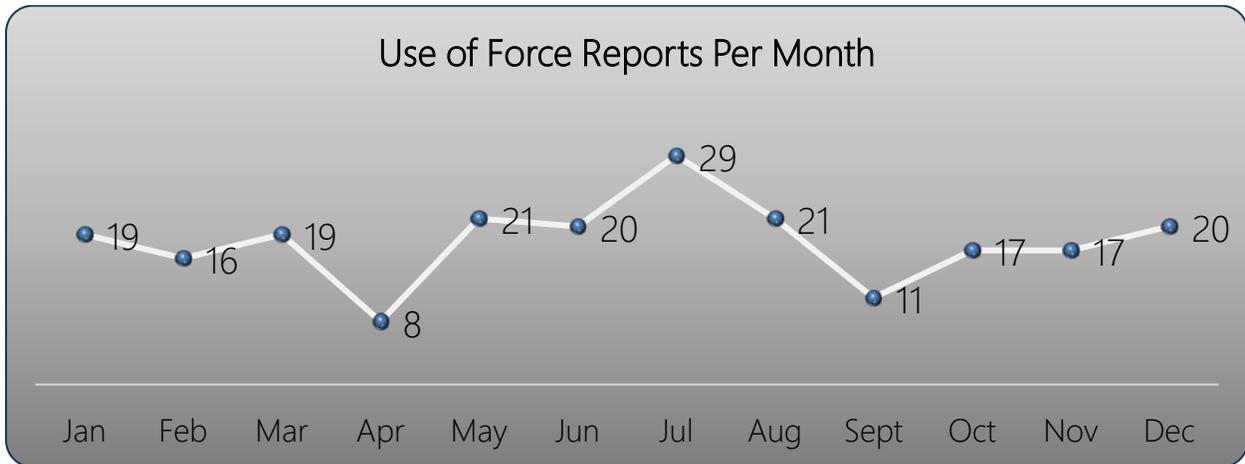
In addition, the statistics include the deployment and use of the carbine rifle to front-line patrol officers but only when it was pointed at a Subject(s). If the ESU clears a residence or otherwise deploys a carbine in the execution of their duties, a report is not required.

When a handgun was drawn as a force option by an officer, it was generally in response to calls involving the presence (perceived or real) of a Subject with a weapon. A handgun drawn or firearm pointed is an authorized response to high-risk vehicle stops in situations where officers receive information to reasonably believe the occupant(s) of a vehicle may be in possession of a firearm.

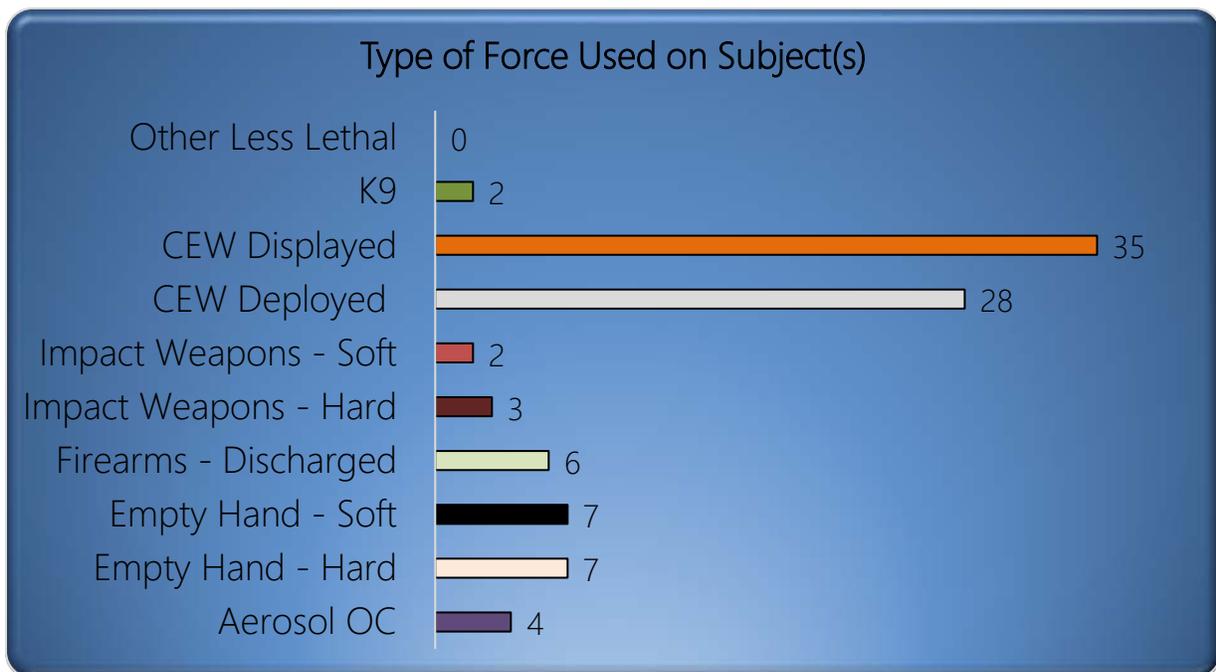
It should be noted that officers were confronted with knives, bats, hammers, firearms and other objects that posed a serious bodily harm or death to them throughout the course of responding to calls for service in 2021.

Officers resorted to resources and tactics available to them to de-escalate a situation that resulted in a peaceful outcome. Tactical communication is always the primary element that Officers use when interacting with any Subject.

## The Year at a Glance



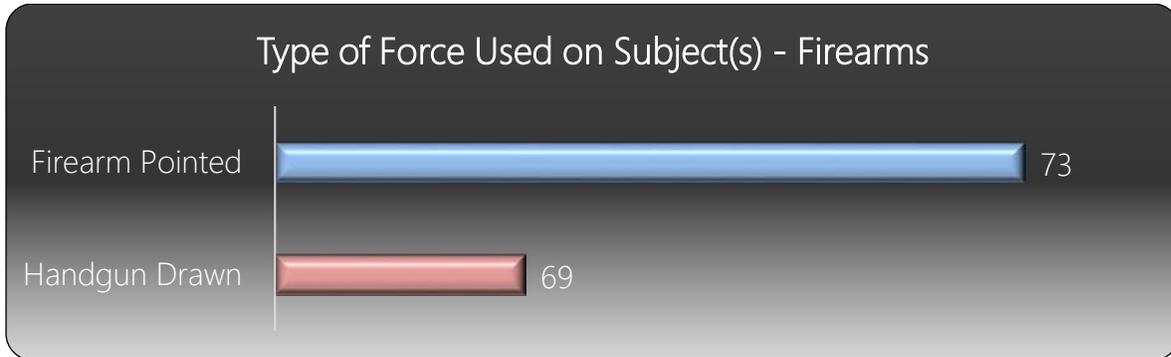
The trend over the course of the year indicates that Officers are generating a consistent number of reports. On average, the number of reports was approximately 18 per month.



*Note: In the above graph, "Other/Less Lethal" refers to the deployment of the ARWEN which is exclusively used by ESU.*

In total, there were 218 force options demonstrated by officers. It is not uncommon for officers to resort to more than one force option in one incident when gaining subject compliance. For example, an Officer deployed their baton on a subject unsuccessfully and

then administered their OC aerosol weapon resulting in their compliance. The Officer, when completing their Use of Force report, would list the various force options that were relied upon and rank them in order of efficacy.



In the above graph, which is a continuation of “*Type of Force Used*” from the previous graph, “*Firearm pointed*” refers to an officer pointing a firearm, whether it is a handgun, a patrol carbine, or another long gun at a member of the public in order to gain compliance, effect an arrest or an apprehension.

A long gun would also include the ARWEN (less lethal firearm commonly referred to as a bean bag gun). The second column, “*handgun drawn*” refers to when an officer takes their pistol out of the holster in view of a member of the public and is holding it in a “*low ready*” position. This term refers to pointing the pistol in a downward manner so that it is not at an individual. This occurs when officers are responding to high risk incidents involving the presence/reports of weapons.

In 2021, officers discharged their firearms on 6 occasions. In all of these incidents, officers were required to discharge their pistol/patrol carbine in order to dispatch an animal (deer) that had been involved in a motor vehicle collision.

The Police Service Dog was use to apprehend subject(s) a total of 3 times this year. Each time a police service dog bites a subject(s), the handler is required to complete and submit a Use of Force report and notify the Windsor Essex County Health Unit.

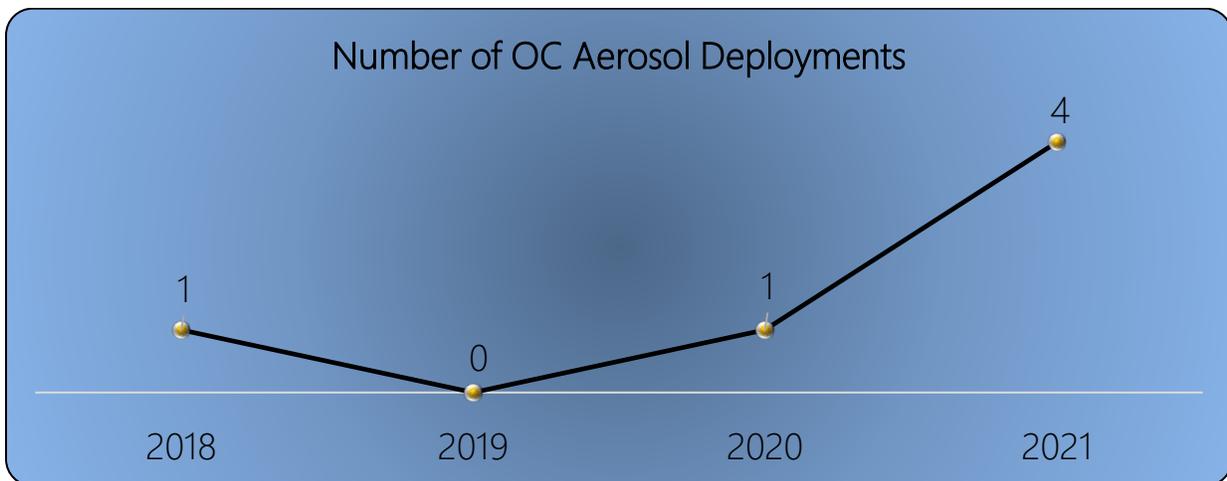
### Aerosol Weapon (OC Spray)

Balance Displacement	Pain Compliance	Motor Dysfunction	Stunning Technique	Distraction technique
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An Aerosol Weapon (OC Spray) can be used when de-escalation techniques, baton, CEW, or empty hand control proves to be ineffective or inappropriate. A member may use OC Spray;

- (a) to prevent from being overpowered when attacked;
- (b) to prevent a prisoner from being taken from the officer's custody;
- (c) to disarm a person armed with an offensive weapon;
- (d) to control a violent or potentially violent person when other force alternatives do not present a viable option; or,
- (e) to defend against the attack of a vicious animal.

O. Reg. 926 of the Police Services Act mandates all members to complete a use of force course at least once every 12 months that includes a refresher techniques module for the use of OC Spray.



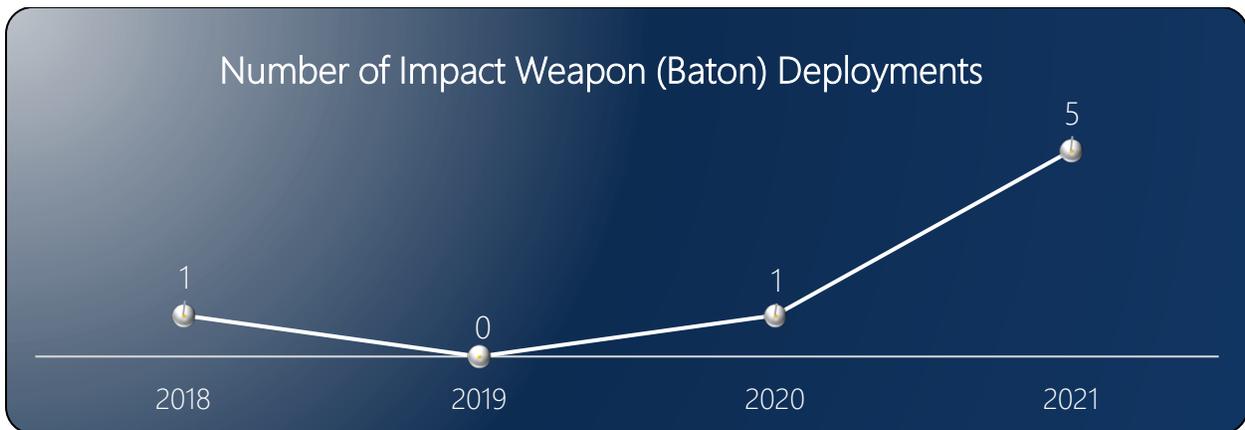
### Impact Weapon (Baton)

Balance Displacement	Pain Compliance	Motor Dysfunction	Stunning Technique	Distraction technique
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Windsor Police Officers are issued a 21" expandable ASP baton. The baton is considered an intermediate weapon. This force option is used when the subject's behaviour becomes assaultive in nature. The baton is designed to gain compliance by striking designated areas of the body. Officers are trained to strike the upper leg or upper arm areas of a subject. The

baton is designed to separate muscle tissue and expose nerve endings like a pressure point to cause pain, thereby neutralizing threatening behavior. Large muscle groups are targeted to achieve this result and to reduce the potential of injury.

Officers must be certified in the use of the baton by successfully completing a training course. O. Reg 926 of the Police Services Act mandates all members to complete a Use of Force course at least once every 12 months that includes a refresher module in the use of the Impact Weapon (ASP Baton).



The frequency of using this force option has occasionally been replaced with the Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW). Officers were more reliant on the ASP baton prior to the introduction of the CEW. Employing the CEW allows for officers to exercise distance from the subject while also allowing them to bring the subject into compliance without injury – to both parties.

### Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW)

Balance Displacement	Pain Compliance	Motor Dysfunction	Stunning Technique	Distraction Technique
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The Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) has a direct impact on the human central nervous system. The CEW uses nitrogen propelled probes and conductive wires or with direct contact to the subject's body to stimulate the central nervous system. The CEW overrides both the sensory and muscular nervous systems. This phenomenon is referred to as Neuromuscular Incapacitation (NMI) or pain compliance in drive stun mode. CEW technology uses consistent

intermittent electrical impulses to cause stimulation of the nerves that control bodily movement.

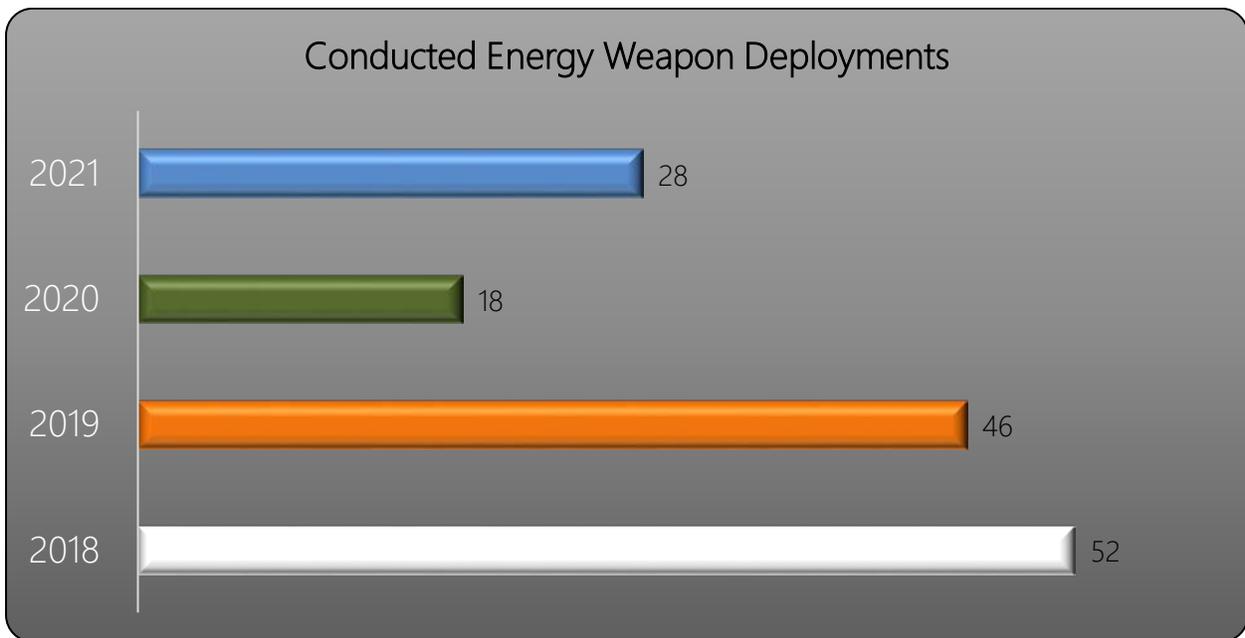
Windsor Police officers are equipped with the Taser X2 CEW. This device is the most current model that can record usage information and can be disclosed for court purposes. The device records every discharge and provides a data printout including time, date, number of cycles and duration of each cycle.

The CEW utilizes pain compliance and motor dysfunction as a means of gaining and maintaining control. The CEW is authorized for use as a force option when;

- a) The officer believes a subject is threatening or displaying assaultive behaviour or, taking into account the totality of the circumstances, the officer believes there is an imminent need for control of a subject, and;
- b) The officer believes it is reasonably necessary to use a conducted energy weapon, which may involve consideration of the following factors:
  - i) Whether efforts to de-escalate the situation have been effective;
  - ii) Whether verbal commands are not practical or are not being followed;
  - iii) The risk of secondary injury (e.g., as a result of a fall), and;
  - iv) The conducted energy weapon's capabilities in relation to the context and environment.

Overt or demonstrated force display is used in combination with tactical communication and de-escalation techniques with the intent to achieve compliance without deploying the CEW and using any physical force to gain control. This is a direct result of officers utilizing de-escalation strategies and the outcome being effective. Using the CEW permits an officer to maintain a greater reactionary gap from a subject.

Generally speaking, the CEW reduces injuries or the probability of injuries to both the officer(s) and the subject(s) when compared to other less lethal force options. The following graph depicts the deployment of the CEW over a 4 year period.

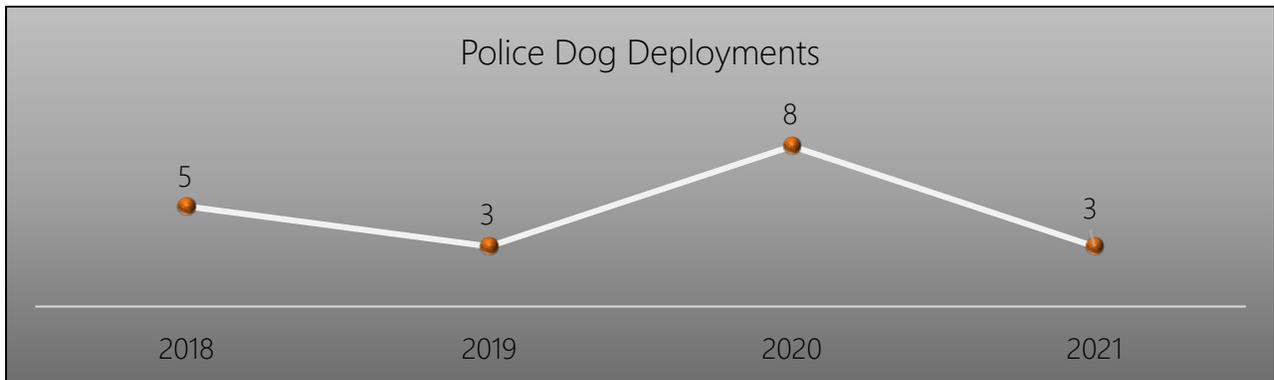


## Police Dog Unit

Balance Displacement	Pain Compliance	Motor Dysfunction	Stunning Technique	Distraction technique
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This category of reporting is used to identify the number of incidents when the police dog has bitten a subject in a use of force response. A Use of Force Report shall be submitted by the dog handler in all incidents where the police dog has bitten a subject.

The Police Services Act, O. Reg. 926 refers to the following: a member of a Police Service is to submit a report to the Chief of Police whenever the member uses physical force on another person that results in an injury requiring medical attention or uses a *weapon* other than a firearm on another person. This legislation states that a canine dog-handler is required to submit a report when the dog under his/her command bites a subject. Case law (R v McLeod) refers to the term *weapon* and is not limited to inanimate objects and can include a dog.



The Police Dog Unit is comprised of 5 full time members, each with their own police dog. Each officer is assigned to a patrol platoon. Each police dog is dual purpose; meaning they are trained for explosive, drug and firearms detection work and suspect apprehension. In 2021, the Dog Unit attended 2,550 calls where they were specifically requested to attend. When completing a Use of Force report, the dog handler will list the assignment type as "*general patrol*" since the current reporting structure does not specify "K9" as an assignment type.

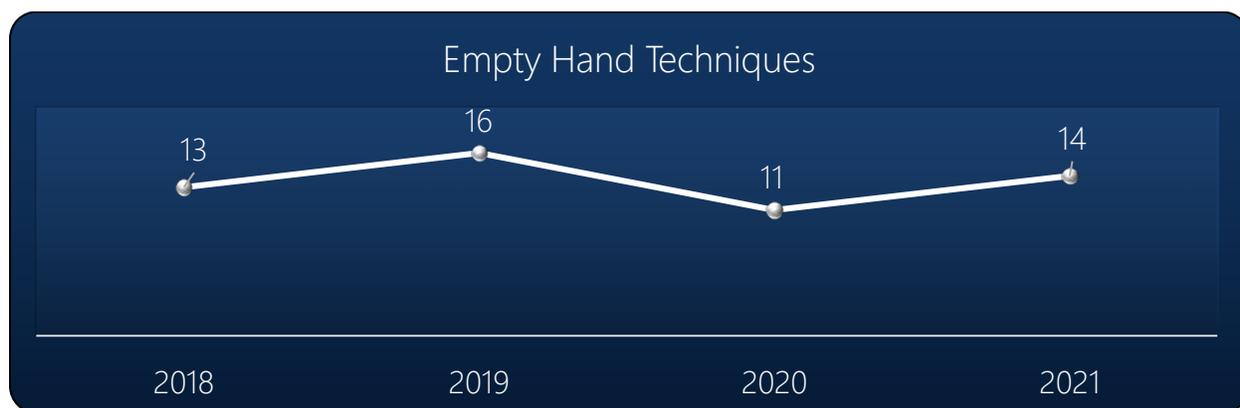
## Empty Hand Techniques

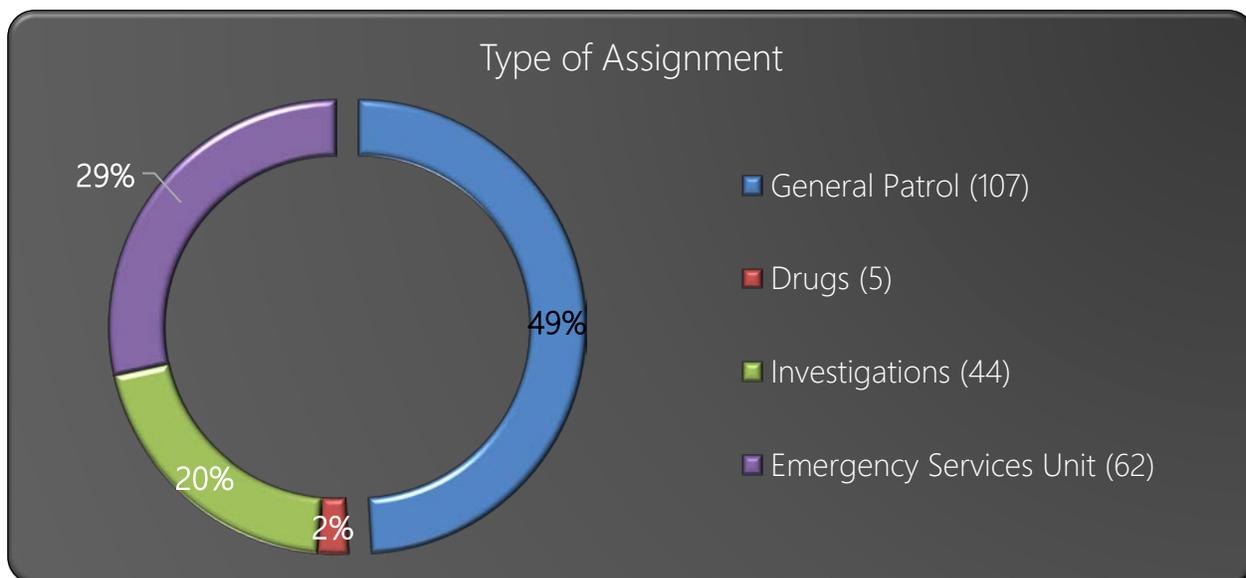
Balance Displacement	Pain Compliance	Motor Dysfunction	Stunning Technique	Distraction technique
----------------------	-----------------	-------------------	--------------------	-----------------------

*Note: Depending on the application of force used by the officer and to the area on the subject it is delivered, several principles are applicable under this technique.*

Empty hand or physical control techniques are defined as any physical technique used to control a subject that does not involve the use of a weapon. Examples would be punches, kicks, elbow strikes, knee strikes, grounding techniques, wristlock holds and the like. In the case of empty hand techniques, a Use of Force report is required to be submitted only when an officer or subject receives an injury that requires medical attention. In the event a subject is admitted to hospital for a serious injury, the Special Investigation Unit (SIU) may invoke their mandate and investigate the matter.

The Police Services Act O. Reg. 926, requires every member of a Police Service to attend training in empty hand and officer safety techniques at least once every 12 months.

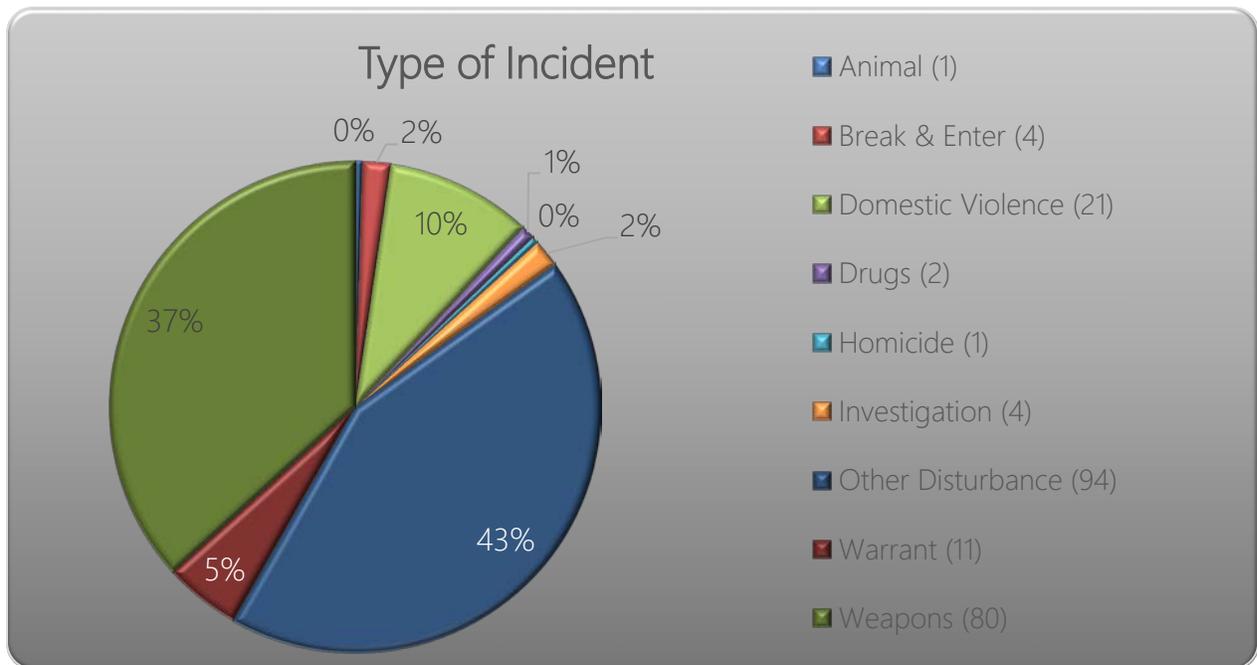




29% of the incidents in 2021 involving use of force were generated by the Emergency Services Unit (tactical team) in the course of their duties. Officers assigned to the tactical team assist other operational lines of the organization (i.e. Drugs, Intelligence and Guns Section, Target Base) with the execution of high risk warrants, responding to barricaded persons incidents as well as other calls that are deemed high risk in nature.

In accordance with Ministry guidelines, the tactical team is allowed to submit one Use of Force report when they deploy force options. Submitting a single Use of Force report when attached to a tactical team is referred to as a *"team"* report.

In other words, if a tactical team comprised of 5 officers conduct a high risk vehicle stop, one member of the team will complete the Use of Force report and identify how many officers were involved in that incident. Each member of the tactical team is not required to complete an individual report. Other units that are permitted to complete a *"team"* report are members of the Repeat Offender & Parolee Enforcement Unit (R.O.P.E.) which is an OPP led Joint Forces Operation where some members of the Windsor Police Service are seconded to.



In the graph displayed above, Other Disturbance (94) and Weapons (80) make up the two largest incident types for police in 2020.

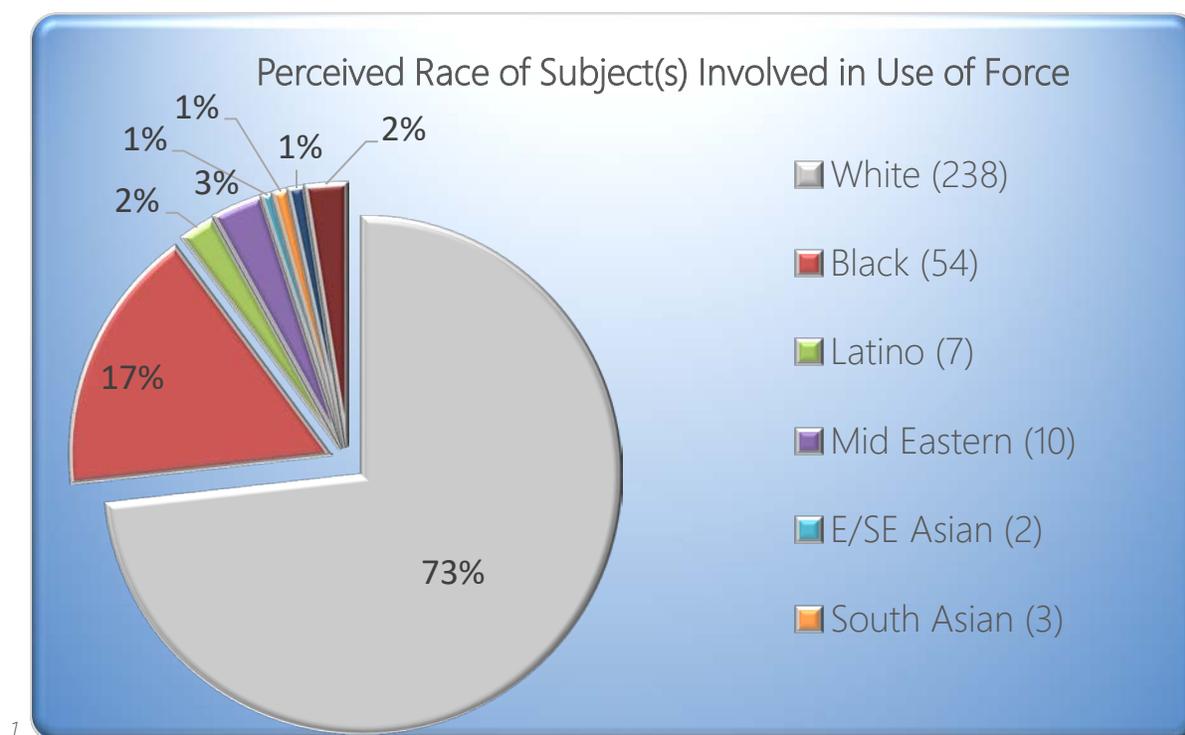
For the purpose of this report, "Other Disturbance" is comprised of incidents including a person in crisis, noise complaints, high-risk vehicle stops and/or assisting another agency. Those incidents are collected in this category since the current Use of Force report has limited number of incident types.

## Collection of Race Based Data

The Ministry of the Solicitor General of Ontario directed all police services in the Province to begin identifying the perceived race of subjects involved in Use of Force incidents. In accordance with the Anti-Racism Act of 2017, this measure was intended to combat systemic racism and advance racial equity.

*"Under O. Reg. 267/18, the Ministry of the Solicitor General (ministry), as a public sector organization, is required (in policing) to collect the Participant Observer Information (POI) (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 by January 1, 2020.*

*The Data Standards for the Identification and Monitoring of Systemic Racism, also known as Ontario's Anti-Racism Data Standards, were established to help identify and monitor systemic racism and racial disparities within the public sector."*



<sup>1</sup> Ministry of the Solicitor General, Public Safety Division – All Chiefs & Commissioner Memo dated 28<sup>th</sup> November 2019 from Assistant Deputy Minister Marc Bedard (Subject: Race data Collection in Use of Force)

The Ministry of the Solicitor General of Ontario established 7 categories for racial groups. All officers are expected to check the racial category of the Subject as they perceive it at the time of the encounter on the Use of Force report. Officers exercise their best judgement at the time of the incident to determine the race of the subject. Supervisors or quality control checks are not permitted to change this field since it is the perception of the Officer at the time of the incident.

The total number of encounters involving the display or actual application of force by police officers was against 325 subjects. There were occasions where one Use of Force report identified more than one subject. There were 8 encounters where officers were required to complete a Use of Force report though a person was not involved (i.e. aggressive dog, dispatching deer at a motor vehicle collision). In those cases, the application of force was categorized as "*No Subject*".

In 2021, there were 3 Subjects that sustained injuries by police officers. All of those injuries were listed as "*minor in nature*" but medical attention was still given, either by paramedics at the scene or at the hospital. All 3 of those incidents involved a Subject being bitten by a police dog.

A total of 2 officers required medical attention/care while deploying force options in order to gain subject compliance. The injuries reported by officers were "*minor in nature*". This means that the officers were either examined by paramedics at the scene or attended the hospital immediately after the use of force incident.

#### List of Injuries to Officers & Subjects

##### Officers

- 2 injury to the hand

##### Subjects

- 3 sustained injuries from police dog bites

## Conclusion

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The Use of Force program in 2021 continued to mature from the significant changes that were introduced in 2020 by the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Ontario. From the ability to submit reports online to capturing race based data, the Ministry is continuing with meaningful changes to enhance the report and make it as agile as possible for the front end user.

The deployment of the Conducted Energy Weapon continues to be an effective intermediate force option. The CEW is most likely selected by officers when encountering a situation when a subject demonstrates assaultive/bodily harm behaviour compared to the use of baton or Oleoresin Capsicum.

The CEW is effective as a de-escalation tool when used in overt display. Further, when used in the drive stun or deployment mode it greatly reduces the risk of injury to both the subject and the officer. This force option allows an officer to maintain a safe distance and create more opportunity to de-escalate a situation as well as reduce an officer's need for the application of physical force. The limited number of injuries over the recent years is likely a combination of effective judgment training and communication strategies, policy, supervision and an officer's ability to de-escalate situations to serve professionally while utilizing the resources and strategies available.

In 2021, the calls for service (124,114) that resulted in a Use of Force report being submitted (218 reports) equates to 0.17% of calls. Officers regularly exercise de-escalation techniques which result in fewer Use of Force reports. Most importantly, that percentage is correlated to the number of injuries to police officers and members of the public.

The Windsor Police Service has implemented reality and evidence based training into the In Service Training curriculum. Instructors emphasis honing the skills of Officers from lessons learned in the field from across North America. This allows Officers to experience a multitude of scenarios that tests their judgement training and de-escalation strategies and complements their use of force training; all of this training takes place in an enhanced Training Building located on-site.



WINDSOR  
POLICE  
MEMORANDUM  
TO: DIRECTOR  
FROM: CHIEF OF POLICE  
SUBJECT: PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BRANCH 2021 ANNUAL REPORT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR  
CHIEF P. MINO  
DEPT CHIEF, PROVIDENTI  
DEPT CHIEF, BELLAIRE

**MEMORANDUM**

Date: February 14, 2022  
To: Windsor Police Service Board  
From: Dept Chief, Providenti  
Re: Professional Standards Branch 2021 Annual Report

Attached is the Professional Standards Branch 2021 Annual Report which outlines the activities of the Professional Standards Branch and Risk Management Unit for the 2021 Calendar Year.

Submitted for your information.

Primo  
Dept Chief, Operational Support  
Primo

# WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE

## Professional Standards



2021

ANNUAL REPORT

“Honour in Service”



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## WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

### Professional Standards Branch

Inspector Ken Cribley  
Staff Sergeant Scott Jeffery

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#### INTRODUCTION

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Date: January 31, 2022  
To: Chief Pamela Mizuno  
From: Inspector K. Cribley  
Re: Professional Standards Annual Report

---

Chief Mizuno,

The following comprehensive report outlines the activities of the Professional Standards Branch / Risk Management Unit / Quality Assurance and Audits Unit, for the 2021 calendar year. We provide support to all areas of the Windsor Police Service by ensuring that our Service Directives and Policies are current and in line with prescribed standards and legislation, while ensuring that they are understood by the membership.

The Windsor Police Service maintains the trust and confidence of the public who visit or reside in the communities we police, by ensuring accountability through transparent oversight on the conduct, ethics and integrity of our members.

The following information, charts and statistics will provide an overview of 2021 year-end data, with comparative data from preceding years.

Sincerely,

Inspector K. Cribley  
Professional Standards Branch



# WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

## SYNOPSIS OF 2021 COMPLAINTS

In 2021, the Professional Standards office addressed the following number of Public and Service complaints generated by the Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD), and internal complaints directed by the Chief:

<b>133</b>	<b>NEW COMPLAINTS RECEIVED IN 2021</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>COMPLAINTS CARRIED OVER FROM 2019 &amp; 2020</b>

The total number of complaints handled in 2021 was 154, and they are categorized as follows:

<b>3</b>	<b>COMPLAINTS FROM 2019 &amp; 2020 CLOSED IN 2021</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>COMPLAINTS FROM 2021 &amp; CLOSED IN 2021</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>COMPLAINTS FROM 2019 &amp; 2020 CARRIED INTO 2022</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>COMPLAINTS FROM 2021 CARRIED INTO 2022</b>

The monthly data of new complaints received over a 5 year period is as follows:

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
2021	12	7	16	11	13	10	9	9	7	7	13	9	123
2020	10	6	6	4	8	6	23	7	10	6	9	7	102
2019	2	6	6	14	6	7	8	14	10	10	8	8	99
2018	3	3	9	6	6	5	8	4	6	6	2	6	64
2017	4	7	3	1	5	11	5	6	5	4	9	6	66
2016													0
2015													0



**WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS**

**CLASSIFICATION OF COMPLAINTS IN 2021**

□

Of the 154 total complaints (31 complaints carried over from 2019/2020 and 123 new complaints received in 2021), handled by Professional Standards in 2021, the classification of each complaint can be broken down in the following manner:

Classification of 154 total Complaints handled in 2021:

Classification of Complaints	
<b>CHIEF COMPLAINTS-(CH)</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>PUBLIC COMPLAINTS-(PC)</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>SERVICE/POLICY COMPLAINTS-(SP)</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>154</b>

A more detailed classification that separates the carry-over complaints and the new complaints for 2021 is as follows:

Classification of Carry-over Complaints (2019)		Classification of Carry-over Complaints (2020)		Classification of New Complaints (2021)	
CHIEF COMPLAINTS-(CH)	2	CHIEF COMPLAINTS-(CH)	8	CHIEF COMPLAINTS-(CH)	18
PUBLIC COMPLAINTS-(PC)	1	PUBLIC COMPLAINTS-(PC)	20	PUBLIC COMPLAINTS-(PC)	101
SERVICE/POLICY COMPLAINTS-(SP)	0	SERVICE/POLICY COMPLAINTS-(SP)	0	SERVICE/POLICY COMPLAINTS-(SP)	4
<b>31</b>				<b>123</b>	



DISPOSITION OF 2021 COMPLAINTS

Of the 154 total complaints handled in the Professional Standards Office in 2021, 118 complaints closed and 36 complaints carried over into 2022.

Of the 118 complaints that closed:

- 2 complaints were from 2019
- 21 complaints were from 2020
- 95 complaints were from 2021

Classification of Closed Complaints <b>2019</b>		Classification of Closed Complaints <b>2020</b>		Classification of Closed Complaints <b>2021</b>	
CHIEF COMPLAINTS (CH)	<b>1</b>	CHIEF COMPLAINTS (CH)	<b>2</b>	CHIEF COMPLAINTS (CH)	<b>3</b>
PUBLIC COMPLAINTS (PC)	<b>1</b>	PUBLIC COMPLAINTS (PC)	<b>19</b>	PUBLIC COMPLAINTS (PC)	<b>90</b>
SERVICE COMPLAINTS (SP)	<b>0</b>	SERVICE COMPLAINTS (SP)	<b>0</b>	SERVICE COMPLAINTS (SP)	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>		<b>21</b>		<b>95</b>	



# WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

## DISPOSITION OF CLOSED CHIEF’S COMPLAINTS IN 2021

There were twenty-eight (28) Chief complaints that were handled in the Professional Standards Office in 2021. Six (6) Chief’s complaints closed and twenty-two (22) Chief’s complaints carried over into 2022.

Of the six (6) Chief’s complaints that closed, three (3) complaints were unsubstantiated and three (3) went to a formal Hearing. The breakdown is as follows:

1 complaint from 2019

- Allegations were withdrawn during PSA Hearing

2 complaints from 2020

- Allegations were withdrawn during PSA Hearing
- PSA Hearing concluded with a guilty plea where the Officer took responsibility for actions of misconduct.

3 complaints from 2021

- Allegations were unsubstantiated for all three (3) Chief’s complaints that closed.

DISPOSITIONS OF CLOSED CHIEF’S COMPLAINTS	2019	2020	2021
	PSA Hearing- Guilty	0	1
PSA Hearing- Not Guilty	0	0	0
PSA Hearing- Withdrawn	1	1	0
Disposition w/out a Hearing	0	0	0
Informal Resolution	0	0	0
Unsubstantiated	0	0	3
Withdrawn	0	0	0
No Jurisdiction	0	0	0



**DISPOSITION OF CLOSED PUBLIC COMPLAINTS IN 2021**

There were one hundred and ten (110) Public Complaints that closed in 2021 (which includes the complaints that carried over from 2019/2020 and involving the complaints received in 2021).

Fifty-seven (57) complaints received in 2021 were screened out by the OIPRD for the following reasons:

- 38 - Not in the Public Interest
- 7 - No Jurisdiction
- 7 - Other Act/ Law
- 3 - Not Directly Affected
- 2 - Frivolous

Five (5) complaints (1 from 2020 and 4 from 2021) were concluded before the screening process and closed by Early Resolution.

Forty-eight (48) complaints (1 from 2019, 18 from 2020 and 29 from 2021) were screened in and went to investigation. The dispositions are as follows:

- 21 – Unsubstantiated
- 8 – Withdrawn
- 15 – Informal Resolutions
- 1- Formal PSA Hearing where the Respondent Officer was found guilty of misconduct.
- 3 – Informal Discipline decisions (Disposition without A Hearing) where allegations were substantiated and appropriate discipline was administered.

DISPOSITIONS OF CLOSED PUBLIC COMPLAINTS	2019	2020	2021
Early Resolution Agreement	0	1	4
Screened Out	0	0	57
Unsubstantiated	0	13	8
Withdrawn	0	1	7
Informal Resolution Prior To Investigation	0	0	0
Informal Resolution	0	3	12
PSA Hearing-Guilty	1	0	0
PSA Hearing- Not Guilty	0	0	0
PSA Hearing-Withdrawn	0	0	0
Disposition Without a Hearing	0	1	2
No Jurisdiction	0	0	0



**DISPOSITION OF CLOSED SERVICE/POLICY COMPLAINTS IN 2021**

There were a total of four (4) service/ policy complaints presented to the Professional Standards Office and two (2) of those complaints closed within 2021. Both complaints required action on the part of the Service, which included more specific training, conversations regarding performance awareness, and explanations to the Complainants that provided a better understanding or proper procedures and reasons Windsor Police adheres to them.

DISPOSITIONS OF CLOSED SERVICE COMPLAINTS	2019	2020	2021
Action	0	0	2
No Action	0	0	0
Withdrawn	0	0	0
ERA	0	0	0
Screened Out	0	0	0



**WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS**

**DISPOSITION OF CLOSED CHIEF COMPLAINTS FROM 2017-2021**

DISPOSITION OF CHIEF COMPLAINTS	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
FORMAL PSA HEARING	0	1	2	2	3
DISPOSITION WITHOUT A HEARING	7	5	3	3	0
INFORMAL RESOLUTION	0	0	0	0	0
UNSUBSTANTIATED	0	0	1	1	3
WITHDRAWN	0	0	1	0	0
NO JURISDICTION (Retired/ Resigned)	1	2	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

**DISPOSITION OF CLOSED PUBLIC COMPLAINTS FROM 2017-2021**

Dispositions	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
EARLY RESOLUTION AGREEMENT (ERA)	5	7	6	1	5
SCREENED OUT	13	20	41	37	57
SCREENED IN	30	26	32	49	48
Itemization of Screened In Complaints					
Unsubstantiated, after Investigation	9	10	17	22	21
Informal Resolution, Prior To/ During Investigation 93(1)	1	0	0	0	0
Informal Resolution s.66 (4), s 68(6)	6	7	5	13	15
Withdrawn s. 74 (1)	10	7	7	11	8
Resignation/Retirement s. 90(1)	0	0	0	1	0
Disposition w/o Hearing s. 66(10)	4	2	1	1	3
PSA Hearing s. 66(3)	0	0	2	1	1



## WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

### DISPOSITION OF CLOSED SERVICE/ POLICY COMPLAINTS FROM 2017-2021

Dispositions	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Action Taken	2	0	1	3	2
No Action Taken	2	3	0	1	0
Withdrawn	0	1	1	0	0
CSR	0	1	0	0	0
S60(1) OIPRD not to deal with	1	0	1	2	0



**WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS**

**UNNECESSARY EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY ALLEGATIONS**

In 2021, the combined number of Chief Complaints and Public Complaints involving allegations of Unnecessary Arrest and Unnecessary Force are as follows:

<b>2021 UNNECESSARY EXERCISE AUTHORITY ALLEGATIONS</b>								
	Screened Out	CSR	UNSUBSTANTIATED	WITHDRAWN	INFORMAL RESOLUTION	NO JURISDICTION	PENDING	TOTAL
Unnecessary Arrest	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	5
Unnecessary Force	3	0	5	0	1	0	2	11

**Comparison of the Unnecessary Exercise of Authority Allegations from 2017-2021**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
UNNECESSARY ARREST	0	2	4	3	5
UNNECESSARY FORCE	5	3	8	12	11
	00000	00	00	100	100



# WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

## SUMMARY OF 2021 SPECIAL INVESTIGATION UNIT CASES

The Special Investigations Unit (SIU) is a civilian law enforcement agency that investigates incidents involving police officers where there has been death, serious injury or allegation of sexual assault.

The SIU is a civilian oversight agency independent of the police. While the SIU is an agency of the Ministry of the Attorney General, it maintains an arm’s length relationship with the Government of Ontario in its operations. The SIU’s investigations and decisions are independent of the government.

In 2021, the Windsor Police Service contacted SIU fifteen (15) times as it met the Unit’s mandate. Of the fifteen (15) matters that were reported, the SIU invoked their mandate on fourteen (14) of the incidents. The SIU did not invoke on one (1) incident as the injury did not meet the prescribed threshold. The Windsor Police Service was required to conduct an internal Chief’s review of policies and procedures on seven (7) incidents as directed by Section 32, Ontario Regulation 268/10 of the Police Services Act. Some of these reviews resulted in minor amendments to Policy and Directives.

The list of Investigations is outlined in the following manner:

□

2021 SPECIAL INVESTIGATION UNIT FILES					
PSB Case#	SIU File Number	SIU Invoked	SIU Decision	DATE	Section 32
SI2021-001	21-OCI-058	Yes	Closed File	June 22/21	Yes
SI2021-002	21-OCI-084	Yes	Closed File	July 14/21	Yes
SI2021-003	21-OCD-117	Yes	<b>Terminated</b>	May 3/21	<del>Yes</del>
SI2021-004	21-OCI-145	Yes	<b>Terminated</b>	June 2/21	<del>Yes</del>
SI2021-005	21-DNI	No	<b>No Jurisdiction</b>	June 3/21	<del>Yes</del>
SI2021-006	21-OCI-191	Yes	Closed File	Oct 19/21	Yes
SI2021-007	21-OVI-194	Yes	Closed File	Oct 22/21	Yes
SI2021-008	21-OCI-213	Yes	<b>Terminated</b>	July 19/21	<del>Yes</del>
SI2021-009	21-OCI-255	Yes	Closed File	Dec 10/21	Yes
SI2021-010	21-OCI-277	Yes	Closed File	Dec 23/21	Yes
SI2021-011	21-OCI-299	Yes	<b>Terminated</b>	Sep 27/21	<del>Yes</del>
SI2021-012	21-OVI-304	Yes	Closed File	Jan 11/22	Yes
SI2021-013	21-OVI-358	Yes	Pending		
SI2021-014	21-OCI-387	Yes	<b>Terminated</b>	Dec 8/21	<del>Yes</del>
SI2021-015	21-OCI-404	Yes	Pending		

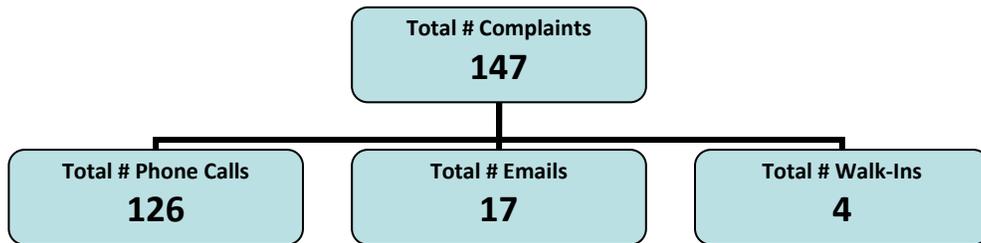
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**PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS DIRECTED RESPONSE**

As a consequence of the COVID pandemic and the Provincial regulations, access for Complainants to Walk-in to Windsor Police Headquarters and the Professional Standards Office to file a complaint, were limited. As a result, the Professional Standards Office received a majority of the complaints through phone calls and emails.

An outline of how complaints were received by Professional Standards is as follows:



The Professional Standards Office directly responded to one hundred and forty-seven (147) complaints. Actions were taken in an effort to provide effective solutions and help renew confidence in the public with the Windsor Police Service and its members.

Of the one hundred and forty-seven (147) complaints, the Professional Standards Office was able to resolve complaints through the following means:

- Eight (8) Local Resolutions
- Fifty-one (51) Local Inquiries
- Eighty-Eight (88) Other PSB Directed Responses

*Local Resolutions are complaints that can be resolved directly with a police service outside of the formal OIPRD process, involving both the Respondent Officer and the Complainant.*

*Local Inquiries are complaints where the Complainant wishes to provide the information, but is not inclined to be a part of the process.*

*Other PSB Directed Responses are complaints that utilized the Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD), complaints that were withdrawn and complaints that required no action.*





**TRAINING CURRICULUM**

□

Throughout 2021, Professional Standards continued to be involved in the consultation, development and delivery of training for its members. It is our continued commitment to reinforce goals, ethics and principles of the Service.

The Professional Standards Inspector and Staff Sergeant are responsible for conducting training relative to the issues encompassing Professional Standards and aligning with Windsor Police Service Training.

In 2021, the following training sessions took place:

**Courses Presented by PSB Members**

January - June:	Contact Tracing Unit Training
February 1- Apr 22:	PSB Presentation In- Service Training
February 2021:	MCCRT/ COAST Training (for all Patrol)
May 3 – May 6:	2021 Professional Standards Investigator Course
June 21 – June 24:	2021 Professional Standards Investigator Course

**Courses Completed by PSB Members**

February 11:	IAPRO New User/ Entry Level Training
February 24:	IAPRO Administrator Functions
February 25:	Naloxone Nasal Spray Administration
March 4:	Suspect Apprehension Pursuit
May 19:	OIPRD PSB/Bill 68 Webinar
June 10:	DEMS (Digital Evidence Management Systems) Training
August 6:	Workplace Violence and Harassment
August 27:	Genetec Security Desk Training
August 30- Sep. 3:	Investigative Interviewing Techniques (OPC Satellite Course)
December 6:	Cultural Awareness and Humility
December 6-10:	Hearing Officer/ Prosecutor Training



# WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

## IAPRO

Professional Standards is utilizing the IAPRO program for tracking all complaints and for statistical data purposes. An Early Intervention (EIPRO) component of this program has been approved for implementation in the near future. This component will rely on the collection of data from other programs and requires programming and assistance from Technology Services.

## CIVIL ACTIONS

□

Professional Standards is responsible to receive and monitor all civil actions commenced against the Service and any member (while on duty). Assistance is provided to the Office of the City Solicitor as required to defend against civil actions.

Legislation affords filing of actions within two years of an incident. As such, the Risk Management Unit is responsible to review all new civil actions in an attempt to identify undesirable patterns or systemic issues.

### **Civil Actions Received from 2017-2021**

□

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
□	□	□	□	□
4	1	7	5	3

□□

□

## HUMAN RIGHTS COMPLAINTS

There were two (2) Human Rights complaints initiated in 2021. Both matters are still pending.

## WORKPLACE HARASSMENT COMPLAINTS

There were four (4) Workplace Harassment complaints initiated in 2021. One matter was resolved through mediation, and one complaint has been deferred until the Complainant’s criminal matter is resolved. As of December 31, 2021 the two remaining matters are still pending.



# WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

## INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMMENDATIONS/ RECOGNITIONS

In 2021, there were a total of one hundred and ten (110) Commendations/ Internal Recognitions and letters of appreciation sent by the public and other community service agencies. Over two hundred and twenty-seven (227) Officers were named and twenty-five (25) Civilians. Among the one hundred and ten (110) recognitions, there were four (4) Divisional Commendations and eleven (11) awards and honours presented to our members. The following awards included are: The Ontario Women in Law Enforcement (OWLE) Leadership Award, the Ontario Law Enforcement Torch Run for Special Olympics Award of Honour, the Memorial President’s Award presented by the National Emergency Number Association, the Dennis R. Latten Award presented by the Police Association of Ontario, the OPP Commissioners Citation and numerous Life Saving Action Awards presented by St. John’s Ambulance.

### Recognitions and Divisional Commendations for 2021

<b>Year Total</b>	Letters of Appreciation	<b>106</b>	Divisional Commendations	<b>4</b>
<b>110</b>	# Officers Named	<b>191</b>	# Officers Named	<b>36</b>
	# Civilians Named	<b>25</b>	# Civilians Named	<b>0</b>

Month	Total	Letters of Appreciation		Total	Divisional Commendations	
		Officers Named	Civilians Named		Officers Named	Civilians Named
January	6	10	1	0	0	0
February	4	6	0	0	0	0
March	3	7	0	0	0	0
April	10	8	0	0	0	0
May	15	34	9	0	0	0
June	12	22	0	1	1	0
July	9	16	0	0	0	0
August	11	28	1	1	26	0
September	8	7	3	0	0	0
October	13	27	1	1	6	0
November	5	6	3	1	3	0
December	10	20	7	0	0	0



### **QUALITY ASSURANCE & AUDITS**

□

The Quality Assurance and Audits Unit is responsible for ensuring that Service Directives and Policies are current and up to date. The Quality Assurance Audit officer liaises with each responsible manager and assigns tasks and calendar reminders based on the Directive schedule. Once the task is completed, the Directive is formatted and sent to the Deputy Chief in charge of the Directive. The Unit also maintains/ develops manuals and reviews the impact of all Chief Memorandums and performs Audits on various areas within the Police Service.

### **CONCLUSION**

□

In the calendar year of 2021, Windsor Police Service and the Community, were still battling the unprecedented challenges associated with the COVID pandemic. Safety and security were the forefront concerns of every member, but the dedication to serve the City of Windsor was exceptional, despite its risks. The Professional Standards Office was no exception in demonstrating this commitment to service, as the Investigators worked tirelessly to address all complaints that were submitted internally, locally and through the Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD).

The Professional Standards Branch has continued its involvement and consultation with the training of officers to ensure they represent the Windsor Police Service with the highest level of professionalism. There is an ongoing commitment to procedural fairness in order to define and correct misconduct. The Professional Standards office advocates continuous improvement of service standards concerning the administration, promotion and assistance in upholding the core values of our agency. In the course of refining such practices, the ultimate goal is to demonstrate a level of integrity that strengthens public confidence and cooperation within the community.



WINDSOR  
POLICE  
MEMORANDUM  
TO: [redacted]  
FROM: [redacted]  
SUBJECT: [redacted]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF POLICE  
CHIEF P. MINO  
DEPUTY CHIEF J. PROVIDENTI  
DEPUTY CHIEF J. BELLAIRE

**MEMORANDUM**

Date: January 28, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Deputy Chief Jason BELLAIRE

Re: **2021 Year End Crime Statistics Report**

[redacted]

Dear Chair and Members of the Board,

Please find attached the 2021 Year End Crime Statistics Report. Submitted for INFORMATION.

Sincerely,

Jason Bellaire  
Deputy Chief, Operations  
Windsor Police Service



## **Crime Statistics 2021-Year End**

**January 21, 2022  
Intelligence Analyst,  
Michael Menzel  
Criminal Intelligence Unit**

\*Unless otherwise noted, all crime statistics in this report are compiled using the "all violations" methodology. These statistics should not be compared with those provided by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), a division of Statistics Canada. This published data measures only the most serious offence related to an incident. In addition, the CCJS includes the number of offences reported by the Windsor Detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with the Windsor Police Service crime statistics. The CCJS data should be used for comparisons between policing jurisdictions as all data is compiled using the same reporting methodology.

## Overall 2021 Crime Statistics

There were 16754 reported Criminal Code occurrences in 2021 compared to 15,851 Criminal Code incidents reported in 2020. These figures amount to an increase in Criminal Code occurrences of 5.7%. *This is a decrease of 1% over the 5 year average of 16,928 and an increase of 8% of the 10 year average of 15,535.*

## Violent Crime

There were 2788 incidents of violent crime reported in 2021, down 70 incidents from the 2858 reported in 2020. This total amounted to a decrease in violent crime occurrences of 2.4%.

Contributing to the variance in violent crime numbers were;

- **Homicides** went up by 4 occurrences in 2021 for a total of 7, an increase of 133%. *This is an increase of 30% over the 5 year average of 5.4 and an increase of 67% of the 10 year average of 4.2.*
- **Attempt Murders** went up by 2 for a total of 5, compared to the 3 reported in 2020, an increase of 66%. *This is a decrease of 24% over the 5 year average of 6.6 and a decrease of 18% of the 10 year average of 6.1.*
- **Sexual Assaults-Family** went up by 2 occurrences for a total of 47 in 2021, an increase of 4.4%. *This is an increase of 18% over the 5 year average of 39.8 and an increase of 29% of the 10 year average of 36.4.*
- **Sexual Assaults-Non-Family** increased by 27 occurrences to 188 from the 161 reported in 2020, an increase of 16.8%. *This is an increase of 18% over the 5 year average of 159 and an increase of 27% of the 10 year average of 148.4.*
- **Assaults-Family** increased by 53 for a total of 734 in 2021, an increase of 7.8% from 2020. *This is an increase of 19% over the 5 year average of 617 and an increase of 30% of the 10 year average of 562.*
- **Assaults-Non-Family** decreased by 102 for a total of 857 in 2021, a 10.6% decrease from the 959 in 2020. *This is an increase of 5% over the 5 year average of 819 and an increase of 11% over the 10 year average of 774.*
- **Robberies and Attempts** decreased by 31 occurrence compared to 2020. *There were 139 reported for an decrease of 18.2%. This is a decrease of 19% over the 5 year average of 171 and a decrease of 21% of the 10 year average of 175.*

- **Criminal Harassment** decreased by 23 for a total of 99, a decrease of 18.9% compared to 2020. This is an increase of 4% over the 5 year average of 95.4 and a decrease of 14% of the 10 year average of 114.6.
- **“Other Violent Violations”** (Threats, Harassing phone calls, etc.) decreased by 12 with 674 incidents reported, a decrease of 1.7% from 2020. This is an increase of 13% over the 5 year average of 596.6 and an increase of 1% of the 10 year average of 670.
- **Assaults Against Police** increased by 9 in 2021 for a total of 34, an increase of 36%. This is an increase of 1% over the 5 year average of 33.8 and a decrease of 10% of the 10 year average of 37.6.

## Property Crime

*There was an increase in property crimes in 2021 in comparison to the previous year. A total 11,304 incidents were reported in 2021 which represents a 7.9% increase from the total of 10,480 reported in 2020. This is a decrease of 2% over the 5 year average of 11,557 and an increase of 8% of the 10 year average of 10,431.*

The yearly variances are broken down as follows;

- **Arson** offences were reported 81 times in 2021 compared to the 47 reported in 2020, an increase of 72.3%. This is an increase of 51% over the 5 year average of 53.8 and an increase of 35% of the 10 year average of 59.9.
- **B&E’s and Attempts** were up in 2021 with 1614 occurrences reported compared to the 1532 reported in 2020. The increase of 82 offences represents a percentage increase of 5.4%. This is a decrease of 7% over the 5 year average of 1734 and an increase of 4% of the 10 year average of 1559. Of the 1614 Break Ins and Attempts reported;
  - 496 were to businesses, an increase of 4 from the 2020 total of 492 (0.8% decrease),
  - 620 were to dwellings, an increase of 53 from the 567 reported in 2020 (9.3% increase)
  - 271 were to other buildings or places, an increase of 34 from 2020 (14.3% increase)
  - 2 break and enters involving firearms, 4 less than 2020 (66.7% decrease)
  - 172 were attempt B&E’s, a decrease of 38 from 2020 (18% decrease)
  - 53 were for unlawfully in a dwelling, an increase of 165% over the 20 in 2020.

- **Motor Vehicle Thefts and Attempts** were up with 846 reported in 2021 compared to 676 reported in 2020, an increase of 25.1%. This is an increase of 7% over the 5 year average of 793.8 and an increase of 31% of the 10 year average of 645.
- **Thefts Over \$5000** offences were up by 22 offences from 2020, with 96 occurrences reported in 2021. This is an increase of 14% over the 5 year average of 84 and an increase of 25% of the 10 year average of 76.
- **Theft Under \$5000** offences went up with 3688 reported in 2021 compared to 3137 reported in 2020, an increase of 17.6%. This is a decrease of 1% over the 5 year average of 3725 and an increase of 4% of the 10 year average of 3546.
- **Possession of Stolen Property** offences went down with 225 reported in 2021 compared to the 316 reported in 2020, a decrease of 28.8%. This is a decrease of 32% over the 5 year average of 332 and a decrease of 18% of the 10 year average of 274.
- **Fraud** offences were reported 1538 times in 2021, a decrease of 16 from the 2020 total of 1554, a decrease of 1%. This is an increase of 7% over the 5 year average of 1438 and an increase of 42% of the 10 year average of 1083.
- **Mischief** offences were reported 1662 times in 2021, up from the 1606 reported in 2020, an increase of 3.5%. This is a 4% increase over the 5 year average of 1591 and a 4% increase of the 10 year average of 1605.

## Traffic Related Crime

- The 332 impaired driving related occurrences were up 25 from the 2020 total of 307, an increase of 8.1%
- Motor Vehicle Collisions were down in 2021 with 4374 reported compared to the 4454 reported in 2020, a decrease of 1.8%
  - Of note, 2.7% of all accidents reported involved alcohol or drug use, up 1.8% from 2020.
- Criminal Code Traffic charges increased with 251 in 2021 compared to the 228 reported in 2020, an increase of 10%
  - The number of HTA Provincial Offence Notices issued decreased to 13,371 in 2021 compared to the 15,748 in 2019, a decrease of 15%

## Youth Related Crime

There was a decrease in Youth Related Crime in 2021. There were 227 youths involved in crime as either an accused party, an arrested person, a Charged person, or an offender. This is a 21% decrease from the previous year's total of 289.

The totals broken down by category are:

- The number of young person's committing violent crime, 115, has decreased 21% from the total of 146 in 2020. This total is below the 5 year average of 146.
- The number of young person's committing property crime, 47, has decreased 38% from last year. The total of 47 is still significantly below the 5 year average of 96.
- Young person's committing "Other Crime", the majority of which include breach of release conditions and fail to attend court violations, decreased with 49 Young Offender's involved (5.8% decrease from last year).
- Young Offender's committing drug related crimes increased in 2021. The figure for 2021, 16 is up 1 from 2020 and is above the 5 year average of 13.

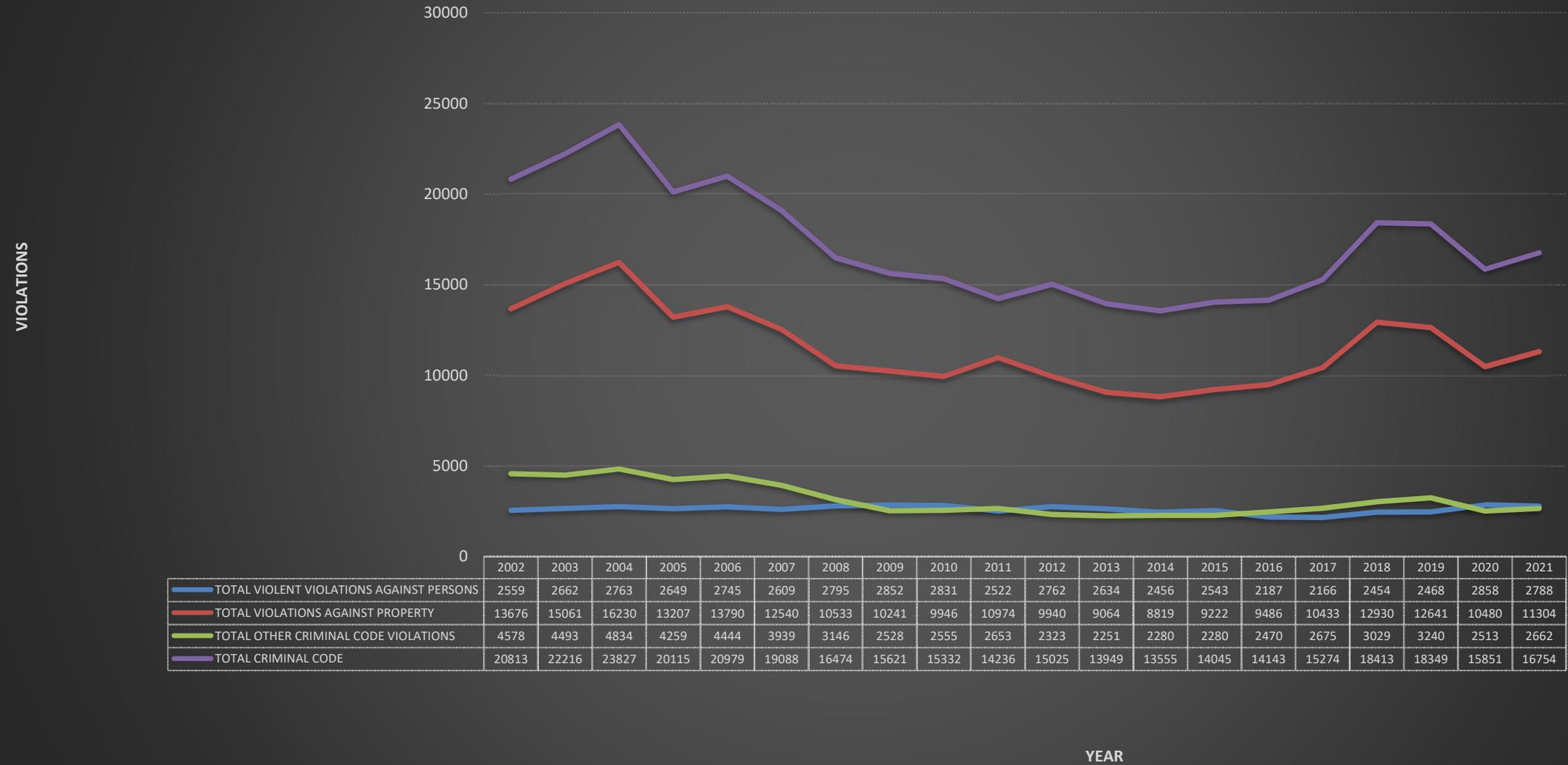
Windsor Police Crime Statistics and 5-Year Average

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	5 YR. AVE.	10 YR AVG
HOMICIDE	5	7	3	5	5	5	4	5	0	1	3	2	3	4	3	3	9	5	3	7	4.6	3.6
MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	0.6	0.4
VIOLENCE CAUSING DEATH	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	1.0	0.9
ATTEMPTED MURDER	4	1	2	3	10	7	8	11	4	2	4	5	5	10	4	5	11	9	3	5	6.4	5.8
SEXUAL ASSAULTS-FAMILY	32	21	41	15	20	28	41	35	42	30	34	27	43	26	35	24	43	40	45	47	37.4	34.7
SEXUAL ASSAULT NON-FAMILY	107	103	85	124	84	106	120	118	108	130	132	138	135	133	151	160	137	149	161	188	151.6	142.6
ASSAULTS FAMILY	453	431	435	405	430	425	430	443	447	464	518	498	503	530	493	510	599	563	681	734	617.4	562.9
ASSAULTS NON-FAMILY	955	949	944	899	873	857	745	833	829	702	789	764	700	730	668	666	765	848	959	857	819.0	774.6
ASSAULT PEACE/POLICE OFFICER	118	117	124	104	141	117	91	93	104	76	50	42	43	35	37	27	37	46	25	34	33.8	37.6
ROBBERIES AND ATTEMPTS	161	182	227	218	233	185	226	207	216	196	205	198	170	157	164	196	183	169	170	139	171.4	175.1
CRIMINAL HARASSMENT	106	85	142	103	98	138	147	138	142	120	140	157	120	147	105	79	84	93	122	99	95.4	114.6
OTHER VIOLENT VIOLATIONS (Threats, Harassing Phone Calls, Criminal Neg., Discharge firearm, Point firearm, Luring, etc.)	616	766	757	773	850	746	981	969	939	800	887	802	734	768	527	495	583	545	686	674	596.6	670.1
TOTAL VIOLENT VIOLATIONS AGAINST PERSONS	2559	2662	2763	2649	2745	2609	2795	2852	2831	2522	2762	2634	2456	2543	2187	2166	2454	2468	2858	2788	2546.8	2531.6
ARSON	84	62	69	54	54	52	50	52	43	46	67	69	55	83	56	45	39	57	47	81	53.8	59.9
BREAK/ENTER AND ATTEMPTS	1686	2093	2731	2066	2173	2127	1700	1509	1406	1395	1554	1282	1312	1257	1519	1577	2133	1814	1532	1614	1734.0	1559.4
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS & ATTEMPTS	1041	1158	1416	1000	867	682	607	532	448	379	559	418	387	532	590	705	887	855	676	846	793.8	645.5
THEFTS >\$5000	97	119	126	103	116	107	78	69	60	66	89	67	66	63	62	74	86	91	74	96	84.2	76.8
THEFTS <\$5000	6786	7385	7619	6293	6643	6024	4956	5019	5408	4725	4894	3012	2987	3052	2887	3191	4327	4286	3137	3688	3725.8	3546.1
Theft from MV < 5000								1820	2296	1913	1792	1714	1688	1714	1700	1935	2131	1860	1538	1554	1803.6	1762.6
POSSESS STOLEN GOODS	331	376	443	390	385	355	281	257	233	220	241	234	161	211	233	307	382	431	316	225	332.2	274.1
FRAUD	814	873	933	831	837	664	637	599	594	487	615	667	720	797	838	961	1448	1693	1554	1538	1438.8	1083.1
MISCHIEF	2837	2995	2893	2470	2715	2529	2224	2204	1754	1743	1921	1601	1463	1513	1601	1638	1497	1554	1606	1662	1591.4	1605.6
TOTAL VIOLATIONS AGAINST PROPERTY	13676	15061	16230	13207	13790	12540	10533	10241	9946	10974	9940	9064	8819	9222	9486	10433	12930	12641	10480	11304	11557.6	10431.9
PROSTITUTION	36	87	157	129	172	156	119	108	72	72	69	37	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0.6	11.3
FIREARMS/OFFENSIVE WEAPONS	118	134	158	176	207	156	154	142	146	155	182	164	160	183	184	164	220	287	241	294	241.2	207.9
OTHER CRIMINAL CODE (Breach, Cause Disturbance, Obstruct, Counterfeit, etc.)	4424	4272	4519	3954	4065	3627	2873	2278	2337	2426	2072	2050	2117	2096	2286	2511	2809	2952	2270	2368	2582.0	2353.1
TOTAL OTHER CRIMINAL CODE VIOLATIONS	4578	4493	4834	4259	4444	3939	3146	2528	2555	2653	2323	2251	2280	2280	2470	2675	3029	3240	2513	2662	2823.8	2572.3
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE	20813	22216	23827	20115	20979	19088	16474	15621	15332	14236	15025	13949	13555	14045	14143	15274	18413	18349	15851	16754	16928.2	15535.8
DRUGS	375	369	478	435	560	627	422	401	439	405	403	363	336	434	407	367	381	476	390	369	396.6	392.6
OTHER FEDERAL CHARGES	292	324	374	342	248	219	216	296	193	192	114	164	174	113	95	122	57	46	31	132	77.6	104.8
PROVINCIAL STATUTES	707	885	844	910	880	725	670	755	919	935	1262	1604	1521	1691	1847	479	520	523	444	427	478.6	1031.8
TRAFFIC CC	597	1171	1178	1018	822	702	608	656	701	642	545	734	537	471	383	441	452	177	228	251	309.8	421.9
TRAFFIC HTA	1323	1672	1751	1886	1907	1997	1897	1701	1559	1532	1353	1435	1400	1561	1687	1807	1878	1985	1369	1154	1638.6	1562.9
**FINAL TOTAL**	24107	26637	28452	24706	25396	23358	20287	19430	19143	17942	18702	18249	17523	18315	18562	18490	21701	21556	18313	2587	16529.4	17399.8
FIREARMS SEIZED	463	308	256	384	399	389	334	363	361	352	353	271	313	389	260	375	365	491	502	518	450.2	383.7
POPULATION 1	209218	211032	212846	214660	216473	220569	223501	222251	222251	210891	210891	210891	218331	218331	218270	217188	221862	253010	257287	258668	241603.0	228472.9
ACTUAL STRENGTH 2					456	479	470	464	456	462	453	448	446	444	432	433	444	490	488	482	467.4	456.0
VIOLENT CRIMES PER OFFICER					6.02	5.45	5.95	6.15	6.21	5.46	6.10	5.88	5.51	5.73	5.06	5.00	5.53	5.04	5.86	5.78	5.4	5.5
VIOLENT CRIMES PER 1000 POPULATION	12.23	12.61	12.98	12.34	12.68	11.83	12.51	12.83	12.74	11.96	13.10	12.49	11.25	11.65	10.02	9.97	11.06	9.75	11.11	10.78	10.5	11.1
PROPERTY CRIMES PER OFFICER					30.24	26.18	22.41	22.07	21.81	23.75	21.94	20.23	19.77	20.77	21.96	24.09	29.12	25.80	21.48	23.45	24.8	22.9
PROPERTY CRIMES PER 1000 POPULATION	65.37	71.37	76.25	61.53	63.70	56.85	47.13	46.08	44.75	52.04	47.13	42.98	40.39	42.24	43.46	48.04	58.28	49.96	40.73	43.70	48.1	45.7
CRIMINAL CODE INCIDENTS PER OFFICER					46.01	39.85	35.05	33.67	33.62	30.81	33.17	31.14	30.39	31.63	32.74	35.27	41.47	37.45	32.48	34.76	36.3	34.1
CRIMINAL CODE INCIDENTS PER 1000 POPULATION	99.48	105.27	111.94	93.71	96.91	86.54	73.71	70.29	68.99	67.50	71.25	66.14	62.08	64.33	64.80	70.33	82.99	72.52	61.61	64.77	70.4	68.1

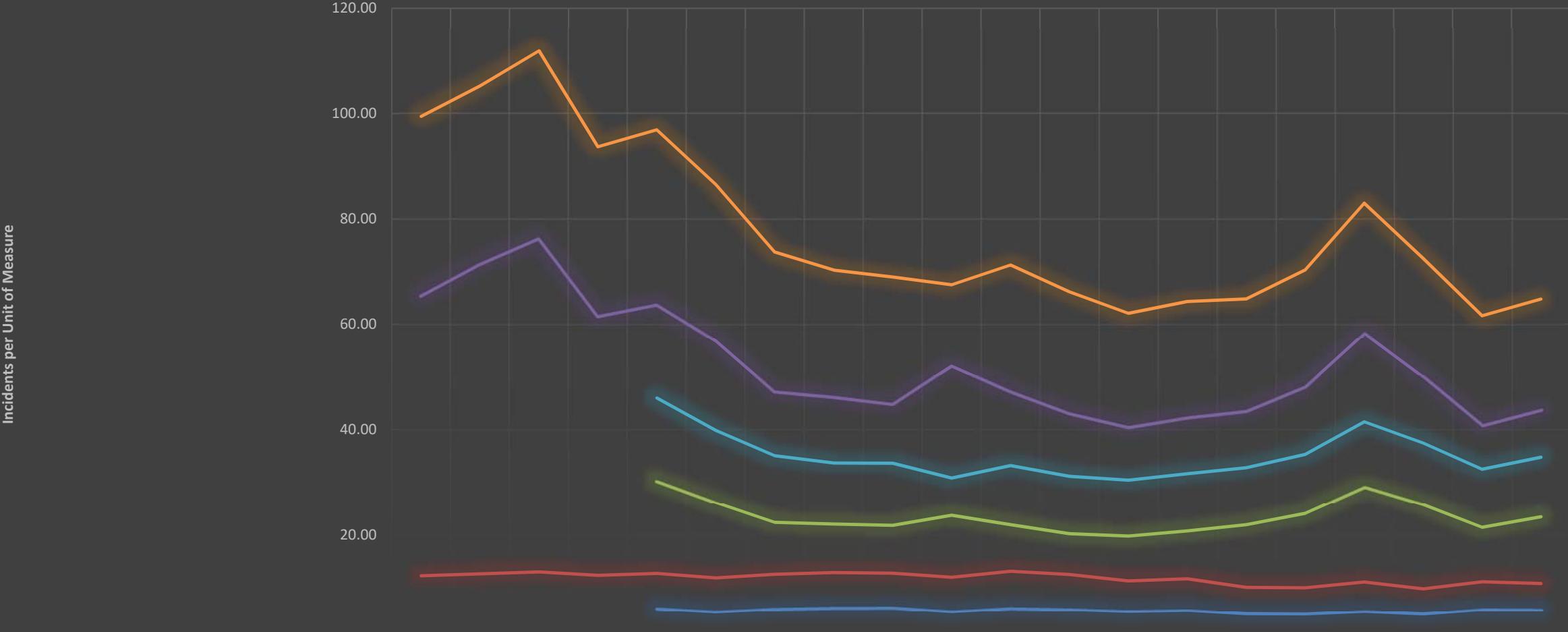
1-Data obtained from Statistics Canada

2-Data obtained from Windsor Police Service Strength vs. Establishment End of Year Data

## Total Criminal Violations

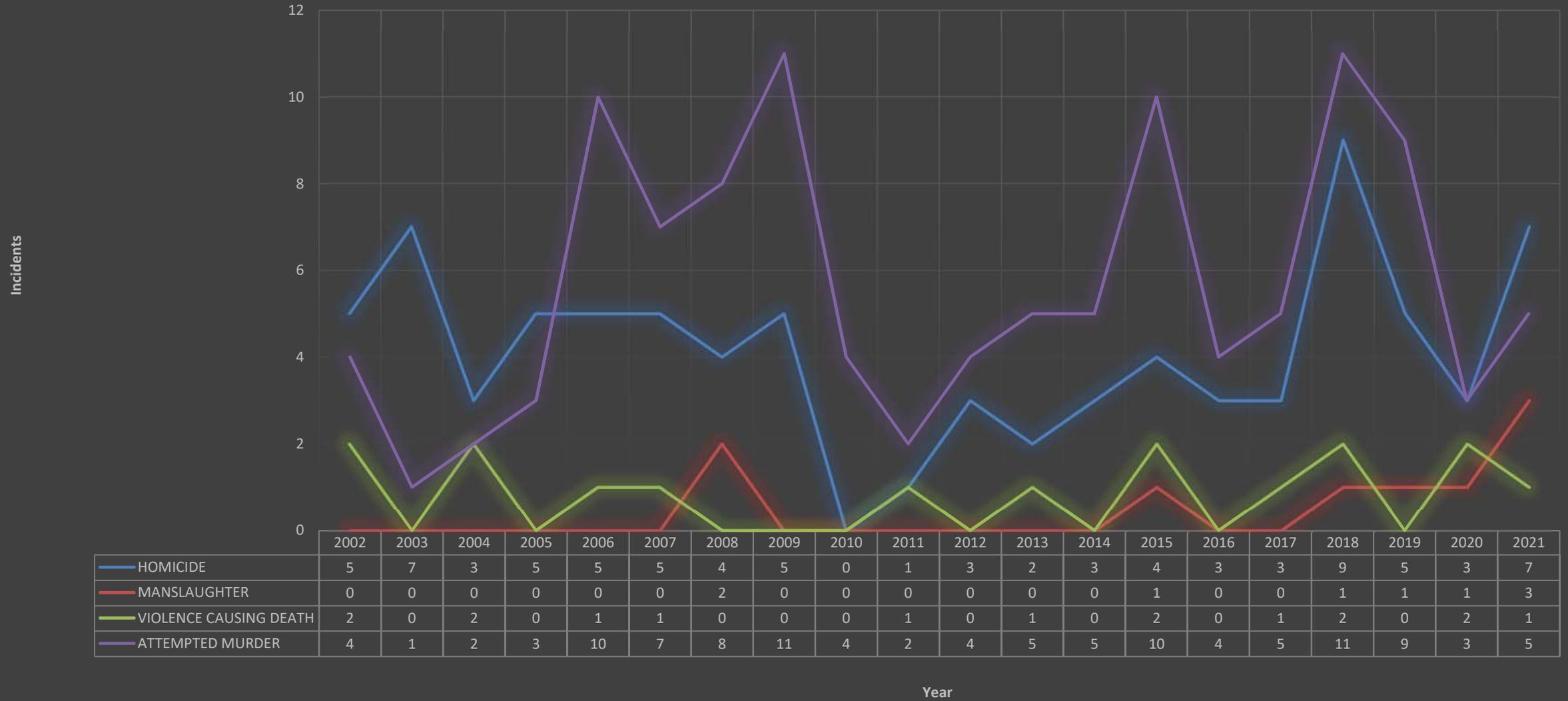


### WPS Business Plan Crime Related Performance Indicators



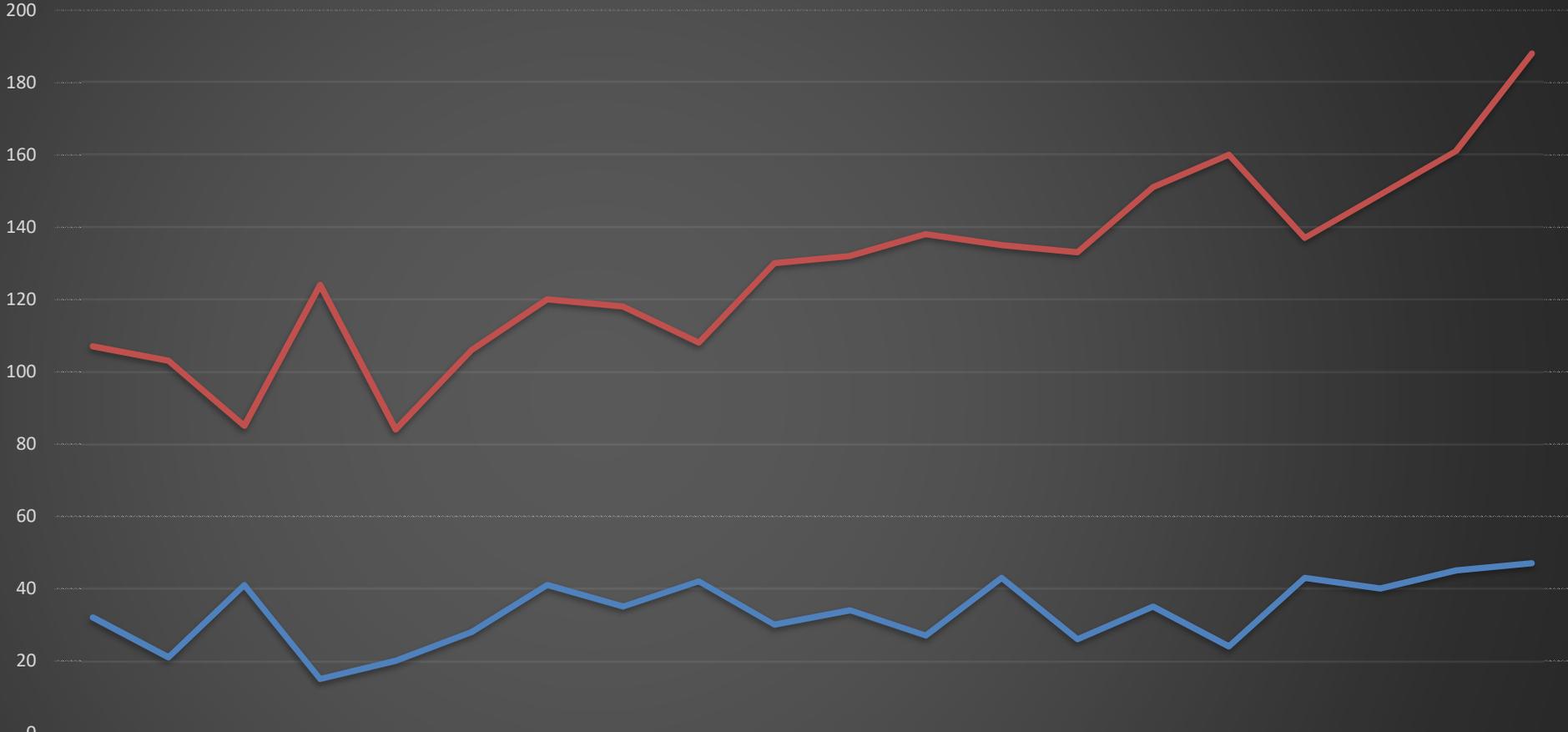
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
— VIOLENT CRIMES PER OFFICER					6.02	5.45	5.95	6.15	6.21	5.46	6.10	5.88	5.51	5.73	5.06	5.00	5.53	5.04	5.86	5.78
— VIOLENT CRIMES PER 1000 POPULATION	12.23	12.61	12.98	12.34	12.68	11.83	12.51	12.83	12.74	11.96	13.10	12.49	11.25	11.65	10.02	9.97	11.06	9.75	11.11	10.78
— PROPERTY CRIMES PER OFFICER					30.24	26.18	22.41	22.07	21.81	23.75	21.94	20.23	19.77	20.77	21.96	24.09	29.12	25.80	21.48	23.45
— PROPERTY CRIMES PER 1000 POPULATION	65.37	71.37	76.25	61.53	63.70	56.85	47.13	46.08	44.75	52.04	47.13	42.98	40.39	42.24	43.46	48.04	58.28	49.96	40.73	43.70
— CRIMINAL CODE INCIDENTS PER OFFICER					46.01	39.85	35.05	33.67	33.62	30.81	33.17	31.14	30.39	31.63	32.74	35.27	41.47	37.45	32.48	34.76
— CRIMINAL CODE INCIDENTS PER 1000 POPULATION	99.48	105.27	111.94	93.71	96.91	86.54	73.71	70.29	68.99	67.50	71.25	66.14	62.08	64.33	64.80	70.33	82.99	72.52	61.61	64.77

## Violence Causing Death



# Sexual Assaults

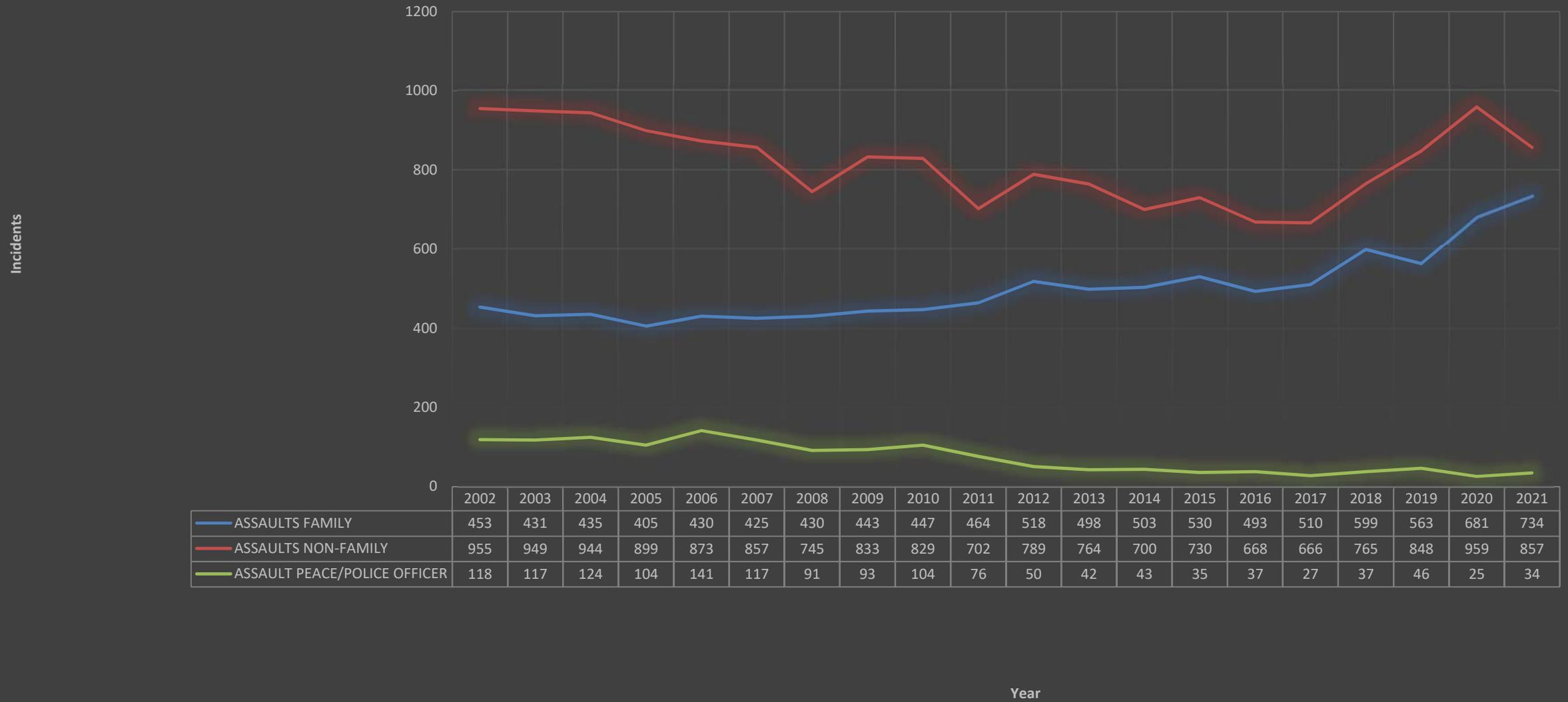
INCIDENTS



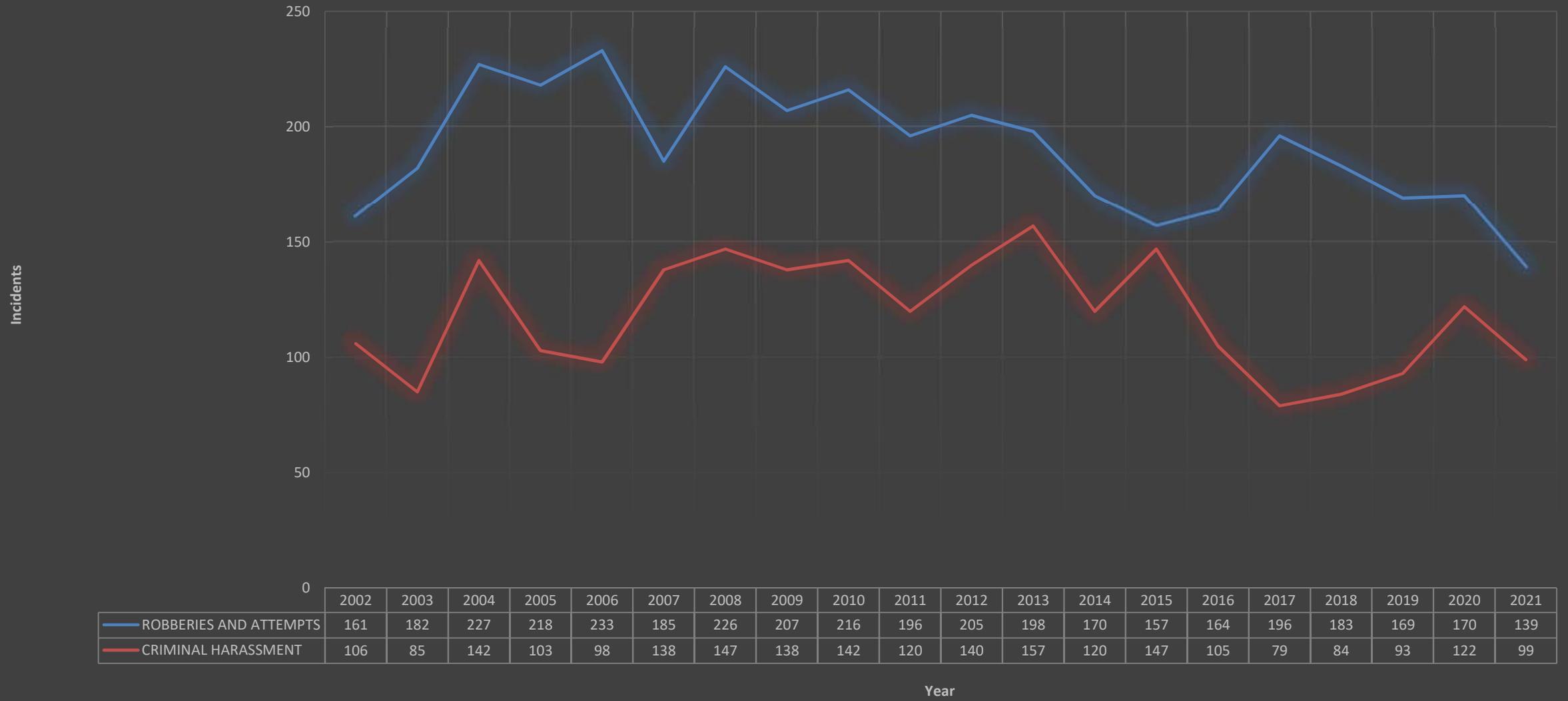
SEXUAL ASSAULTS-FAMILY	32	21	41	15	20	28	41	35	42	30	34	27	43	26	35	24	43	40	45	47
SEXUAL ASSAULT NON-FAMILY	107	103	85	124	84	106	120	118	108	130	132	138	135	133	151	160	137	149	161	188

YEAR

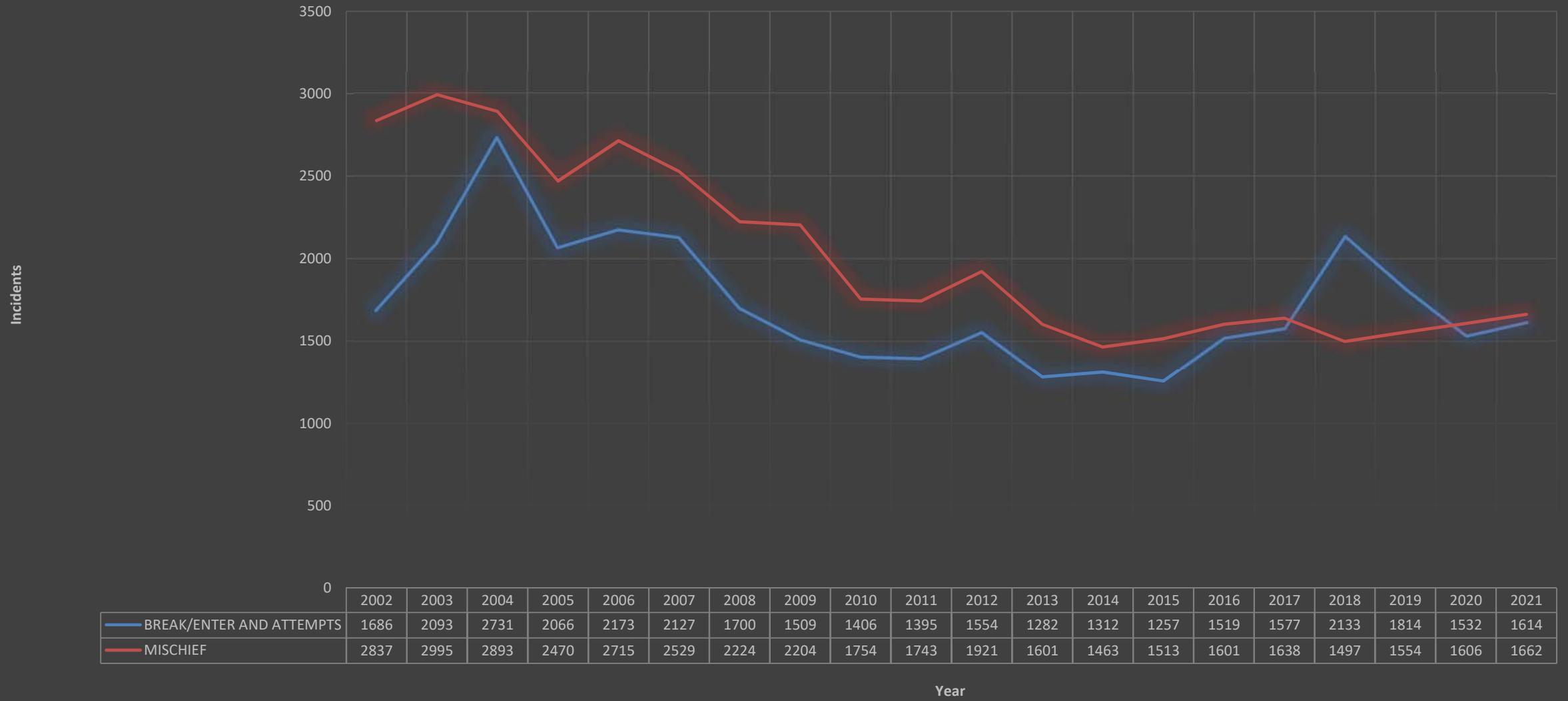
## Assaults



### Robberies/Attempts and Criminal Harassment



### B&E and Mischief



### Arson & Theft Over



### Theft Under \$5000

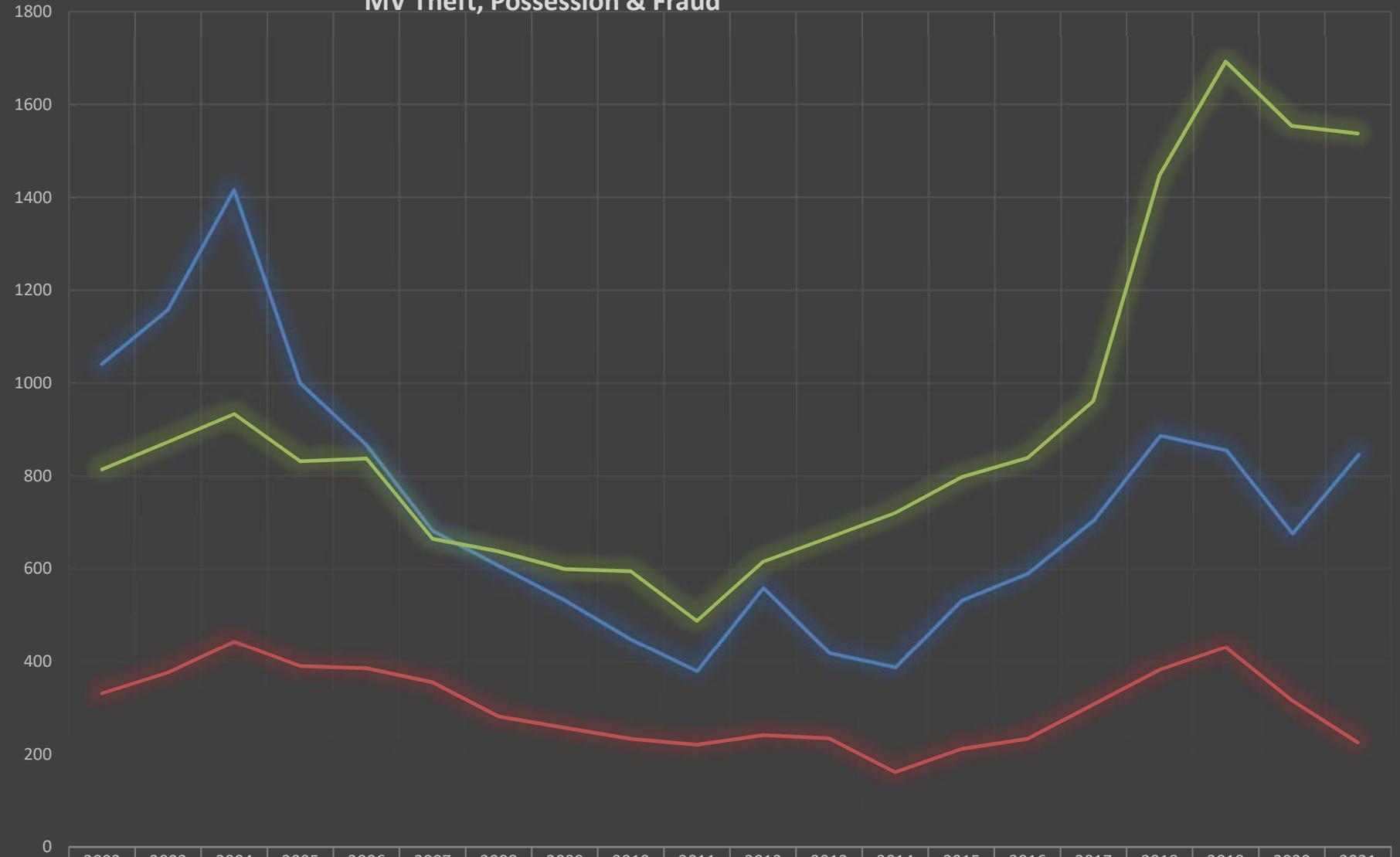


## Firearms & Offensive Weapons



### MV Theft, Possession & Fraud

Incidents



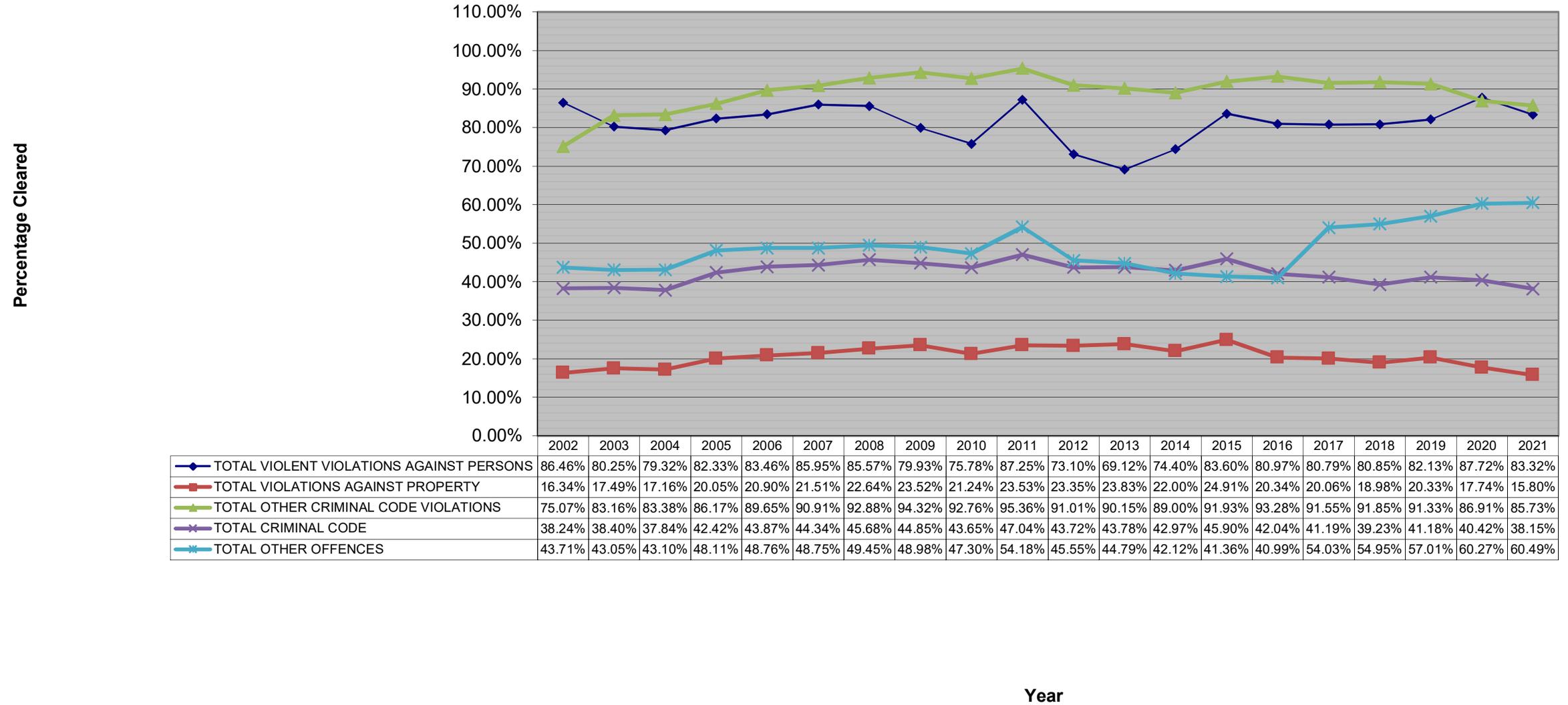
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS & ATTEMPTS	1041	1158	1416	1000	867	682	607	532	448	379	559	418	387	532	590	705	887	855	676	846
POSSESS STOLEN GOODS	331	376	443	390	385	355	281	257	233	220	241	234	161	211	233	307	382	431	316	225
FRAUD	814	873	933	831	837	664	637	599	594	487	615	667	720	797	838	961	1448	1693	1554	1538

**Windsor Police CCJS Clearance Percentage and 5-Year Average**

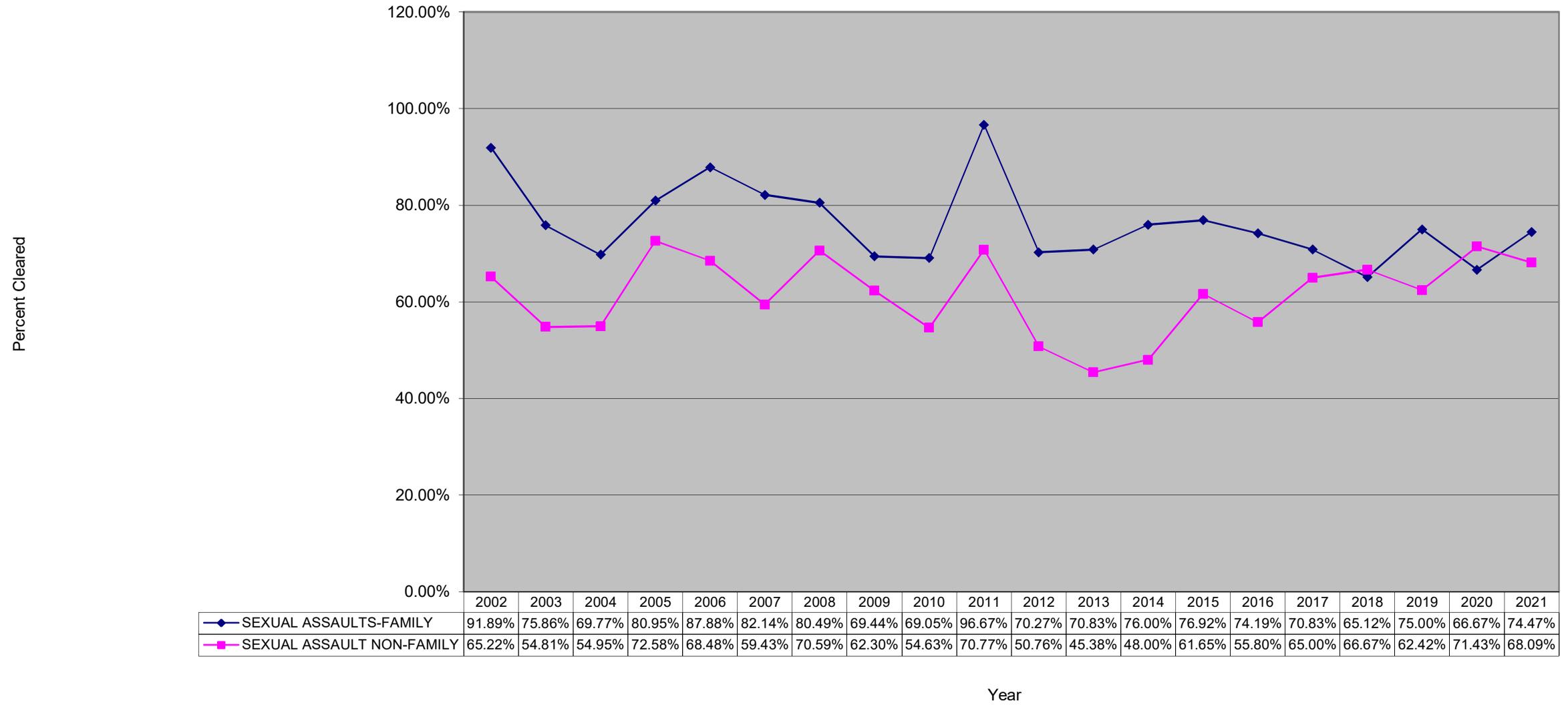
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	5 YR. AVE.	10 Yr Avg		
HOMICIDE	100.00%	85.71%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%	66.67%	100.00%	67.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	88.89%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	85.71%	97.78%	92.26%	
MANSLAUGHTER	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00%	-	-	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
VIOLENCE CAUSING DEATH	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	-	-	100.00%	-	0.00%	-	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	50.00%	100.00%	62.50%	64.29%
ATTEMPTED MURDER	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	66.67%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	91.67%	75.00%	100.00%	75.00%	80.00%	80.00%	80.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.18%	90.59%	
SEXUAL ASSAULTS-FAMILY	91.89%	75.86%	69.77%	80.95%	87.88%	82.14%	80.49%	69.44%	69.05%	96.67%	70.27%	70.83%	76.00%	76.92%	74.19%	70.83%	65.12%	75.00%	66.67%	74.47%	70.42%	72.03%		
SEXUAL ASSAULT NON-FAMILY	65.22%	54.81%	54.95%	72.58%	68.48%	59.43%	70.59%	62.30%	54.63%	70.77%	50.76%	45.38%	48.00%	61.65%	55.80%	65.00%	66.67%	62.42%	71.43%	68.09%	66.72%	59.52%		
ASSAULTS FAMILY	99.75%	96.06%	97.02%	98.08%	99.09%	99.53%	97.45%	98.20%	97.09%	98.28%	97.88%	97.94%	98.00%	98.87%	99.36%	98.43%	98.66%	97.69%	97.50%	96.87%	97.83%	98.12%		
ASSAULTS NON-FAMILY	83.31%	76.18%	73.57%	76.86%	76.93%	78.88%	77.21%	74.08%	77.93%	77.78%	75.22%	71.70%	71.00%	74.52%	76.80%	75.08%	76.90%	79.13%	81.44%	82.15%	78.94%	76.39%		
ASSAULT PEACE/POLICE OFFICER	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.29%	97.80%	98.92%	100.00%	100.00%	94.00%	97.62%	98.00%	100.00%	97.22%	100.00%	97.37%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.47%	98.42%	
ROBBERIES AND ATTEMPTS	44.72%	35.71%	38.33%	47.69%	42.79%	44.32%	46.02%	36.71%	41.20%	42.35%	43.90%	34.67%	42.00%	36.31%	40.24%	46.94%	46.49%	54.44%	54.71%	51.08%	50.73%	45.08%		
CRIMINAL HARASSMENT	95.45%	91.21%	88.36%	96.55%	92.80%	93.48%	93.92%	91.89%	90.85%	94.17%	82.52%	90.07%	82.00%	91.16%	84.21%	87.34%	76.74%	79.57%	86.89%	85.86%	83.28%	84.64%		
OTHER VIOLENT VIOLATIONS	92.01%	86.14%	86.61%	86.72%	89.86%	89.41%	77.74%	76.11%	76.25%	79.75%	74.73%	72.07%	82.00%	83.72%	81.87%	86.87%	82.22%	83.67%	79.01%	80.12%	82.38%	80.63%		
PERSONS	86.46%	80.25%	79.32%	82.33%	83.46%	85.95%	85.57%	79.93%	75.78%	87.25%	73.10%	69.12%	74.40%	83.60%	80.97%	80.79%	80.85%	82.13%	87.72%	83.32%	82.96%	79.60%		
ARSON	26.19%	9.52%	15.71%	13.11%	25.93%	19.23%	12.00%	9.62%	20.93%	10.87%	13.43%	17.39%	13.00%	21.69%	21.82%	22.22%	38.46%	33.33%	21.28%	16.05%	26.27%	21.87%		
BREAK/ENTER AND ATTEMPTS	15.58%	16.34%	14.35%	13.83%	15.01%	13.82%	14.59%	14.96%	17.28%	20.57%	24.20%	17.27%	17.00%	22.59%	13.85%	13.70%	13.47%	15.93%	17.49%	15.55%	15.23%	17.11%		
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS & ATTEMPTS	10.72%	9.33%	8.90%	11.98%	10.89%	11.00%	14.00%	14.69%	9.15%	13.72%	13.24%	15.04%	13.00%	14.29%	16.10%	18.16%	15.64%	14.74%	14.94%	9.69%	14.63%	14.48%		
THEFTS >\$5000	32.22%	20.83%	30.71%	33.33%	23.97%	30.84%	32.05%	23.53%	35.00%	30.30%	20.00%	17.19%	23.00%	15.87%	3.23%	10.81%	6.90%	16.48%	8.11%	16.61%	11.78%	13.82%		
THEFTS <\$5000	11.28%	14.58%	14.18%	17.71%	19.78%	20.30%	22.83%	24.11%	19.56%	21.99%	21.43%	33.27%	31.00%	30.31%	26.00%	21.69%	16.49%	19.16%	14.25%	12.85%	16.89%	22.65%		
POSSESS STOLEN GOODS	94.62%	89.10%	87.39%	92.08%	91.21%	92.11%	95.74%	90.80%	94.85%	93.18%	92.53%	92.44%	84.00%	87.20%	90.18%	91.21%	90.91%	92.81%	87.03%	88.44%	90.08%	89.67%		
FRAUD	42.94%	37.37%	35.89%	40.50%	39.55%	48.49%	37.81%	40.29%	28.11%	41.07%	34.93%	34.53%	27.00%	38.64%	28.11%	33.40%	31.51%	23.74%	15.12%	11.64%	23.08%	27.86%		
MISCHIEF	13.34%	13.82%	14.20%	14.87%	15.00%	16.33%	16.94%	17.85%	20.13%	18.59%	18.12%	21.55%	21.00%	26.64%	21.00%	21.25%	25.32%	27.41%	29.76%	31.05%	26.96%	24.31%		
TOTAL VIOLATIONS AGAINST PROPERTY	16.34%	17.49%	17.16%	20.05%	20.90%	21.51%	22.64%	23.52%	21.24%	23.53%	23.35%	23.83%	22.00%	24.91%	20.34%	20.06%	18.98%	20.33%	17.74%	15.80%	18.58%	20.73%		
PROSTITUTION	94.29%	78.65%	90.45%	96.92%	94.77%	96.15%	97.48%	97.25%	95.83%	93.06%	91.30%	64.86%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	35.62%		
FIREARMS/OFFENSIVE WEAPONS	97.46%	91.85%	88.68%	84.44%	89.00%	94.87%	82.47%	88.73%	90.41%	94.84%	86.26%	89.63%	86.00%	90.71%	91.94%	87.20%	83.64%	89.90%	90.46%	86.73%	87.59%	88.25%		
OTHER CRIMINAL CODE (Breach, Cause Disturbance, Obstruct, Counterfeit, etc.)	74.26%	82.98%	82.95%	85.90%	89.47%	90.52%	93.25%	94.52%	92.81%	95.47%	90.64%	90.66%	89.00%	92.03%	93.39%	91.84%	92.49%	91.46%	86.61%	85.64%	89.61%	90.38%		
TOTAL OTHER CRIMINAL CODE VIOLATIONS	75.07%	83.16%	83.38%	86.17%	89.65%	90.91%	92.88%	94.32%	92.76%	95.36%	91.01%	90.15%	89.00%	91.93%	93.28%	91.55%	91.85%	91.33%	86.91%	85.73%	89.47%	90.27%		
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE	38.24%	38.40%	37.84%	42.42%	43.87%	44.34%	45.68%	44.85%	43.65%	47.04%	43.72%	43.78%	42.97%	45.90%	42.04%	41.19%	39.23%	41.18%	40.42%	38.15%	40.03%	41.86%		
DRUGS	98.32%	93.24%	94.55%	97.04%	94.27%	92.98%	89.13%	92.31%	94.53%	98.77%	92.56%	92.20%	93.00%	95.62%	93.81%	97.55%	96.59%	95.80%	92.56%	96.21%	95.74%	94.59%		
OTHER FEDERAL CHARGES	99.53%	97.54%	94.12%	92.05%	96.00%	93.61%	90.67%	87.05%	98.96%	91.43%	62.11%	37.00%	50.44%	61.70%	34.43%	57.14%	52.17%	45.16%	69.70%	51.72%	56.13%			
PROVINCIAL STATUTES	71.43%	51.35%	45.33%	41.90%	41.27%	27.86%	24.93%	21.03%	15.67%	95.25%	9.59%	7.87%	9.00%	7.33%	7.33%	15.87%	13.95%	20.65%	15.77%	17.80%	16.81%	12.52%		
TRAFFIC CC	86.50%	40.05%	43.55%	52.59%	54.73%	58.26%	57.31%	55.23%	55.63%	63.40%	96.48%	54.18%	65.00%	82.59%	85.57%	74.60%	81.04%	81.36%	87.28%	88.45%	82.55%	79.65%		
TRAFFIC HTA	99.10%	81.04%	88.48%	90.57%	84.29%	76.41%	74.54%	79.46%	72.39%	74.02%	69.92%	68.72%	58.00%	50.03%	53.84%	51.58%	51.30%	49.52%	54.42%	49.48%	51.26%	55.68%		
TOTAL OTHER OFFENCES	43.71%	43.05%	43.10%	48.11%	48.76%	48.75%	49.45%	48.98%	47.30%	54.18%	45.55%	44.79%	42.12%	41.36%	40.99%	54.03%	54.95%	57.01%	60.27%	60.49%	57.35%	50.16%		

\* to reflect more accurately in the 5 and 10 year average, categories with zero occurrences will be represented with a nil figure and not used in the calculation

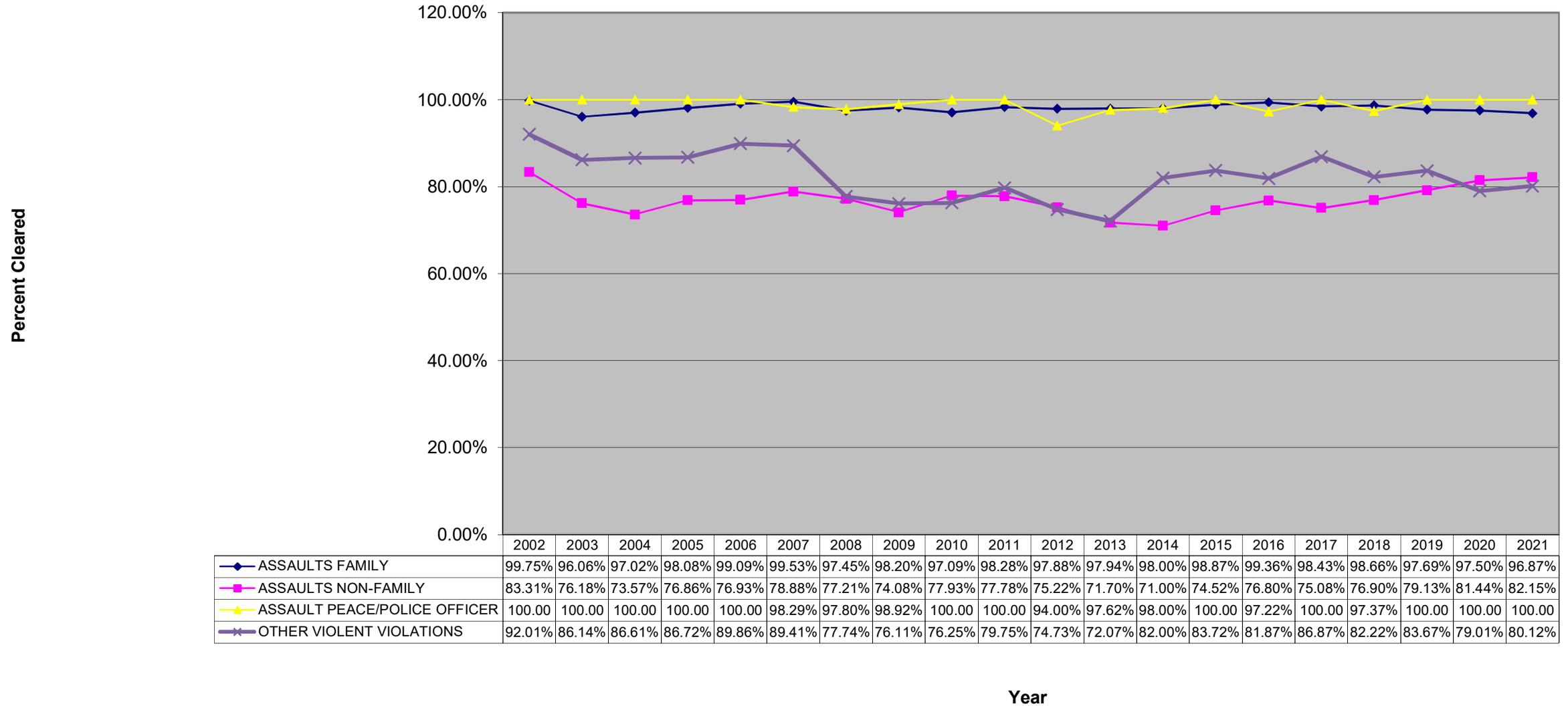
**WPS Total Crime Clearance Rates since 2002**



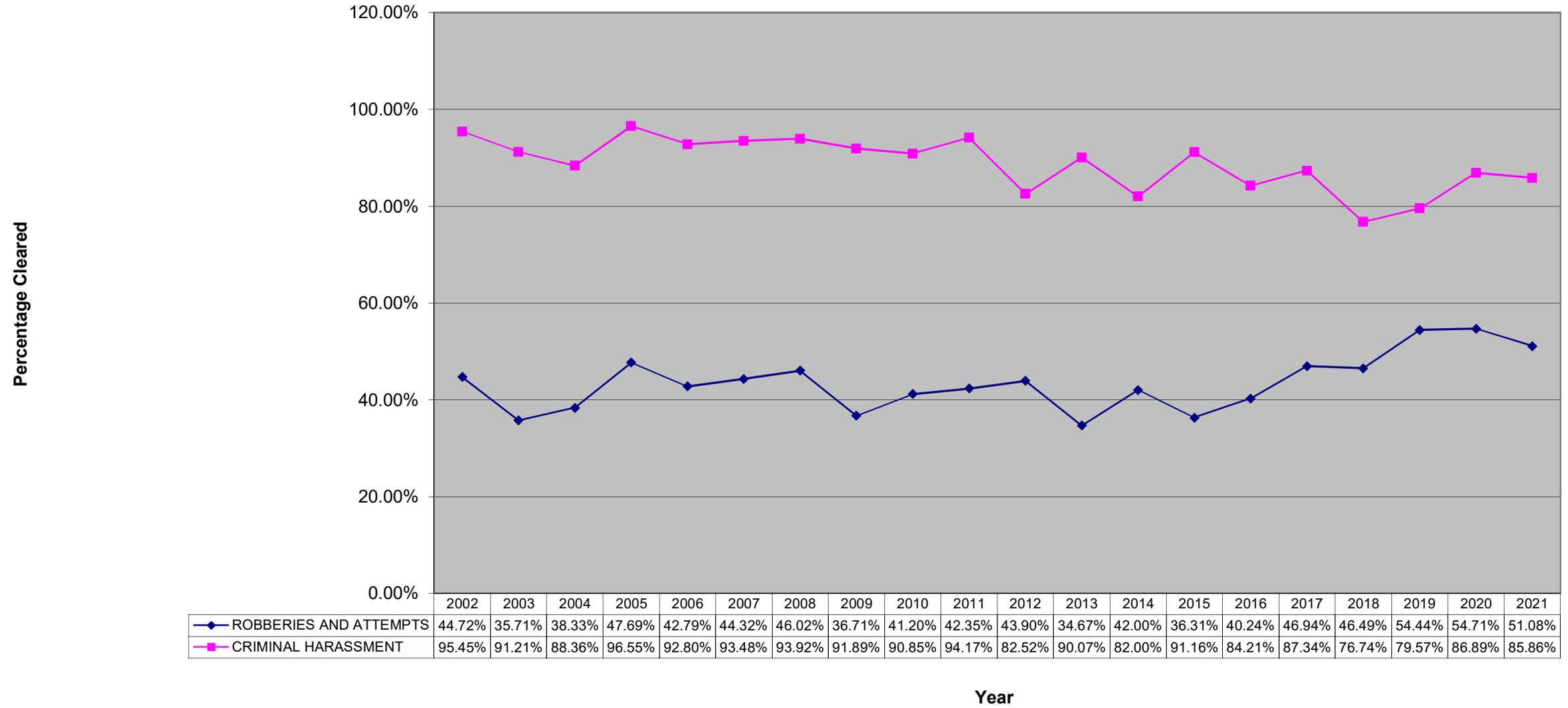
WPS Sexual Assault Clearance Rates since 2002



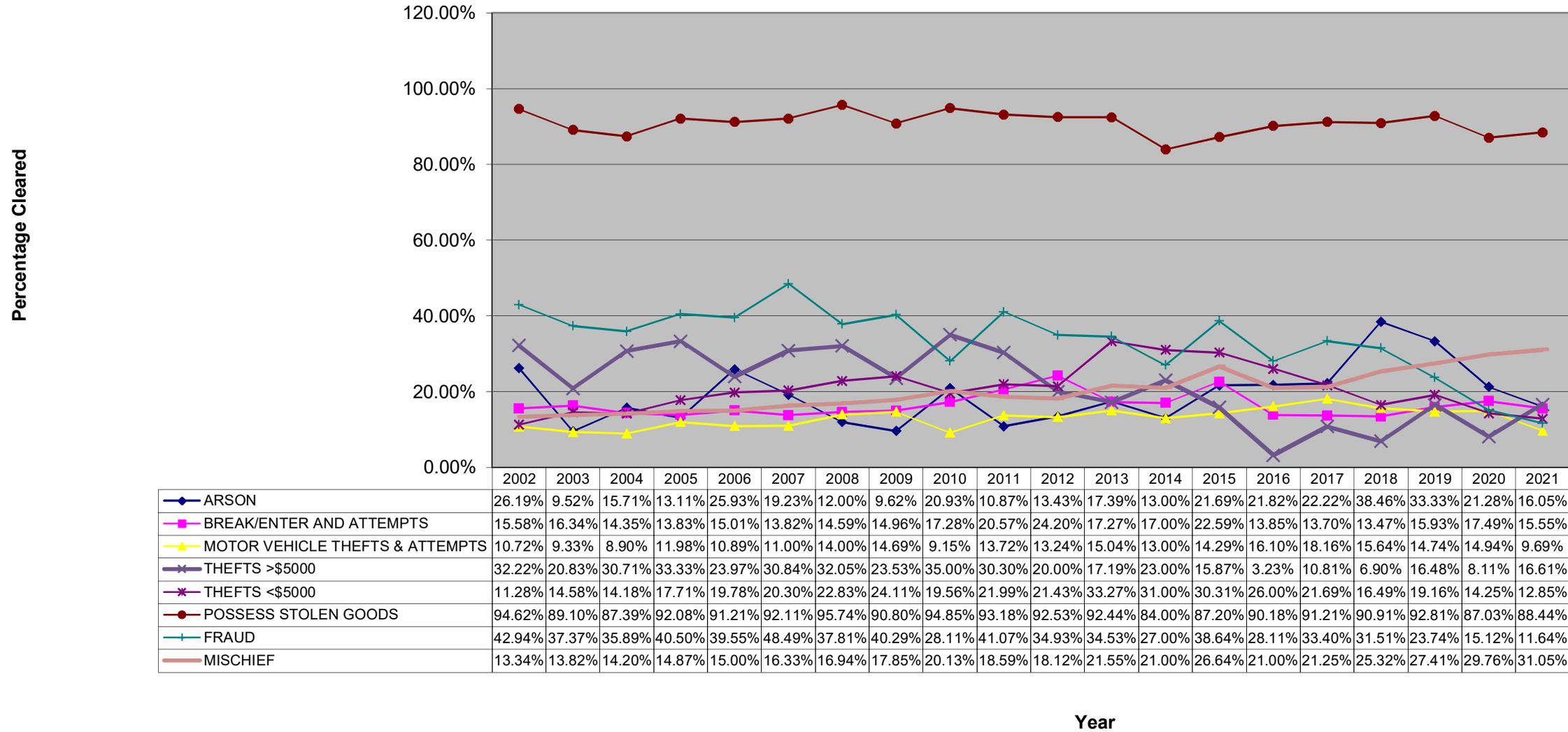
### WPS Assaultive Crime Clearance Rates since 2002



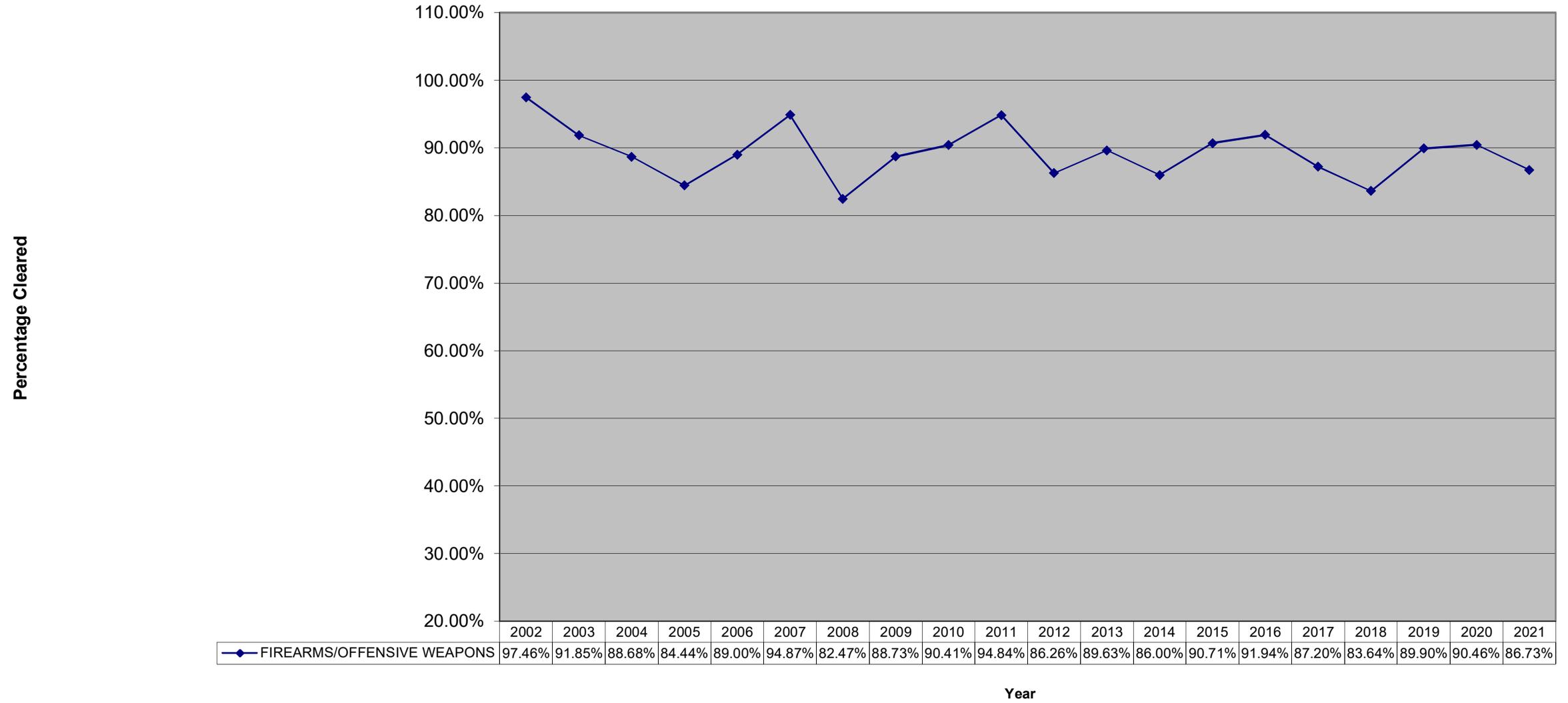
**WPS Robbery & Harassment Clearance Rates from 2002**



### WPS Property Crime Clearance Rates since 2002



**WPS Firearms/Weapons Clearance Rates since 2002**



Windsor Police Service Crime and Dispatch Related Statistics with 5 and 10 Year Averages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	5 YR. AVE.	10 YR. AVE.
CALLS FOR SERVICE-*	87,113	90,925	95,833	88,521	86,862	81,910	77,327	74,275	78,861	77,209	84,801	95,095	102,141	91,122	95,042	104,091	110,272	125,019	116,217	124,114	115,943	112,512
TOTAL NUMBER OF 911 CALLS**	14,643	15,786	16,735	16,762	16,902	15,868	16,103	14,448	15,136	17,244	19,497	25,515	39,468	25,205	25,744	27,296	31,289	33,647	32,504	35,926	32,132	31,334
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES	20,813	22,216	23,827	20,115	20,979	19,088	16,474	15,621	15,332	14,236	15,025	13,685	13,258	14,045	14,143	15,274	18,413	18,349	15,851	16,754	16,928	16,903
POPULATION <sup>1</sup>	209,218	211,032	212,846	214,660	216,473	220,569	223,501	221,251	219,234	210,891	210,891	210,891	218,331	218,331	218,270	217,188	221,862	253,010	257,287	258,668	241,603	249,562
ACTUAL STRENGTH <sup>2</sup>					456	479	470	464	456	462	453	448	446	444	432	433	444	490	488	482	467	502
CALLS FOR SERVICE PER OFFICER					190.49	171.00	164.53	160.08	172.94	167.12	187.20	212.27	229.02	205.23	220.00	240.39	248.36	255.14	238.15	257.50	248	246
CALLS FOR SERVICE PER 1000 POPULATION	416.37	430.86	450.25	412.38	401.26	371.36	345.98	335.70	359.71	366.11	402.11	450.92	467.83	417.36	435.43	479.27	497.03	494.13	451.70	479.82	480	494
CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES PER OFFICER					46.01	39.85	35.05	33.67	33.62	30.81	33.17	30.55	29.73	31.63	32.74	35.27	41.47	37.45	32.48	34.76	36	37
CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES PER 1000	99.48	105.27	111.94	93.71	96.91	86.54	73.71	70.60	69.93	67.50	71.25	64.89	60.72	64.33	64.80	70.33	82.99	72.52	61.61	64.77	70	75

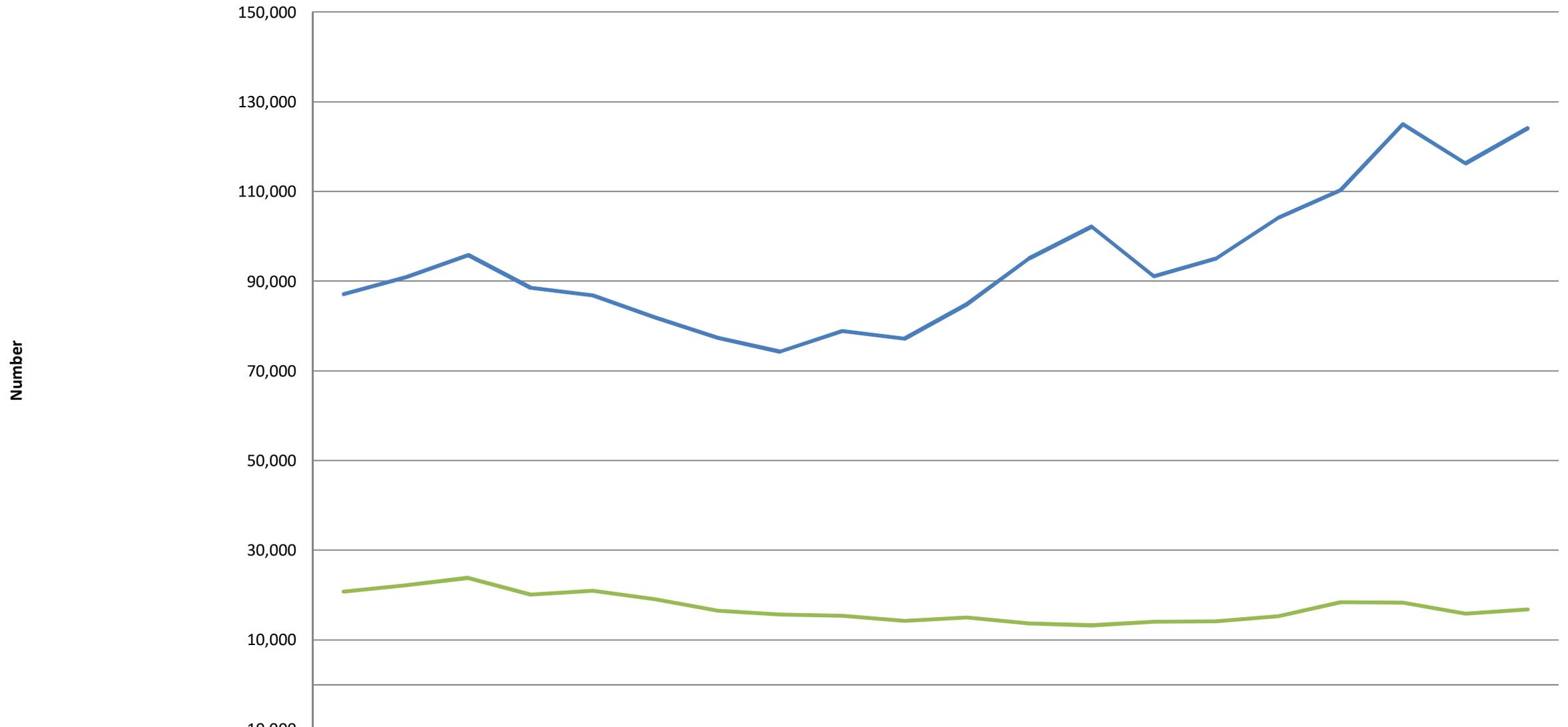
1-Source Statistics Canada - Windsor & Amherstburg

2-Source Windsor Police Service

\*-Calls for Service calculated by the total number of CAD calls created in the Versadex RMS

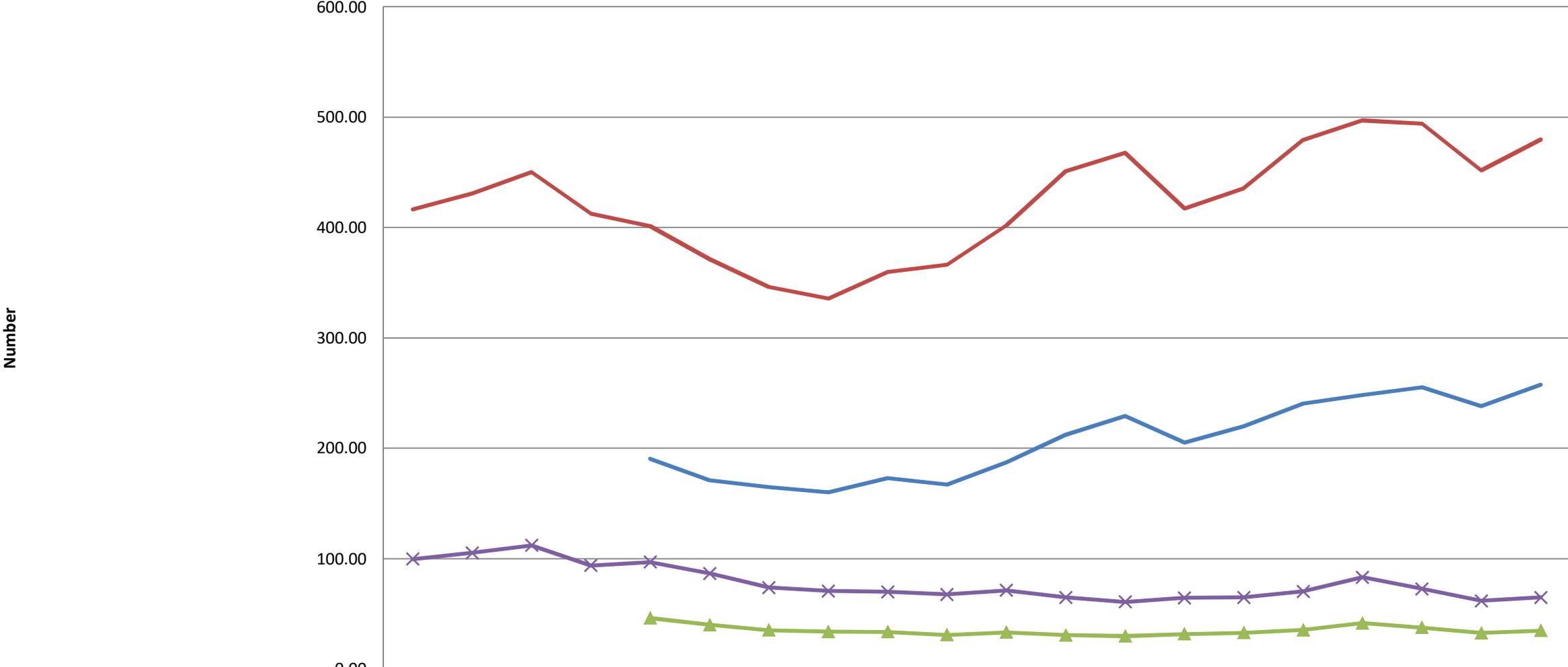
\*\*-911 calls determined by the total number of CAD calls entered into the Versadex RMS which originated by 911

### Calls for Service Since 2002



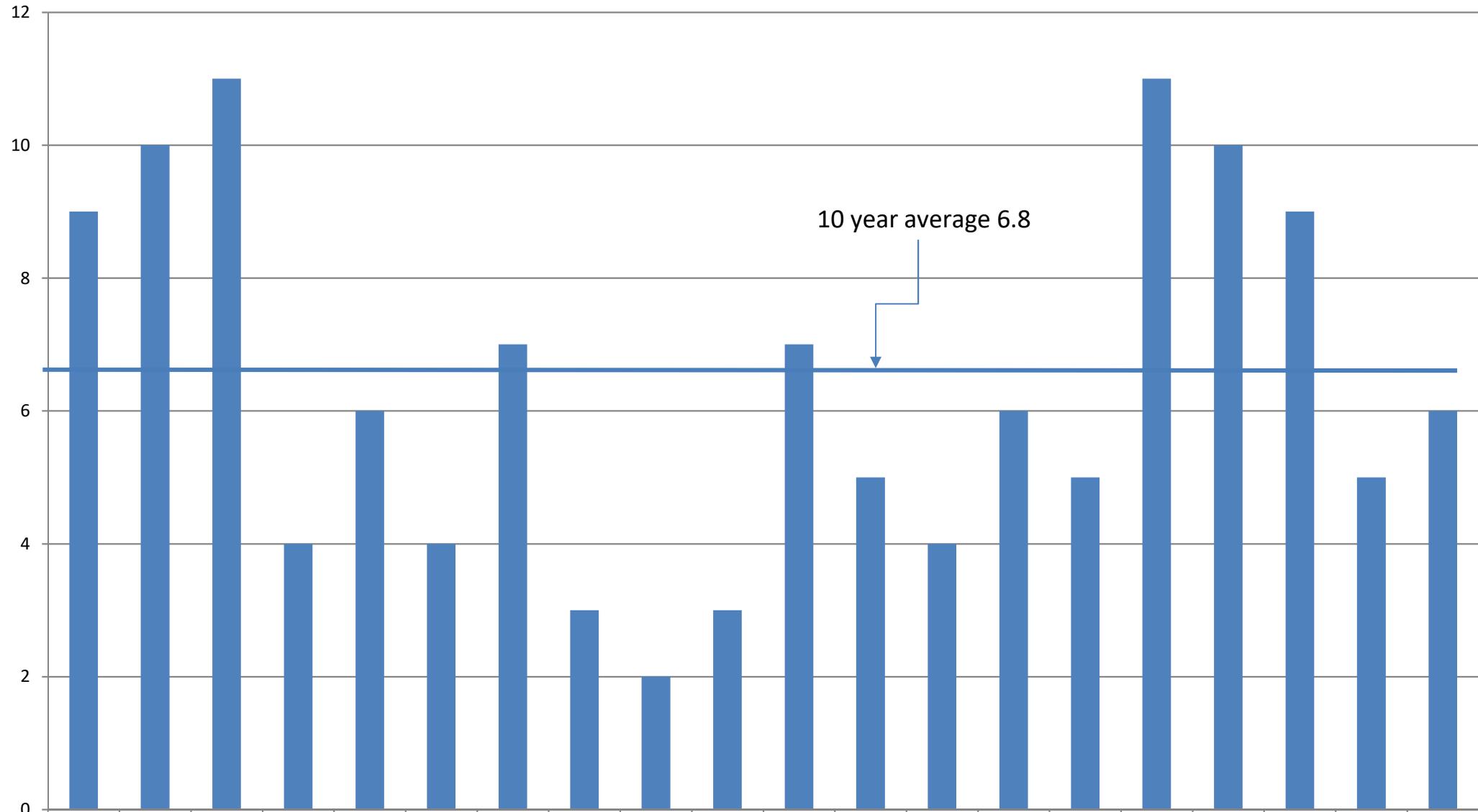
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
CALLS FOR SERVICE-*	87,113	90,925	95,833	88,521	86,862	81,910	77,327	74,275	78,861	77,209	84,801	95,095	102,141	91,122	95,042	104,091	110,272	125,019	116,217	124,114
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES	20,813	22,216	23,827	20,115	20,979	19,088	16,474	15,621	15,332	14,236	15,025	13,685	13,258	14,045	14,143	15,274	18,413	18,349	15,851	16,754

### Calls for Service Per Officer/Population since 2002



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
CALLS FOR SERVICE PER OFFICER					190.49	171.00	164.53	160.08	172.94	167.12	187.20	212.27	229.02	205.23	220.00	240.39	248.36	255.14	238.15	257.50
CALLS FOR SERVICE PER 1000 POPULATION	416.37	430.86	450.25	412.38	401.26	371.36	345.98	335.70	359.71	366.11	402.11	450.92	467.83	417.36	435.43	479.27	497.03	494.13	451.70	479.82
CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES PER OFFICER					46.01	39.85	35.05	33.67	33.62	30.81	33.17	30.55	29.73	31.63	32.74	35.27	41.47	37.45	32.48	34.76
CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES PER 1000	99.48	105.27	111.94	93.71	96.91	86.54	73.71	70.60	69.93	67.50	71.25	64.89	60.72	64.33	64.80	70.33	82.99	72.52	61.61	64.77

### MVA Fatalities by Year-Windsor, Ontario



MVA FATAL-UCR-9600-101

Windsor Police Impaired/Traffic Related Statistics and 5-Year Average

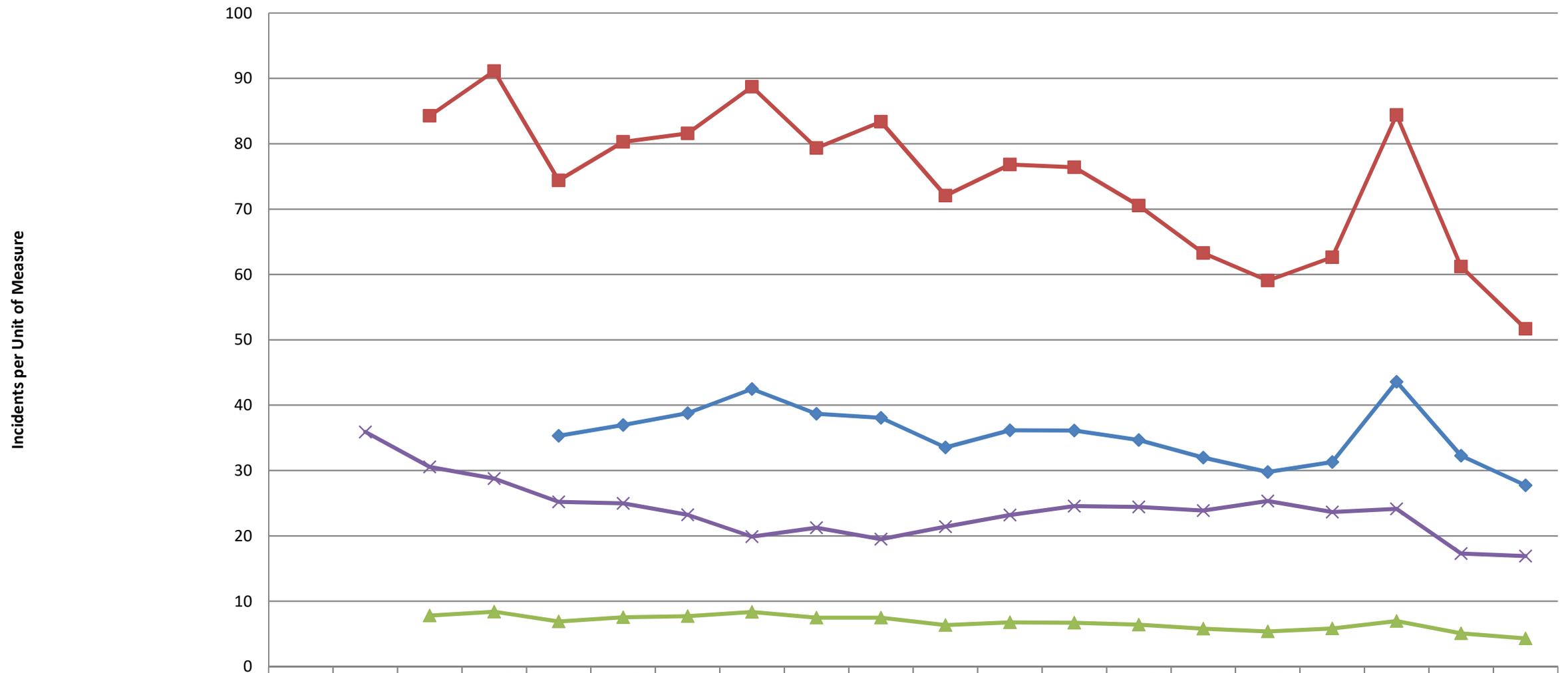
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	5 YR. AVE.	
IMPAIRED OPERATION CAUSE DEATH	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
IMPAIRED OPERATION CAUSE BODILY HARM	5	2	4	3	3	1	4	1	3	0	0	2	3	0	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	2.4
TOTAL IMPAIRED CAUSE DEATH OR INJURY	6	3	5	4	3	1	5	1	5	0	1	2	4	1	4	3	2	2	4	2	2	2.6
IMPAIRED DRIVING-ALCOHOL OR DRUG	116	202	94	122	118	164	131	163	146	108	75	57	73	103	97	81	110	253	273	293	202	
EXCEED-OPERATE OVER.8 MG/100ML	134	44	152	133	112	81	59	57	93	119	96	187	136	139	109	111	117	1	0	0	45.8	
REFUSE BREATH SAMPLE	58	46	44	40	40	43	37	27	35	27	29	31	25	29	14	23	24	39	30	37	30.6	
REFUSE BLOOD SAMPLE	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	
<b>TOTAL OF ALL RELATED CATEGORIES</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>281.2</b>	
																					0	
<b>MVA TOTAL</b>		<b>7579</b>	<b>6505</b>	<b>6173</b>	<b>5459</b>	<b>5513</b>	<b>5191</b>	<b>4419</b>	<b>4721</b>	<b>4112</b>	<b>4514</b>	<b>4889</b>	<b>5179</b>	<b>5330</b>	<b>5209</b>	<b>5503</b>	<b>5246</b>	<b>6106</b>	<b>4454</b>	<b>4374</b>	5136.6	
MVA WITH ALCOHOL/DRUG		264	254	224	218	187	153	117	143	122	109	117	77	106	96	91	100	95	113	115	102.8	
MVA NO ALCOHOL/DRUG		7315	6251	5949	5241	5326	5038	4302	4578	3990	4405	4772	5102	5224	5113	5412	5146	6011	4341	4259	5033.8	
PERCENTAGE OF MVA'S INVOLVING ALCOHOL/DRUG		3.48%	3.90%	3.63%	3.99%	3.39%	2.95%	2.65%	3.03%	2.97%	2.41%	2.39%	1.49%	1.99%	1.84%	1.65%	1.91%	1.56%	2.54%	2.63%	2%	
HTA PON TOTAL			17934	19559	16102	17710	18232	19714	17636	17581	15196	16201	16112	15398	13809	12826	13893	21358	15748	13371	15439.2	
ALL PON TOTAL			22604	25232	20673	22065	22626	24230	21348	21466	17769	18927	19037	18961	17491	16441	17824	26748	19486	16502	19400.2	
POPULATION 1	209218	211032	212846	214660	216473	220569	223501	222251	222251	210891	210891	210891	210891	218,331	218,270	217,188	221,862	253010	257287	258668	241603	
ACTUAL STRENGTH 2					456	479	470	464	456	462	453	448	446	444	432	431	444	490	488	482	467	
LANE KILOMETRE 3	2,205.18	2,279.87	2,295.49	2,329.22	2,338.18	2,344.24	2,364.51	2,361.02	2,361.43	2,353.82	2,388.47	2,397.62	2,397.62	2,399.87	2,388.56	2,389.01	2,381.23	3,067.13	3,099.00	3,104.00	2808.0742	
HTA PER OFFICER					35.31	36.97	38.79	42.49	38.68	38.05	33.55	36.16	36.13	34.68	31.97	29.76	31.29	43.59	32.27	27.74	32.92963	
HTA PER 1000 POPULATION			84.26	91.12	74.38	80.29	81.57	88.70	79.35	83.37	72.06	76.82	76.40	70.53	63.27	59.05	62.62	84.42	61.21	51.69	63.798025	
HTA PER LANE KILOMETRE			7.81	8.40	6.89	7.55	7.71	8.35	7.47	7.47	6.36	6.76	6.72	6.42	5.78	5.37	5.83	6.96	5.08	4.31	5.5111897	
MVA PER 1000 POPULATION		35.91	30.56	28.76	25.22	24.99	23.23	19.88	21.24	19.50	21.40	23.18	24.56	24.41	23.86	25.34	23.65	24.13	17.31	16.91	21.467474	

1-Source Statistics Canada

2-Source Windsor Police Service Strength vs. Establishment end of Year Data

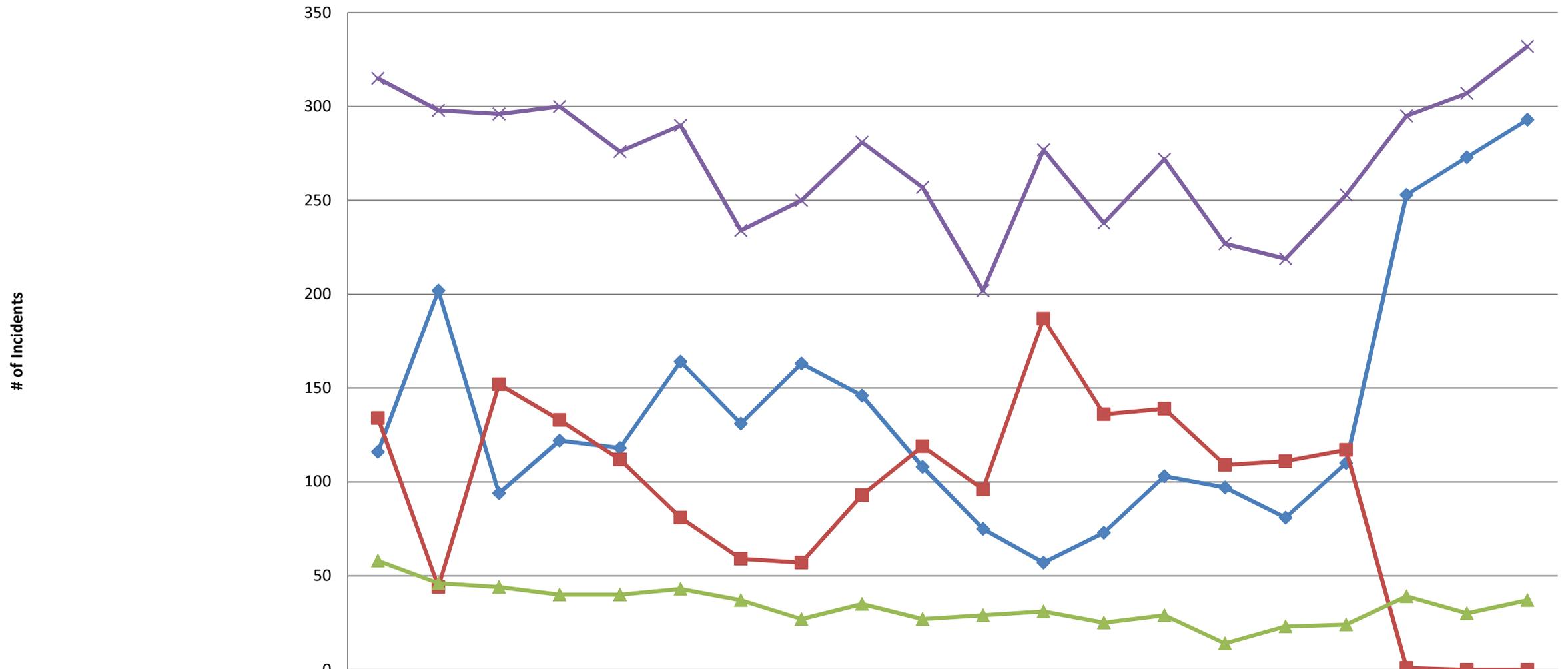
3-Source City of Windsor Public Works

## WPS Traffic Related Business Plan Performance Indicators



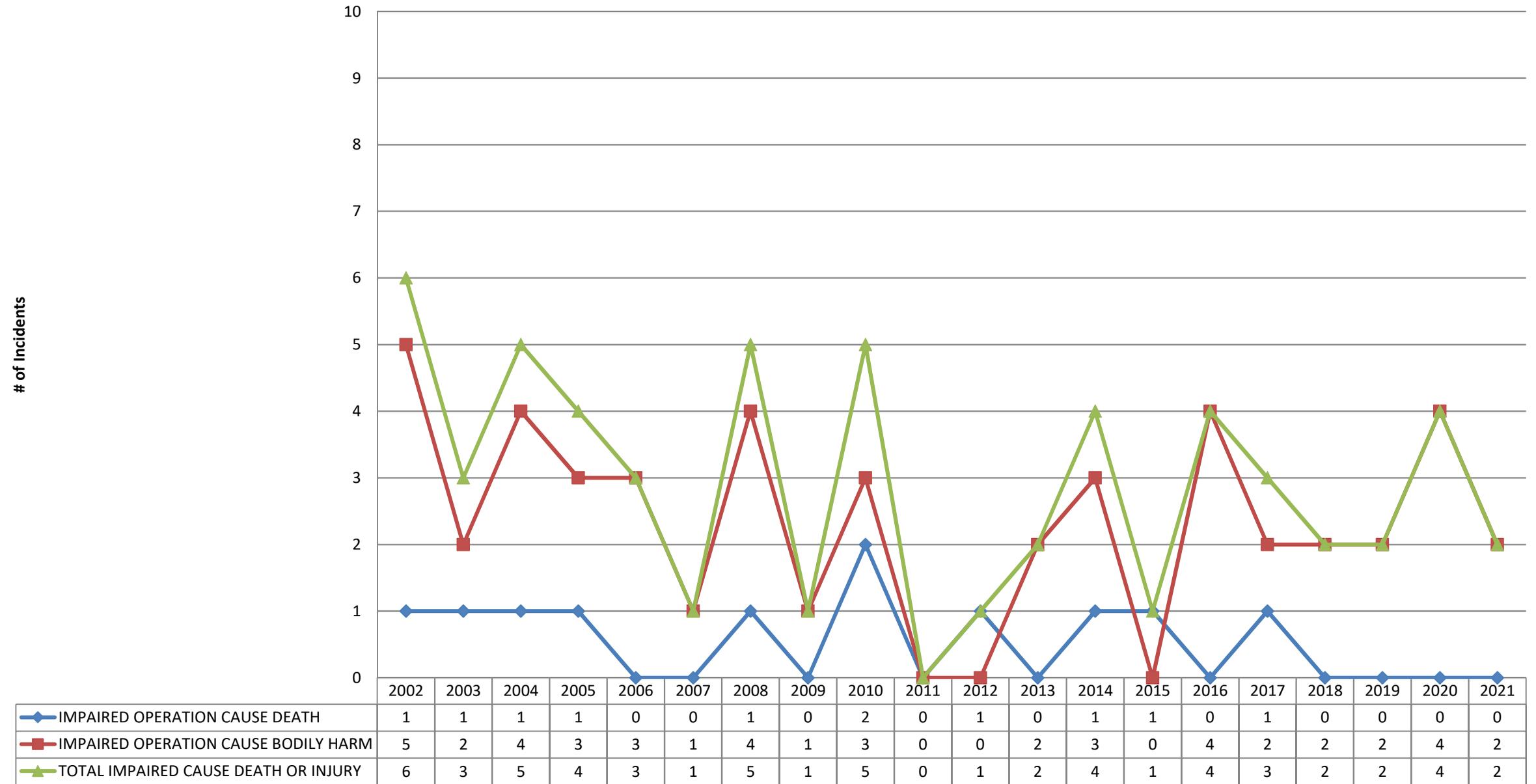
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
HTA PER OFFICER					35.31	36.97	38.79	42.49	38.68	38.05	33.55	36.16	36.13	34.68	31.97	29.76	31.29	43.59	32.27	27.74
HTA PER 1000 POPULATION			84.26	91.12	74.38	80.29	81.57	88.70	79.35	83.37	72.06	76.82	76.40	70.53	63.27	59.05	62.62	84.42	61.21	51.69
HTA PER LANE KILOMETRE			7.81	8.40	6.89	7.55	7.71	8.35	7.47	7.47	6.36	6.76	6.72	6.42	5.78	5.37	5.83	6.96	5.08	4.31
MVA PER 1000 POPULATION		35.91	30.56	28.76	25.22	24.99	23.23	19.88	21.24	19.50	21.40	23.18	24.56	24.41	23.86	25.34	23.65	24.13	17.31	16.91

### WPS Impaired/Traffic Related Crime Statistics

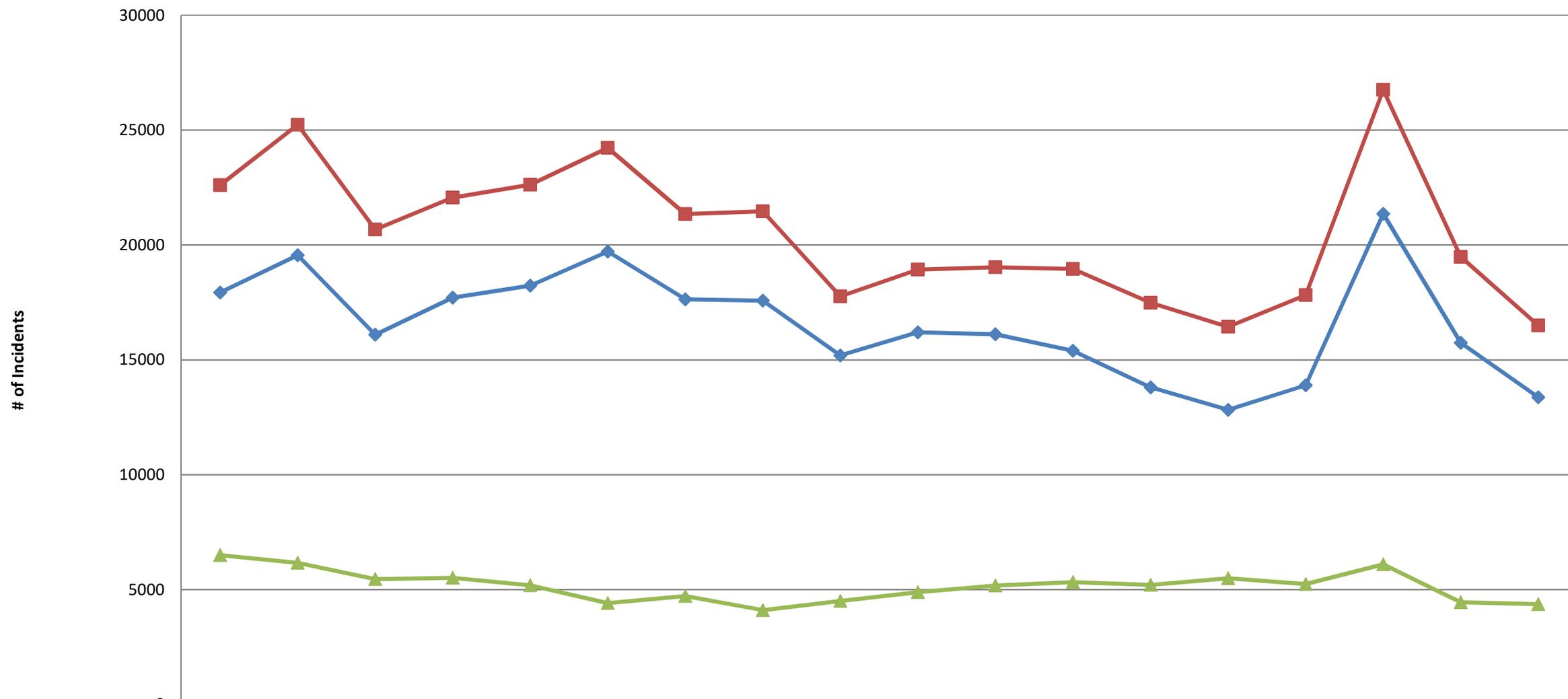


	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
◆ IMPAIRED DRIVING-ALCOHOL OR DRUG	116	202	94	122	118	164	131	163	146	108	75	57	73	103	97	81	110	253	273	293
■ EXCEED-OPERATE OVER .8 MG/100ML	134	44	152	133	112	81	59	57	93	119	96	187	136	139	109	111	117	1	0	0
▲ REFUSE BREATH SAMPLE	58	46	44	40	40	43	37	27	35	27	29	31	25	29	14	23	24	39	30	37
✕ TOTAL OF ALL RELATED CATEGORIES	315	298	296	300	276	290	234	250	281	257	202	277	238	272	227	219	253	295	307	332

### WPS Impaired Driving Causing Injury/Death

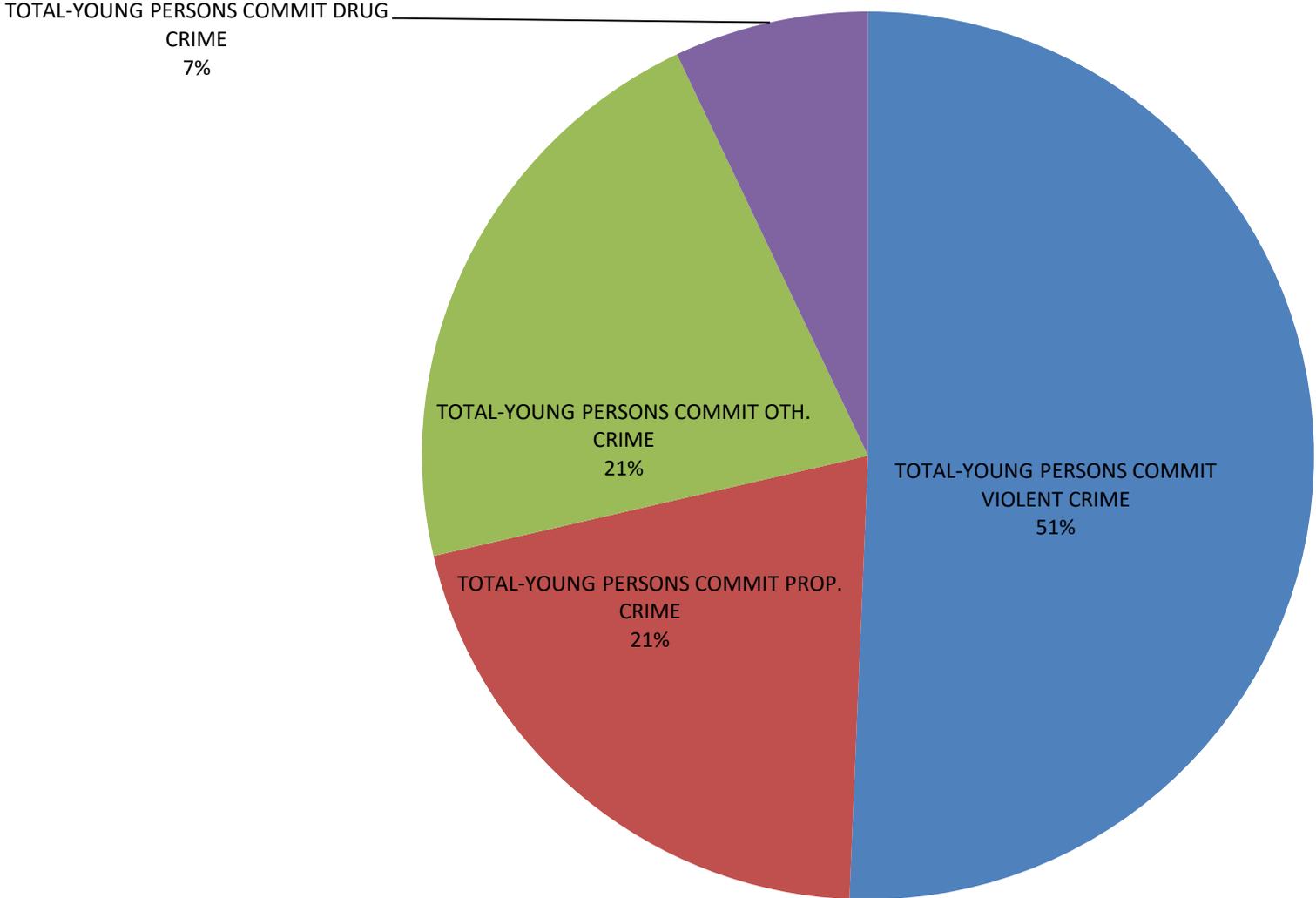


### WPS PON and MVA Totals Since 2004



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
HTA PON TOTAL	17934	19559	16102	17710	18232	19714	17636	17581	15196	16201	16112	15398	13809	12826	13893	21358	15748	13371
ALL PON TOTAL	22604	25232	20673	22065	22626	24230	21348	21466	17769	18927	19037	18961	17491	16441	17824	26748	19486	16502
MVA TOTAL	6505	6173	5459	5513	5191	4419	4721	4112	4514	4889	5179	5330	5209	5503	5246	6106	4454	4374

# 2021- % of Total Youth Offenders by Crime Type



## Windsor Police Youth Crime Related Statistics and 5-Year Average

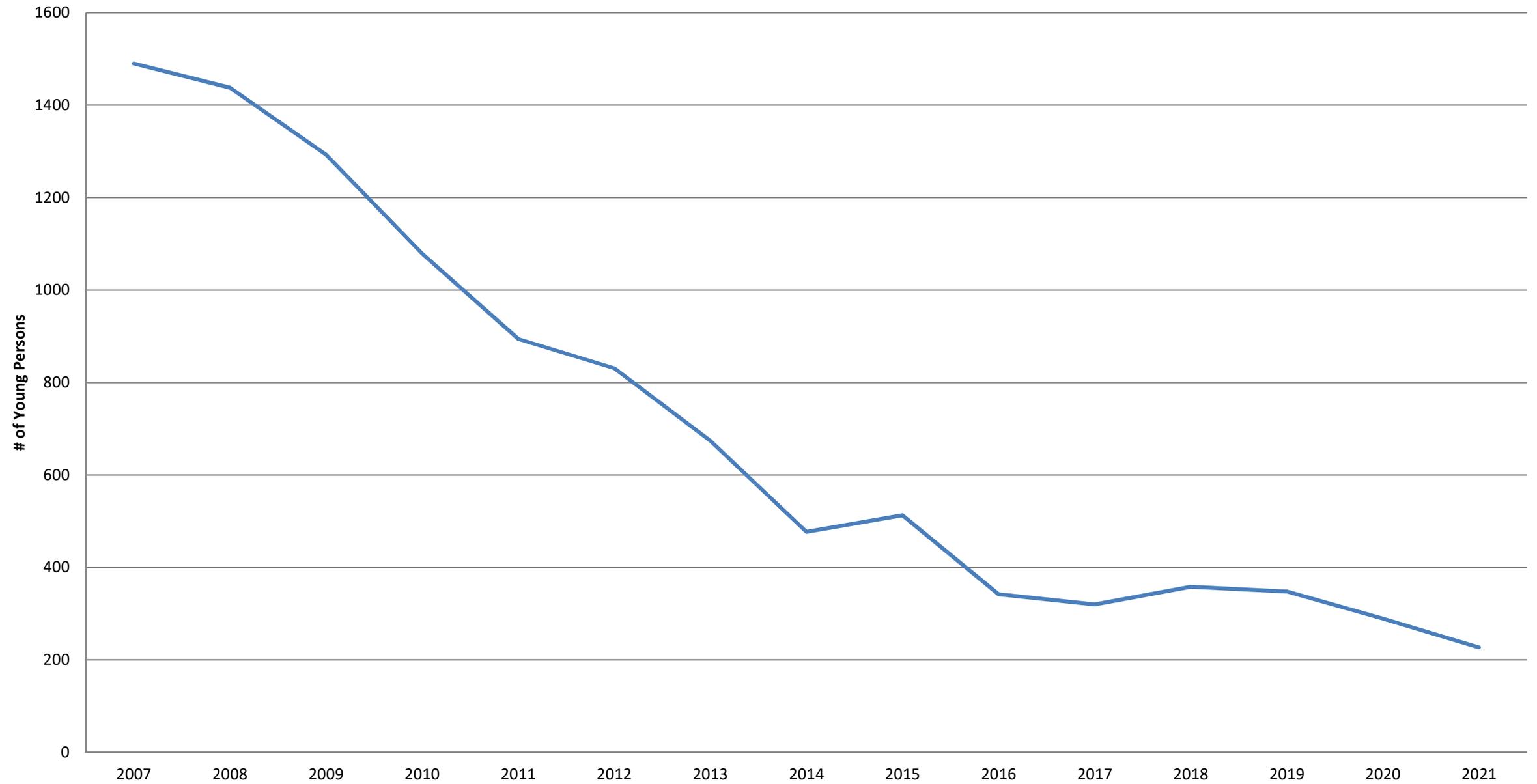
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	5 YR. AVE.	10 YR. AVE.
YO SENIOR (16-17) VIOLENCE (UCR 1000 Series)	NO DATA					172	187	192	176	129	118	110	87	84	86	82	86	107	88	56	<b>83.8</b>	100.44
YO JUNIOR (12-15) VIOLENCE (UCR 1000 Series)						115	146	148	153	69	95	70	62	55	51	52	70	57	57	59	<b>59</b>	69.78
YO UNDER 12 VIOLENCE (UCR 1000 Series)						14	14	20	11	5	7	3	4	1	1	7	2	8	1	0	<b>3.6</b>	3.78
<b>TOTAL-YOUNG PERSONS COMMIT VIOLENT CRIME</b>						<b>301</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>146.4</b>	174.00
YO SENIOR (16-17) PROPERTY (UCR 2000 Series)						429	427	398	295	329	252	202	147	192	94	71	76	63	42	22	<b>54.8</b>	129.00
YO JUNIOR (12-15) PROPERTY (UCR 2000 Series)						348	281	266	190	132	146	132	70	88	65	43	51	50	29	21	<b>38.8</b>	77.22
YO UNDER 12 PROPERTY (UCR 2000 Series)						33	20	23	15	1	11	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	5	4	<b>3</b>	3.67
<b>TOTAL-YOUNG PERSONS COMMIT PROP. CRIME</b>						<b>810</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>96.6</b>	209.89
YO SENIOR (16-17) OTHER (UCR 3000 Series)						226	251	183	147	151	105	99	71	54	21	31	41	43	33	29	<b>35.4</b>	58.56
YO JUNIOR (12-15) OTHER (UCR 3000 Series)						62	65	35	55	37	42	20	15	18	14	11	12	15	17	20	<b>15</b>	20.44
YO UNDER 12 OTHER (UCR 3000 Series)						0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	<b>0.4</b>	0.33
<b>TOTAL-YOUNG PERSONS COMMIT OTH. CRIME</b>						<b>288</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50.8</b>	79.33
YO SENIOR (16-17) DRUGS (UCR 4000 Series)						79	40	22	33	34	46	31	14	19	4	21	14	4	12	10	<b>11</b>	19.44
YO JUNIOR (12-15) DRUGS (UCR 4000 Series)						12	7	6	4	6	8	5	5	1	4	1	2	0	3	6	<b>2</b>	3.89
YO UNDER 12 DRUGS (UCR 4000 Series)						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0.00
<b>TOTAL-YOUNG PERSONS COMMIT DRUG CRIME</b>						<b>91</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	23.33
<b>TOTAL YOUTHS IN ALL OFFENCE CATEGORIES</b>						<b>1490</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>1293</b>	<b>1079</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>331.4</b>	486.56

YOA SPECIFIC ALTERNATIVE CASE CLEARANCES	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	5 YR. AVE.
CONCLUDED-KIDS 1ST PROGRAM	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
OFFENDER UNDER 12 YEARS	4	16	9	9	6	15	11	17	18	12	13	5	2	0	1	1	2	5	3	8	<b>3.8</b>
PROJECT INTERVENTION	19	106	60	56	38	45	30	25	28	38	24	14	21	9	14	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
TAPPC	0	6	15	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
WARNING	26	238	201	248	325	316	259	263	187	195	207	180	199	139	121	86	4	12	6	33	<b>28.2</b>
<b>TOTAL CASES-ALTERNATIVE CLEARANCES</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>32</b>

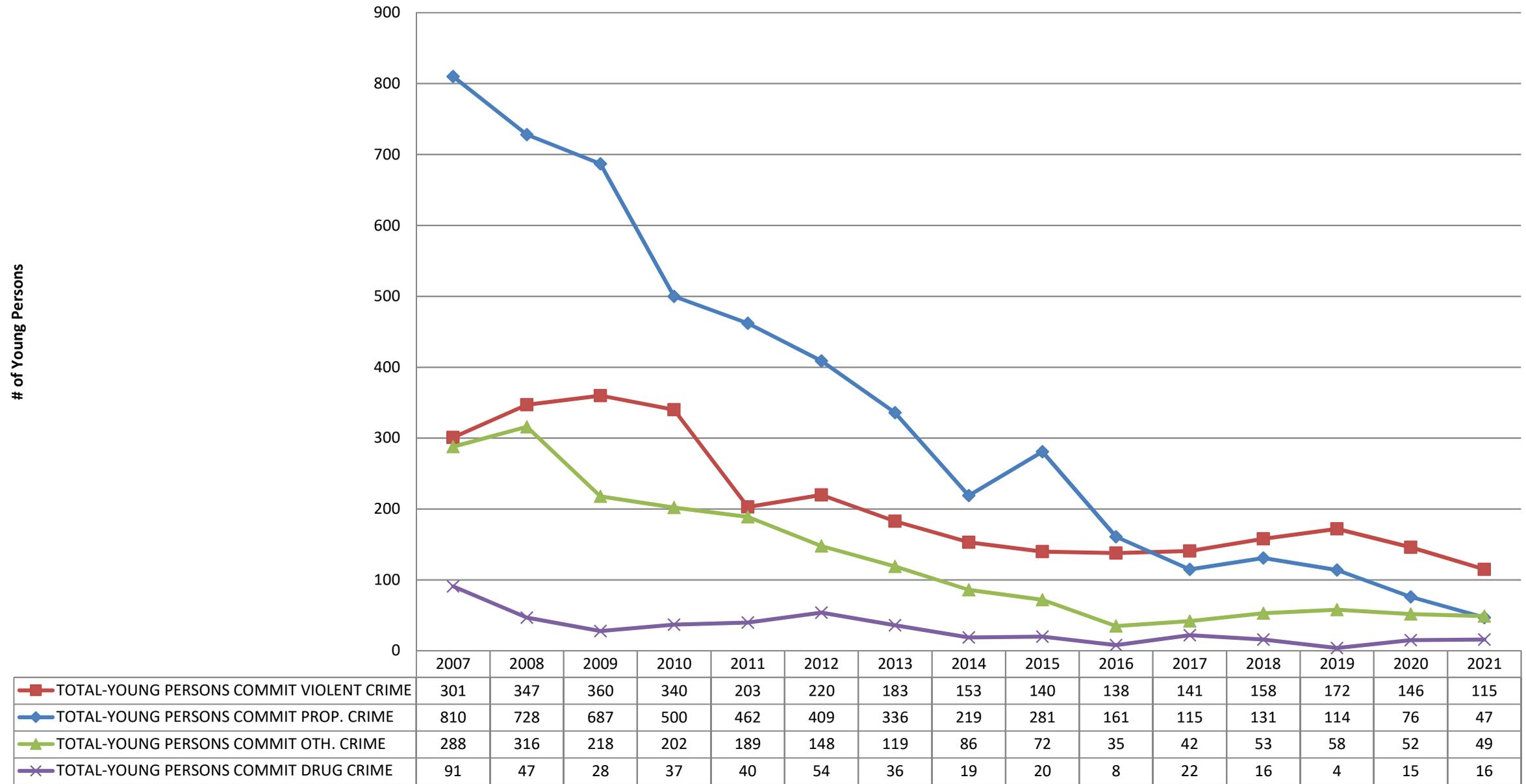
Data Source: WPS Versadex RMS

Compiled by :Mike Menzel, Intelligence Analyst

### Young Persons Involved in Crime-Total Reported to WPS



## Young Persons Involved in Crime Types Reported to WPS



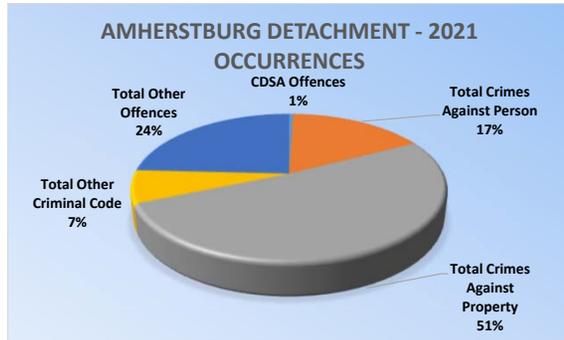
# Amherstburg Detachment - 2021 Statistics

## General Occurrence Reports

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2020 Monthly Average
<b>Total</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>49.92</b>
CDSA Offences	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0.25
Total Crimes Against Person	101	4	15	9	8	9	4	15	13	8	2	2	12	8.42
Total Crimes Against Property	307	17	23	20	15	31	26	57	35	24	25	16	18	25.58
Total Other Criminal Code	43	2	1	1	3	4	6	4	10	5	2	1	4	3.58
Total Other Offences	145	23	8	10	6	16	7	11	9	8	20	20	7	12.08

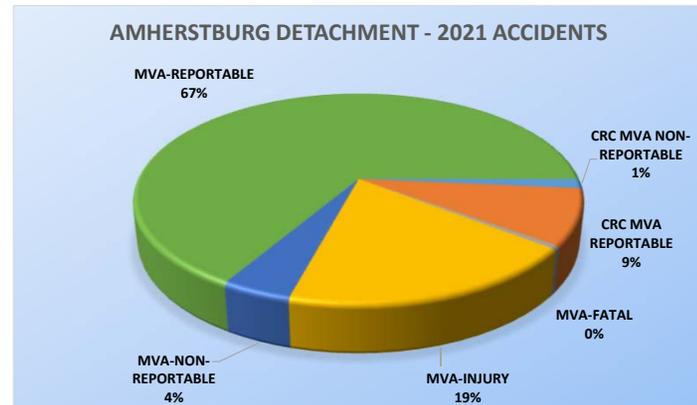
## Accidents

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2020 Monthly Average
<b>Total</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17.42</b>
CRC MVA NON-REPORTABLE	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.25
CRC MVA REPORTABLE	18	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	8	1	3	1.50
MVA-FATAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.08
MVA-INJURY	39	0	1	2	3	5	3	3	4	5	2	6	5	3.25
MVA-NON-REPORTABLE	9	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0.75
MVA-REPORTABLE	139	8	14	10	5	6	16	14	8	9	17	21	11	11.58

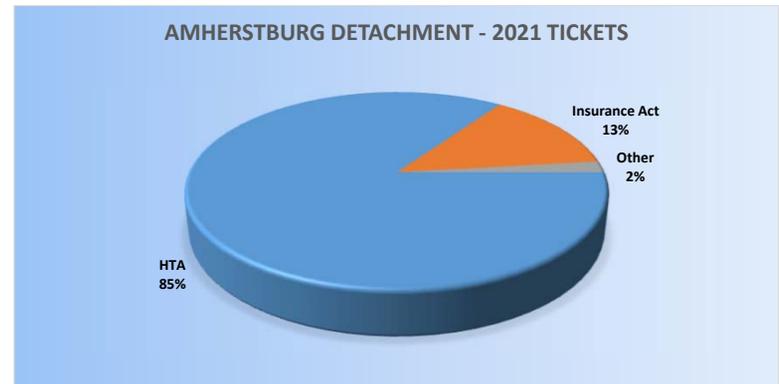


Tickets	Total	Issued	Seventy Two Hours*	Warning
HTA	1700	841	0	859
Insurance Act	271	89	1	181
Other	37	26	0	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1051</b>

Calls for Service	Total	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Total	5,817	691	835	830	842	800	959	860
Priority 1	1,037	137	140	152	136	162	149	161
Priority 2	336	45	37	35	47	50	57	65
Priority 3	2,399	292	375	369	316	330	378	339
Priority 4	1,951	208	269	261	328	246	357	282
Priority 6	7	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
Priority 9	87	7	13	12	15	11	17	12



- Priority 1** - Emergency Response - Life threatening situation
- Priority 2** - Urgent Response - Event in progress that requires immediate police intervention
- Priority 3** - Routine Response - Events that require police involvement but do not require emergent or urgent response
- Priority 4** - Regulatory Response - Events requiring a police presence such as traffic escorts or followups
- Priority 6 & 9** - Alternative Police Response - Minor crimes where there is no identifiable suspect. Police reports can be done over the phone.



\* Seventy Two Hours - 3 days to produce valid documentation

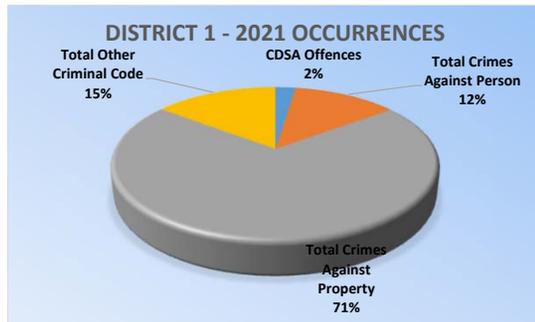
# District 1 - 2021 Statistics

## General Occurrence Reports

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2021 Monthly Average
<b>Total</b>	<b>3839</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>319.92</b>
<b>CDSA Offences</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7.75</b>
<b>Total Crimes Against Person</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>39.83</b>
<b>Total Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>2705</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>225.42</b>
<b>Total Other Criminal Code</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46.92</b>

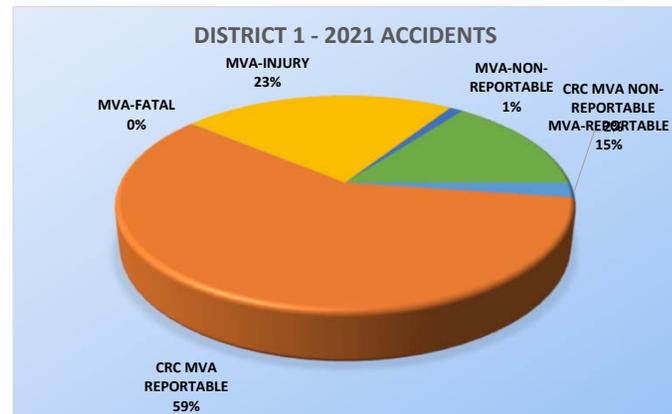
## Accidents

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2021 Monthly Average
<b>Total</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>112.08</b>
<b>CRC MVA NON-REPORTABLE</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.50</b>
<b>CRC MVA REPORTABLE</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>65.83</b>
<b>MVA-FATAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.08</b>						
<b>MVA-INJURY</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25.92</b>
<b>MVA-NON-REPORTABLE</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.25</b>
<b>MVA-REPORTABLE</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16.50</b>

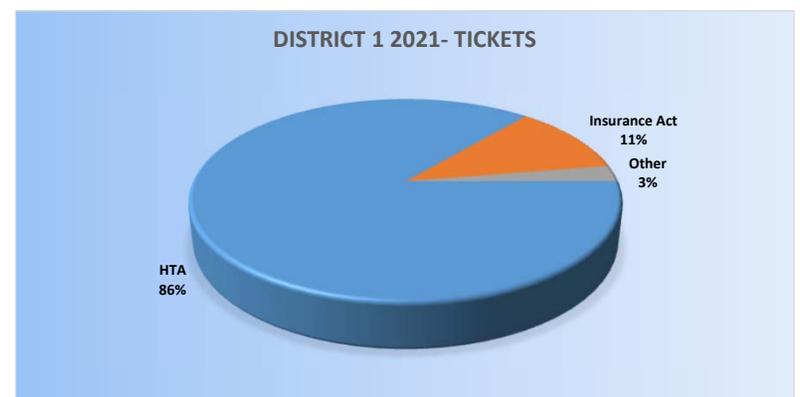


Tickets	Total	Issued	Seventy Two Hours*	Warning
HTA	44108	33079	138	10891
Insurance Act	5750	2457	930	2363
Other	1322	1037	4	281
<b>Total</b>	<b>51180</b>	<b>36573</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>13535</b>

Calls for Service	Total	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,058</b>	<b>2303</b>	<b>2631</b>	<b>2863</b>	<b>2938</b>	<b>2804</b>	<b>3002</b>	<b>2517</b>
Priority 1	4,502	590	649	648	657	661	691	606
Priority 2	1,479	218	200	197	198	209	218	239
Priority 3	8,602	1106	1132	1266	1346	1286	1310	1156
Priority 4	2,850	296	367	454	446	423	484	380
Priority 6	51	6	7	6	8	6	11	7
Priority 9	1,574	87	276	292	283	219	288	129



- Priority 1** - Emergency Response - Life threatening situation
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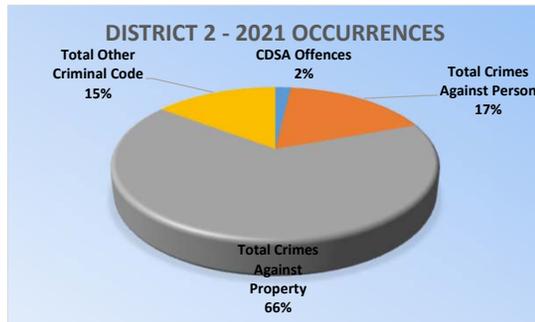
# District 2 - 2021 Statistics

## General Occurrence Reports

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2021 Monthly Average
<b>Total</b>	<b>3824</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>318.67</b>
<b>CDSA Offences</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.92</b>
<b>Total Crimes Against Person</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>55.92</b>
<b>Total Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>2521</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>210.08</b>
<b>Total Other Criminal Code</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>46.75</b>

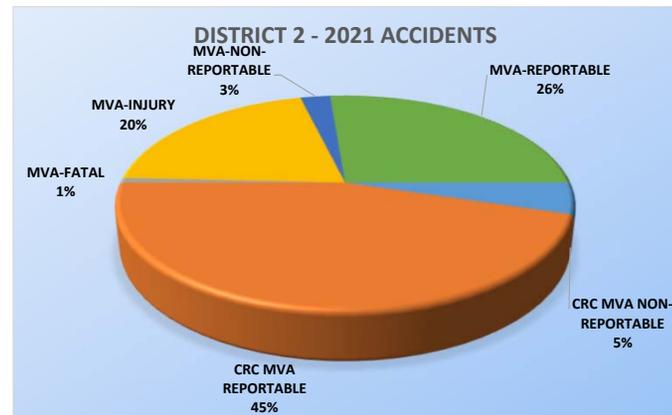
## Accidents

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2021 Monthly Average
<b>Total</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46.00</b>
<b>CRC MVA NON-REPORTABLE</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.17</b>
<b>CRC MVA REPORTABLE</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20.83</b>
<b>MVA-FATAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.33</b>
<b>MVA-INJURY</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9.42</b>
<b>MVA-NON-REPORTABLE</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.17</b>
<b>MVA-REPORTABLE</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12.08</b>

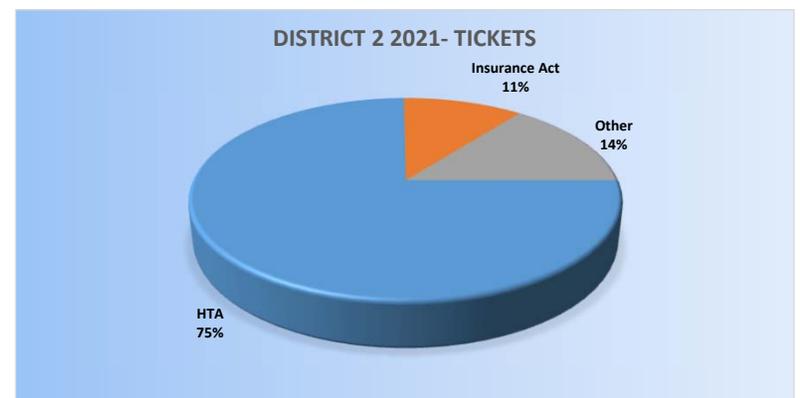


	Tickets	Total	Issued	Seventy Two Hours*	Warning
<b>HTA</b>	<b>19748</b>	<b>13486</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>6165</b>	
<b>Insurance Act</b>	<b>2833</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>832</b>	
<b>Other</b>	<b>3813</b>	<b>3292</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>521</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>26394</b>	<b>18322</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>7518</b>	

Calls for Service	Total	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,074</b>	<b>3064</b>	<b>3437</b>	<b>3544</b>	<b>3565</b>	<b>3476</b>	<b>3622</b>	<b>3366</b>
<b>Priority 1</b>	<b>5,407</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>801</b>
<b>Priority 2</b>	<b>1860</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>304</b>
<b>Priority 3</b>	<b>11,837</b>	<b>1515</b>	<b>1696</b>	<b>1741</b>	<b>1741</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>1757</b>	<b>1701</b>
<b>Priority 4</b>	<b>3,681</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>431</b>
<b>Priority 6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Priority 9</b>	<b>1285</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>129</b>



- Priority 1** - Emergency Response - Life threatening situation
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\* Seventy Two Hours - 3 days to produce valid documentation

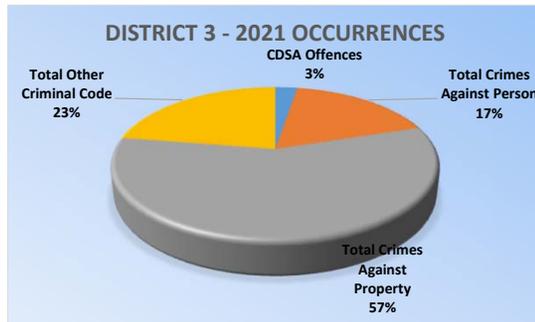
# District 3 - 2021 Statistics

## General Occurrence Reports

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2021 Monthly Average
<b>Total</b>	<b>4723</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>393.58</b>
<b>CDSA Offences</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10.33</b>
<b>Total Crimes Against Person</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>68.67</b>
<b>Total Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>2713</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>226.08</b>
<b>Total Other Criminal Code</b>	<b>1062</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>88.50</b>

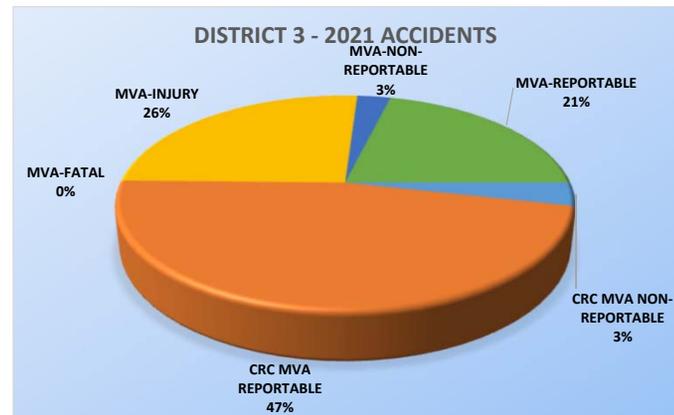
## Accidents

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2021 Monthly Average
<b>Total</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>76.83</b>
<b>CRC MVA NON-REPORTABLE</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.67</b>
<b>CRC MVA REPORTABLE</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>36.00</b>
<b>MVA-FATAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>MVA-INJURY</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19.75</b>
<b>MVA-NON-REPORTABLE</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.17</b>
<b>MVA-REPORTABLE</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16.25</b>

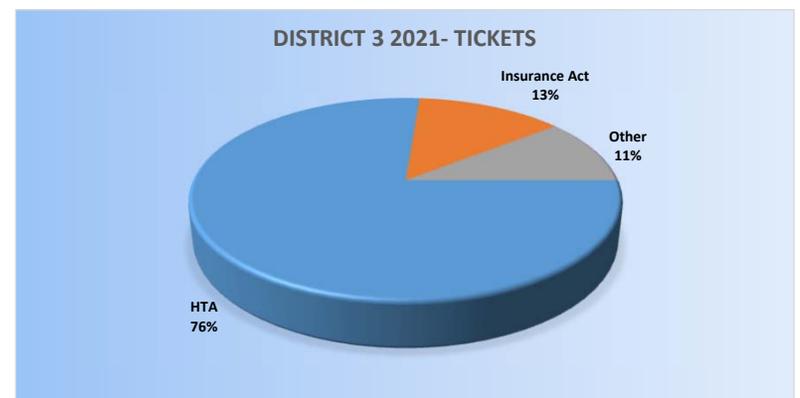


Tickets	Total	Issued	Seventy Two Hours*	Warning
HTA	30335	20620	145	9570
Insurance Act	5239	2887	960	1392
Other	4221	3706	3	512
<b>Total</b>	<b>39795</b>	<b>27213</b>	<b>1108</b>	<b>11474</b>

Calls for Service	Total	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Total	49,310	6091	7071	7395	7244	7339	7569	6601
Priority 1	6,656	909	879	935	940	940	1065	988
Priority 2	2221	319	320	302	307	322	338	313
Priority 3	32,031	4128	4569	4743	4651	4552	4876	4512
Priority 4	6,214	552	900	1082	987	1120	953	620
Priority 6	28	8	3	3	6	3	3	2
Priority 9	2160	175	400	330	353	402	334	166



- Priority 1** - Emergency Response - Life threatening situation
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\* Seventy Two Hours - 3 days to produce valid documentation

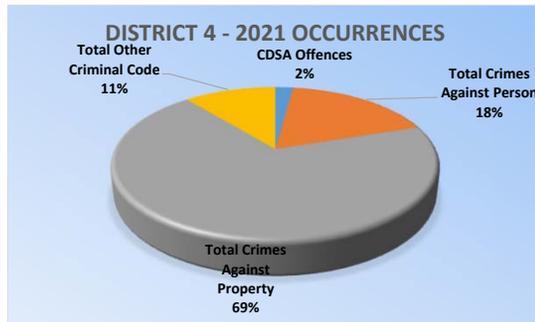
# District 4 - 2021 Statistics

## General Occurrence Reports

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2021 Monthly Average
Total	2392	207	158	203	166	226	200	269	194	179	237	170	183	199.33
CDSA Offences	51	2	6	9	1	7	6	6	0	4	6	4	0	4.25
Total Crimes Against Person	426	46	30	33	22	43	28	49	34	35	33	42	31	35.50
Total Crimes Against Property	1653	130	98	135	122	162	149	180	141	127	171	102	136	137.75
Total Other Criminal Code	262	29	24	26	21	14	17	34	19	13	27	22	16	21.83

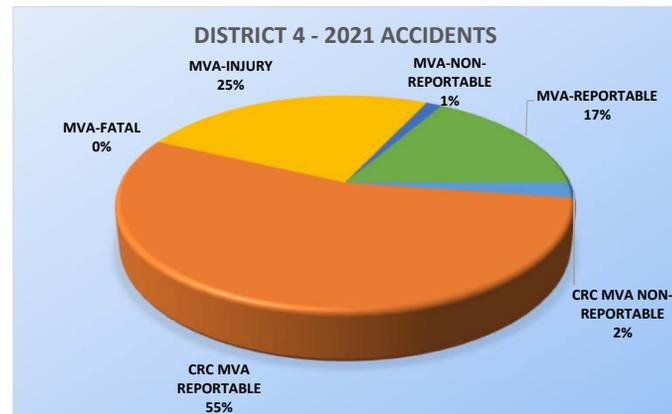
## Accidents

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2021 Monthly Average
Total	733	49	66	50	46	49	62	57	79	78	79	51	67	61.08
CRC MVA NON-REPORTABLE	17	1	2	0	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	0	0	1.42
CRC MVA REPORTABLE	401	22	35	32	24	26	27	25	46	48	47	26	43	33.42
MVA-FATAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
MVA-INJURY	183	16	11	10	13	13	19	17	18	19	16	17	14	15.25
MVA-NON-REPORTABLE	10	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	1	0.83
MVA-REPORTABLE	122	9	17	8	8	9	12	11	10	7	14	8	9	10.17

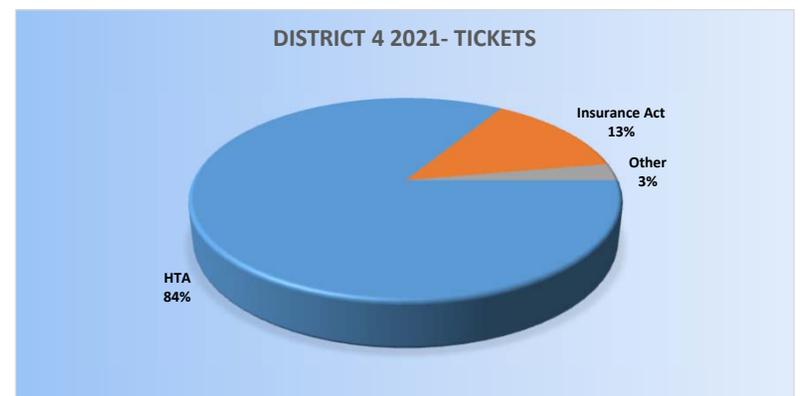


Tickets	Total	Issued	Seventy Two Hours*	Warning
HTA	27716	20238	90	7388
Insurance Act	4485	2083	834	1568
Other	906	761	2	143
<b>Total</b>	<b>33107</b>	<b>23082</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>9099</b>

Calls for Service	Total	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Total	14,168	1681	1978	2183	2208	2114	2130	1874
Priority 1	3,304	446	434	473	482	474	481	514
Priority 2	1031	149	118	135	148	142	164	175
Priority 3	6,171	771	888	894	958	919	914	827
Priority 4	2,679	229	376	494	450	434	428	268
Priority 6	31	3	9	2	4	5	4	4
Priority 9	952	83	153	185	166	140	139	86



- Priority 1** - Emergency Response - Life threatening situation
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- Priority 6 & 9** - Alternative Police Response - Minor crimes where there is no identifiable suspect. Police reports can be done over the phone.



\* Seventy Two Hours - 3 days to produce valid documentation

# District 5 - 2021 Statistics

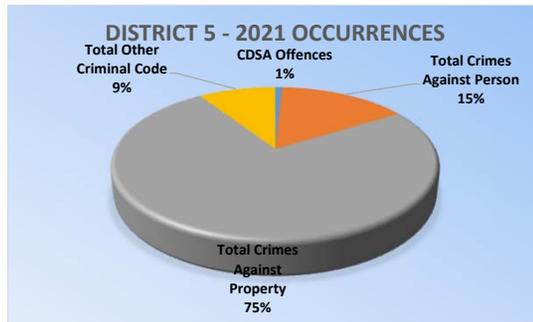
## General Occurrence Reports

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2021 Monthly Average
<b>Total</b>	<b>1956</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>163.00</b>
<b>CDSA Offences</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.25</b>
<b>Total Crimes Against Person</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25.08</b>
<b>Total Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>1460</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>121.67</b>
<b>Total Other Criminal Code</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15.00</b>

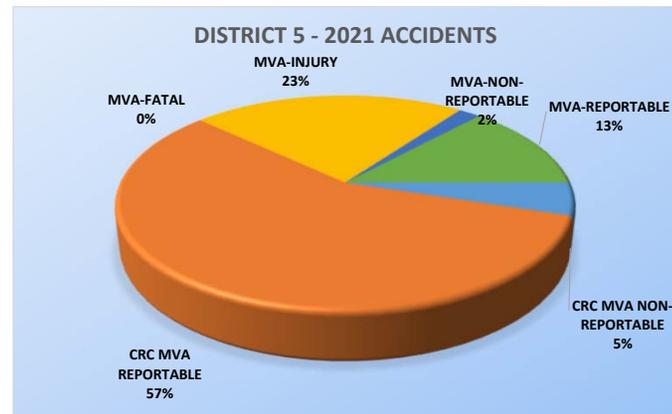
## Accidents

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2021 Monthly Average
<b>Total</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>54.08</b>
<b>CRC MVA NON-REPORTABLE</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.67</b>
<b>CRC MVA REPORTABLE</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30.83</b>
<b>MVA-FATAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>MVA-INJURY</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12.50</b>
<b>MVA-NON-REPORTABLE</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>MVA-REPORTABLE</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7.08</b>

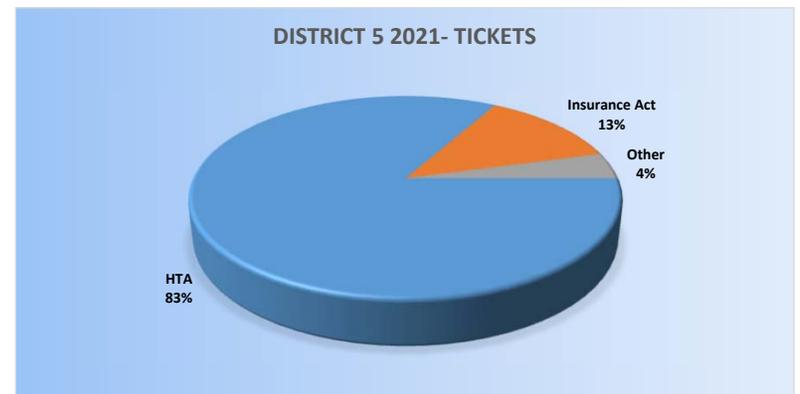
Tickets	Total	Issued	Seventy Two Hours*	Warning
HTA	21721	15018	85	6618
Insurance Act	3305	1473	595	1237
Other	1098	676	1	421
<b>Total</b>	<b>26124</b>	<b>17167</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>8276</b>



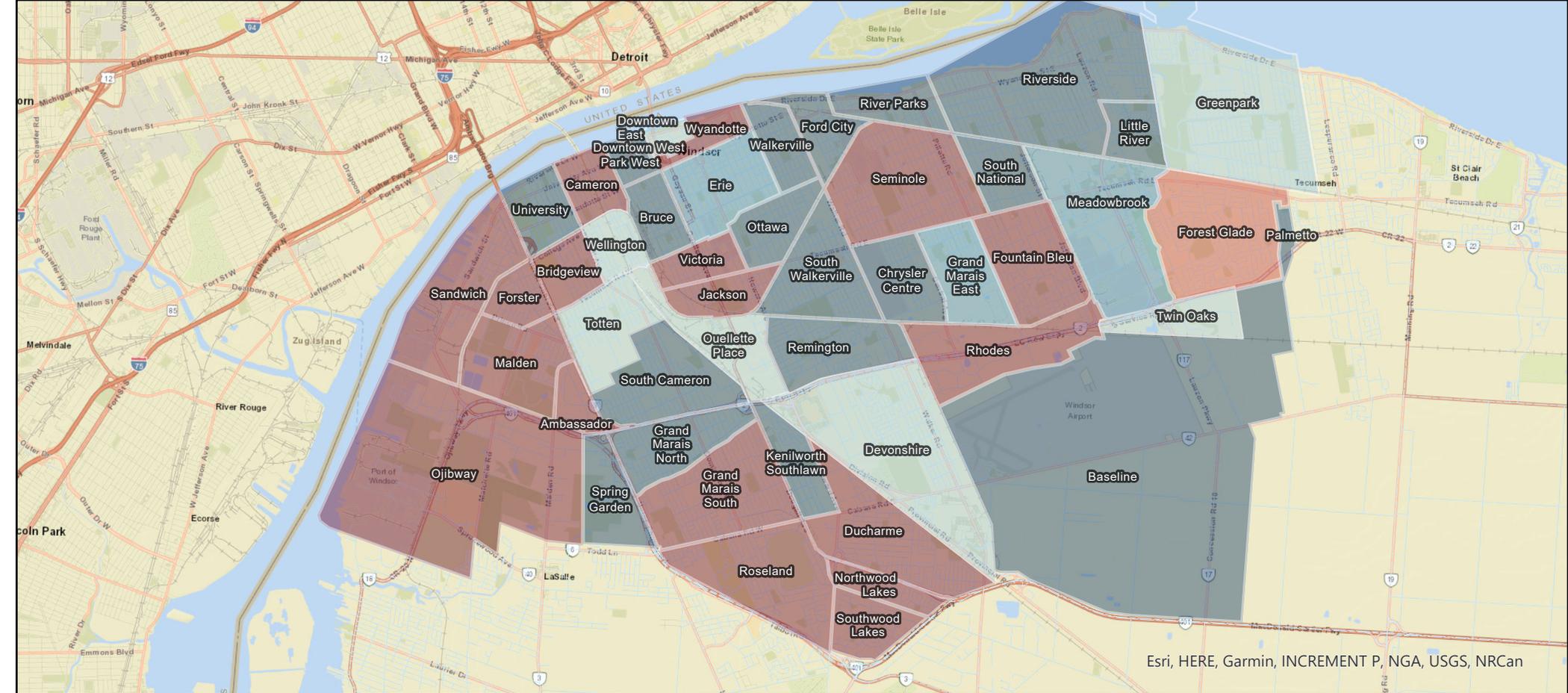
Calls for Service	Total	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,648</b>	<b>1492</b>	<b>1679</b>	<b>1672</b>	<b>1693</b>	<b>1685</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>1575</b>
Priority 1	2,642	360	365	398	372	361	425	361
Priority 2	831	136	110	99	112	120	134	120
Priority 3	5,210	704	745	719	724	766	805	747
Priority 4	2,118	237	316	315	346	310	341	253
Priority 6	19	1	2	4	5	0	3	4
Priority 9	828	54	141	137	134	128	144	90



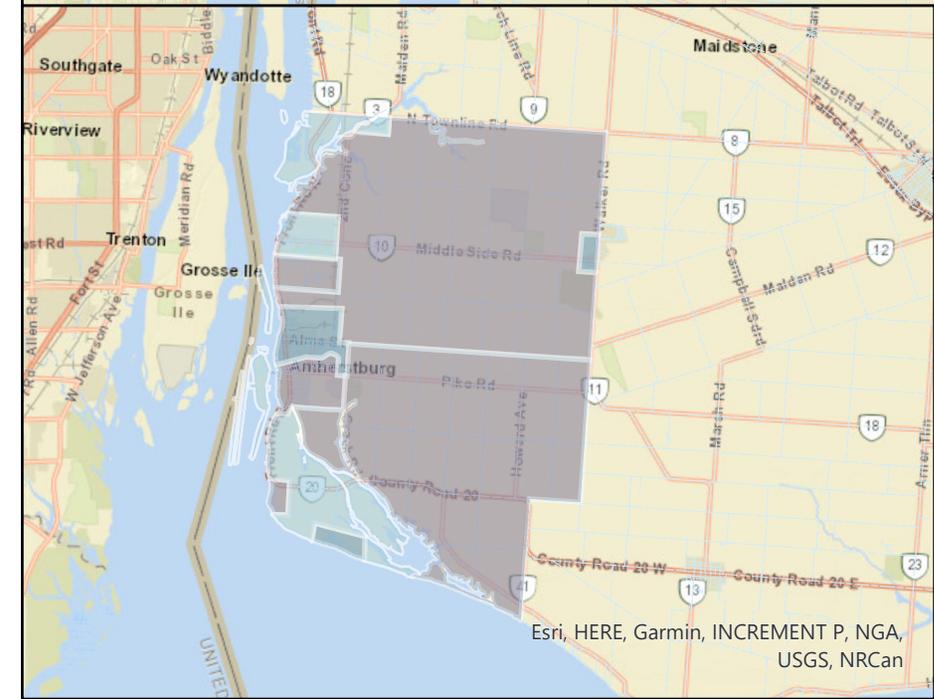
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\* Seventy Two Hours - 3 days to produce valid documentation



Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, NGA, USGS, NRCAN

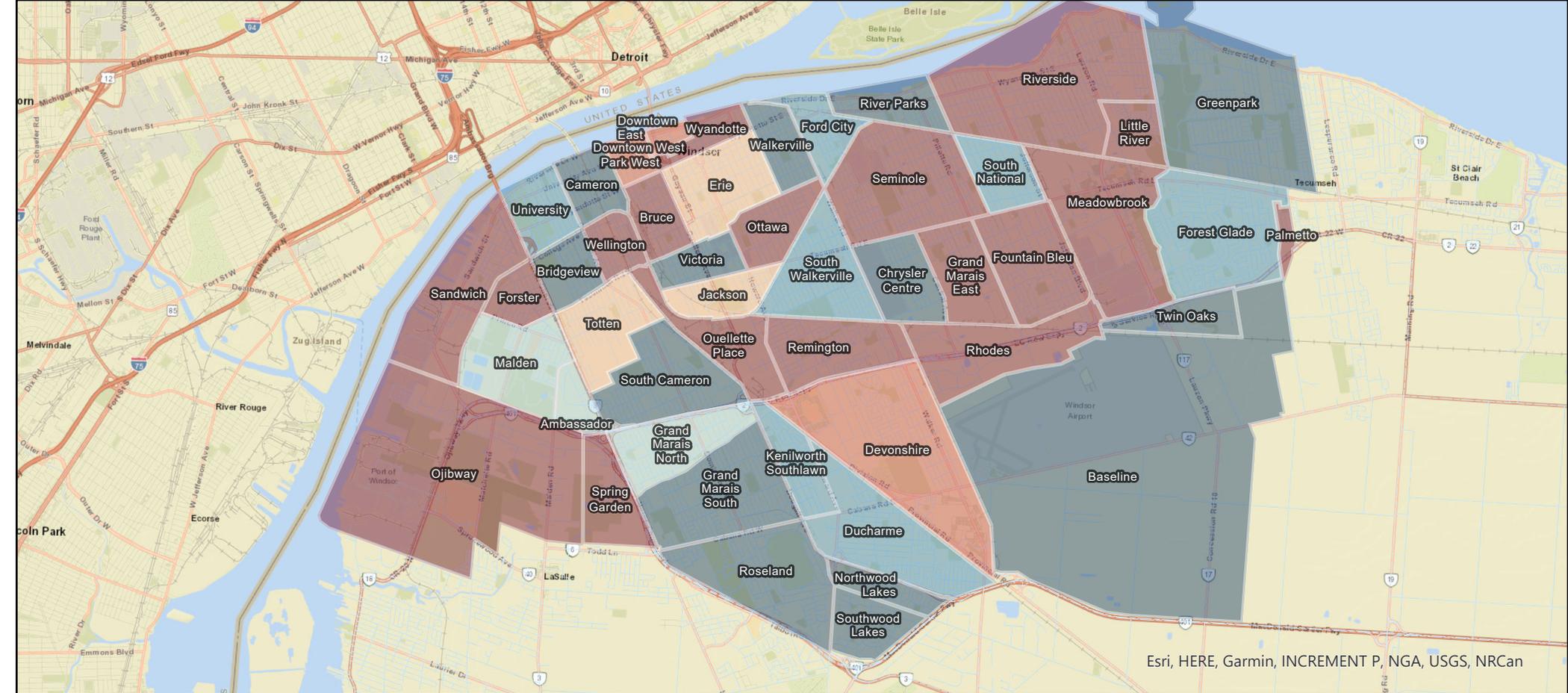


Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, NGA, USGS, NRCAN

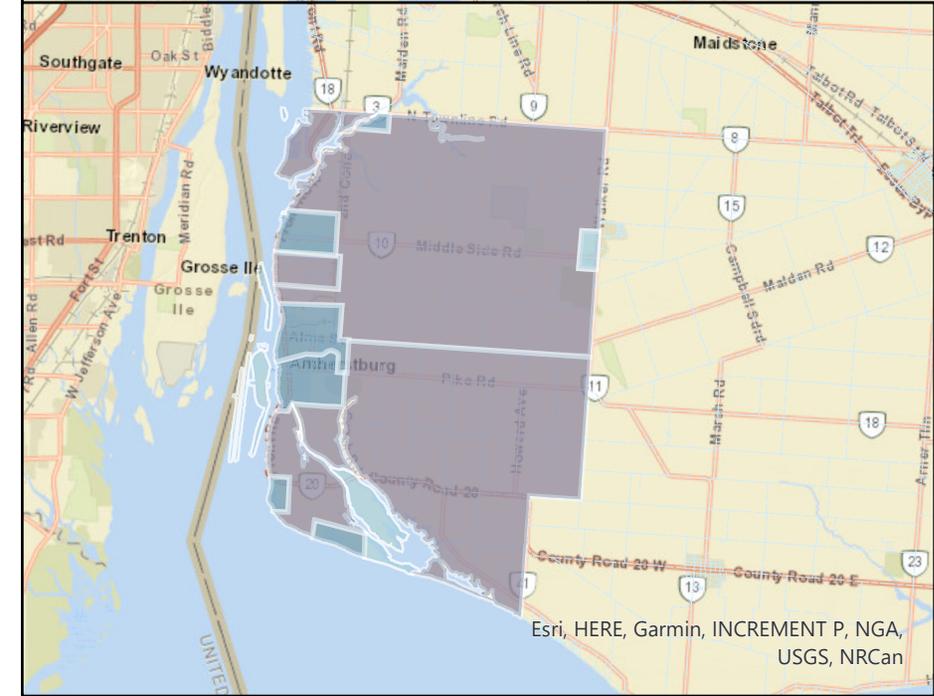
## 2021 Person Crime Percentage Change

### Percent Change

- $\leq -10\%$
- $\leq -5\%$
- $\leq 0\%$
- $> 0\%$
- $\geq 5\%$
- $\geq 10\%$
- No Percentage



Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, NGA, USGS, NRCan



Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, NGA, USGS, NRCan

## 2021 Property Crime Percentage Change

### Percent Change

- ≤ -10%
- ≤ -5%
- ≤ 0%
- > 0%
- ≥ 5%
- ≥ 10%
- No Percentage



WINDSOR  
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Date: February 16, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Deputy Chief Jason BELLAIRE

Re: **Regulated Interactions (CIICC) Report and Missing Person's Report**

Dear Chair and Members of the Board,

Please find attached the Regulated Interactions (CIICC) report and Missing Persons report. Submitted for INFORMATION.

Sincerely,

Jason Bellaire  
Deputy Chief, Operations  
Windsor Police Service









t Proportionalit o Reg lated Interaction Race compared to ind or p eci ic cen data<sup>4</sup>

R	based on 2016 population of 213,985	d r R d
	73.08	57
	4.99	29
M r	26.92	0
d	0.61	0
r	1.25	0
	4.5	0
	1.57	0
	0.6	0
r	7.53	0
	3.43	0
	1.38	0
r	0.15	0
	0.05	0
M	0.86	0
r	1.26	0
M	1.16	0
	0.04	0

At thi point in time the a sociated co t nderta en the ind or Police Service in regard to thi regulation i minimal. It i impl the time re quired to revie all treet chec

<sup>4</sup>Cen data or 2016 p eci ic to the ind or area a o tained rom Stati ic Canada to addre the i e o proportionalit Stati ic Canada data or 2020 ha not et een p di hed.

**Method**

Regulated Interactions from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021 were included in this sample.



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

**Data Collection**

**Period of data collection**

Start Date (yyyy/mm/dd) 2021/01/01	End Date (yyyy/mm/dd) 2022/01/01
---------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Name of Police Force  
Windsor Police Service

**Detachment Location (if applicable)**

Unit Number	Street Number 150	Street Name Goyeau Avenue	PO Box
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City/Town Windsor	Province Ontario	Postal Code N9A 6J5
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Total Number of Urgent Demands made 0	Number of Missing Persons Investigations in which a demand was made 0
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**Types of records specified in the urgent demands and total number of times that each type of record was included in the urgent demands**

Records	Description	Total number of times demanded
Records containing contact information or other identifying information		0
Photos, videos, or other records containing visual representation		0
Records of telecommunications or records that contain other electronic communications information, including information about signals related to a person's location		0
Records of employment information		0
Records of personal health information within the meaning of the <i>Personal Health Information Protection Act, 2004</i>		0
Records related to services received from a service provider as defined in subsection 2(1) of the <i>Child, Youth and Family Services Act, 2017</i>		0
Records that related to a student of an educational institution		0
Records containing travel and accommodation information		0

Records	Description	Total number of times demanded
Records of financial information		0
Other records		0

Ministry of Health

Ministère de la Santé



Public Safety Division

Division de la sécurité publique

25 Grosvenor St.  
12<sup>th</sup> floor  
Toronto ON M7A 2H3

25 rue Grosvenor  
12<sup>e</sup> étage  
Toronto ON M7A 2H3

Telephone 416-314-3377  
Facsimile 416-314-4037

Telephone 416-314-3377  
Télécopieur 416-314-4037

MEMRD

All Chief of Police and  
Commissioner Thomas Carrique  
Chair Police Service Board

RM

Richard Stoughton  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Public Safety Division

MEMRD

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

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In an effort to respond to deteriorating public health trends and in consultation with Ontario's Chief Medical Officer of Health, amendments have been made to O. Reg. 263/20 (Rule for Area) at Step 2 under the *Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act* (ROA) which is the order that will apply in all Public Health Units on **December 1, 2021**. Ontario Regulation 363/20 (Step of Reopening) has also been amended and all Public Health Units will be moved from Step 3 to Step 2 effective January 5, 2022 at 12:01 a.m. No areas in the province will be at Step 3.

In Step 2 all dine-in and organizations must continue to comply with infection and vaccine policy requirements as issued by the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health or the local medical officer of health.

**MEMRD**

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Starting January 10, 2022 for a long a school are operating remote emergency child-care will be provided for school-aged children eligible front-line worker.

Police services who sponsor special constable appointments should notify respective special constable employers accordingly to ensure awareness of the emergency child-care eligibility.

☐  
☐ Publicly funded and private schools will move to remote learning until at least January 17, 2022.  
☐

- All publicly funded and private schools will move to remote learning until at least January 17, 2022.
- Schools are permitted to open for child-care operations including emergency child-care to provide in-person instruction for students with special education needs who cannot be accommodated remotely and to allow staff to provide remote teaching.

☐ Indoor dining, take-out, drive-through and delivery are permitted.  
☐

- Indoor dining, take-out, drive-through and delivery are permitted
  - Restaurants, bars, other food and beverage establishments
- Meeting and event space (e.g., banquet hall, conference centre) with limited exemption
- Indoor sports and recreational facilities with limited exemption
- Personal fitness training sessions and indoor recreational amenities
- In-person teaching or instruction of an online concept for organizations that provide health and safety training
- Concert venue, theatre, cinema, museum, art gallery
- Bookstore
- Landmark, historic site
- Botanical garden and similar attraction
- Amusement park and waterpark
- Boat to row and fair, rural exhibition, festival with limited exemption and
- Indoor area of horse racing track, car racing track and other similar venues

☐  
Restaurants, bars and other food or beverage establishments food establishments with dance facilities, strip clubs are permitted to operate **outdoor** dining with restrictions (e.g., with a cap of 10 patrons per table, patrons must remain seated, no dancing). Meeting and event space including conference centre and convention centre are permitted to operate **outdoors** with restrictions (e.g., no more than 10 per table, patrons must remain seated, no dancing).

☐ Retailers dry  
☐

- Retailer (including grocery store and pharmacy)
- Personal care services (e.g., barber, salon)
- Libraries and community centres (limited exemption)
- Vehicle sales with restrictions on test drive



Public Health Act, 1997. Social gatherings associated with wedding, funeral and religious service, rite or ceremony are subject to the limit.

For further details please see the attached regulation 263/20 or the news release which can be found [here](#).

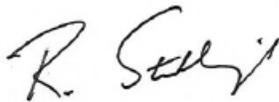
Local compliance campaigns to support business and organizations will continue to be led by multi-ministerial teams of provincial officers including occupational health and safety inspectors and Alcohol Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO) inspectors in partnership with local law enforcement personnel and public health officials and with the support of local police services and where necessary.

The minister continues to work with enforcement ministries and municipalities to collaborate and information share including through a dedicated email resource at [EssentialorplaceSupport.SolGen@ontario.ca](mailto:EssentialorplaceSupport.SolGen@ontario.ca). We will also continue to analyze the enforcement data that our police services provide to help inform data-driven decision-making.

For further information and the full list of orders in effect under the ROA please visit [Ontario's Emergency Information](#) website.

In closing, I want to take this opportunity to thank you once again for your ongoing dedication and cooperative effort to help keep our communities safe and healthy.

Sincerely,



Richard Stinson  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Public Safety Division

Attachment

cc: Mario Di Tomma, O.O.M.  
Deputy Solicitor General, Community Safety



**Executive Council  
Conseil exécutif**

I certify that the attached is a true copy of the Regulation under the Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act, 2020, made by Her Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council on January 3, 2022.

Dated at Toronto, January 3, 2022

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. T. Tait", written in a cursive style.

Deputy Clerk, Executive Council





Ontario

Executive Council  
Conseil exécutif

### Order in Council Décret

On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council, orders that:

the appended Regulation be made under the *Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act, 2020*.

Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneure, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif, décrète ce qui suit :

Le règlement ci-annexé est pris en vertu de la *Loi de 2020 sur la réouverture de l'Ontario (mesures adaptables en réponse à la COVID-19)*.

Recommandé par :

Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,

Recommended

Concurred

Chair of Cabinet

Approuvé et décrété le

La lieutenant-gouverneure,

Approved and Ordered

JAN 03 2022

Date

Lieutenant Governor

R.O.C./Décret (R)

1 / 2022



Filed with the Registrar of Regulations  
Déposé auprès du registrateur des règlements

JAN 03 2022

Number (O. Reg.) → 1/22  
Numéro (Règl. de l'Ont.)

[Bilingual]

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**REG2021.1111.e**  
**3**

## **ONTARIO REGULATION**

made under the

### **REOPENING ONTARIO (A FLEXIBLE RESPONSE TO COVID-19) ACT, 2020**

Amending O. Reg. 363/20

(STEPS OF REOPENING)

**1. Section 1 of Schedule 2 to Ontario Regulation 363/20 is revoked and the following substituted:**

#### **Step 2**

**1. The following areas are at Step 2:**

1. Brant County Health Unit.
2. Chatham-Kent Health Unit.
3. City of Hamilton Health Unit.
4. City of Ottawa Health Unit.
5. City of Toronto Health Unit.
6. The District of Algoma Health Unit.
7. Durham Regional Health Unit.
8. The Eastern Ontario Health Unit.
9. Grey Bruce Health Unit.

10. Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit.
11. Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District Health Unit.
12. Halton Regional Health Unit.
13. Hastings and Prince Edward Counties Health Unit.
14. Huron Perth Health Unit.
15. Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington Health Unit.
16. Lambton Health Unit.
17. Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District Health Unit.
18. Middlesex-London Health Unit.
19. Niagara Regional Area Health Unit.
20. North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit.
21. Northwestern Health Unit.
22. Oxford Elgin St. Thomas Health Unit.
23. Peel Regional Health Unit.
24. Peterborough County — City Health Unit.
25. Porcupine Health Unit.
26. Renfrew County and District Health Unit.
27. Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit.
28. Sudbury and District Health Unit.
29. Thunder Bay District Health Unit.
30. Timiskaming Health Unit.
31. Waterloo Health Unit.

32. Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Health Unit.
33. Windsor-Essex County Health Unit.
34. York Regional Health Unit.

**2. Section 1 of Schedule 3 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

**Step 3**

1. No areas are at Step 3.

**Commencement**

3. This Regulation comes into force on the later of January 5, 2022 and the day it is filed.



**RÈGLEMENT DE L'ONTARIO**

pris en vertu de la

**LOI DE 2020 SUR LA RÉOUVERTURE DE L'ONTARIO (MESURES ADAPTABLES  
EN RÉPONSE À LA COVID-19)**

modifiant le Règl. de l'Ont. 363/20

(ÉTAPES DE LA RÉOUVERTURE)

**1. L'article 1 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement de l'Ontario 363/20 est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

**Étape 2**

1. Les régions suivantes sont à l'étape 2 :

1. Circonscription sanitaire du comté de Brant.
2. Circonscription sanitaire de Chatham-Kent.
3. Circonscription sanitaire de la cité de Hamilton.
4. Circonscription sanitaire de la ville d'Ottawa.
5. Circonscription sanitaire de la cité de Toronto.
6. Circonscription sanitaire du district d'Algoma.
7. Circonscription sanitaire régionale de Durham.
8. Circonscription sanitaire de l'Est de l'Ontario.
9. Circonscription sanitaire de Grey Bruce.

10. Circonscription sanitaire de Haldimand-Norfolk.
11. Circonscription sanitaire du district de Haliburton, Kawartha et Pine Ridge.
12. Circonscription sanitaire régionale de Halton.
13. Circonscription sanitaire des comtés de Hastings et de Prince Edward.
14. Circonscription sanitaire de Huron et Perth.
15. Circonscription sanitaire de Kingston, Frontenac et Lennox et Addington.
16. Circonscription sanitaire de Lambton.
17. Circonscription sanitaire du district de Leeds, Grenville et Lanark.
18. Circonscription sanitaire de Middlesex-London.
19. Circonscription sanitaire régionale de Niagara.
20. Circonscription sanitaire du district de North Bay-Parry Sound.
21. Circonscription sanitaire du Nord-Ouest.
22. Circonscription sanitaire d'Oxford, Elgin et St. Thomas.
23. Circonscription sanitaire régionale de Peel.
24. Circonscription sanitaire du comté et de la cité de Peterborough.
25. Circonscription sanitaire de Porcupine.
26. Circonscription sanitaire du comté et du district de Renfrew.
27. Circonscription sanitaire du district de Simcoe Muskoka.
28. Circonscription sanitaire de Sudbury et son district.
29. Circonscription sanitaire du district de Thunder Bay.
30. Circonscription sanitaire de Timiskaming.
31. Circonscription sanitaire de Waterloo.

32. Circonscription sanitaire de Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph.
33. Circonscription sanitaire de Windsor-comté d'Essex.
34. Circonscription sanitaire régionale de York.

**2. L'article 1 de l'annexe 3 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

**Étape 3**

1. Aucune région n'est à l'étape 3.

**Entrée en vigueur**

3. Le présent règlement entre en vigueur le dernier en date du 5 janvier 2022 et du jour de son dépôt.





Ontario

**Executive Council**  
**Conseil exécutif**

R.O.C./Décret 2 / 2022

I certify that the attached is a true copy of the Regulation under the Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act, 2020, made by Her Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council on January 3, 2022.

Dated at Toronto, January 3, 2022

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J. T. [unclear]'. The signature is written in a cursive style.

Deputy Clerk, Executive Council





Ontario

Executive Council  
Conseil exécutif

### Order in Council Décret

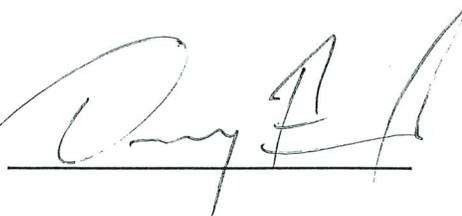
On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council, orders that:

the appended Regulation be made under the *Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act, 2020*.

Sur la recommandation de la personne soussignée, la lieutenant-gouverneure, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil exécutif, décrète ce qui suit :

Le règlement ci-annexé est pris en vertu de la *Loi de 2020 sur la réouverture de l'Ontario (mesures adaptables en réponse à la COVID-19)*.

Recommandé par :

Recommended 

Appuyé par : Le président du Conseil des ministres,

  
Concurred \_\_\_\_\_  
Chair of Cabinet

Approuvé et décrété le

Approved and Ordered JAN 03 2022  
Date

La lieutenant-gouverneure,

  
Lieutenant Governor

R.O.C./Décret (R) 2 / 2022



Filed with the Registrar of Regulations  
Déposé auprès du registrateur des règlements

JAN 03 2022

Number (O. Reg.)  
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[Bilingual]

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**REG2021.1110.e**  
**8**

## **ONTARIO REGULATION**

made under the

### **REOPENING ONTARIO (A FLEXIBLE RESPONSE TO COVID-19) ACT, 2020**

Amending O. Reg. 263/20

(RULES FOR AREAS IN STEP 2)

**1. (1) Section 2 of Schedule 1 to Ontario Regulation 263/20 is amended by adding the following subsections:**

(2.1) The person responsible for a business or organization that is open shall operate the business or organization in compliance with any advice, recommendations and instructions issued by the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, or by a medical officer of health after consultation with the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health,

- (a) requiring the business or organization to establish, implement and ensure compliance with a COVID-19 vaccination policy; or
- (b) setting out the precautions and procedures that the business or organization must include in its COVID-19 vaccination policy.

(2.2) In subsection (2.1),

“medical officer of health” means a medical officer of health as defined in subsection 1 (1) of the *Health Protection and Promotion Act*.

(2.3) Despite section 1, the person responsible for a business or organization with an indoor area that is required to be closed under this Order may permit persons to enter the indoor area,

- (a) to use a washroom;

- (b) to access an outdoor area that can only be accessed through an indoor route; or
- (c) as may be necessary for the purposes of health and safety.

**(2) Clause 2 (4) (c.1) of Schedule 1 to the Regulation is revoked.**

**(3) Schedule 1 to the Regulation is amended by adding the following section:**

**Proof of vaccination**

**2.2** (1) The person responsible for a business or an organization described in subsection (2) that is open shall require each patron who enters an area of the premises of the business or organization that is described in that subsection to provide, at the point of entry, proof of identification and of being fully vaccinated against COVID-19.

(2) Subsection (1) applies with respect to the following areas of the premises of the following businesses and organizations:

1. The indoor areas of facilities used for sports and recreational fitness activities, but not including places described in subsection 19 (3) of Schedule 2.
2. Any of the following outdoor areas that have a usual capacity of 20,000 or more persons:
  - i. Outdoor meeting and event spaces, including conference centres or convention centres, but not including places described in subsection 4 (1) of this Schedule.
  - ii. Outdoor facilities used for sports and recreational fitness activities, including waterparks and facilities where personal physical fitness trainers provide instruction, including, for greater certainty, the outdoor areas of facilities where spectators watch events, but not including places described in subsection 19 (3) of Schedule 2.
  - iii. Outdoor concert venues, theatres and cinemas.
  - iv. Outdoor horse racing tracks, car racing tracks and other similar venues.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply where a patron is entering an indoor area solely,

- (a) to use a washroom;
- (b) to access an outdoor area that can only be accessed through an indoor route;
- (c) to make a retail purchase;

- (d) while placing or picking up an order, including placing a bet or picking up winnings in the case of a horse racing track;
- (e) while paying for an order;
- (f) to purchase admission; or
- (g) as may be necessary for the purposes of health and safety.

(4) The person responsible for a business or an organization to which this section applies shall comply with guidance published by the Ministry of Health on its website specifying,

- (a) what constitutes proof of,
  - (i) identification,
  - (ii) being fully vaccinated against COVID-19, and
  - (iii) being entitled to an exemption under subsection (6); and
- (b) the manner of confirming, for the purposes of this section, that a patron is fully vaccinated against COVID-19 or is entitled to an exemption under subsection (6).

(5) For the purpose of this section, a person is fully vaccinated against COVID-19 if,

- (a) they have received,
  - (i) the full series of a COVID-19 vaccine authorized by Health Canada, or any combination of such vaccines,
  - (ii) one or two doses of a COVID-19 vaccine not authorized by Health Canada, followed by one dose of a COVID-19 mRNA vaccine authorized by Health Canada, or
  - (iii) three doses of a COVID-19 vaccine not authorized by Health Canada; and
- (b) they received their final dose of the COVID-19 vaccine at least 14 days before providing the proof of being fully vaccinated.

(6) A business or an organization is exempt from the requirement under subsection (1) in respect of patrons,

- (a) who are under 12 years of age;

- (b) who were born in 2010 and who are 12 years and 12 weeks of age or younger;
- (c) who provide documentation that confirms, in accordance with the Ministry's guidance mentioned in subsection (4), that the patron is currently participating in a COVID-19 vaccine clinical trial that is authorized by Health Canada and specified in that guidance; or
- (d) who provide documentation that, in accordance with the Ministry's guidance mentioned in subsection (4),
  - (i) confirms that the patron has a medical reason for not being fully vaccinated against COVID-19, and
  - (ii) specifies the effective time-period for the medical reason.

(7) A person who is a patron shall not enter an area described in subsection (2) without providing the information required by subsection (1) except,

- (a) for a purpose specified in subsection (3); or
- (b) in the circumstances described in subsection (6).

(8) A business or organization may use an electronic application to confirm, for the purposes of this section, that a patron is fully vaccinated against COVID-19 or is entitled to an exemption under subsection (6) only if the electronic application is listed in the guidance published by the Ministry of Health on its website.

(9) A person who provides any information to a business or an organization to satisfy a requirement under this section shall ensure that their information is complete and accurate.

(10) Subject to subsection (11), no person shall retain, record, copy, modify, use or disclose any information provided pursuant to this section.

(11) A business or organization may use information provided pursuant to this section solely for the purpose of confirming, for the purposes of this section, that a patron is fully vaccinated against COVID-19 or is entitled to an exemption under subsection (6).

**(4) Subsections 3 (2) and (3) of Schedule 1 to the Regulation are revoked and the following substituted:**

(2) For the purposes of this Order, the maximum number of members of the public permitted in a business or facility, or part of a business or facility, that is operating in an indoor setting at 50 per cent capacity is determined by taking 50 per cent of the maximum occupant

load of the business or facility, or part of a business or facility, as applicable, as calculated in accordance with Ontario Regulation 213/07 (Fire Code), made under the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997*.

(3) For the purposes of this Order, the maximum number of members of the public permitted in a business or facility, or part of a business or facility, that is operating in an indoor setting at 25 per cent capacity is determined by taking 25 per cent of the maximum occupant load of the business or facility, or part of a business or facility, as applicable, as calculated in accordance with Ontario Regulation 213/07 (Fire Code), made under the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997*.

**(5) Schedule 1 to the Regulation is amended by adding the following section:**

**General capacity rules**

**3.0.1** (1) If any provisions of this Order impose a limit on the number of persons who may occupy an area, the more restrictive limit on the area's capacity prevails.

(2) Unless otherwise provided, a capacity limit set out in this Order applies to the whole business or facility, not to individual rooms or areas within the business or facility.

**(6) Clause 3.1 (2) (a) of Schedule 1 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

(a) in attendance at an indoor or outdoor public event permitted by this Order; and

**(7) Clause 3.1 (5) (a.1) of Schedule 1 to the Regulation is revoked.**

**(8) Subsection 3.1 (5) of Schedule 1 to the Regulation is amended by striking out “and” at the end of clause (b), by adding “and” at the end of clause (c) and by adding the following clause:**

(d) when in an indoor instructional space at a post-secondary institution as defined in subsection 16 (3) of Schedule 2, other than an Indigenous Institute to which paragraph 1 of subsection 16 (1) of Schedule 2 applies.

**(9) Subsection 3.2 (3) of Schedule 1 to the Regulation is revoked.**

**(10) Subsection 3.3 (3.1) of Schedule 1 to the Regulation is amended by striking out “subsection 19 (7)” in the portion before clause (a) and substituting “section 19.1”.**

**(11) Section 4 of Schedule 1 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

### Meeting or event space

4. (1) The person responsible for a business or place that is open may only rent out indoor meeting or event space if the indoor meeting or event space is only rented out,

- (a) to a provider of child care within the meaning of the *Child Care and Early Years Act, 2014*;
- (b) for the purpose of the provision of social services;
- (c) for the purpose of collective bargaining, so long as no more than 10 people are permitted to occupy the rented space;
- (d) for the purpose of delivering or supporting the delivery of court services;
- (e) for operations by or on behalf of a government;
- (f) for the purpose of delivering or supporting the delivery of government services;
- (g) for the purpose of operations and services of the health sector, including immunization clinics;
- (h) for the purpose of delivering or supporting mental health support services or addictions support services, so long as no more than 10 people are permitted to occupy the rented space; or
- (i) for the purpose of conducting in-person examinations for the registration, licensing or accreditation of persons in any of the fields or occupations described in subsection 2 (2) of Schedule 8 to Ontario Regulation 82/20, made under the Act, so long as no more than 50 students are permitted to occupy the rented space.

(2) Nothing in this section prevents a business or place from showing a meeting or event space by appointment for a prospective rental.

(3) The person responsible for a business or place that is open may rent out outdoor meeting or event space for a purpose other than a purpose listed in subsection (1) if the business or place complies with the following conditions:

1. The person responsible for the business or place must post a sign in a conspicuous location visible to the public that states the capacity limits under which the business or place is permitted to operate.
2. No more than 10 people may be seated together at any table in the rented space unless everyone seated at the table is,

- i. a member of the same household,
    - ii. a member of up to one other household who lives alone, or
    - iii. a caregiver for any member of either household.
  - 3. Patrons must remain seated at all times in the rented space, except,
    - i. while entering the rented space and while moving to their table,
    - ii. while exiting the rented space,
    - iii. while going to or returning from a washroom,
    - iv. while lining up to do anything described in subparagraphs i to iii, or
    - v. where necessary for the purposes of health and safety.
  - 4. No patrons are permitted to dance or sing, including by performing karaoke, within the rented space.
  - 5. The person responsible for the business or place must actively screen individuals in accordance with the advice, recommendations and instructions of the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health before they enter the indoor premises of the business or place.
  - 6. The person responsible for the business or place must,
    - i. record the name and contact information of every member of the public who attends a meeting or event,
    - ii. maintain the records for a period of at least one month, and
    - iii. only disclose the records to a medical officer of health or an inspector under the *Health Protection and Promotion Act* on request for a purpose specified in section 2 of that Act or as otherwise required by law.
- (4) Paragraphs 5 and 6 of subsection (3) do not apply if the business or place is rented out,
- (a) to a provider of child care within the meaning of the *Child Care and Early Years Act, 2014*;
  - (b) for the purpose of the provision of social services;

- (c) for the purpose of delivering or supporting the delivery of court services;
- (d) for operations by or on behalf of a government; or
- (e) for the purpose of delivering or supporting the delivery of government services.

**(12) Section 5 of Schedule 1 to the Regulation is amended by adding the following subsections:**

(3) Clause (1) (b) does not apply with respect to the Rogers Centre in Toronto.

(4) For the purposes of this Order, the spectator areas of the Rogers Centre in Toronto shall be treated as if they were indoors, regardless of whether the Centre’s retractable roof is open or closed.

**(13) Subsection 6 (1) of Schedule 1 to the Regulation is amended by striking out “three metres” and substituting “two metres”.**

**(14) Paragraph 3 of subsection 8 (7) of Schedule 1 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

- 3. No spectators may be permitted at the business or place, except in accordance with section 19.1.

**(15) Subsection 8 (8) of Schedule 1 to the Regulation is revoked.**

**(16) Schedule 1 to the Regulation is amended by adding the following section:**

**Sale and service of liquor**

**9.** (1) The person responsible for a business or place that is open and in which liquor is sold or served under a licence or a special occasion permit shall ensure that,

- (a) liquor is sold or served only between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m.; and
- (b) no consumption of liquor is permitted in the business or place between the hours of 11 p.m. and 9 a.m.

(2) The conditions set out in subsection (1) do not apply with respect to businesses and places in airports.

(3) The conditions set out in subsection (1) do not apply with respect to,

- (a) the sale of liquor for removal from licensed premises in accordance with section 40 of Ontario Regulation 746/21 (Licensing) made under the *Liquor Licence and Control Act, 2019*;
- (b) the sale of liquor under a licence to operate a retail store in accordance with Part IV of Ontario Regulation 746/21 (Licensing) made under the *Liquor Licence and Control Act, 2019*; and
- (c) the sale of liquor for delivery in accordance with section 41 of Ontario Regulation 746/21 (Licensing) made under the *Liquor Licence and Control Act, 2019*.

**2. (1) Section 1 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

**Restaurants, bars etc.**

**1. (1)** Restaurants, bars, food trucks, concession stands and other food or drink establishments may open if they comply with the following conditions:

1. No indoor dining may be provided.
2. The person responsible for the establishment must post a sign in a conspicuous location visible to the public that states the capacity limits under which the establishment is permitted to operate.
3. No more than 10 people may be seated together at any table in the establishment unless everyone seated at the table is,
  - i. a member of the same household,
  - ii. a member of up to one other household who lives alone, or
  - iii. a caregiver for any member of either household.
4. Patrons must be seated at all times in any area of the establishment in which food or drink is permitted except,
  - i. while entering the area and while moving to their table,
  - ii. while placing or picking up an order,
  - iii. while paying for an order,
  - iv. while exiting the area,

- v. while going to or returning from a washroom,
  - vi. while lining up to do anything described in subparagraphs i to v, or
  - vii. where necessary for the purposes of health and safety.
5. They must open no earlier than 5 a.m. and close no later than 11 p.m., but may provide take-out, drive-through or delivery service outside of those hours.
  6. The person responsible for the establishment must actively screen any dine-in patrons in accordance with the advice, recommendations and instructions of the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health before they enter the establishment.
  7. The person responsible for the establishment must,
    - i. record the name and contact information of every patron that enters an area of the establishment, unless the patron temporarily enters the area to place, pick up or pay for a takeout order,
    - ii. maintain the records for a period of at least one month, and
    - iii. only disclose the records to a medical officer of health or an inspector under the *Health Protection and Promotion Act* on request for a purpose specified in section 2 of that Act or as otherwise required by law.
  8. No patrons are permitted to dance or sing, including by performing karaoke, within the establishment.

(2) For greater certainty, the person responsible for the establishment must prepare a safety plan in accordance with section 3.3 of Schedule 1.

(3) Paragraphs 6 and 7 of subsection (1) do not apply with respect to an establishment which requires all dine-in patrons to order or select their food or drink at a counter, food bar or cafeteria line and pay before receiving their order.

(4) Paragraphs 1, 5 and 6 of subsection (1) do not apply,

- (a) with respect to establishments on hospital premises or in an airport; or
- (b) with respect to an establishment located within a business or place if the only patrons permitted at the establishment are persons who perform work for the business or place in which the establishment is located.

(5) For greater certainty, any business, place, facility or establishment at which food or drink is sold or served is a food or drink establishment to which this section applies,

- (a) at any time when food or drink is served or sold at the business, place, facility or establishment; and
- (b) in any part of the business, place, facility or establishment where the food or drink is served or sold.

(6) For greater certainty, a restaurant, bar, food truck, concession stand or other food or drink establishment that is in compliance with the conditions set out in subsection (1) may open in any business or place that is otherwise permitted to open under this Order.

(7) For greater certainty, this section does not apply to food or drink establishments where dance facilities are provided, during a time when patrons are permitted to make use of the dance facilities.

### **Food or drink establishments with dance facilities**

**1.1** Food or drink establishments with dance facilities, including nightclubs, restoclubs and other similar establishments, may open only for the purpose of providing food or drink in compliance with the conditions set out in section 1.

**(2) Section 2 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

### **Public libraries**

**2.** (1) Public libraries may open if they comply with the following condition:

- 1. The total number of members of the public in the library at any one time must not exceed 50 per cent capacity, as determined in accordance with subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 1.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to any part of the public library that is used,

- (a) by a provider of child care within the meaning of the *Child Care and Early Years Act, 2014*;
- (b) for the purpose of the provision of social services; or
- (c) for the purpose of delivering or supporting mental health support services or addictions support services, so long as no more than 10 people are permitted to occupy the rented space.

**(3) Section 3 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

### **Community centres and multi-purpose facilities**

**3. (1)** Community centres and multi-purpose facilities may open if they comply with the following conditions:

1. The total number of members of the public in the community centre or multi-purpose facility at any one time must not exceed 50 per cent capacity, as determined in accordance with subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 1.
2. Any indoor sports or recreational fitness activities must be in compliance with section 19.
3. Any outdoor sports or recreational fitness activities must be in compliance with section 19.1.

(2) Paragraph 1 of subsection (1) does not apply to any part of a community centre or multi-purpose facility that is used,

- (a) by a provider of child care within the meaning of the *Child Care and Early Years Act, 2014*;
- (b) for the purpose of the provision of social services; or
- (c) for the purpose of delivering or supporting mental health support services or addictions support services, so long as no more than 10 people are permitted to occupy the rented space.

**(4) Paragraph 2 of subsection 4 (1) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

2. A child care centre shall not provide child care on school days during typical school hours for a child whose school is not permitted under this Order to provide in-person teaching or instruction to the child on that day and who, immediately before January 3, 2022,
  - i. was enrolled in school, and
  - ii. was not registered to attend the centre on those days and during those hours.

**(5) Section 4 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation, as amended by subsection (4), is revoked.**

**(6) Section 5 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

### **Short-term rentals**

**5.** (1) Businesses providing short-term rental accommodation may open if they comply with the following conditions:

1. Rentals must only be provided to individuals who are in need of housing.
2. Any indoor pools, communal steam rooms, saunas or indoor whirlpools, indoor fitness centres, or other indoor recreational facilities that are part of the operation of these businesses, are closed.

(2) Paragraph 1 of subsection (1) does not apply with respect to hotels, motels, lodges, resorts and other shared rental accommodation, including student residences, but does apply with respect to cabins and cottages.

(3) Despite paragraph 1 of subsection (1), persons may rent out an ice fishing hut if,

- (a) the ice fishing hut will only be used by members of the same household; and
- (b) the ice fishing hut will not be used overnight.

(4) The conditions set out in clauses (3) (a) and (b) do not apply if the person is renting the ice fishing hut for the purpose of exercising an Aboriginal or treaty right as recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

**(7) Section 6 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is amended by adding “Subject to section 5” at the beginning of the portion before paragraph 1.**

**(8) Paragraphs 4 and 5 of subsection 8 (1) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation are revoked.**

**(9) Subsection 8 (3) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked.**

**(10) Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of section 9 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation are revoked.**

**(11) Section 10 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

### **Conference centres and convention centres**

**10.** Conference centres and convention centres may open if they comply with the conditions set out in section 4 of Schedule 1.

**(12) Sections 11, 12 and 13 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation are revoked and the following substituted:**

## Retailers

**11.** (1) Businesses that engage in retail sales to the public may open if they comply with the following conditions:

1. The person responsible for the establishment must post a sign in a conspicuous location visible to the public that states the capacity limits under which the establishment is permitted to operate.
2. If the business permits members of the public to test drive any vehicles, boats or watercraft,
  - i. the test drive must be limited to no more than 10 minutes,
  - ii. a maximum of two people, including up to one sales representative, may be present in the vehicle, boat or watercraft during the test drive,
  - iii. if two people who are not members of the same household are present in the vehicle during the test drive, any windows in the vehicle, boat or watercraft must be opened at all times,
  - iv. the members of the public must be actively screened in accordance with the advice, recommendations and instructions of the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health before they participate in the test drive, and
  - v. all participants in the test drive must wear a mask or face covering in a manner that covers their mouth, nose and chin, unless they are entitled to any of the exceptions set out in subsection 2 (4) of Schedule 1.
3. They must ensure that any music played at the place of business is not at a decibel level that exceeds the level at which normal conversation is possible.

(2) Despite subsection 32 (2) of Ontario Regulation 268/18 (General) made under the *Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 2017*, a person responsible for a specialty vape store as defined in that Regulation that is permitted to be open in accordance with the conditions described in subsection (1) shall not permit an electronic cigarette to be used for the purpose of sampling a vapour product in the specialty vape store.

(3) Cannabis retail stores operating under the authority of a retail store authorization issued under the *Cannabis Licence Act, 2018* may open if they comply with the conditions set out in subsection (1) and provide products to patrons through in-person sales or through an alternative method of sale, such as curbside pick-up or delivery.

**(13) Subsection 14 (3) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is amended by adding the following paragraph:**

6. If the shopping mall is an indoor shopping mall, the shopping mall must actively screen individuals in accordance with the advice, recommendations and instructions of the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health before they enter the indoor premises of the mall.

**(14) Subsections 15 (1) and (2) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation are revoked and the following substituted:**

**Schools and private schools**

(1) Schools and private schools within the meaning of the *Education Act* shall not provide in-person teaching or instruction before January 17, 2022.

(2) Despite subsection (1), schools and private schools within the meaning of the *Education Act* may open before January 17, 2022,

- (a) to the extent necessary to facilitate the operation of a child care centre within the meaning of the *Child Care and Early Years Act, 2014*;
- (b) if approved by the Minister of Education, to the extent necessary to facilitate the operation of an extended day program, as defined in the *Education Act*, for the provision of emergency child care for the children of individuals listed in Schedule 4 during the period when schools are not permitted to provide in-person teaching or instruction;
- (c) to allow staff of the school or private school to provide remote teaching, instruction or support to pupils, so long as the school or private school operates in accordance with a return to school direction issued by the Ministry of Education and approved by the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health; or
- (d) to the extent necessary to provide in-person instruction to pupils with special education needs who cannot be accommodated through remote learning and who wish to attend a school or their private school for in-person instruction, so long as the school or private school operates in accordance with a return to school direction issued by the Ministry of Education and approved by the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health.

**(15) Subsections 15 (5) and (6) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation are revoked and the following substituted:**

(5) A school or private school may allow persons, other than persons allowed to be at the school or private school under subsection (2), to enter the school or private school temporarily, as necessary, to return goods or supplies or retrieve personal belongings.

**(16) Section 15 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation, as amended by subsections (14) and (15) is revoked and the following substituted:**

**Schools and private schools**

**15.** (1) Schools and private schools within the meaning of the *Education Act* may open if they comply with the following conditions:

1. They must be operated in accordance with a return to school direction issued by the Ministry of Education and approved by the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health.
2. If a person who holds a study permit issued under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (Canada) and who entered Canada on or after November 17, 2020 attends the school, in-person teaching or instruction may only be provided to that person if the school or private school,
  - i. has a plan respecting COVID-19 that has been approved by the Minister of Education, and
  - ii. operates in accordance with the approved plan.

(2) The condition set out in paragraph 1 of subsection (1) does not apply to a school operated by,

- (a) a band, a council of a band or the Crown in right of Canada;
- (b) an education authority that is authorized by a band, a council of a band or the Crown in right of Canada; or
- (c) an entity that participates in the Anishinabek Education System.

**(17) Section 16 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

**Post-secondary institutions**

**16.** (1) Post-secondary institutions may open to provide in-person teaching or instruction if they comply with the following conditions:

1. If the instructional space is indoors and is at an Indigenous Institute prescribed for the purposes of section 6 of the *Indigenous Institutes Act, 2017*,
  - i. the instructional space must be operated to enable students to maintain a physical distance of at least two metres from every other person in the

instructional space, except where necessary for teaching and instruction that cannot be effectively provided if physical distancing is maintained, and

- ii. the total number of students permitted to be in each instructional space in the institution at any one time must be limited to the number that can maintain a physical distance of at least two metres from every other person in the space, and in any event cannot exceed the lesser of 1,000 persons and 50 per cent of the capacity of the instructional space, as determined in accordance with subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 1.

(2) Paragraph 1 of subsection (1) does not apply if the Indigenous Institute implements a COVID-19 vaccination policy consistent with any advice, recommendations and instructions issued under subsection 2 (2.1) of Schedule 1 for post-secondary institutions.

(3) In this section,

“post-secondary institution” means,

- (a) a university,
- (b) a college of applied arts and technology,
- (c) a private career college,
- (d) an Indigenous Institute prescribed for the purposes of section 6 of the *Indigenous Institutes Act, 2017*,
- (e) an institution that is authorized to grant a degree by an Act of the Legislature,
- (f) a person who is delivering in-person teaching or instruction in accordance with a consent given under section 4 of the *Post-secondary Education Choice and Excellence Act, 2000*,
- (g) a person approved to provide training for apprenticeship programs under clause 2 (d) of the *Building Opportunities in the Skilled Trades Act, 2021*, or
- (h) any other institution that is a designated learning institution within the meaning of section 211.1 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (Canada)*, other than a school or private school within the meaning of the *Education Act*.

**(18) Section 17 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

**Businesses that provide teaching and instruction**

**17.** (1) Businesses that provide in-person indoor teaching and instruction, other than those primarily engaged in the provision of health and safety training, are closed.

(2) Businesses that provide in-person outdoor teaching and instruction, other than those primarily engaged in the provision of health and safety training, may open if they comply with the following conditions:

1. The students must maintain a physical distance of at least two metres from every other person in the instructional space, except where necessary for teaching and instruction that cannot be effectively provided if physical distancing is maintained.
2. The total number of students permitted to be in each instructional space at any one time must be limited to the number of persons who can maintain a physical distance of at least two metres from every other person in the space where the instruction is provided.
3. If the in-person teaching or instruction involves singing or the playing of brass or wind instruments,
  - i. every person who is singing or playing must be separated from every other person by plexiglass or some other impermeable barrier, or
  - ii. every person in the instructional space must remain at least three metres apart from every other person in the instructional space.
4. Students must be actively screened in accordance with the advice, recommendations and instructions of the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health before they enter the business.
5. The person responsible for the business shall,
  - i. record the name and contact information of every student who attends the in-person teaching and instruction,
  - ii. maintain the records for a period of at least one month, and
  - iii. only disclose the records to a medical officer of health or an inspector under the *Health Protection and Promotion Act* on request for a purpose specified in section 2 of that Act or as otherwise required by law.

**(19) Paragraph 2 of section 17.1 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

2. The total number of students permitted to be in each instructional space at any one time must be limited to the number that can maintain a physical distance of at least two metres from every other person in the business or place, and in any event must not exceed 50 per cent capacity, as determined in accordance with subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 1.

**(20) Section 18 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

**Driving instruction**

**18.** (1) Businesses that provide driving instruction in a motor vehicle may open if they only provide instruction to drivers of commercial vehicles,

- (a) where the instruction is part of the Ontario Driver Certification Program administered by the Ministry of Transportation and involves the operation of motor vehicles for which,
  - (i) a class of driver's licence other than Class G, G1, G2, M, M1 or M2 is required, or
  - (ii) an air brake endorsement is required; or
- (b) if they are a private career college that is in compliance with section 16.

(2) In this section,

“commercial motor vehicle” has the same meaning as in subsection 1 (1) of the *Highway Traffic Act*.

**(21) Section 19 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

**Facilities for indoor sports and recreational fitness activities**

**19.** (1) Facilities for indoor sports and recreational fitness activities may open if they meet the conditions set out in subsection (2), (3), (4) or (5), as applicable.

(2) A facility for indoor sports and recreational fitness activities may open if it meets the following conditions:

1. The facility is operated by, or for the sole use of, persons who are athletes, coaches or officials training or competing to be a part of Team Canada at the next summer or winter Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, if the persons are,

- i. identified by a national sport organization that is either funded by Sport Canada or recognized by the Canadian Olympic Committee or the Canadian Paralympic Committee, and
- ii. permitted to train, compete, coach or officiate under the safety protocols put in place by a national sport organization mentioned in subparagraph i.

2. The only persons permitted to enter and use the facility must be,

- i. players, athletes, coaches or officials who are using the facility for the purposes of training or conditioning, and
- ii. such staff as are strictly necessary to operate the facility and support the training or conditioning of the players.

(3) A facility for indoor sports and recreational fitness activities may open if it meets the following condition:

- 1. The facility must open solely for the purpose of providing space for any, some or all of the following:
  - i. A provider of child care within the meaning of the *Child Care and Early Years Act, 2014*.
  - ii. Mental health support services or addictions support services, so long as no more than 10 people are permitted to occupy the space.
  - iii. The provision of social services.

(4) A facility for indoor sports and recreational fitness activities may, but is not required to, open if it meets the following conditions:

- 1. The facility must be open solely for the purpose of allowing use of the facility by,
  - i. persons with a disability, within the meaning of the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005*, who,
    - A. have received a written instruction for physical therapy from a regulated health professional who is qualified to provide the instruction, and
    - B. are not able to engage in the physical therapy elsewhere,

- ii. such staff as are strictly necessary to operate the facility and support the provision of the physical therapy, and
  - iii. such support persons or service animals as may be necessary for the person with a disability.
2. The facility must have established a health and safety protocol for the use of the facility that is consistent with sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 7 of Schedule 1, and the facility must be operated in compliance with the health and safety protocol.
3. The person responsible for the facility must,
- i. record the name and contact information of every person described in paragraph 1 who enters and uses the facility,
  - ii. maintain the records for a period of at least one month, and
  - iii. only disclose the records to a medical officer of health or an inspector under the *Health Protection and Promotion Act* on request for a purpose specified in section 2 of that Act or as otherwise required by law.

(5) A facility for indoor sports and recreational fitness activities may open in compliance with section 8 of Schedule 1.

(6) A facility may be open for any of the purposes described in subsection (2), (3), (4) or (5) if it opens solely for the purposes described in those subsections and complies with all of the conditions set out in those subsections.

(7) For greater certainty, no indoor sports or indoor recreational classes are permitted at any indoor sport and recreational facilities.

### **Facilities for outdoor sports and recreational fitness activities**

**19.1** (1) Facilities for outdoor sports and recreational fitness activities may open if they comply with the following conditions:

1. The number of spectators at the facility at any one time must not exceed,
  - i. for a facility that has an area designated for spectator seating, 50 per cent of the usual seating capacity, and
  - ii. for a facility that does not have an area designated for spectator seating, 50 per cent capacity, determined by taking the total square metres of the area, dividing that number by 8 and rounding the result down to the nearest whole number.

2. Every outdoor spectator must wear a mask or face covering in a manner that covers their mouth, nose and chin, unless they are entitled to any of the exceptions set out in subsection 2 (4) of Schedule 1, or are seated with members of their own household only, and every member of the household is seated at least two metres from every person outside their household.
3. The person responsible for the facility, or, where there is no such responsible person, the person holding a permit for the use of the facility, must,
  - i. record the name and contact information of every member of the public who enters the facility,
  - ii. maintain the records for a period of at least one month, and
  - iii. only disclose the records to a medical officer of health or an inspector under the *Health Protection and Promotion Act* on request for a purpose specified in section 2 of that Act or as otherwise required by law.
4. The person responsible for the facility or, where there is no such responsible person, the person holding a permit for the use of the facility, must actively screen individuals who enter the facility in accordance with the advice, recommendations and instructions of the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health before they enter the facility.
5. Prior to permitting any participants in an organized sports league or event to practise or play the sport in the facility, the facility must ensure that the league or event has prepared a safety plan in accordance with section 3.3 of Schedule 1.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph 2 of subsection (1), the references to “indoor area” in clauses 2 (4) (i) and (l) of Schedule 1 shall be read as “outdoor area” and, for greater certainty, spectators are permitted to remove a mask or face covering temporarily to consume food or drink, or as may be necessary for the purposes of health and safety.

**(22) The heading immediately before section 20 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

Recreational amenities

**(23) Section 20 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

### **Recreational amenities**

**20.** (1) Indoor recreational amenities are closed.

(2) Outdoor recreational amenities may open if they comply with the following conditions:

1. Any steam rooms and saunas on the premises must be closed.
2. Clubhouses must be closed, except,
  - i. for the purpose of serving food or beverages to members or patrons in accordance with section 1 of this Schedule,
  - ii. for the purpose of being used by appointment as event or meeting space in accordance with section 4 of Schedule 1, or
  - iii. to the extent they provide access to equipment storage, a change room, shower room or washroom or a portion of the facility that is used to provide first aid.

**(24) Section 21 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

### **Camps for children**

**21.** Day camps for children and overnight camps for children are closed.

**(25) Section 23 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

### **Photography studios and services**

**23.** Photography studios and services may open if they comply with the following conditions:

1. If the studio or the place where the service is provided is indoors, individuals must be actively screened in accordance with the advice, recommendations and instructions of the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health before they enter the establishment.
2. The person responsible for the studio or service must post a sign in a conspicuous location visible to the public that states the capacity limits under which the establishment is permitted to operate.

**(26) Paragraphs 1 and 2 of section 25 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation are revoked and the following substituted:**

1. Spectators must be seated at all times while watching the concert, event, performance or film.
2. The number of members of the public at a concert, event, performance or movie within the concert venue, theatre or cinema at any one time must not exceed 50 per cent of the usual seating capacity for the concert, event, performance or movie.

**(27) Paragraph 4 of section 25 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is amended by adding the following subparagraph:**

ii.1 to purchase admission,

**(28) Paragraph 5 of section 25 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

5. The person responsible for the concert venue, theatre or cinema must post a sign in a conspicuous location visible to the public that states the capacity limits under which the concert venue, theatre or cinema is permitted to operate.
- 5.1 Every member of the public who is outdoors at a concert, event, performance or movie must wear a mask or face covering in a manner that covers their mouth, nose and chin, unless they are entitled to any of the exceptions set out in subsection 2 (4) of Schedule 1, or are seated with members of their own household only, and every member of the household is seated at least two metres from every person outside their household.

**(29) Section 25 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is amended by adding the following subsection:**

(2) For the purposes of paragraph 5.1 of subsection (1), the references to “indoor area” in clauses 2 (4) (i) and (l) of Schedule 1 shall be read as “outdoor area” and, for greater certainty, members of the public are permitted to remove a mask or face covering temporarily to consume food or drink, or as may be necessary for the purposes of health and safety.

**(30) Section 26 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

**Drive-in or drive-through venues**

**26.** Outdoor drive-in or drive-through concert venues and theatres, drive-in cinemas, and drive-in or drive-through museums, galleries, aquariums, zoos, science centres, landmarks, historic sites, botanical gardens and similar attractions may open if they comply with the following conditions:

1. Each person in attendance at the drive-in or drive-through venue, must remain within a motor vehicle designed to be closed to the elements except,
  - i. where necessary to purchase admission,
  - ii. where necessary to use a washroom, or
  - iii. as may otherwise be required for the purposes of health and safety.
2. The driver of a motor vehicle at the drive-in or drive-through venue must ensure that it is positioned at least two metres away from other motor vehicles.

**(31) Section 27 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is amended by adding the following subsection:**

(0.1) Indoor museums, galleries, aquariums, zoos, science centres, landmarks, historic sites, botanical gardens and similar attractions are closed.

**(32) Paragraphs 1 and 2 of subsection 27 (1) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation are revoked and the following substituted:**

1. The number of members of the public at a seated event or activity within the attraction at any one time must not exceed 50 per cent of the usual seating capacity for the event or activity.

**(33) Paragraph 4 of subsection 27 (1) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is amended by adding the following subparagraph:**

ii.1 to purchase admission,

**(34) Paragraphs 5 and 6 of subsection 27 (1) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation are revoked and the following substituted:**

5. If a concert, event, performance or movie is held at the attraction, the conditions in sections 24 and 25 apply with respect to the concert, event, performance or movie.

**(35) Subsection 27 (2) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked.**

**(36) Section 29 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

**Racing venues**

- 29. (1)** Indoor horse racing tracks, car racing tracks and other similar venues are closed.

(2) Outdoor horse racing tracks, car racing tracks and other similar venues may open if they comply with the following conditions:

1. The number of members of the public in the venue at any one time must not exceed 50 per cent of the usual seating capacity of the venue.
2. No member of the public may enter the venue unless they have made a reservation to do so.
3. No member of the public may be permitted to enter the indoor premises of the venue, except,
  - i. to access a washroom,
  - ii. to access an outdoor area that can only be accessed through an indoor route,
  - iii. to purchase admission,
  - iv. to engage in retail sales,
  - v. to place a bet or pick up winnings, or
  - vi. as may be necessary for the purposes of health and safety.
4. Every member of the public in an outdoor area of the venue must wear a mask or face covering in a manner that covers their mouth, nose and chin, unless they are entitled to any of the exceptions set out in subsection 2 (4) of Schedule 1, or are seated with members of their own household only, and every member of the household is seated at least two metres from every person outside their household.
5. The person responsible for the venue must post a sign in a conspicuous location visible to the public that states the capacity limits under which the venue is permitted to operate.
6. The person responsible for the venue must prepare a safety plan in accordance with section 3.3 of Schedule 1.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph 4 of subsection (2), the references to “indoor area” in clauses 2 (4) (i) and (l) of Schedule 1 shall be read as “outdoor area” and, for greater certainty, spectators are permitted to remove a mask or face covering temporarily to consume food or drink, or as may be necessary for the purposes of health and safety.

**(37) Section 30 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is amended by adding the following subsection:**

(0.1) Indoor amusement parks and waterparks are closed.

**(38) Paragraphs 1 to 3 of subsection 30 (1) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation are revoked and the following substituted:**

1. The number of members of the public at a seated event or activity within the park at any one time must not exceed 50 per cent of the usual seating capacity for the event or activity.
2. If a concert, event, performance or movie is held at the park, the conditions in sections 24 and 25 apply with respect to the concert, event, performance or movie.

**(39) Paragraph 5 of subsection 30 (1) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is amended by adding the following subparagraph:**

ii.1 to purchase admission,

**(40) Paragraph 6 of subsection 30 (1) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked.**

**(41) Subsection 30 (2) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked.**

**(42) Section 31 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is amended by adding the following subsection:**

(0.1) Indoor fairs, rural exhibitions, festivals and similar indoor events are closed.

**(43) Paragraphs 1 to 3 of subsection 31 (1) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation are revoked and the following substituted:**

1. The number of members of the public at a seated event or activity within the facility at any one time must not exceed 50 per cent of the usual seating capacity for the event or activity.
2. If a concert, event, performance or movie is held at the facility, the conditions in sections 24 and 25 apply with respect to the concert, event, performance or movie.

**(44) Paragraph 5 of subsection 31 (1) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is amended by adding the following subparagraph:**

ii.1 to purchase admission,

**(45) Paragraph 6 of subsection 31 (1) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked.**

**(46) Subsection 31 (2) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked.**

**(47) Section 32 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is amended by adding the following subsection:**

(0.1) Businesses that provide indoor tour and guide services are closed.

**(48) Paragraph 3 of subsection 32 (1) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

3. The persons on the tour must remain outdoors at all times, except,
  - i. to access a washroom,
  - ii. to access an outdoor area that can only be accessed through an indoor route,
  - iii. to purchase admission,
  - iv. to engage in retail sales, or
  - v. as may be necessary for the purposes of health and safety.

**(49) Paragraph 1 of section 33 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is amended by striking out “25 per cent” and substituting “50 per cent”.**

**(50) Paragraph 4 of section 33 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is amended by adding the following subparagraph:**

- ii.1 to purchase admission,

**(51) Subsection 34 (2) of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked.**

**(52) Section 35 of Schedule 2 to the Regulation is revoked.**

**3. (1) Subsection 1 (1) of Schedule 3 to the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

#### **Gatherings**

- (1) Subject to subsection (2) and sections 2 to 6, no person shall attend,
  - (a) an organized public event of more than 5 people if the event is held indoors;
  - (b) a social gathering of more than,

- (i) 5 people if the event is held indoors, or
- (ii) 10 people if the event is held outdoors; or
- (c) a social gathering associated with a wedding, a funeral or a religious service, rite or ceremony of more than,
  - (i) 5 people if the event is held indoors, or
  - (ii) 10 people if the event is held outdoors.

(1.1) For greater certainty, every person in attendance at an indoor or outdoor organized public event must wear a mask or face covering in a manner that covers their mouth, nose or chin unless they are subject to an exception set out in subsection 2 (4) of Schedule 1.

**(2) Subsections 1 (4) and (5) of Schedule 3 to the Regulation are revoked.**

**(3) Clause 3 (b) of Schedule 3 to the Regulation is revoked.**

**(4) Paragraph 1 of subsection 4 (2) of Schedule 3 to the Regulation is amended by striking out “25 per cent” and substituting “50 per cent”.**

**(5) Schedule 3 to the Regulation is amended by adding the following section:**

**Gathering in motor vehicles for religious service, rite or ceremony**

**6. (1)** This section applies with respect to gatherings for the purposes of a religious service, rite or ceremony if the persons attending the gathering, other than those conducting the service, rite or ceremony, do so in a motor vehicle.

(2) No person shall attend a gathering to which this section applies unless the person follows all of the following precautions that apply to the person:

1. Each person attending the gathering, other than the persons conducting the service, rite or ceremony, must remain within a motor vehicle that is designed to be closed to the elements, except,
  - i. where necessary to use a washroom, or
  - ii. as may otherwise be necessary for the purposes of health and safety.
2. The driver of a motor vehicle must ensure that it is positioned at least two metres away from other motor vehicles.

3. A person who ordinarily uses a non-motorized vehicle because of their religious belief and who attends the gathering must remain within their non-motorized vehicle except where necessary to use a washroom or as may otherwise be required for health and safety, and paragraph 2 applies with necessary modifications.

**4. Schedule 4 to the Regulation is revoked.**

**Commencement**

**5. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, this Regulation comes into force on the day it is filed.**

**(2) Subsections 2 (5) and (16) and section 4 come into force on January 17, 2022.**

## **RÈGLEMENT DE L'ONTARIO**

pris en vertu de la

### **LOI DE 2020 SUR LA RÉOUVERTURE DE L'ONTARIO (MESURES ADAPTABLES EN RÉPONSE À LA COVID-19)**

modifiant le Règl. de l'Ont. 263/20

(RÈGLES POUR LES RÉGIONS À L'ÉTAPE 2)

#### **1. (1) L'article 2 de l'annexe 1 du Règlement de l'Ontario 263/20 est modifié par adjonction des paragraphes suivants :**

(2.1) La personne responsable d'une entreprise ou d'un organisme qui est ouvert l'exploite conformément aux conseils, recommandations et instructions que donne le Bureau du médecin-hygiéniste en chef, ou un médecin-hygiéniste après consultation avec le Bureau du médecin-hygiéniste en chef, et qui :

- a) soit exigent que l'entreprise ou l'organisme, d'une part, établisse et mette en oeuvre une politique en matière de vaccination contre la COVID-19 et, d'autre part, veille au respect de cette politique;
- b) soit énoncent les précautions et les marches à suivre que l'entreprise ou l'organisme doit inclure dans sa politique en matière de vaccination contre la COVID-19.

(2.2) La définition qui suit s'applique au paragraphe (2.1).

«médecin-hygiéniste» Médecin-hygiéniste au sens que donne à ce terme le paragraphe 1 (1) de la *Loi sur la protection et la promotion de la santé*.

(2.3) Malgré l'article 1, la personne responsable d'une entreprise ou d'un organisme comportant une partie intérieure dont le présent décret exige la fermeture peut autoriser des personnes à accéder à la partie intérieure dans l'une ou l'autre des situations suivantes :

- a) pour utiliser les salles de toilette;
- b) pour accéder à une partie extérieure à laquelle on ne peut accéder que par une voie intérieure;
- c) lorsque cela est nécessaire à des fins de santé et de sécurité.

**(2) L'alinéa 2 (4) c.1) de l'annexe 1 du Règlement est abrogé.**

**(3) L'annexe 1 du Règlement est modifiée par adjonction de l'article suivant :**

**Preuve de vaccination**

**2.2** (1) La personne qui est responsable d'une entreprise ou d'un organisme visé au paragraphe (2) qui est ouvert exige que chaque client qui entre dans une partie des lieux de l'entreprise ou de l'organisme qui est visé à ce paragraphe fournisse, au point d'entrée, une preuve d'identité et du fait qu'il est entièrement vacciné contre la COVID-19.

(2) Le paragraphe (1) s'applique à l'égard des parties des lieux des entreprises et organismes suivants :

1. Les parties intérieures des installations destinées aux sports et aux activités de conditionnement physique récréatives, à l'exclusion des lieux visés au paragraphe 19 (3) de l'annexe 2.
2. Les parties extérieures suivantes ayant une capacité d'accueil normale d'au moins 20 000 personnes :
  - i. Les espaces de réunion et d'événement extérieurs, y compris les centres de congrès, à l'exclusion des lieux visés au paragraphe 4 (1) de la présente annexe.
  - ii. Les installations extérieures destinées aux sports et aux activités de conditionnement physique récréatives, y compris les parcs aquatiques et les installations où des entraîneurs personnels en conditionnement physique donnent des cours, notamment les parties extérieures des installations où les spectateurs assistent à des événements, à l'exclusion des lieux visés au paragraphe 19 (3) de l'annexe 2.
  - iii. Les salles de concert, théâtres et cinémas en plein air.
  - iv. Les pistes de course en plein air des hippodromes et des autodromes et autres endroits semblables.

(3) Le paragraphe (1) ne s'applique pas au client qui entre dans une partie intérieure uniquement dans l'une ou l'autre des situations suivantes :

- a) pour utiliser les salles de toilette;
- b) pour accéder à une partie extérieure à laquelle on ne peut accéder que par une voie intérieure;
- c) pour effectuer un achat au détail;
- d) en passant une commande ou en en faisant la collecte, notamment en faisant un pari ou en récoltant un prix, dans le cas des pistes de course des hippodromes;
- e) en payant une commande;
- f) pour acheter un billet d'entrée;
- g) lorsque cela est nécessaire à des fins de santé et de sécurité.

(4) La personne qui est responsable d'une entreprise ou d'un organisme auquel s'applique le présent article se conforme aux orientations publiées par le ministère de la Santé sur son site Web, lesquelles précisent :

- a) d'une part, ce qui constitue une preuve de ce qui suit :
  - (i) l'identité,
  - (ii) le fait d'être entièrement vacciné contre la COVID-19,
  - (iii) le fait d'avoir droit à une exemption prévue au paragraphe (6);
- b) d'autre part, la manière de confirmer, pour l'application du présent article, qu'un client est entièrement vacciné contre la COVID-19 ou qu'il a droit à une exemption prévue au paragraphe (6).

(5) Pour l'application du présent article, une personne est entièrement vaccinée contre la COVID-19 si elle satisfait aux conditions suivantes :

- a) elle s'est fait administrer, selon le cas :
  - (i) la série complète d'un vaccin contre la COVID-19 autorisé par Santé Canada, ou toute combinaison de tels vaccins,

- (ii) une ou deux doses d'un vaccin contre la COVID-19 non autorisé par Santé Canada, suivies d'une dose d'un vaccin à ARNm contre la COVID-19 autorisé par Santé Canada,
  - (iii) trois doses d'un vaccin contre la COVID-19 non autorisé par Santé Canada;
- b) elle a reçu sa dernière dose de vaccin contre la COVID-19 au moins 14 jours avant de présenter la preuve qu'elle est entièrement vaccinée.

(6) Une entreprise ou un organisme est exempté de l'exigence prévue au paragraphe (1) dans le cas des clients suivants :

- a) les clients âgés de moins de 12 ans;
- b) les clients qui sont nés en 2010 et qui sont âgés de 12 ans et 12 semaines ou moins;
- c) les clients qui présentent une documentation qui confirme, conformément aux orientations du ministère visées au paragraphe (4), qu'ils participent actuellement à un essai clinique de vaccin contre la COVID-19 qui est autorisé par Santé Canada et précisé dans ces orientations;
- d) les clients qui présentent une documentation qui, conformément aux orientations du ministère visées au paragraphe (4) :
  - (i) d'une part, confirme qu'ils ont une raison médicale pour laquelle ils ne sont pas entièrement vaccinés contre la COVID-19,
  - (ii) d'autre part, précise la durée de validité de la raison médicale;

(7) La personne qui est un client ne doit pas entrer dans une partie des lieux visée au paragraphe (2) sans fournir les renseignements exigés par le paragraphe (1), sauf, selon le cas :

- a) à une fin précisée au paragraphe (3);
- b) dans les circonstances visées au paragraphe (6).

(8) Une entreprise ou un organisme peut utiliser une application électronique en vue de confirmer, pour l'application du présent article, qu'un client est entièrement vacciné contre la COVID-19 ou qu'il a droit à une exemption prévue au paragraphe (6) uniquement si l'application électronique est indiquée dans les orientations publiées par le ministère de la Santé sur son site Web.

(9) La personne qui fournit des renseignements à une entreprise ou à un organisme pour satisfaire à une exigence en application du présent article veille à ce que ceux-ci soient complets et exacts.

(10) Sous réserve du paragraphe (11), nul ne doit conserver, enregistrer, copier, modifier, utiliser ou divulguer des renseignements fournis en application du présent article.

(11) Une entreprise ou un organisme peut utiliser les renseignements fournis en application du présent article uniquement en vue de confirmer, pour l'application du présent article, qu'un client est entièrement vacciné contre la COVID-19 ou qu'il a droit à une exemption prévue au paragraphe (6).

**(4) Les paragraphes 3 (2) et (3) de l'annexe 1 du Règlement sont abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit :**

(2) Pour l'application du présent décret, le nombre maximal de membres du public autorisés dans une entreprise ou une installation, ou dans une partie de celle-ci, qui fonctionne dans un environnement intérieur à 50 % de sa capacité d'accueil est calculé en prenant 50 % de l'occupation maximale de l'entreprise ou de l'installation, ou de la partie de celle-ci, selon le cas, calculée conformément au Règlement de l'Ontario 213/07 (Fire Code) pris en vertu de la *Loi de 1997 sur la prévention et la protection contre l'incendie*.

(3) Pour l'application du présent décret, le nombre maximal de membres du public autorisés dans une entreprise ou une installation, ou dans une partie de celle-ci, qui fonctionne dans un environnement intérieur à 25 % de sa capacité d'accueil est calculé en prenant 25 % de l'occupation maximale de l'entreprise ou de l'installation, ou de la partie de celle-ci, selon le cas, calculée conformément au Règlement de l'Ontario 213/07 (Fire Code) pris en vertu de la *Loi de 1997 sur la prévention et la protection contre l'incendie*.

**(5) L'annexe 1 du Règlement est modifiée par adjonction de l'article suivant :**

### **Règles générales sur la capacité d'accueil**

**3.0.1** (1) Si une disposition du présent décret impose une limite sur le nombre de personnes pouvant occuper un espace, la limite la plus restrictive sur la capacité d'accueil de l'espace l'emporte.

(2) Sauf disposition contraire, une limite de la capacité d'accueil énoncée dans le présent décret s'applique à l'ensemble de l'entreprise ou de l'installation, et non aux salles ou parties individuelles comprises dans l'entreprise ou l'installation.

**(6) L'alinéa 3.1 (2) a) de l'annexe 1 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

- a) elle assiste à un événement public à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur que permet le présent décret;

**(7) L'alinéa 3.1 (5) a.1) de l'annexe 1 du Règlement est abrogé.**

**(8) Le paragraphe 3.1 (5) de l'annexe 1 du Règlement est modifié par adjonction de l'alinéa suivant :**

- d) dans une aire d'enseignement intérieure d'un établissement postsecondaire au sens de la définition que donne à ce terme le paragraphe 16 (3) de l'annexe 2, autre qu'un établissement autochtone auquel s'applique la disposition 1 du paragraphe 16 (1) de l'annexe 2.

**(9) Le paragraphe 3.2 (3) de l'annexe 1 du Règlement est abrogé.**

**(10) Le paragraphe 3.3 (3.1) de l'annexe 1 du Règlement est modifié par remplacement de «au paragraphe 19 (7)» par «à l'article 19.1» dans le passage qui précède l'alinéa a).**

**(11) L'article 4 de l'annexe 1 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

#### **Espace de réunion ou d'événement**

**4. (1)** La personne qui est responsable d'une entreprise ou d'un lieu qui est ouvert ne peut louer des espaces de réunion ou d'événement intérieurs qu'à l'une des fins suivantes :

- a) à un fournisseur de services de garde au sens de la *Loi de 2014 sur la garde d'enfants et la petite enfance*;
- b) en vue de la prestation de services sociaux;
- c) pour des négociations collectives, à condition que 10 personnes au plus soient autorisées à occuper l'espace loué;
- d) en vue d'assurer ou d'appuyer la prestation de services relatifs aux tribunaux;
- e) pour des activités exercées par un gouvernement ou au nom de celui-ci;
- f) en vue d'assurer ou d'appuyer la prestation de services gouvernementaux;
- g) pour des activités et services dans le secteur des soins de santé, y compris des cliniques de vaccination;
- h) en vue de fournir ou d'appuyer des services de soutien à la santé mentale ou à la toxicomanie, à condition que 10 personnes au plus soient autorisées à occuper l'espace loué.

- i) en vue de tenir, en personne, des examens menant à l'inscription, à l'agrément ou à l'obtention d'un permis d'exercice dans un des domaines ou dans une des professions mentionnés au paragraphe 2 (2) de l'annexe 8 du Règlement de l'Ontario 82/20, pris en vertu de la Loi, à condition que 50 étudiants au plus soient autorisés à occuper l'espace loué.

(2) Le présent article n'a pas pour effet d'empêcher une entreprise ou un lieu de montrer un espace de réunion ou d'événement sur rendez-vous en vue d'une éventuelle location.

(3) La personne qui est responsable d'une entreprise ou d'un lieu qui est ouvert peut louer des espaces de réunion ou d'événement en plein air à une fin autre que celles énumérées au paragraphe (1) si l'entreprise ou le lieu satisfait aux conditions suivantes :

1. La personne qui est responsable de l'entreprise ou du lieu doit afficher bien en évidence dans un endroit visible du public un écriteau indiquant les limites de capacité autorisées.
2. Au plus 10 personnes peuvent être assises ensemble à une table dans l'espace loué, à moins que chaque personne assise à la table soit, selon le cas :
  - i. un membre du même ménage,
  - ii. un membre d'au plus un autre ménage vivant seul,
  - iii. un fournisseur de soins pour un membre quelconque de l'un ou l'autre de ces ménages.
3. Les clients doivent être assis en tout temps dans l'espace locatif, sauf dans les situations suivantes :
  - i. lorsqu'ils entrent dans l'espace locatif et lorsqu'ils se rendent à leur table,
  - ii. lorsqu'ils sortent de l'espace loué,
  - iii. lorsqu'ils se rendent aux salles de toilette ou en reviennent,
  - iv. lorsqu'ils font la queue pour faire une chose visée aux sous-dispositions i à iii,
  - v. si cela est nécessaire à des fins de santé et de sécurité.
4. Aucun client n'est autorisé à danser ou à chanter, y compris à faire du karaoké, dans l'espace loué.

5. La personne qui est responsable de l'entreprise ou du lieu doit effectuer activement un contrôle sanitaire des particuliers, conformément aux conseils, recommandations et instructions que donne le Bureau du médecin-hygiéniste en chef, avant qu'ils n'accèdent à l'intérieur de l'entreprise ou du lieu.
6. La personne qui est responsable de l'entreprise ou du lieu,
  - i. doit consigner le nom et les coordonnées de chaque membre du public qui assiste à la réunion ou à l'événement,
  - ii. doit conserver ces renseignements pendant au moins un mois;
  - iii. ne doit divulguer ces renseignements qu'à un médecin-hygiéniste ou à un inspecteur au sens de la *Loi sur la protection et la promotion de la santé*, sur demande, à une fin précisée à l'article 2 de cette loi ou que si la loi l'exige par ailleurs.

(4) Les dispositions 5 et 6 du paragraphe (3) ne s'appliquent pas si l'entreprise ou le lieu est loué :

- a) à un fournisseur de services de garde au sens de la *Loi de 2014 sur la garde d'enfants et la petite enfance*;
- b) en vue de la prestation de services sociaux;
- c) en vue d'assurer ou d'appuyer la prestation de services relatifs aux tribunaux;
- d) pour des activités exercées par un gouvernement ou au nom de celui-ci;
- e) en vue d'assurer ou d'appuyer la prestation de services gouvernementaux.

**(12) L'article 5 de l'annexe 1 du Règlement est modifié par adjonction des paragraphes suivants :**

(3) L'alinéa (1) b) ne s'applique pas à l'égard du Rogers Centre à Toronto.

(4) Pour l'application du présent décret, les zones réservées aux spectateurs du Rogers Centre à Toronto sont traitées comme s'il s'agissait de zones intérieures, que le toit rétractable du Rogers Centre soit ouvert ou fermé.

**(13) Le paragraphe 6 (1) de l'annexe 1 du Règlement est modifié par remplacement de «trois mètres» par «deux mètres».**

**(14) La disposition 3 du paragraphe 8 (7) de l'annexe 1 du Règlement est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit :**

3. L'accès à l'entreprise ou au lieu ne peut être permis aux spectateurs, si ce n'est conformément à l'article 19.1.

**(15) Le paragraphe 8 (8) de l'annexe 1 du Règlement est abrogé.**

**(16) L'annexe 1 du Règlement est modifiée par adjonction de l'article suivant :**

#### **Vente et service de boissons alcoolisées**

**9.** (1) La personne responsable d'une entreprise ou d'un lieu qui est ouvert et où est vendu ou servi des boissons alcoolisées en vertu d'un permis ou d'un permis de circonstance veille à ce que les conditions suivantes soient respectées :

- a) il ne peut être vendu ou servi des boissons alcoolisées qu'entre 9 h et 22 h;
- b) il est défendu de consommer des boissons alcoolisées dans l'entreprise ou le lieu entre 23 h et 9 h.

(2) Les conditions énoncées au paragraphe (1) ne s'appliquent pas à l'égard des entreprises et des lieux situés dans les aéroports.

(3) Les conditions énoncées au paragraphe (1) ne s'appliquent pas à l'égard :

- a) de la vente de boissons alcoolisées pour être emporté d'un local pourvu d'un permis conformément à l'article 40 du Règlement de l'Ontario 746/21 (Délivrance de permis) pris en vertu de la *Loi de 2019 sur les permis d'alcool et la réglementation des alcools*;
- b) de la vente de boissons alcoolisées en vertu d'un permis d'exploitation d'un magasin de vente au détail conformément à la partie IV du Règlement de l'Ontario 746/21 (Délivrance de permis) pris en vertu de la *Loi de 2019 sur les permis d'alcool et la réglementation des alcools*.
- c) de la vente de boissons alcoolisées en vue de sa livraison conformément à l'article 41 du Règlement de l'Ontario 746/21 (Délivrance de permis) pris en vertu de la *Loi de 2019 sur les permis d'alcool et la réglementation des alcools*.

**2. (1) L'article 1 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

**Restaurants, bars etc.**

1. (1) Les restaurants, bars, camions-restaurants, kiosques en concession et autres établissements servant des aliments ou des boissons peuvent ouvrir s'ils satisfont aux conditions suivantes :

1. Aucun service de restauration à l'intérieur ne peut être fourni.
2. La personne qui est responsable de l'établissement doit afficher bien en évidence dans un endroit visible du public un écriteau indiquant les limites de capacité d'accueil autorisées.
3. Au plus 10 personnes peuvent être assises ensemble à une table dans l'établissement, à moins que chaque personne assise à la table soit, selon le cas :
  - i. un membre du même ménage,
  - ii. un membre d'au plus un autre ménage vivant seul,
  - iii. un fournisseur de soins pour un membre quelconque de l'un ou l'autre de ces ménages.
4. Les clients doivent être assis en tout temps dans l'établissement où des aliments ou des boissons sont autorisés, sauf dans les situations suivantes :
  - i. lorsqu'ils entrent dans l'espace et lorsqu'ils se rendent à leur table,
  - ii. lorsqu'ils passent une commande ou en font la collecte,
  - iii. lorsqu'ils paient une commande,
  - iv. lorsqu'ils sortent de l'espace,
  - v. lorsqu'ils se rendent aux salles de toilette ou en reviennent,
  - vi. lorsqu'ils font la queue pour faire une chose visée aux sous-dispositions i à v,
  - vii. si cela est nécessaire à des fins de santé et de sécurité.
5. Les entreprises ouvrent au plus tôt à 5 h et ferment au plus tard à 23 h, mais peuvent offrir un mode de vente à emporter, de service au volant ou de livraison en dehors de ces heures.
6. La personne qui est responsable de l'établissement doit effectuer activement le contrôle sanitaire des clients qui mangent sur place, conformément aux conseils,

recommandations et instructions que donne le Bureau du médecin-hygiéniste en chef, avant qu'ils n'accèdent à l'établissement.

7. La personne qui est responsable de l'établissement,
  - i. doit consigner le nom et les coordonnées de chaque client qui entre dans un espace de l'établissement, à l'exception des clients qui y entrent temporairement pour passer ou payer une commande à emporter, ou pour en faire la collecte,
  - ii. doit conserver ces renseignements pendant au moins un mois;
  - iii. ne doit divulguer ces renseignements qu'à un médecin-hygiéniste ou à un inspecteur au sens de la *Loi sur la protection et la promotion de la santé*, sur demande, à une fin précisée à l'article 2 de cette loi ou que si la loi l'exige par ailleurs.
8. Aucun client n'est autorisé à danser ou à chanter, y compris à faire du karaoké, dans l'établissement.

(2) Il est entendu que la personne qui est responsable de l'établissement doit préparer un plan de sécurité conformément à l'article 3.3 de l'annexe 1.

(3) Les dispositions 6 et 7 du paragraphe (1) ne s'appliquent pas à l'égard d'un établissement qui exige que tous les clients qui mangent sur place commandent ou choisissent leurs aliments ou leurs boissons à un comptoir de service ou de cafétéria et paient avant de recevoir leur commande.

(4) Les dispositions 1, 5 et 6 du paragraphe (1) ne s'appliquent pas,

- a) à l'égard des établissements situés sur les lieux d'un hôpital ou dans un aéroport;
- b) à l'égard d'un établissement situé dans une entreprise ou un lieu si les seuls clients qui y sont autorisés sont les personnes qui exécutent un travail pour l'entreprise ou le lieu où est situé l'établissement.

(5) Il est entendu que l'entreprise, le lieu, l'installation ou l'établissement où sont vendus ou servis des aliments ou des boissons est un établissement servant des aliments ou des boissons auquel s'applique le présent article :

- a) en tout temps lorsque des aliments ou des boissons sont servis ou vendus à l'entreprise, au lieu, à l'installation ou à l'établissement;

- b) dans n'importe quelle partie de l'entreprise, du lieu, de l'installation ou de l'établissement où des aliments ou des boissons sont servis ou vendus.

(6) Il est entendu que le restaurant, le bar, le camion-restaurant, le kiosque en concession ou tout autre établissement servant des aliments ou des boissons qui satisfait aux conditions énoncées au paragraphe (1) peut ouvrir dans toute entreprise ou tout lieu dont l'ouverture est par ailleurs autorisée en vertu du présent décret.

(7) Il est entendu que le présent article ne s'applique pas aux établissements servant des aliments ou des boissons où des endroits pour danser sont mis à la disposition des clients, aux heures où il est permis d'utiliser ces endroits.

### **Établissements servant des aliments ou des boissons avec endroits pour danser**

**1.1** Les établissements servant des aliments ou des boissons où des endroits pour danser sont mis à la disposition des clients, y compris les boîtes de nuit, les restaurants clubs ou tout autre établissement semblable, ne peuvent ouvrir qu'à la seule fin d'offrir des aliments ou des boissons conformément aux conditions énoncées à l'article 1.

**(2) L'article 2 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

### **Bibliothèques publiques**

**2.** (1) Les bibliothèques publiques peuvent ouvrir si elles satisfont à la condition suivante :

1. Le nombre total de membres du public dans la bibliothèque à tout moment ne doit pas dépasser 50 % de sa capacité d'accueil, établie conformément au paragraphe 3 (2) de l'annexe 1.

(2) Le paragraphe (1) ne s'applique pas à tout espace d'une bibliothèque publique qui est utilisé, selon le cas :

- a) par un fournisseur de services de garde au sens de la *Loi de 2014 sur la garde d'enfants et la petite enfance*;
- b) en vue de la prestation de services sociaux;
- c) en vue de fournir ou d'appuyer des services de soutien à la santé mentale ou à la toxicomanie, à condition que 10 personnes au plus soient autorisées à occuper l'espace loué.

**(3) L'article 3 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

### **Centres communautaires et installations polyvalentes**

**3.** (1) Les centres communautaires et les installations polyvalentes peuvent ouvrir s'ils satisfont aux conditions suivantes :

1. Le nombre total de membres du public dans le centre communautaire ou l'installation polyvalente à tout moment ne doit pas dépasser 50 % de sa capacité d'accueil, établie conformément au paragraphe 3 (2) de l'annexe 1.
2. Les sports ou les activités de conditionnement physique récréatives d'intérieur doivent se conformer à l'article 19.
3. Les sports ou les activités de conditionnement physique récréatives de plein air doivent se conformer à l'article 19.1.

(2) La disposition 1 du paragraphe (1) ne s'applique pas à toute partie du centre communautaire ou de l'installation polyvalente qui est utilisée, selon le cas :

- a) par un fournisseur de services de garde au sens de la *Loi de 2014 sur la garde d'enfants et la petite enfance*;
- b) en vue de la prestation de services sociaux;
- c) en vue de fournir ou d'appuyer des services de soutien à la santé mentale ou à la toxicomanie, à condition que 10 personnes au plus soient autorisées à occuper l'espace loué.

**(4) La disposition 2 du paragraphe 4 (1) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit :**

2. Le centre de garde ne doit pas fournir des services de garde les jours d'école pendant les heures normales d'école à un enfant qui fréquente une école non autorisée en vertu du présent décret à dispenser un enseignement en personne à l'enfant ce jour-là et qui, avant le 3 janvier 2022 :
  - i. était inscrit à l'école,
  - ii. n'était pas inscrit au centre ces jours-là et pendant ces heures-là.

**(5) L'article 4 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement, tel qu'il est modifié par le paragraphe (4), est abrogé.**

**(6) L'article 5 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

#### **Logements locatifs de courte durée**

**5.** (1) Les entreprises offrant des logements locatifs de courte durée peuvent ouvrir si elles satisfont aux conditions suivantes :

1. La location ne doit être offerte qu'aux particuliers qui ont besoin d'un logement.
2. Les piscines intérieures, les bains de vapeur communs, les saunas ou les bassins d'hydromassage intérieurs, les centres de conditionnement physique intérieurs ou autres installations récréatives intérieures qui font partie des activités de ces entreprises sont fermés.

(2) La disposition 1 du paragraphe (1) ne s'applique pas à l'égard des hôtels, des motels, des pavillons, des lieux de villégiature et des autres logements locatifs partagés, y compris les résidences d'étudiants, mais s'applique à l'égard des maisonnettes et des chalets.

(3) Malgré la disposition 1 du paragraphe (1), des personnes peuvent louer une cabane de pêche sur glace si, à la fois :

- a) la cabane ne sera utilisée que par des membres du même ménage;
- b) la cabane ne sera pas utilisée durant la nuit.

(4) Les conditions énoncées aux alinéas (3) a) et b) ne s'appliquent pas si la personne loue la cabane de pêche sur glace dans le but d'exercer un droit, ancestral ou issu d'un traité, des peuples autochtones que reconnaît et confirme l'article 35 de la *Loi constitutionnelle de 1982*.

**(7) L'article 6 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est modifié par insertion de «Sous réserve de l'article 5» au début du passage qui précède la disposition 1.**

**(8) Les dispositions 4 et 5 du paragraphe 8 (1) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement sont abrogées.**

**(9) Le paragraphe 8 (3) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé.**

**(10) Les dispositions 2, 3 et 4 de l'article 9 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement sont abrogées.**

**(11) L'article 10 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

#### **Centres de congrès**

**10.** Les centres de congrès peuvent ouvrir s'ils satisfont aux conditions énoncées à l'article 4 de l'annexe 1.

**(12) Les articles 11, 12 et 13 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement sont abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit :**

#### **Détaillants**

**11.** (1) Les entreprises qui effectuent des ventes au détail au public peuvent ouvrir si elles satisfont aux conditions suivantes :

1. La personne qui est responsable de l'établissement doit afficher bien en évidence dans un endroit visible du public un écriteau indiquant les limites de capacité d'accueil autorisées.
2. Si l'entreprise autorise les membres du public à faire un essai de conduite d'un véhicule, d'un bateau ou d'une embarcation quelconque, il doit être satisfait aux conditions suivantes :
  - i. cet essai doit être limité à 10 minutes au plus,
  - ii. un maximum de deux personnes, y compris au plus un représentant commercial, peuvent être présentes dans le véhicule, le bateau ou l'embarcation pendant l'essai de conduite,
  - iii. si deux personnes qui ne sont pas membres du même ménage sont présentes dans le véhicule pendant l'essai de conduite, les vitres du véhicule, du bateau ou de l'embarcation doivent être ouvertes en tout temps,
  - iv. un contrôle sanitaire des membres du public doit être effectué activement, conformément aux conseils, recommandations et instructions que donne le Bureau du médecin-hygiéniste en chef, avant qu'ils ne participent à un essai de conduite,
  - v. tous les participants à l'essai de conduite doivent porter un masque ou un couvre-visage de manière à couvrir leur bouche, leur nez et leur menton, sauf s'ils peuvent invoquer l'une ou l'autre des exceptions énoncées au paragraphe 2 (4) de l'annexe 1.
3. Elles doivent veiller à ce qu'aucune musique ne soit diffusée dans l'établissement de l'entreprise à un niveau de décibels supérieur au niveau auquel une conversation normale est possible.

(2) Malgré le paragraphe 32 (2) du Règlement de l'Ontario 268/18 (Dispositions générales) pris en vertu de la *Loi de 2017 favorisant un Ontario sans fumée*, la personne qui est responsable d'une boutique spécialisée de vapotage, au sens de la définition donnée à ce terme dans ce règlement, dont l'ouverture est autorisée conformément aux conditions visées au paragraphe (1), ne doit pas permettre l'utilisation d'une cigarette électronique pour l'essai d'un produit de vapotage dans la boutique spécialisée de vapotage.

(3) Les magasins de vente au détail de cannabis exploités en vertu d'une autorisation de magasin de vente au détail délivrée en vertu de la *Loi de 2018 sur les licences liées au cannabis* peuvent ouvrir s'ils satisfont aux conditions énoncées au paragraphe (1) et qu'ils fournissent des

produits aux clients par l'intermédiaire de la vente en personne ou par d'autres méthodes de vente, notamment la collecte sur le trottoir ou la livraison

**(13) Le paragraphe 14 (3) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est modifié par adjonction de la disposition suivante :**

6. Le centre commercial qui est un centre commercial intérieur doit effectuer activement le contrôle sanitaire des particuliers, conformément aux conseils, recommandations et instructions que donne le Bureau du médecin-hygiéniste en chef, avant qu'ils n'accèdent à l'intérieur du centre commercial.

**(14) Les paragraphes 15 (1) et (2) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement sont abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit :**

### **Écoles et écoles privées**

(1) Les écoles et les écoles privées au sens de la *Loi sur l'éducation* ne doivent pas dispenser un enseignement en personne avant le 17 janvier 2022.

(2) Malgré le paragraphe (1), les écoles et les écoles privées au sens de la *Loi sur l'éducation* peuvent ouvrir avant le 17 janvier 2022 :

- a) dans la mesure où cela est nécessaire pour faciliter l'exploitation d'un centre de garde au sens de la *Loi de 2014 sur la garde d'enfants et la petite enfance*;
- b) si le ministre de l'Éducation l'approuve, dans la mesure où cela est nécessaire pour faciliter le fonctionnement d'un programme de jour prolongé, au sens de la définition donnée à ce terme dans la *Loi sur l'éducation*, pour la fourniture de services de garde d'urgence pour les enfants des particuliers énumérés à l'annexe 4 pendant la période où les écoles ne sont pas autorisées à dispenser un enseignement en personne;
- c) pour permettre à leur personnel de dispenser un enseignement à distance ou un soutien aux élèves, à condition que l'école ou l'école privée fonctionne conformément à une directive de retour à l'école donnée par le ministère de l'Éducation et approuvée par le Bureau du médecin-hygiéniste en chef;
- d) dans la mesure où cela est nécessaire pour dispenser un enseignement en personne aux élèves qui ont des besoins en matière d'éducation à l'enfance en difficulté auxquels ne peut pas répondre l'apprentissage à distance, et qui désirent fréquenter une école ou leur école privée pour qu'un enseignement en personne leur soit dispensé, à condition que l'école ou l'école privée fonctionne conformément à une directive de retour à l'école donnée par le ministère de l'Éducation et approuvée par le Bureau du médecin-hygiéniste en chef.

**(15) Les paragraphes 15 (5) et (6) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement sont abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit :**

(5) Une école ou une école privée peut permettre à des personnes, autres que celles qui sont autorisées à y être présentes en vertu du paragraphe (2), à y entrer temporairement dans la mesure nécessaire pour rendre des biens ou des fournitures ou récupérer des biens personnels.

**(16) L'article 15 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement, tel qu'il est modifié par les paragraphes (14) et (15), est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

### **Écoles et écoles privées**

**15.** (1) Les écoles et les écoles privées au sens de la *Loi sur l'éducation* peuvent ouvrir si elles satisfont aux conditions suivantes :

1. Elles doivent fonctionner conformément à une directive de retour à l'école donnée par le ministère de l'Éducation et approuvée par le Bureau du médecin-hygiéniste en chef.
2. Si une personne qui détient un permis d'études délivré sous le régime de la *Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés* (Canada) et qui est entrée au Canada le 17 novembre 2020 ou après cette date fréquente l'école, un enseignement en personne ne peut lui être dispensé que si l'école ou l'école privée satisfait aux exigences suivantes :
  - i. elle dispose d'un plan concernant la COVID-19 qu'a approuvé le ministre de l'Éducation,
  - ii. elle fonctionne en conformité avec le plan approuvé.

(2) La condition énoncée à la disposition 1 du paragraphe (1) ne s'applique pas à une école qui relève, selon le cas :

- a) d'une bande, du conseil d'une bande ou de la Couronne du chef du Canada;
- b) d'une commission indienne de l'éducation qui est autorisée par une bande, le conseil d'une bande ou la Couronne du chef du Canada;
- c) d'une entité qui participe au système d'éducation de la Nation anichinabée.

**(17) L'article 16 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

### **Établissements postsecondaires**

**16.** (1) Les établissements postsecondaires peuvent ouvrir afin de dispenser un enseignement en personne s'ils satisfont aux conditions suivantes :

1. Si l'aire d'enseignement se trouve à l'intérieur d'un établissement autochtone prescrit pour l'application de l'article 6 de la *Loi de 2017 sur les établissements autochtones* :
  - i. celle-ci doit être exploitée de manière à permettre aux étudiants de maintenir une distance physique d'au moins deux mètres par rapport à chaque autre personne dans l'aire d'enseignement, sauf si cela est nécessaire pour dispenser un enseignement qui ne peut être dispensé efficacement si la distance physique est maintenue,
  - ii. le nombre total d'étudiants autorisés à se trouver au même moment dans chaque aire d'enseignement de l'établissement doit être limité au nombre qui rend possible le maintien d'une distance physique d'au moins deux mètres par rapport à chaque autre personne qui se trouve dans la même aire. Dans tous les cas, ce nombre ne peut pas dépasser le moins élevé de 1 000 personnes ou de 50 % de sa capacité d'accueil, établie conformément au paragraphe 3 (2) de l'annexe 1.

(2) La disposition 1 du paragraphe (1) ne s'applique pas si l'établissement autochtone met en oeuvre une politique en matière de vaccination contre la COVID-19 compatible avec les conseils, recommandations et instructions donnés dans le cadre du paragraphe 2 (2.1) de l'annexe 1 à l'égard des établissements postsecondaires.

(3) La définition qui suit s'applique au présent article.

«établissement postsecondaire» S'entend :

- a) d'une université,
- b) d'un collège d'arts appliqués et de technologie,
- c) d'un collège privé d'enseignement professionnel,
- d) d'un établissement autochtone prescrit pour l'application de l'article 6 de la *Loi de 2017 sur les établissements autochtones*,
- e) d'un établissement autorisé à décerner un grade en vertu d'une loi de la Législature,
- f) d'une personne qui dispense un enseignement en personne conformément à un consentement accordé en vertu de l'article 4 de la *Loi de 2000 favorisant le choix et l'excellence au niveau postsecondaire*,
- g) d'une personne agréée pour offrir la formation dans le cadre de programmes d'apprentissage en vertu de l'alinéa 2 d) de la *Loi de 2021 ouvrant des perspectives dans les métiers spécialisés*,

- h) de tout autre établissement qui est un établissement d'enseignement désigné au sens de l'article 211.1 du *Règlement sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés* (Canada), à l'exception d'une école ou d'une école privée au sens de la *Loi sur l'éducation*.

**(18) L'article 17 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

### **Entreprises qui dispensent un enseignement**

**17.** (1) Les entreprises qui dispensent un enseignement en personne à l'intérieur, autres que celles dont l'activité principale est d'offrir une formation en matière de santé et de sécurité, sont fermées.

(2) Les entreprises qui dispensent un enseignement en personne à l'extérieur, autres que celles dont l'activité principale est d'offrir une formation en matière de santé et de sécurité, peuvent ouvrir si elles satisfont aux conditions suivantes :

1. Les étudiants doivent maintenir une distance d'au moins deux mètres par rapport à chaque autre personne dans l'aire d'enseignement, sauf dans la mesure nécessaire pour dispenser un enseignement qui ne peut être dispensé efficacement si la distance physique est maintenue.
2. Le nombre total d'étudiants autorisés à se trouver au même moment dans chaque aire d'enseignement doit être limité au nombre de personnes qui rend possible le maintien d'une distance physique d'au moins deux mètres par rapport à chaque autre personne dans l'aire où l'enseignement est dispensé.
3. Si l'enseignement en personne comporte du chant ou l'usage d'instruments à vent ou de la famille des cuivres, il doit être satisfait à l'une ou l'autre des conditions suivantes :
  - i. chaque personne qui chante ou qui joue d'un de ces instruments doit être séparée de chaque autre personne par une barrière de plexiverre ou une autre barrière imperméable,
  - ii. chaque personne dans l'aire d'enseignement doit maintenir une distance physique d'au moins trois mètres par rapport aux autres personnes dans l'aire d'enseignement.
4. Un contrôle sanitaire des étudiants doit être effectué activement, conformément aux conseils, recommandations et instructions que donne le Bureau du médecin-hygiéniste en chef, avant qu'ils n'entrent dans l'entreprise.
5. La personne responsable de l'entreprise :

- i. doit consigner le nom et les coordonnées de chaque étudiant qui assiste à l'enseignement en personne,
- ii. doit conserver ces renseignements pendant au moins un mois,
- iii. ne doit divulguer ces renseignements qu'à un médecin-hygiéniste ou à un inspecteur au sens de la *Loi sur la protection et la promotion de la santé*, sur demande, à une fin précisée à l'article 2 de cette loi ou que si la loi l'exige par ailleurs.

**(19) La disposition 2 de l'article 17.1 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit :**

- 2. Le nombre total d'étudiants autorisés à se trouver au même moment dans chaque aire d'enseignement doit être limité au nombre qui rend possible le maintien d'une distance physique d'au moins deux mètres par rapport à chaque autre personne qui se trouve dans l'entreprise ou le lieu. Dans tous les cas, ce nombre ne doit pas dépasser 50 % de la capacité d'accueil, établie conformément au paragraphe 3 (2) de l'annexe 1.

**(20) L'article 18 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

### **Cours de conduite automobile**

**18.** (1) Les entreprises qui donnent des cours de conduite automobile dans un véhicule automobile peuvent ouvrir si elles donnent seulement des cours aux conducteurs de véhicules utilitaires et si, selon le cas :

- a) le cours fait partie du Programme d'attestation de la compétence des conducteurs de l'Ontario administré par le ministère des Transports et concerne l'utilisation de véhicules automobiles pour lesquels :
  - (i) soit un permis de conduire d'une catégorie autre que la catégorie G, G1, G2, M, M1 ou M2 est exigé,
  - (ii) soit une inscription autorisant la conduite d'un véhicule automobile muni de freins à air comprimé est exigée,
- b) le cours est offert par un collège privé d'enseignement professionnel qui est conforme à l'article 16.

(2) La définition qui suit s'applique au présent article.

«véhicule utilitaire» S'entend au sens du paragraphe 1 (1) du *Code de la route*.

**(21) L'article 19 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

**Installations destinées aux sports d'intérieur et aux activités de conditionnement physique récréatives d'intérieur**

**19.** (1) Les installations destinées aux sports d'intérieur et aux activités de conditionnement physique récréatives d'intérieur peuvent ouvrir si elles satisfont aux conditions énoncées au paragraphe (2), (3), (4) ou (5), selon le cas.

(2) Une installation destinée aux sports d'intérieur et aux activités de conditionnement physique récréatives d'intérieur peut ouvrir si elle satisfait aux conditions suivantes :

1. L'installation est exploitée par des personnes qui sont des athlètes, des entraîneurs ou des arbitres et qui s'entraînent ou qui sont en compétition pour faire partie d'Équipe Canada lors des prochains Jeux olympiques ou Jeux paralympiques d'été ou d'hiver, ou est à l'usage exclusif de ces personnes, si elles sont, à la fois :
  - i. sélectionnées par un organisme national de sport qui est financé par Sport Canada ou reconnu par le Comité olympique canadien ou le Comité paralympique canadien,
  - ii. autorisées à s'entraîner, à participer à une compétition ou à agir en tant qu'entraîneurs ou arbitres conformément aux protocoles de sécurité mis en place par l'organisme national de sport visé à la sous-disposition i.
2. Les seules personnes qui peuvent entrer dans l'installation et l'utiliser doivent être :
  - i. les joueurs, athlètes, entraîneurs ou arbitres qui utilisent l'installation à des fins d'entraînement ou de conditionnement,
  - ii. le personnel strictement nécessaire pour exploiter l'installation et soutenir l'entraînement ou le conditionnement des joueurs.

(3) Une installation destinée aux sports d'intérieur et aux activités de conditionnement physique récréatives d'intérieur peut ouvrir si elle satisfait à la condition suivante :

1. L'installation ne doit ouvrir que pour servir d'espace à l'une ou à certaines des fins suivantes, ou à l'ensemble de celles-ci :
  - i. Un fournisseur de services de garde d'enfants au sens de la *Loi de 2014 sur la garde d'enfants et la petite enfance*.
  - ii. Des services de soutien à la santé mentale ou à la toxicomanie, à condition que 10 personnes au plus soient autorisées à occuper l'espace.

iii. La prestation de services sociaux.

(4) Une installation destinée aux sports d'intérieur et aux activités de conditionnement physique récréatives d'intérieur peut ouvrir, mais n'y est pas tenue, si elle satisfait aux conditions suivantes :

1. L'installation ne doit ouvrir qu'afin de permettre son usage :
  - i. par des personnes handicapées, au sens de la *Loi de 2005 sur l'accessibilité pour les personnes handicapées de l'Ontario*, qui :
    - A. d'une part, ont reçu une instruction écrite pour une thérapie physique de la part d'un professionnel de la santé réglementé qui est qualifié pour fournir l'instruction,
    - B. d'autre part, ne sont pas en mesure de suivre la thérapie physique ailleurs,
  - ii. par le personnel strictement nécessaire pour exploiter l'installation et soutenir la prestation de la thérapie physique,
  - iii. par des personnes de soutien ou des animaux d'assistance dont peut avoir besoin la personne handicapée.
2. L'installation doit avoir établi un protocole de santé et de sécurité relativement à l'usage de l'installation qui est compatible avec les articles 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 et 7 de l'annexe 1, et l'installation doit être exploitée conformément à ce protocole.
3. La personne qui est responsable de l'installation :
  - i. doit consigner le nom et les coordonnées de chaque personne visée à la disposition 1 qui entre dans l'installation et l'utilise,
  - ii. doit conserver ces renseignements pendant au moins un mois,
  - iii. ne doit divulguer ces renseignements qu'à un médecin-hygiéniste ou à un inspecteur au sens de la *Loi sur la protection et la promotion de la santé*, sur demande, à une fin précisée à l'article 2 de cette loi ou que si la loi l'exige par ailleurs.

(5) Une installation destinée aux sports d'intérieur et aux activités de conditionnement physique récréatives d'intérieur peut ouvrir conformément à l'article 8 de l'annexe 1.

(6) Une installation peut ouvrir à l'une ou l'autre des fins indiquées au paragraphe (2), (3), (4) ou (5) si elle est ouverte uniquement aux fins prévues à ces paragraphes et qu'elle respecte toutes les conditions énoncées à ces paragraphes.

(7) Il est entendu qu'aucun sport d'intérieur ou cours de loisir dispensé à l'intérieur n'est autorisé dans les installations de sports ou récréatives d'intérieur.

### **Installations destinées aux sports et activités de conditionnement physique récréatives de plein air**

**19.1** (1) Les installations destinées aux sports de plein air et aux activités de conditionnement physique récréatives de plein air peuvent ouvrir si elles satisfont aux conditions suivantes :

1. Le nombre de spectateurs à l'installation à tout moment ne doit pas dépasser :
  - i. dans le cas d'une installation ayant une aire désignée de sièges pour les spectateurs, 50 % de la capacité en sièges normale,
  - ii. dans le cas d'une installation n'ayant pas une aire désignée de sièges pour les spectateurs, 50 % de la capacité, établie en prenant la superficie totale en mètres carrés de la zone, en divisant ce nombre par 8 et en arrondissant le résultat à la baisse au nombre entier le plus près.
2. Chaque spectateur à l'extérieur doit porter un masque ou un couvre-visage de manière à couvrir sa bouche, son nez et son menton, sauf s'il peut invoquer l'une ou l'autre des exceptions énoncées au paragraphe 2 (4) de l'annexe 1 ou qu'il est assis uniquement avec des membres de son ménage et que chaque membre du ménage est assis à au moins deux mètres par rapport à chaque autre personne qui n'en fait pas partie.
3. La personne qui est responsable de l'installation ou, en l'absence d'une telle personne, la personne titulaire d'un permis d'utilisation de l'installation :
  - i. doit consigner le nom et les coordonnées de chaque membre du public qui entre dans l'installation,
  - ii. doit conserver ces renseignements pendant au moins un mois,
  - iii. ne doit divulguer ces renseignements qu'à un médecin-hygiéniste ou à un inspecteur au sens de la *Loi sur la protection et la promotion de la santé*, sur demande, à une fin précisée à l'article 2 de cette loi ou que si la loi l'exige par ailleurs.

4. La personne responsable de l'installation ou, en l'absence d'une telle personne, la personne titulaire d'un permis d'utilisation de l'installation doit effectuer activement le contrôle sanitaire des particuliers qui y entrent, conformément aux conseils, recommandations et instructions que donne le Bureau du médecin-hygiéniste en chef, avant qu'ils n'accèdent à l'installation.
5. Avant d'autoriser les participants d'une ligue sportive organisée ou d'un événement à s'entraîner à un sport ou à le pratiquer dans l'installation, l'installation doit s'assurer que la ligue ou les responsables de l'événement ont préparé un plan de sécurité conformément à l'article 3.3 de l'annexe 1.

(2) Pour l'application de la disposition 2 du paragraphe (1), la mention d'une partie intérieure aux alinéas 2 (4) i) et l) de l'annexe 1 vaut mention d'une partie extérieure. Il est de plus entendu que les spectateurs sont autorisés à enlever le masque ou le couvre-visage temporairement pour consommer des aliments ou des boissons ou lorsque cela est nécessaire à des fins de santé et de sécurité.

**(22) L'intertitre qui précède immédiatement l'article 20 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

#### Installations récréatives

**(23) L'article 20 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

#### **Installations récréatives**

**20.** (1) Les installations récréatives intérieures sont fermées.

(2) Les installations récréatives de plein air peuvent ouvrir si elles satisfont aux conditions suivantes :

1. Les bains de vapeur et les saunas qui se trouvent sur les lieux doivent être fermés.
2. Les pavillons doivent être fermés, sauf, selon le cas :
  - i. pour servir des aliments ou des boissons aux membres ou aux clients conformément à l'article 1 de la présente annexe,
  - ii. pour servir d'espace de réunion ou d'événement conformément à l'article 4 de l'annexe 1,
  - iii. dans la mesure où ils permettent l'accès aux placards d'équipement, aux vestiaires, aux douches, aux salles de toilette ou à une partie de l'installation qui est utilisée pour fournir les premiers soins.

**(24) L'article 21 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

**Camps pour enfants**

21. Les camps de jour pour enfants et les camps avec nuitée pour enfants sont fermés.

**(25) L'article 23 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

**Studios et services de photographie**

23. Les studios et services de photographie peuvent ouvrir s'ils satisfont aux conditions suivantes :

1. Si le studio ou l'endroit où le service est fourni est à l'intérieur, un contrôle sanitaire des particuliers doit être effectué activement, conformément aux conseils, recommandations et instructions que donne le Bureau du médecin-hygiéniste en chef, avant qu'ils n'accèdent à l'établissement.
2. La personne qui est responsable du studio ou du service de photographie doit afficher bien en évidence dans un endroit visible du public un écriteau indiquant les limites de capacité d'accueil autorisées.

**(26) Les dispositions 1 et 2 de l'article 25 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement sont abrogées et remplacées par ce qui suit :**

1. Les spectateurs doivent être assis lorsqu'ils assistent à un concert, à une manifestation ou à une représentation ou lorsqu'ils visionnent un film.
2. Le nombre de membres du public se trouvant à tout moment à un concert, à une manifestation, à une représentation ou à une projection de film dans la salle de concert, le théâtre ou le cinéma ne doit pas dépasser 50 % de la capacité en sièges normale du concert, de la manifestation, de la représentation ou de la projection.

**(27) La disposition 4 de l'article 25 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est modifiée par adjonction de la sous-disposition suivante :**

ii.1 acheter un billet d'entrée,

**(28) La disposition 5 de l'article 25 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit :**

5. La personne qui est responsable de la salle de concert, du théâtre ou du cinéma doit afficher bien en évidence dans un endroit visible du public un écriteau indiquant les limites de capacité d'accueil autorisées.

- 5.1 Chaque membre du public se trouvant à un concert, une manifestation, une représentation ou une projection de film qui a lieu à l'extérieur doit porter un masque ou un couvre-visage de manière à couvrir sa bouche, son nez et son menton, sauf s'il peut invoquer l'une ou l'autre des exceptions énoncées au paragraphe 2 (4) de l'annexe 1 ou qu'il est assis uniquement avec des membres de son ménage et que chaque membre du ménage est assis à au moins deux mètres par rapport à chaque autre personne qui n'en fait pas partie.

**(29) L'article 25 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est modifié par adjonction du paragraphe suivant :**

(2) Pour l'application de la disposition 5.1 du paragraphe (1), la mention d'une partie intérieure aux alinéas 2 (4) i) et l) de l'annexe 1 vaut mention d'une partie extérieure. Il est de plus entendu que les membres du public sont autorisés à enlever le masque ou le couvre-visage temporairement pour consommer des aliments ou des boissons ou lorsque cela est nécessaire à des fins de santé et de sécurité.

**(30) L'article 26 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

#### **Présence d'un public depuis un véhicule automobile à l'arrêt ou en mouvement**

**26.** Les salles de concert et théâtres en plein air destinés à un public qui assiste à un concert ou à une représentation depuis un véhicule automobile à l'arrêt ou en mouvement, ainsi que les musées, galeries, aquariums, zoos, centres des sciences, points d'intérêt, sites historiques, jardins botaniques et attractions semblables destinés à un public qui les visite depuis un véhicule automobile à l'arrêt ou en mouvement, ainsi que les ciné-parcs, peuvent ouvrir s'ils satisfont aux conditions suivantes :

1. Chaque personne présente au ciné-parc ou au concert, à l'événement ou à la représentation qui y assiste depuis un véhicule automobile à l'arrêt ou en mouvement ou chaque personne qui visite un lieu depuis un véhicule automobile à l'arrêt ou en mouvement doit rester dans un véhicule automobile dont l'habitacle est conçu pour être entièrement fermé sauf dans l'une ou l'autre des situations suivantes.
  - i. pour acheter, au besoin, un billet d'entrée,
  - ii. pour utiliser, au besoin, les salles de toilette,
  - iii. si cela peut être par ailleurs exigé à des fins de santé et de sécurité.
2. Le conducteur d'un véhicule automobile au ciné-parc ou au concert, à l'événement ou à la représentation qui y assiste depuis un véhicule automobile à l'arrêt ou en mouvement ou le conducteur qui visite un lieu depuis un véhicule automobile à l'arrêt ou en mouvement doit veiller à ce que le véhicule soit stationné à une distance physique d'au moins deux mètres des autres véhicules automobiles.

**(31) L'article 27 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est modifié par adjonction du paragraphe suivant :**

(0.1) Les musées, galeries, aquariums, zoos, centres des sciences, points d'intérêt, sites historiques, jardins botaniques et attractions semblables à l'intérieur sont fermés.

**(32) Les dispositions 1 et 2 du paragraphe 27 (1) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement sont abrogées et remplacées par ce qui suit :**

1. Le nombre de membres du public se trouvant à tout moment à une manifestation assise ou à une activité assise dans l'attraction ne doit pas dépasser 50 % de la capacité en sièges normale de la manifestation ou de l'activité.

**(33) La disposition 4 du paragraphe 27 (1) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est modifiée par adjonction de la sous-disposition suivante :**

ii.1 acheter un billet d'entrée,

**(34) Les dispositions 5 et 6 du paragraphe 27 (1) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement sont abrogées et remplacées par ce qui suit :**

5. Si un concert, une manifestation, une représentation ou une projection de film se tient à l'attraction, les conditions prévues aux articles 24 et 25 s'appliquent au concert, à la manifestation, à la représentation ou à la projection de film.

**(35) Le paragraphe 27 (2) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé.**

**(36) L'article 29 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

#### **Pistes de course**

**29.** (1) Les pistes de course des hippodromes et des autodromes intérieurs et les autres endroits semblables sont fermés.

(2) Les pistes de course des hippodromes et des autodromes en plein air et autres endroits semblables peuvent ouvrir s'ils satisfont aux conditions suivantes :

1. Le nombre de membres du public dans l'endroit à tout moment ne doit pas dépasser 50 % de la capacité en sièges normale de l'endroit.
2. Aucun membre du public ne peut entrer à l'intérieur de l'endroit, à moins d'avoir une réservation pour ce faire.

3. Aucun membre du public ne peut être autorisé à accéder à l'intérieur de l'endroit, sauf à l'une ou l'autre des fins suivantes :
  - i. accéder aux salles de toilette,
  - ii. accéder à une partie extérieure à laquelle on ne peut accéder que par une voie intérieure,
  - iii. acheter un billet d'entrée,
  - iv. effectuer des ventes au détail,
  - v. parier ou récolter des gains,
  - vi. lorsque cela est nécessaire à des fins de santé et de sécurité.
4. Chaque membre du public se trouvant dans une partie extérieure de l'endroit doit porter un masque ou un couvre-visage de manière à couvrir sa bouche, son nez et son menton, sauf s'il peut invoquer l'une ou l'autre des exceptions énoncées au paragraphe 2 (4) de l'annexe 1 ou qu'il est assis uniquement avec des membres de son ménage et que chaque membre du ménage est assis à au moins deux mètres par rapport à chaque autre personne qui n'en fait pas partie.
5. La personne qui est responsable de l'endroit doit afficher bien en évidence dans un endroit visible du public un écriteau indiquant les limites de capacité autorisées.
6. La personne qui est responsable de l'endroit doit préparer un plan de sécurité conformément à l'article 3.3 de l'annexe 1.

(3) Pour l'application de la disposition 4 du paragraphe (2), la mention d'une partie intérieure aux alinéas 2 (4) i) et l) de l'annexe 1 vaut mention d'une partie extérieure. Il est de plus entendu que les spectateurs sont autorisés à enlever le masque ou le couvre-visage temporairement pour consommer des aliments ou des boissons ou lorsque cela est nécessaire à des fins de santé et de sécurité.

**(37) L'article 30 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est modifié par adjonction du paragraphe suivant :**

(0.1) Les parcs d'attractions et les parcs aquatiques intérieurs sont fermés.

**(38) Les dispositions 1 à 3 du paragraphe 30 (1) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement sont abrogées et remplacées par ce qui suit :**

1. Le nombre de membres du public se trouvant à tout moment à une manifestation assise ou à une activité assise dans le parc ne doit pas dépasser 50 % de la capacité en sièges normale de la manifestation ou de l'activité.
2. Si un concert, une manifestation, une représentation ou une projection de film se tient au parc, les conditions prévues aux articles 24 et 25 s'appliquent au concert, à la manifestation, à la représentation ou à la projection de film.

**(39) La disposition 5 du paragraphe 30 (1) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est modifiée par adjonction de la sous-disposition suivante :**

ii.1 acheter un billet d'entrée,

**(40) La disposition 6 du paragraphe 30 (1) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogée.**

**(41) Le paragraphe 30 (2) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé.**

**(42) L'article 31 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est modifié par adjonction du paragraphe suivant :**

(0.1) Les foires, expositions rurales et festivals intérieurs et autres événements intérieurs semblables sont fermés.

**(43) Les dispositions 1 à 3 du paragraphe 31 (1) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement sont abrogées et remplacées par ce qui suit :**

1. Le nombre de membres du public se trouvant à tout moment à une manifestation assise ou à une activité assise dans l'installation ne doit pas dépasser 50 % de la capacité en sièges normale de la manifestation ou de l'activité.
2. Si un concert, une manifestation, une représentation ou une projection de film se tient à l'installation, les conditions prévues aux articles 24 et 25 s'appliquent au concert, à la manifestation, à la représentation ou à la projection de film.

**(44) La disposition 5 du paragraphe 31 (1) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est modifiée par adjonction de la sous-disposition suivante :**

ii.1 acheter un billet d'entrée,

**(45) La disposition 6 du paragraphe 31 (1) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogée.**

**(46) Le paragraphe 31 (2) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé.**

**(47) L'article 32 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est modifié par adjonction du paragraphe suivant :**

(0.1) Les entreprises qui offrent des services de guides touristiques et de guides itinérants intérieurs sont fermées.

**(48) La disposition 3 du paragraphe 32 (1) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit :**

3. Les personnes qui participent à l'activité doivent demeurer à l'extérieur en tout temps, sauf à l'une ou l'autre des fins suivantes :
  - i. accéder aux salles de toilette,
  - ii. accéder à une partie extérieure à laquelle on ne peut accéder que par une voie intérieure,
  - iii. acheter un billet d'entrée,
  - iv. effectuer des ventes au détail,
  - v. lorsque cela est nécessaire à des fins de santé et de sécurité.

**(49) La disposition 1 de l'article 33 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est modifiée par remplacement de «25 %» par «50 %».**

**(50) La disposition 4 de l'article 33 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est modifiée par adjonction de la sous-disposition suivante :**

- ii.1 acheter un billet d'entrée,

**(51) Le paragraphe 34 (2) de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé.**

**(52) L'article 35 de l'annexe 2 du Règlement est abrogé.**

**3. (1) Le paragraphe 1 (1) de l'annexe 3 du Règlement est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :**

#### **Rassemblements**

(1) Sous réserve du paragraphe (2) et des articles 2 à 6, nul ne doit assister à l'un ou l'autre des événements ou rassemblements suivants :

- a) un événement public organisé de plus de 5 personnes si l'événement a lieu à l'intérieur;

- b) un rassemblement social de plus de :
  - (i) 5 personnes si l'événement a lieu à l'intérieur,
  - (ii) 10 personnes si l'événement a lieu à l'extérieur;
- c) un rassemblement social lié à un mariage, à un service funéraire, à un service ou rite religieux ou à une cérémonie religieuse de plus de :
  - (i) 5 personnes, si l'événement a lieu à l'intérieur,
  - (ii) 10 personnes, si l'événement a lieu à l'extérieur.

(1.1) Il est entendu que chaque personne qui assiste à un événement public organisé à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur, doit porter un masque ou un couvre-visage de manière à couvrir sa bouche, son nez et son menton, sauf si elle peut invoquer l'une ou l'autre des exceptions énoncées au paragraphe 2 (4) de l'annexe 1.

**(2) Les paragraphes 1 (4) et (5) de l'annexe 3 du Règlement sont abrogés.**

**(3) L'alinéa 3 b) de l'annexe 3 du Règlement est abrogé.**

**(4) La disposition 1 du paragraphe 4 (2) de l'annexe 3 du Règlement est modifiée par remplacement de «25 %» par «50 %».**

**(5) L'annexe 3 du Règlement est modifiée par adjonction de l'article suivant :**

**Rassemblement à bord de véhicules automobiles dans le cadre d'un service ou rite religieux ou d'une cérémonie religieuse**

**6.** (1) Le présent article s'applique à l'égard des rassemblements qui ont lieu dans le cadre d'un service ou rite religieux ou d'une cérémonie religieuse si les personnes qui assistent au rassemblement, à l'exception de celles qui dirigent le service, le rite ou la cérémonie, le font à bord d'un véhicule automobile.

(2) Nul ne doit assister à un rassemblement auquel s'applique le présent article, sauf si la personne prend toutes les précautions suivantes qui s'appliquent à elle :

1. Chaque personne qui assiste au rassemblement, à l'exception des personnes qui dirigent le service, le rite ou la cérémonie, doit rester dans un véhicule automobile dont l'habitacle est conçu pour être entièrement fermé sauf si, selon le cas :
  - i. elle a besoin d'utiliser les salles de toilette,

- ii. cela peut être par ailleurs nécessaire à des fins de santé et de sécurité.
- 2. Le conducteur d'un véhicule automobile doit veiller à ce que celui-ci soit stationné à une distance d'au moins deux mètres des autres véhicules automobiles.
- 3. La personne qui utilise habituellement un véhicule non motorisé en raison de ses croyances religieuses et qui assiste au rassemblement doit rester dans son véhicule non motorisé, sauf si elle a besoin d'utiliser les salles de toilette ou si cela peut être par ailleurs exigé à des fins de santé et de sécurité, et la disposition 2 s'applique avec les adaptations nécessaires.

**4. L'annexe 4 du Règlement est abrogée.**

**Entrée en vigueur**

**5. (1) Sauf disposition contraire du présent article, le présent règlement entre en vigueur le jour de son dépôt.**

**(2) Les paragraphes 2 (5) et (16) et l'article 4 entrent en vigueur le 17 janvier 2022.**



For further information please refer to the following attachment

- Attachment 1 Detail on SOST DRE and DRE re-certification training
- Attachment 2 2021-22 cover form for travel expense or DRE Stage 2 Field Certification
- Attachment 3 Procurement of ADSE Reimbursement eligibility process
- Attachment 4 2021-22 cover form for ADSE reimbursement
- Attachment 5 Sample Drager & Acott Invoice

Thank you for your continued support on this important initiative.

Sincerely



Richard Stalling  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Public Safety Division

Attachment  
cc Mario Di Tomma O.O.M.  
Deputy Solicitor General  
Communications



## DRUG RECOGNITION EXPERT (DRE) TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

The Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) is the provincial coordinator for Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) training and certification. The OPP has worked with police services to develop a schedule to meet the need of police services for DRE training. DRE training takes place in two stages:

- o Stage 1 – one-day classroom event in Ontario at the Ontario Police College (OPC)
- o Stage 2 – five-day field certification event that takes place in the United States (Tallahassee, Florida or Phoenix, Arizona). Note: Scheduling not confirmed due to travel restriction related to COVID-19.

### **Training Registration:**

For information about registration or scheduling please contact Sgt. David Allan at 705-329-6148 or [David.Allan@opp.ca](mailto:David.Allan@opp.ca).

### **Eligible Expenses for Reimbursement:**

Only incident expenses related to Stage 2 Field Certification are eligible for reimbursement from the ministry:

- o The ministry will reimburse police services for a maximum of **3** DRE per incident for travel, meal and accommodation expenses during field certification training.
- o COVID-related expenses for officer testing, accommodation, meal due to quarantine.
- o **Students who passed the Field Certification test will be reimbursed expenses.**
- o Salary and overtime costs are not eligible for reimbursement.

### **Reimbursement Process:**

To receive reimbursement, police services are required to submit the following to the ministry:

- o Completed DRE cover form (See Attachment 2) and
- o Copies of all corresponding receipts/invoices for all incident for the following travel expenses: accommodation, meal, travel (e.g. airfare, hotel, etc.)
- o Copies of all corresponding receipts/invoices for all incident for eligible COVID related expenses which may include COVID testing, accommodation due to quarantine.

Please submit the above documents via email to [SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca](mailto:SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca) within **30 days** after completing training. Reimbursement will be issued upon receipt of the above documents to the ministry. **The ministry will not process payments if the above documentation is incomplete.**

Eligible travel expenses will be reimbursed in accordance with the Management Board of Cabinet Travel, Meal and Hospitality Expenses (TMHE) Directive <http://file.ontario.ca/f/0-travel-directive-en-2020.pdf>

Meal Rate outside of Canada (page 23 of the TMHE Directive) which refer to the National Joint Council Travel Directive Appendix C – Allowance – Module 2 (Meal Allowance) <http://www.nj-cnm.gc.ca/directive/d10/238/659/en>



## **R R M R D DR R M**

Federal Bill C-46 authorizes police to use approved drug screening equipment at roadside in the area where they suspect a driver has a drug in their system.

### **Eligible Expenses for Reimbursement:**

Approved drug screening devices (e.g. Draeger DrugTest 5000 or the Alcott SoToCa) and related equipment purchased (e.g. bags and A kits) for police service between April 1, 2021 to March 1, 2022 are eligible for reimbursement for the 2021-22 fiscal year.

- If a police service has previously procured a device, the purchase of additional bags and A kits to support the continued use of the device are also eligible for reimbursement.
- Reimbursement will be issued based on a first come, first served basis.
- HST and annual extended warrant are not eligible for reimbursement.

### **Reimbursement Process:**

To receive reimbursement, police service are required to submit the following to the ministry:

- The attached ADSE cover form (Attachment 4) completed for each order and
- Final paid invoice from the supplier related to each order.

Please submit the above documents via email to [SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca](mailto:SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca) by **March 1, 2022**.

- Reimbursement will be issued upon receipt of the above documents to the ministry. The ministry will not process payment if the above documentation is incomplete.

### **Note:**

- There may be multiple components to an order for drug screening devices. Please ensure that each invoice includes all components before submitting to the ministry. If a invoice is missing components or contains an error, please contact the supplier directly for correction.
- For example, please see the attached sample invoice (Attachment 5):
  - Dräger – Two sample invoices for a drug screening device which list all components on a Dräger order. One invoice reflects Dräger pricing prior to October 2021 and the other reflects pricing after October 2021.
  - Alcott – Two sample invoices for a drug screening device. One invoice reflects Alcott pricing prior to October 2021 and the other reflects pricing after October 2021.

### **Procurement Support:**

The federal government is leading a national standing offer (i.e. an offer from potential suppliers) to provide goods and/or services at pre-arranged prices under set terms and conditions when and where required to facilitate the purchase of ADSE for police service.

The ministry provided a list of designated agencies (i.e. all police service providers) that should have access to this offer in Ontario. It is up to individual police services to decide whether to purchase the equipment and how they want to use it within the terms of the legislation.

For more information, the standing offer for the approved drug screening devices has been posted on Buy and Sell Canada. See <http://and.sell.gc.ca/standing-offer-and-apple-arrangement>

**2021-22 RRM**

**RRM DR RRM DR**

Please complete and submit the following cover form and final paid invoice related to your order to [SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca](mailto:SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca) by **March 1, 2022**.

Police Service	
Supplier/Company	
Order date	
Received date	
Number of device purchased	
Number of accessories purchased Application	
Number of A kit purchased Application	
Total amount for reimbursement	

**Eligible**

- Approved drug screening device and related equipment purchased by police service between April 1, 2021 to March 1, 2022 are eligible for reimbursement for the 2021-22 fiscal year.
- There may be multiple components to an order for drug screening device. Please ensure that your invoice includes all components before submitting to the ministry. If your invoice is missing components or contains an error, please contact the supplier directly for correction.
- If your police service has previously procured a device, the purchase of additional accessories and A kit to support the continued use of the device are also eligible for reimbursement.
- Reimbursement will be issued based on a first come, first served basis.
- Reimbursement will be issued upon receipt of all required documents to the ministry. **The ministry will not process payments if the required documentation is incomplete.**
- HST and annual extended warrant are **not eligible** for reimbursement.



**Invoice**

Customer no. ##### Order no. ##### Delivery receipt no. ##### Shlpm.-/Perform. month/day/year Invoice no. ##### Invoice date month/day/year  
 Please reference on payment

Bill to  
 POLICE SERVICE  
 ADDRESS

Payer #####  
 POLICE SERVICE  
 ADDRESS

Your order dated  
 Month/day/year  
 Purchase order number

Ship to #####  
 POLICE SERVICE  
 ADDRESS

Your contact person  
 CUSTOMER SUPPORT SAFETY  
 Tel: 1-877-372-4371  
 CANADA-ORDERENTRY@DRAEGER.COM

Page 1 / 2

Line	Quant.	Part no.	Description	Unit price CAD	Total price CAD
			Air Waybill No: xxxxxxxx		
0010	1 EA	3701413	<b>Dräger DrugTest 5000 CA</b> Serial No.: xxxx-xxxx xxxx-xxxx	3,879.00	3,879.00 t
0020	1 EA	8319310	<b>Mobile Printer (Standard) Silver Foil</b> Country of origin: Germany Serial No.: xxxx-xxxx	864.20	864.20 t
0030	1 EA	8319441	<b>Keyboard A9510 Qwerty (USB)</b>	154.00	154.00 t
0040	1 EA	8319000	<b>Thermal printer paper 7 years (5 pcs.)</b> Country of origin: Germany	13.30	13.30 t
0050	1 EA	AG02661	<b>USB Cable</b>	36.75	36.75 t
0060	1 EA	8322675	<b>Diagnostics carrying case</b> Country of origin: China	273.00	273.00 t

Dräger Safety Canada Ltd.  
 2425 Skyway Ave, Unit 1  
 Mississauga, ON, L4W 4Y8  
 Tel: 1-905-212-8800 (Main)  
 Tel: 1-877-372-4371 (Toll Free)  
 Fax: 1-905-212-8802  
 GST# 101479129 QST# 1011314721  
 BC PST# 1048-9136  
[www.draeger.com](http://www.draeger.com)

Remit To:  
 Dräger Safety Canada Ltd.  
 C/O TH1294C  
 PO BOX 4290 STN A  
 Toronto ON M5W 0E1

Remit Wire Transfers To:  
 Account Name: Dräger Safety Canada Ltd.  
 CAD Account Number: 052435185/001 - Transit# 10052  
 SWIFT: HKBCCATT  
 HSBC Bank Canada  
 4550 Hurontario Street, Mississauga, Ontario, CA  
 USD Payments:  
 USD Account Number: 052435185/70 - Transit# 10052  
 (Correspondent Bank: Citibank, SWIFT: CITIUS333, ABA: 021000089)



# Invoice

Customer no. ##### Order no. ##### Delivery receipt no. ##### Shpm.-Perform. month/day/year Invoice no. ##### Invoice date month/day/year  
 Please reference on payment

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Payer  
 #####

Line	Quant.	Part no.	Description	Unit price CAD	Total price CAD
0070	1 EA	8312166	<b>Vehicle cable 12 V</b> Country of origin: Germany	31.28	31.28 t
0080	1 EA	8323640	<b>DDT 5000 TTK (+/-), (6 pcs.)</b> Country of origin: Germany	65.78	65.78 t
0090	1 EA	3700791	<b>DDT 5000 STK-CA (PU20)</b> Serial No.: xxxx-xxxx	594.11	594.11 t
<b>Net value excl. Sales Tax + HST</b>					<b>XXXXXXXX XXXXXX</b>
<b>Final Amount due on month/day/year</b>					
cash discount value 0.00 CAD t - amounts included in net sales tax calculation  The sale of the products identified herein is expressly subject to the Draeger Safety Canada Ltd. Terms and Conditions of Sale previously provided to customer or may be found at <a href="http://www.draeger.com/en-us_ca/Home/Terms-Conditions">www.draeger.com/en-us_ca/Home/Terms-Conditions</a>  <b>PLEASE CHECK THIS ORDER CAREFULLY FOR ACCURACY IN PRICING, PART # AND DESCRIPTION.</b> Contact Customer Service immediately if there are any discrepancies. This acknowledgement and note constitutes the entire agreement with respect to the contemplated transaction and supersedes all previous negotiations, proposals, writings, advertisements, or publications.  <b>Payment terms:</b> 30 days after invoice date					



# Order confirmation

**Customer no.**  
9119999999

**Our order** 207034165 **Date** 10/01/2021

Please reference on inquiries

**Customer**  
SAMPLE REGIONAL POLICE  
HEAD QUARTERS ADMINISTRATION  
200 Sample Road., PO BOX 1234  
CAMBRIDGE ON N99 5M1

**Payer** 91195495  
SAMPLE REGIONAL POLICE  
HEAD QUARTERS ADMINISTRATION  
200 Sample Road., PO BOX 1234  
CAMBRIDGE ON N99 5M1

**Your order**  
10/01/2021  
248101TEST

**Ship-To party** 91100000  
SAMPLE REGIONAL POLICE  
HEAD QUARTERS ADMINISTRATION  
200 Sample Road., PO BOX 1234  
CAMBRIDGE ON N99 5M1

**Your contact person**

Einat Velichover  
Tel.: 416-518-8636  
Einat.Velichover@draeger.com

Page 1 / 2 Partial delivery

Pos.	Quant.	Part no.	Description	Unit price CAD	%	Total price CAD
			STANDING OFFER E60PV-18DRUG			
0010	1 EA	3701413	Dräger DrugTest 5000 CA	6,248.37	40.00	3,749.02
0020	1 EA	8319310	Mobile Printer (Standard)	1,060.00	20.00	853.64
			Contains Battery, dry (Alkaline); Not restricted, as per ADR, IMDG and IATA SP A123			
0030	1 EA	8319441	Keyboard A9510 Qwerty (USB)	188.50	23.00	145.99
0040	1 EA	8319002	Thermal print.paper 10 years(5pcs .)A9510	18.75		18.75
0050	1 EA	AG02661	USB cable	51.75	35.00	33.84
0060	1 EA	8322675	DrugTest 5000 carrying case	547.50	51.00	264.97
0070	1 EA	8312166	Vehicle cable 12 V	45.75	22.00	30.28

**Draeger Safety Canada Ltd.**  
2425 Skymark Ave, Unit 1  
Mississauga, ON, L4W 4Y6  
Tel: 1-905-212-6600 (Main)  
Tel: 1-877-372-4371 (Toll Free)  
Fax: 1-905-212-6602  
GST# 101479129 QST# 1011314721  
BC PST# 1048-9136  
www.draeger.com

Remit To:  
Draeger Safety Canada Ltd.  
C/O TH1294C  
PO BOX 4290 STN A  
Toronto ON M5W 0E1

Remit Wire Transfers To:  
Account Name: Draeger Safety Canada Ltd.  
CAD Account Number: 052/435180/001 - Transit# 10052  
SWIFT: HKBCCATT  
HSBC Bank Canada  
4550 Hurantario Street, Mississauga, Ontario, CA  
**USD Payments:**  
USD Account Number: 052/435180/70 - Transit# 10052  
(Correspondent Bank: Citibank, SWIFT: CITIUS333, ABA: 021000089)

## Order confirmation

Customer no.  
9110000

Our order 207034165      Date 10/01/2021

Please reference on inquiries

Page 2 / 2

Payer  
91195495

Pos.	Quant.	Part no.	Description	Unit price CAD	%	Total price CAD
0080	1 EA	3700791	DDT 5000 STK-CA (PU20)	576.80		576.80
0090	1 EA	8323640	DDT 5000 TTK (+/-), (6 pcs.)	63.86		63.86
-----						
<b>Net value excl. Sales Tax</b>						<b>xxxxxxx</b>
<b>+ GST</b>						<b>xxxxxx</b>
<b>+ HST</b>						<b>xxxxxx</b>
-----						
<b>Total amount</b>						<b>xxxxxxx</b>
=====						=====
<p>The sale of the products identified herein is expressly subject to the Draeger Safety Canada Ltd. Terms and Conditions of Sale previously provided to customer or may be found at <a href="http://www.draeger.com/en-us_ca/Home/Terms-Conditions">www.draeger.com/en-us_ca/Home/Terms-Conditions</a></p> <p>PLEASE CHECK THIS ORDER CAREFULLY FOR ACCURACY IN PRICING, PART # AND DESCRIPTION. Contact Customer Service immediately if there are any discrepancies. This acknowledgement and note constitutes the entire agreement with respect to the contemplated transaction and supersedes all previous negotiations, proposals, writings, advertisements, or publications.</p> <p><b>Terms of delivery:</b> Parcel Startday</p> <p><b>Arrival date (latest)</b></p> <p>Item 0010: 10/24/2021    1 EA            Item 0020: 10/23/2021    1 EA            Item 0030: 10/23/2021    1 EA            Item 0040: 10/23/2021    1 EA            Item 0050: 10/23/2021    1 EA            Item 0060: 10/23/2021    1 EA            Item 0070: 10/23/2021    1 EA            Item 0080: 10/21/2021    1 EA            Item 0090: 10/23/2021    1 EA</p>						

**SAMPLE INVOICE - PRICING APRIL 1 - OCTOBER 1, 2021**



Abbott Rapid Diagnostics ULC  
 1-57 Iber Road  
 OTTAWA ON K2S 1E7  
 CANADA

Contact Toll Free: 1-800-818-8335

**Invoice**

<b>Bill-To-Party</b> <b>Attention:</b> Police Service Attn: Xxxx Address	<b>Information</b> Invoice No. ##### Invoice Date xx XXX 202x Customer No. ##### Currency CAD GST/HST No. ##### Ref Sales Order No. (Date) ##### (xx XXX 202x) Customer PO No. (Date) ##### (xx XXX 202x) Delivery No #####
<b>Ship-To-Party</b> Xxxxxx Police Service Address	<b>Header Information</b> Terms of Payment 30 days from document date Terms of Delivery CPT Carriage paid to

Item	Material	Material Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Value
10	TOX400SCAN	SoToxa Mobile Test System (CAN)	1 EA	5,439.66	5,439.66
	<b>Reference No.:</b>				
	Manufacturing Part No.:	TOX400SCAN			
20	TOX417	SoToxa Oral Fluid Test Kit (IHC)	1 EA	795.60	795.60
	<b>Reference No.:</b>				
	Manufacturing Part No.:	TOX417			

Freight Charge	0.00
Handling Charge	xx.xx
<hr/>	
Total Before GST/HST	x,xxx.xx
Total Sales GST/HST (13%)	xxx.xx
<hr/>	
Total Amount (CAD)	x,xxx.xx

Formerly known as ALERE ULC

# SAMPLE INVOICE - PRICING PAST OCTOBER 2, 2021



Abbott Rapid Diagnostics ULC  
 1-57 Iber Road  
 OTTAWA ON K2S 1E7  
 CANADA

Page 1 of 1

Contact Toll Free: 1-800-818-8335

## Invoice

<b>Bill-To-Party</b> <b>Attention:</b> Police Service Attn: Xxx Address	<b>Information</b> Invoice No. ##### Invoice Date xx XXX 202x Customer No. ##### Currency CAD GST/HST No. ##### Ref Sales Order No. (Date) ##### (xx XXX 202x) Customer PO No. (Date) ##### (xx XXX 202x) Delivery No #####
<b>Ship-To-Party</b> Xxxxxx Police Service Address	<b>Header Information</b> Terms of Payment 30 days from document date Terms of Delivery CPT Carriage paid to

Item	Material	Material Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Value
10	TOX400SCAN	SoToxa Mobile Test System (CAN)	1 EA	5,548.45	5,548.45
	<b>Reference No.:</b>				
	Manufacturing Part No.:	TOX400SCAN			
20	TOX417	SoToxa Oral Fluid Test Kit (IHC)	1 EA	811.51	811.51
	<b>Reference No.:</b>				
	Manufacturing Part No.:	TOX417			

Freight Charge	0.00
Handling Charge	xx.xx

Total Before GST/HST	x,xxx.xx
Total Sales GST/HST (13%)	xxx.xx

Total Amount (CAD)	x,xxx.xx
--------------------	----------

Formerly known as ALERE ULC



# ViCLAS Annual Report

In accordance with the *Police Services Act*, ViCLAS Regulation (*Ontario Regulation 550/96*), every Chief of Police shall prepare and submit to the Ministry an annual report setting out the number of ViCLAS reports and any other information as requested.

**Identify the number of cases in the appropriate categories and submit to the undersigned on or before February 28, 2022.**

Police Service:	Report for the Year:	Number of ViCLAS Submissions Total:
	2021	
Homicides or attempts, solved or unsolved		
Sexual assaults, solved or unsolved		
Non-parental abductions and attempts		
Missing person occurrences where circumstances indicate a strong possibility of foul play and the person remains missing		
Found human remains/unidentified body that are known or suspected to be homicide		
Luring of a child or attempted luring of a child, solved or unsolved		
All non-criteria ViCLAS submissions		
<b>Submitted by:</b>		
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Rank:</b>	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Email Address:</b>		

**EMAIL SUBMISSIONS TO:**

[OPP.GHQ.VICLAS@OPP.CA](mailto:OPP.GHQ.VICLAS@OPP.CA)

If you have any questions with regard to completing this report, please contact the Provincial ViCLAS Centre at (705) 329-6588

# MCM Annual Report

In accordance with the *Police Services Act*, Major Case Management Regulation (*Ontario Regulation 354/04*), every Chief of Police shall prepare and submit to the Ministry an annual report.

**Identify the number of cases in the appropriate categories and submit to the undersigned on or before February 28, 2022.**

Police Service:	Report for the Year:	Number of MCM Investigations Total:
	2021	
Homicides or attempts, solved or unsolved		
All sexual assaults and attempts, solved or unsolved, including sexual interference, sexual exploitation and invitation to sexual touching		
Trafficking in persons cases as defined in section 279.01, 279.011 or 279.04 Criminal Code, and attempts		
Non-familial abductions and attempts		
Missing person occurrences where circumstances indicate a strong possibility of foul play		
Missing person occurrences where the person has been missing and unaccounted for more than 30 days		
Found human remains/unidentified body that are known or suspected to be homicide		
Criminal harassment where the harasser is not known to the victim		
Any other cases designated a major case pursuant to the Ontario Major Case Management manual (including discretionary offences and cases where permission to use the software was obtained)		
Multi-Jurisdictional Major Cases (Yes or No)		
If yes, please specify the name(s) of police service(s) involved and project name(s)/incident or occurrence number(s):		
<b>Submitted by:</b>		
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Rank:</b>	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Email Address:</b>		

**EMAIL SUBMISSIONS TO:**

[SPCIC@ONTARIO.CA](mailto:SPCIC@ONTARIO.CA)

If you have any questions with regard to completing this report, please contact the Serial Predator Crime Investigation Coordinator (705) 896-3728

Ministry of the Solicitor General

Ministère du Solliciteur général



Public Safety Division

Division de la sécurité publique

25 Grosvenor St.  
12<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Toronto ON M7A 2H3

25 rue Grosvenor  
12<sup>e</sup> étage  
Toronto ON M7A 2H3

Telephone: (416) 314-3377  
Facsimile: (416) 314-4037

Téléphone: (416) 314-3377  
Télécopieur: (416) 314-4037

**MEMORANDUM TO:** All Chiefs of Police and  
Commissioner Thomas Carrique, Chairs, Police Services Boards

**FROM:** Richard Stubbings  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Public Safety Division

**SUBJECT:** Amendments to the *Police Record Checks Reform Act, 2015*

<b>DATE OF ISSUE:</b>	<b>January 18, 2022</b>
<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	<b>General Information</b>
<b>RETENTION:</b>	<b>Indefinite</b>
<b>INDEX NO.:</b>	<b>22-0005</b>
<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>Normal</b>

I am writing to provide an update on [Bill 13 - Supporting People and Businesses Act, 2021](#), which included proposed amendments under the [Police Record Checks Reform Act, 2015](#) (PRCRA) intended to reduce barriers for volunteers.

On December 2, 2021, Bill 13 received Royal Assent. The proposed changes to the PRCRA, under Schedule 20, are targeted to be brought into force in Spring 2022, on a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor. Once approved, we will ensure that you are notified of this in-force date.

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.

We appreciate your feedback and support in preparing to operationalize these amendments. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Melissa Kittmer, Director, Community Safety and Animal Welfare Policy by phone 416-528-5950 or email [Melissa.Kittmer@ontario.ca](mailto:Melissa.Kittmer@ontario.ca)

Thank you for your continued cooperation and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Stubbings". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Richard Stubbings  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Public Safety Division

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



c Mario Di Tomma  
Dep Solicitor General  
Communit Saet

**Ministry of the Solicitor General**

Public Safety Division

25 Grosvenor St.  
12<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Toronto ON M7A 2H3

Telephone: (416) 314-3377  
Facsimile: (416) 314-4037

**Ministère du Solliciteur général**

Division de la sécurité publique

25 rue Grosvenor  
12<sup>e</sup> étage  
Toronto ON M7A 2H3

Téléphone: (416) 314-3377  
Télécopieur: (416) 314-4037



**MEMORANDUM TO:** All Chiefs of Police and  
Commissioner Thomas Carrique  
Chairs, Police Services Boards

**FROM:** Richard Stubbings  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Public Safety Division

**SUBJECT:** 2021 OIPRD Service by Service Statistics

<b>DATE OF ISSUE:</b>	<b>January 19, 2022</b>
<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	<b>General Information</b>
<b>RETENTION:</b>	<b>Indefinite</b>
<b>INDEX NO.:</b>	<b>22-0007</b>
<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>Normal</b>

At the request of the Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD), I am sharing a communication regarding the launch of a web page providing 2021 OIPRD service-by-service statistics.

For further information, please review the attached memo from Stephen Leach, Independent Police Review Director.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Stubbings".

Richard Stubbings  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Public Safety Division

Attachment

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

## MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** January 17, 2022

**TO:** Richard Stubbings  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Public Safety Division

**FROM:** Stephen Leach  
Independent Police Review Director  
Office of the Independent Police Review Director

**SUBJECT:** **2021 OIPRD Service by Service Statistics**

---

I would ask that you please share the following update with the policing community.

In 2021, the Office of the Independent Police Review Director launched a service-by-service page that provided informative statistical information to the public. Previously, this page only contained data as of December 31, 2020, but now you can view the 2021 statistics by clicking on the drop-down menu on the top right corner. This page will also be updated annually.

Link to the 2021 statistics page can be found here: <http://stats.oiprd.on.ca/>

Sincerely,



Stephen Leach  
Independent Police Review Director

M...r...  
d...r...

M...r...d...r...  
d...r...



Public Safety Division

Division de la sécurité publique

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Telephone 416-314-3377  
Télécopie 416-314-4037

M...R...D...M...

All Chief of Police and  
Commissioner Thomas B. Carrique  
Chair Police Service Board

R...M...

Richard Stoughton  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Public Safety Division

...  
...  
...

...3-...3...4...  
...r...d...r...  
...r...d...

D...r...  
...r...  
R...d...  
D...1...8...  
R...R... M...d...

I am pleased to advise you that the Minister of the Solicitor General (Minister) is now accepting applications from community-based not-for-profit incorporated organizations and their parent Chief and Council for the 2022/23 – 2023/24 Safer and Vital Communities (SVC) Grant. The theme for the 2022/23 – 2023/24 SVC Grant is **“Preventing Cybercrime through Community Collaboration”** – ...r...d...r...d...

Although police services are not eligible for this grant, your support is integral as applicants are required to provide a police letter of support for their application. Please direct community organizations that meet the eligibility criteria to apply.

The SVC Grant encourages the development and implementation of local projects that enhance community safety and well-being. The Minister is receiving 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. ...d...r...r...d...r...

Applications for funding are processed through the Ministry of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness. Applications should be submitted to [atalie.Brill@ontario.ca](mailto:atalie.Brill@ontario.ca) and [Poonam.Sharma@Ontario.ca](mailto:Poonam.Sharma@Ontario.ca) by the deadline of 4:00 PM on 4/1/2020. Submissions that are late, incomplete or not accompanied by the required documents received by the Ministry will not be considered for funding. No exceptions will be permitted. More details on the application process including accessing the application and applying through TPO are outlined in the attached Grant Application Guidelines and Instructions document.

Grant funding is subject to the Ministry receiving the necessary appropriation from the Ontario Legislature.

Please direct any questions regarding the SVC Grant to Commitment Safety Analyst Program Development Section at atalie or Poonam at [atalie.Brill@ontario.ca](mailto:atalie.Brill@ontario.ca) or [Poonam.Sharma@Ontario.ca](mailto:Poonam.Sharma@Ontario.ca).



Richard Stoughton  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Public Safety Division

Attachment

**2022-2024 Safer and Vital Communities Grant**  
**Application Guidelines – COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS**

**The theme for the 2022-2024 SVC Grant is “*Preventing Cybercrime through Community Collaboration*” – with priority areas in Hate Crimes, Human Trafficking, and Fraud**

*NOTE:* These application guidelines are intended for **community-based, not-for-profit incorporated organizations** only. *If you are an urban or rural Indigenous organization or First Nation Band Council, please refer to the “Urban and Rural Indigenous Organizations and First Nation Communities Application Guidelines”.*

Please review the following guidelines carefully and ensure you answer each component of every question. The guidelines specify important information about each question, and they must be followed when completing your application.

Please note that all applicants must be proposing a project that is new or that has a new component.

**Your completed application form (excluding the budget sheets and the required documentation) must not exceed 10 pages.** Additional pages will **not** be reviewed. Further, your response for each of the following questions must not exceed one page. The answer box will not prevent you from typing more than one page, but please be advised that anything beyond the one page limit (i.e., anything that is cut off when you print the application form, or anything that is cut off unless you click into the answer box) will **not** be reviewed. Also, please do not include any attachments or website addresses as part of your response. They will **not** be reviewed.

**Demonstrated Need (3 Points)**

1. How did you determine that there is a need for the proposed project in your community?
  - ✓ Provide current and reliable statistics and evidence of the priority risk(s) to be addressed by your project. Statistics/evidence may originate from Juristat Canada, local police, schools, etc. or through local findings (e.g., community consultations, conducting a gap analysis).
  - ✓ Identify factors limiting your organization’s ability to deal effectively with the identified risk(s). Explain why funding is beyond your organization’s current capability.
  - ✓ Demonstrate alignment with local community safety and well-being plan.

**Activities (6 points)**

2. Provide a comprehensive outline of the activities that will be implemented as part of the project. Explain who will benefit from these activities and how.

- ✓ Describe in detail all the activities (including recruitment/referral process, if applicable) that you will implement during this project.
- ✓ Indicate the types of group(s) and/or individuals (i.e., your target group) who will benefit from your project. Explain how.

**New Project/Elements (2 Points)**

3. Is this a new project? Please explain.

- ✓ If yes, provide details on how this project is different from other projects undertaken by your organization.
- ✓ If no, provide details on how the proposed project differs from the existing project (e.g., new component, new target group, protective factors)

Note: Simply delivering an existing project in a different area and/or partnering with a different organization will not be considered for funding.

**Organizational Readiness and Knowledge (2 Points)**

4. Describe your experience and/or capacity to effectively deliver the project.

- ✓ Explain what expertise your organization has in addressing the priority risks identified and/or working with the target group.

**Partnerships (4 Points)**

5. In the following table, describe your project partners. Please note that applicants are required to partner with their local police service. Consideration should be given to partnering with multiple and/or larger police services as it may be beneficial to leverage resources and build capacity where needed. Applicants are also encouraged to partner with at least one organization in a sector different from their own.

- ✓ Indicate the name of the partnering organization.
- ✓ Indicate the sector to which the partnering organization belongs. Sectors may include, but not limited to the following: education, health/mental health, social services, housing, justice, children services, private sector and local government.
- ✓ Outline each partner's role in carrying out the project, including what activities they will implement (e.g., providing referrals, assisting in organizing community events).
- ✓ Explain the value that each partnership brings to the project (e.g., expertise, resources) and how each partner will enhance the ability to carry out the project (e.g., why they are best placed to fulfill their specified role and address the priority risk).

- ✓ Note: Preference may be given to applications that include strong multi-sectoral partnerships.

### **Project Outcomes and Performance Measurement (6 Points)**

6. In the table, indicate 1) expected outcomes that will result from your project; 2) performance indicators that will be measured to assess achievement of outcomes; 3) data collection method for those indicators; 4) baseline data for those indicators; and 5) target for those indicators. Ensure that outcomes and performance measures reflect input from all partners.

- ✓ Describe the expected outcomes that will result from your project.
- ✓ Identify performance indicators to demonstrate that outcomes have been achieved.
- ✓ Indicate the baseline data from which you will be able to assess change. If baseline data is not available, describe how you and/or your project partner(s) will collect the data.
- ✓ Indicate your target for the performance indicators.
- ✓ Describe which partner(s) will report on each indicator and how will the data be collected (e.g., interviews, surveys, focus groups).
- ✓ Ensure that the mandatory requirement below is included as part of your application submission.

### **MANDATORY REQUIREMENT (PROVINCIAL OUTCOME):**

In addition to your locally identified outcomes, all successful recipients will be required to report on the following provincial outcome and a minimum of one of the associated indicators listed below. You are highly encouraged, where possible, to report on more than one of the associated indicators. Please ensure you build this into your proposal.

- **Outcome: Increase Community Safety and Inclusiveness**
- **Associated Indicators:**
  - Increase in the number of partnerships between government agencies, vulnerable communities and/or policing services focusing on online cybercrime as a result of the initiative.
    - Where possible, please provide data by type of partnership (e.g., government agencies, policing services, or vulnerable communities).
  - Increase in the percentage of education and/or training opportunities focused on online cybercrime.
    - Where possible, please provide data by type of education or training, as well as by targeted groups (e.g., students, workplaces, etc.).
  - Increase in the number of community/public resources (e.g., pamphlets, website postings, etc.) about website and software protection features to help secure computer settings that help protect users against cyber crime.

- Increase in the number of the number of online cybercrimes reported to police directly by victims.
  - This would have to be provided by police services.
- Increase in the number of victims/survivors of online cybercrime who are referred by police to appropriate agencies/resources in the community.
- Increase in the number of victims/survivors/incidents of online cybercrime identified by police services based on tips/referrals from local agencies.
- Increase in the percentage of police officers who report improvement in their knowledge about online cybercrime.
- Increase in the percentage of police officers who report improved knowledge of resources to meet the unique needs of victims/survivors of online cybercrime.
  - Survey of police officers is required.
- Increase in the percentage of providers/agencies who report that they can identify incidents of online cybercrime.
- Increase in the percentage of providers/agencies who report improved knowledge and/or the right networks in place to refer victims/survivors of online crime to appropriate services.
  - Survey of providers/agencies required.
- Increase in the percentage of providers who have implemented new policies/programs that raise awareness of online cybercrime among their clients and/or staff.
- Increase in the percentage of police officers who completed specialized training sessions/courses on online cybercrime relating to hate crimes, human trafficking and fraud.
- Increase in the number of communication/collaboration mechanisms established between police services and partner community agencies serving community members of identified risks (e.g., committees, planning tables, info-sharing systems, etc.).
  - Where possible include data on the number of multi-sectoral meetings and the number of sectors/agencies represented.
- Increase in the number of online cybercrime charges laid, by type: human trafficking, hate crime or fraud.
- Increase in the number of online cybercrime cases that identified through agencies sharing data with police services (by type: Human trafficking, hate crime, or fraud).
  - Police and agencies sharing data with affected communities and the wider public.
- Increase in community members' knowledge and/or awareness of online cybercrime as a result of the initiative by type: human trafficking, hate crime or fraud.
  - This would have to be collected through survey of those who take part in the initiative.

- **Tips for developing local outcomes:**
  - ✓ An **expected outcome** is the positive impact or change your activities are expected to make in your community.
  - ✓ A **performance indicator** is an observable, measurable piece of information about a particular outcome, which shows to what extent the outcome has been achieved. **Quantitative indicators** are numeric or statistical measures that are often expressed in terms of unit of analysis (e.g., number of, frequency of, percentage of, ratio of, variance with, etc.). **Qualitative indicators** are judgment or perception measure (e.g., the level of satisfaction reported by program participants and verbal or written feedback).
  - ✓ **Baseline data** is information captured initially to establish the starting point against which to measure the achievement of outcomes.
  - ✓ **A target** is the planned result to be achieved within a particular time frame. Along with the baseline, this provides an anchor against which current performance results can be compared.

### **Budget (3 Points)**

7. Using the budget sheets provided, clearly itemize all expenditures associated with the project. In the space below, describe the need/use for each budget item that requires Ministry funding.
  - ✓ Clearly explain the need/use of each budget item that requires Ministry funding, ensuring budget items align with the design and delivery of this specific project.
  - ~~✓ Should you request Ministry funding for personnel, a brief description of the duties and responsibilities for the position is required.~~
  - ✓ Refer to Application Instructions for details on allowable budget items.

**2022-2024 Safer and Vital Communities (SVC) Grant**  
**Application Guidelines – URBAN AND RURAL INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY-BASED**  
**ORGANIZATIONS AND FIRST NATION COMMUNITIES**

**The theme for the 2022-2024 SVC Grant is “*Preventing Cybercrime through Community Collaboration*” – with priority areas in Hate Crimes, Human Trafficking, and Fraud.**

NOTE: These application guidelines are intended for **urban and rural Indigenous community-based, not-for-profit incorporated organizations and First Nation Band Councils only**. *If you are a community-based, not-for-profit incorporated organization, please refer to the “Community-Based Organization’s Application Guidelines”.*

Please review the following guidelines carefully and ensure you answer each component of every question. The guidelines specify important information about each question, and they must be followed when completing your application.

Please note that all applicants must be proposing a project that is new or that has a new component.

**Your completed application form (excluding the budget sheets and the required documentation) must not exceed 10 pages.** Additional pages will **not** be reviewed. Further, your response for each of the following questions must not exceed one page. The answer box will not prevent you from typing more than one page, but please be advised that anything beyond the one page limit (i.e., anything that is cut off when you print the application form, or anything that is cut off unless you click into the answer box) will **not** be reviewed. Also, please do not include any website addresses as part of your response. They will **not** be reviewed. Please do not include any attachments, unless they are illustrations/pictures that support your response in the “Project Outcomes and Performance Measurement” section.

**Demonstrated Need (3 Points)**

1. How was the need for the proposed project determined?

- ✓ Demonstrate the existence of the priority risk(s) to be addressed by your project your community, and the need for your project to address these issues. This may include the following:
  - Feedback from children and youth within the community;
  - Feedback from community elders;
  - Feedback from other community members;
  - Feedback from community organizations (e.g., hospital, community health centres, educational services, police services, etc.);
  - Reports and studies completed by your Tribal Council, Provincial Territorial Organization, or other affiliated regional organization; and,
  - Any statistics and evidence that may be available.

- ✓ Identify factors limiting your organization’s or community’s ability to deal effectively with the identified risk(s). Explain why funding is beyond your organization’s current capability.
- ✓ Demonstrate alignment with local community safety and well-being plan.

**Activities (6 points)**

2. Provide a comprehensive outline of the activities that will be implemented as part of the project. Explain who will benefit from these activities and how.

- ✓ Describe in detail all the activities (including recruitment/referral process, if applicable) that you will implement during this project.
  - For example, this may also include framing activities within your traditional wellness model or teachings (e.g., the medicine wheel).
- ✓ Indicate the types of group(s) and/or individuals (i.e., your target group) who will benefit from your project. Explain how.

**New Elements (2 Points)**

3. Is this a new project? Please explain.

- ✓ If yes, provide details on how this project is different from other projects undertaken by your organization.
- ✓ If no, provide details on how the proposed project differs from the existing project(s) (e.g., new component, new target group, protective factors).

Note: Simply delivering an existing project in a different area and/or partnering with a different organization will not be considered for funding.

**Organizational Readiness and Knowledge (2 Points)**

4. Describe your readiness to effectively deliver the project.

- ✓ Describe the knowledge and readiness of your organization/community in addressing the priority risks identified and working with the target group.
- ✓ Examples of “readiness” include:
  - Alignment with your organization’s or Council’s mandate, strategic plan, or mission statement;
  - Documented buy-in from community members and/or individuals accessing your organization’s current services; and,
  - Documented buy-in from your organization or community’s leadership (i.e., Chief and Council or Executive Director).

**Partnerships (4 Points)**

5. In the following table, describe your project partners. Please note that applicants are required to partner with their local police service. Consideration should be given to partnering with multiple and/or larger police services as it may be beneficial to leverage resources and build capacity where needed. Applicants are also encouraged to partner with at least one organization in a sector different from their own.

- ✓ Indicate the name of the partnering organization and/or community.
- ✓ Indicate the sector to which the partnering organization belongs. Sectors may include, but are not limited to, the following: cultural/land-based healing, community elders, education, health/mental health, social services, housing, justice, children services, private sector and local government.
- ✓ Outline each partner’s role in carrying out the project, including what activities they will implement (e.g., providing referrals, assisting in organizing community events).
- ✓ Explain the value that each partnership brings to the project (e.g., expertise, cultural guidance, resources) and how each partner will enhance the ability to carry out the project (e.g., why they are best placed to fulfill their specified role and address the priority risk).
- ✓ Note: Preference may be given to applications that include strong multi-sectoral partnerships.

**Project Outcomes and Performance Measurement (6 Points)**

6. For the following section of the application, indicate your (1) vision, (2) measures of success, (3) targets, (4) responsibility and method for measuring success.

<p><b><u>Vision</u></b>  <b><u>(e.g., empowering the community, enhanced knowledge, decreased crime and victimization)</u></b></p> <p><i>*your vision can also be represented by illustrations/pictures that your community would like to share*</i></p>	<p><b><u>Measures of Success</u></b>  <b><u>(e.g., % of children and youth report that they feel an increased sense of community and friendship among peers)</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>Targets</u></b>  <b><u>(e.g., 75% increase of children and youth report that they feel an increased sense of community and friendship among peers)</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>Responsibility and Method for Measuring Success</u></b>  <b><u>(e.g., Children and Youth Programs Coordinator)</u></b></p>

- ✓ Vision: describe the overall/long-term goal of your project in terms of addressing Online Cybercrime, as identified in your project proposal (e.g., fostering online crime prevention through protective habits; empowering the community to address online cybercrime, such as hate crimes, human trafficking and/or fraud; supporting vulnerable member of the community in dealing with online cybercrime; enhanced community knowledge and awareness of online cybercrime; improved community spirit and collaboration, pride; decrease in incidents of hate crimes, human trafficking and/or fraud within the community).
  - Note: your vision can include several components and can also be represented through illustrations/pictures that your community would like to share.
- ✓ Measures of Success: explain how you intend to measure success for each component of your vision.
  - This can be qualitative or quantitative:
    - Qualitative example: feedback from children and youth on their ability to identify online cybercrime, such as child luring, fraud, and hate crime.
      - Qualitative feedback can be gathered through activities such as youth/women/men/Elder circles, artistic expression, and multi-media projects among others.
    - Quantitative example: Percentage of children and youth that report they are aware of steps to protect themselves from cybercrime.
    - Number of community workshops to raise awareness of how to identify and protect against cybercrime
    - Number of cybercrime incidents reported to police services/community elders
- ✓ Project Targets: describe the ideal results of your proposed project.
- ✓ Responsibility and Method for Measuring Success: describe who will measure progress made on each part of the vision and how the project's progress will be measured in addressing the issues identified in your proposal.
  - Here, you are required to identify which partner will be responsible for measuring the progress made on their component of the vision and the method they will use (e.g., community interviews, survey, etc.).

### **Budget (3 Points)**

7. Using the budget sheets provided, clearly itemize all expenditures associated with the project. In the space below, describe the need/use of each budget item that requires Ministry funding.
  - ✓ Clearly explain the need and use of each budget item that requires Ministry funding, ensuring budget items align with the design and delivery of this specific project.

- ~~✓ Should you request Ministry funding for personnel, a brief description of the duties and responsibilities for the position is required.~~
- ✓ Refer to the Application Instructions for details on eligible budget items.



Ministry of the Solicitor General

**2022-2024**

**Safer and Vital Communities Grant**

**Application Instructions**

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## INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of the Solicitor General (Ministry) is pleased to present the 2022-2024 Safer and Vital Communities (SVC) Grant. This document outlines the grant process and contains important information on the eligibility criteria and required documentation for your application.

This call for applications includes dedicated application forms and guidelines for:

- (1) Community-based, non-profit organizations.
- (2) Urban and rural Indigenous community-based, non-profit organizations and First Nation Band Councils (a unique application form targeted to projects which focus on supporting Indigenous communities).

The call for applications includes the application form(s), application guidelines and budget sheets for your proposed project.

**Please ensure that you are using the correct application form and set of guidelines for your stream.**

## THEME

The theme for the 2022-2024 SVC Grant is **“Preventing Cybercrime through Community Collaboration” – with priority areas in Hate Crimes, Human Trafficking, and Fraud.**

The theme promotes a holistic community approach to addressing local crime such as the recent increase of cybercrime incidents in Ontario. Specifically, from 2019 to 2020 there was a 38 per cent increase of cybercrime incidents in Ontario. Further, the rate of cybercrime in Ontario in 2020 was 176.8 out of 100 000 individuals.

In response to this, the Ministry is requesting proposals that focus on bringing together different sectors to address one or more of the following online crimes:

- Hate crimes,
- Human trafficking, and
- Fraud.

Projects funded under this grant cycle should also try and leverage local community safety and well-being planning efforts. Priority may be given to projects that align local municipalities' community safety and well-being plan, where developed.

## ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

### **Eligible Applicants:**

- ✓ Community-based, not-for-profit incorporated organizations
- ✓ Community-based, not-for-profit organizations sponsored by an incorporated organization
- ✓ Urban and rural Indigenous community-based, non-profit incorporated organizations
- ✓ Urban and rural Indigenous community-based, non-profit organizations sponsored by an incorporated organization
- ✓ First Nation Councils

### **Ineligible Applicants\*:**

- ✓ Police services and their boards
- ✓ Municipalities
- ✓ Federal/Provincial/Municipal agencies
- ✓ Universities, colleges, schools, hospitals and their governing boards and agencies.

*\*Ineligible applicants cannot apply for funding, but they can be project partners.*

Only **ONE** application may be submitted per applicant.

Any community-based, not-for-profit organization that is not incorporated must be sponsored by an incorporated organization that is an eligible applicant itself and must include a letter of confirmation from their sponsor along with their application. The letter must detail the sponsoring organization's commitment to enter into a contractual agreement with the Ministry on behalf of the applicant. The sponsoring organization will also be required to submit proof of incorporation.

Past recipients who have failed to provide the required reports or complete the reports to the satisfaction of the Ministry (e.g., not providing the requested information) will not be considered for funding.

To ensure different organizations are receiving funding support from the Ministry, preference may be given to organizations that have not received funding under the SVC Grant under the past three grant cycles (i.e., 2016/17-2017/18, 2018/19-2019/20, 2020/21-2021/22).

### **Partnerships:**

Applicants must demonstrate police involvement in their projects. Applicants are also encouraged to demonstrate partnerships with multi-sectoral organizations. Preference may be given to applications that include strong multi-sectoral partnerships.

Applicants are required to provide letters of support that confirm their partners' involvement, role, and capacity to address hate motivated crime in their community. These letters should

detail the nature of the partnerships and what role the partners will play in the development and/or delivery of your project.

**Project Timelines:**

Funding is provided on a one-time basis only. Applicants will have until March 31, 2024, to complete their project. It is anticipated that the Ministry will notify applicants of its funding decision in spring 2022. Please take this into consideration when planning for your project.

**Funding Amount:**

Applicants may request up to \$55,000 for each of the two years. Applications exceeding this amount in either year will not be considered. There will be no exceptions.

**Expense Considerations:**

- ~~✓ Should you request funding for personnel, a brief description of the duties and responsibilities for the position is required (e.g., to hire a coordinator to support the project, a counsellor, a clinician to support victims, etc.).~~
- ✓ Administrative costs must be capped at 10 per cent of the subtotal (i.e., the total excluding the administrative costs).- If the administrative costs exceed this amount, they will automatically be reduced to 10 per cent of the project’s subtotal.
- ✓ Hospitality costs must be related exclusively to costs for participants (e.g., refreshments, transportation, Elder honorarium for a community session, etc.).

**Ineligible Expenses:**

- ✓ The grant will not cover expenses related to your organization's ongoing operational costs. The grant can only be used to cover costs associated with the proposed project.
- ✓ The Grant will not cover personnel costs.
- ✓ Applications that are strictly to fund research activities and/or evaluation will not be considered.
- ~~✓ Personnel costs related to hiring security guards will not be considered.~~
- ✓ Capital expenses for land and construction/major repairing of buildings will not be considered.
- ✓ If you are eligible to receive a tax rebate, credit or refund, these amounts cannot be claimed as eligible expenses on your budget and must be accounted for.

**APPLICATION REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA**

The SVC Grant Review Committee, comprised of representatives from within and outside the Ministry, will review all eligible proposals and make funding recommendations to the Solicitor General for approval. Should the application meet the eligibility criteria, your proposal will be assessed based on the following criteria:

- ✓ Demonstrated Need
- ✓ Activities
- ✓ New Project/Elements
- ✓ Partnerships
- ✓ Project Outcomes and Performance Measurement

✓ Organizational Knowledge and Readiness

✓ Budget

## CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT

As part of the terms of funding, the Ministry will enter into a contractual agreement with those organizations approved for funding. Funds will only be released to the organization after the contractual agreement is signed between the organization and the Ministry and upon the Ministry's receipt of the following required documents:

- ✓ **Proof of Insurance** – Successful applicants must have commercial general liability insurance on an occurrence basis for third party bodily injury, personal injury and property damage, to an inclusive limit of not less than \$2 million dollars per occurrence. Proof of insurance, with the Ministry included as an additional insured, is required before funding is provided.
- ✓ **Governance structure** – Successful applicants are required to provide a governance structure of their organizations. This may be a list of the board of directors or an organization chart outlining the structure of their organization.
- ✓ **Proof of Canadian Financial Institution** – Successful applicants must submit proof of a bank account that resides at a Canadian financial institution and is in the name of the applying organization or its sponsoring organization.

The grant must be used in Ontario for the purposes described in the application and according to the terms of the contractual agreement.

## REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION FOR YOUR APPLICATION

Along with your completed application form and budget sheets, please ensure to submit the following documents via Transfer Payment Ontario (TPON) as well as to the Ministry by **4:00pm EST December 13, 2022 (TBC)**:

- ✓ **Proof of incorporation** – A copy of your incorporation documents is required. A copy of your registration as a charity is not acceptable. If your organization is not incorporated, a copy of your sponsoring organization's incorporation documents is required.
- ✓ **Sponsor letter** – If your organization is not incorporated, please provide a letter from your sponsoring organization indicating its commitment to enter into a contractual agreement with the Ministry on behalf of the applicant.
- ✓ **Letter of support from your local police service and other organizations as appropriate** – These letters should detail the nature of the partnerships and what role the partners will play in development and/or delivery of your project. These letters must be an official letter **signed** by the respective organization. Emails or letters that are not signed will not be accepted.

## LENGTH OF APPLICATION FORM

Your completed application form (excluding the budget sheets and the required documentation) must not exceed **10** pages in total. Additional pages will **not** be reviewed.

Your response for each of the seven application questions (starting with “Demonstrated Need” and ending with “Budget”) must not exceed one page. The answer box will not prevent you from typing more than one page, but please be advised that anything beyond the one page limit (i.e., anything that is cut off when you print the application form, or anything that is cut off unless you click into the answer box) will **not** be reviewed.

Also, please do not include any attachments or website addresses as part of your response. They will **not** be reviewed.

Urban and rural Indigenous community-based organizations and First Nation Band Councils are permitted to submit illustrations/pictures as part of the “**Project Outcomes and Performance Measurement**” section of their application form.

## APPLICATION SUBMISSION

All applications must be submitted on-line through **TPON**.

In addition, an electronic version of your completed application form budget sheets and supporting documentation must be submitted to the Ministry in their **original format (NOT a scanned version) by email**. Please submit them to [Natalie.Brull@ontario.ca](mailto:Natalie.Brull@ontario.ca) and [Poonam.Sharma@ontario.ca](mailto:Poonam.Sharma@ontario.ca).

In addition to the above, please scan the signed copy of the completed application form and all required documentation for your application and submit them by email to [Natalie.Brull@ontario.ca](mailto:Natalie.Brull@ontario.ca) and [Poonam.Sharma@ontario.ca](mailto:Poonam.Sharma@ontario.ca).

**Ministry staff will acknowledge the receipt of your submission, either through an email response or an automatic reply message within five business days. Please follow up if you do not receive the confirmation.**

## APPLICATION DEADLINE

Your completed application form and budget sheets, along with all required documentation for the application process, must be received by the Ministry by **4:00pm EST on December 13, 2022 (TBC)**.

Out of fairness to all applicants, submissions that are late, incomplete or not accompanied by the required documents requested by the Ministry will not be considered for funding. No exceptions will be permitted.

If possible, applicants are recommended not to wait until the last day to submit their application and/or request support from ministry staff. As the volume of emails and phone calls tend to be very high on the application due date, there may be a delay in getting a response.

## MINISTRY CONTACTS

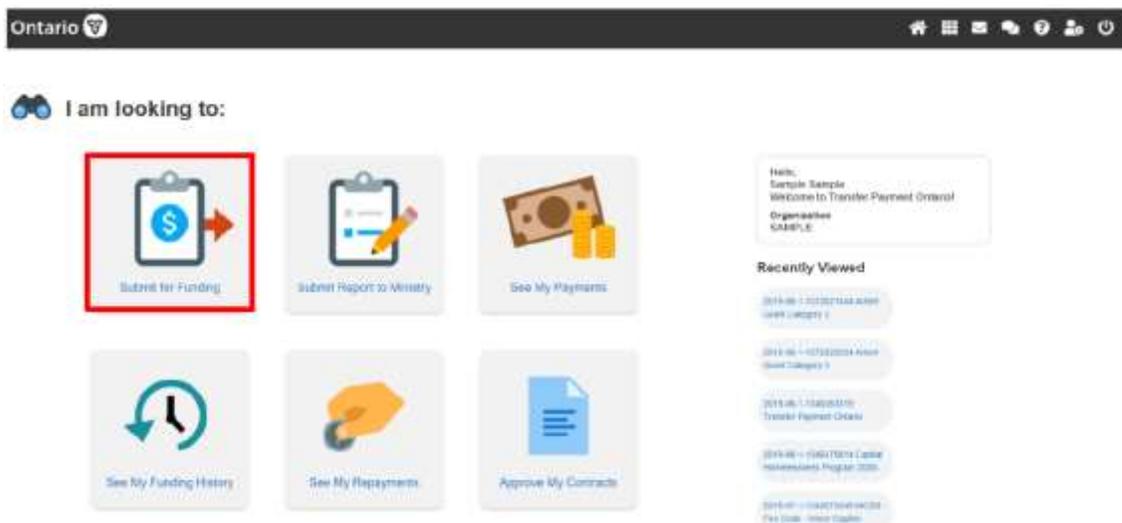
For general questions and technical assistance for the SVC Grant, please contact Natalie Brull at [Natalie.Brull@ontario.ca](mailto:Natalie.Brull@ontario.ca) or [Poonam.Sharma@ontario.ca](mailto:Poonam.Sharma@ontario.ca). Please note that Ministry staff will not be reviewing applications prior to their submission.

## INSTRUCTIONS ON FILLING OUT APPLICATION FORM

Applications for 2022-2024 SVC Grant funding must be submitted electronically through TPON at [www.grants.gov.on.ca](http://www.grants.gov.on.ca). In order to apply, applicants must have a TPON account. If you do not have an account, please follow the steps in Appendix A.

If you are registering with TPON for the first time, please allow sufficient time as confirmation of TPON access may take up to two business days. The application form can only be accessed once you are registered for TPON.

Once the request for access to TPON has been approved, your organization will be listed under Transfer Payment Services within the “See Funding Opportunities Menu Card.” Click on your organization name to be redirected to TPON. Once you have been redirected into the TPON Home Page, select “Submit for Funding.”



“Within the “Invitational Programs for my Organization” select the 2022-2024 Safer and Vital Communities (SVC) Grant and click ‘New.’

The Application has four steps:



- 1) Review Program Information – this includes any Program Documentation and Required Attachments.
- 2) Complete Form – this is where you download the form and upload the completed/validated form. Note: After downloading the form, save it to your computer so you can work on it offline.
- 3) Attach Supporting Documents 0 this is where you attach any required or supporting documents.
- 4) Confirm Submission – this is where you submit the entire application.

**NOTE: ALL APPLICATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED ON-LINE AND A COPY OF THE SPPPLICATION MUST BE EMAILED TO THE MINISTRY CONTACTS LISTED ON PAGE 7.**

## APPENDIX A: Registering your Organization in Transfer Payment Ontario

Transfer Payment Ontario ([www.ontario.ca/GetFunding](http://www.ontario.ca/GetFunding)) is the Government of Ontario's online transfer payment management system. It provides one window access to information about available funding, how to submit for funding and how to track the status of your submission.

### Getting Started

- All organizations must be registered with Transfer Payment Ontario in order to submit the intake form to request funding for this program.
  - The form must be submitted online, in either English or French through Transfer Payment Ontario.
- **Existing Transfer Payment Ontario users:** If your organization is already registered with Transfer Payment Ontario, you do not need to do so again. Log in to Transfer Payment Ontario to access and submit an intake form.
- **New users to Transfer Payment (TP) Ontario:** If you are a new user of Transfer Payment Ontario, you will need to:
  1. [Create a ONE-key account](#) ;
  2. [Register your organization](#) or [Join an existing organization](#)
  3. [Request access to TP Ontario](#).

NOTE: Google Chrome web browser and Adobe Acrobat Reader DC are required to access funding opportunities and download required forms from TP Ontario. For more information and resources visit the [Get Help](#) section of our website.

### Technical Support

For technical support related to the Transfer Payment Ontario including assistance with registration, and intake form please contact TP Ontario Client Care:

- Monday to Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time (EST).
- Toronto: 416-325-6691
- Toll Free: 1-855-216-3090
- TTY/Teletypewriter (for the hearing impaired): 416-325-3408 / Toll free: 1-800-268-7095
- Email: [TPONCC@ontario.ca](mailto:TPONCC@ontario.ca)

**Instructions:**

- 1) Please review the **2022-2024 Safer and Vital Communities Grant - Application Instructions** prior to completing the application.
- 2) When completing the application, please refer to the **2022-2024 Safer and Vital Communities (SVC) Grant Application Guidelines - Community-Based Organizations** which provide important information that should be addressed for each question.
- 3) Please verify the **Applicant's Checklist** below before submitting your application.
- 4) The completed application form, budget sheets and all the required documentation must be submitted to the Ministry by email to [Natalie.Brull@Ontario.Ca](mailto:Natalie.Brull@Ontario.Ca) or [Poonam.Sharma@Ontario.Ca](mailto:Poonam.Sharma@Ontario.Ca) no later than **X:XXpm EST on XXX XX, 2022**. Submissions that are late, incomplete or not accompanied by the required documents requested by the Ministry will not be considered for funding. No exceptions will be permitted.

### APPLICANT'S CHECKLIST

- Total amount of funding requested from the Ministry for Year 1 does NOT exceed \$55,000.
- Total amount of funding requested from the Ministry for Year 2 does NOT exceed \$55,000.
- If applicant is incorporated: included proof of incorporation. If applicant is not incorporated: included sponsor's confirmation letter and sponsor's proof of incorporation.
- Included a signed letter of support from your local police service and other organizations as appropriate.

### APPLICANT INFORMATION

Name of Organization:

Which sector does your organization belong to?

Name of Project Contact:

Salutation	First Name	Last Name	Title
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Telephone No (e.g. 1234567777)	Fax No (e.g. 4163143333)	Email
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Address

City	Province	Postal Code (e.g. M7A2X3)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Year of Establishment	<input type="text"/>
-----------------------	----------------------

Mandate / Mission	<input type="text"/>
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Has your organization previously received funding under the Safer and Vital Communities Grant? (If YES, please check box)

Is your organization a not-for-profit? (if YES, please check box)

Is your organization incorporated?(if YES, please check box)

Date of Formation	<input type="text"/>	Corporation No.	<input type="text"/>
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**PROJECT INFORMATION AND DESCRIPTION**

Project Title

--

Area of Operation (Please list city/community)	
---	--

Start Date		End Date		
------------	--	----------	--	--

Project Summary

--

**Demonstrated Need**

How did you determine that there is a need for the proposed project in your community?

--

**Activities**

Provide a comprehensive outline of the activities that will be implemented as part of the project. Explain who will benefit from these activities and how.

--

**New Elements**

Is this a new project? Please explain.

--

**Organizational Readiness and Knowledge**

Describe your experience and/or capacity to effectively deliver the project.

--

**Partnerships**

In the following table, describe your project partners. Please note that applicants are required to partner with their local police service and are also encouraged to partner with at least one organization in a sector different from their own.

Partner	Sector	Role	Value	Contact Info

### Project Outcomes and Performance Measurement

In the following table, indicate 1) expected outcomes that will result from your project 2) performance indicators that will be measured to assess achievement of outcomes 3) data collection method for those indicators 4) baseline data for those indicators and 5) targets for those indicators. Ensure that outcomes and performance measures reflect input from all partners. Please ensure that you incorporate the mandatory project outcome requirement as part of this section (see the guidelines for Community-Based Organizations).

Expected Outcomes	Performance Indicators	Baseline Data	Target	Data Collection Method

### Budget

Using the budget sheets provided, clearly itemize all expenditures associated with the project. In the space below, describe the need/use for each budget item that requires Ministry funding.

I certify that the information provided to the Ministry of the Solicitor General is true and correct. I understand that grant funding is dependant upon the Ministry receiving the necessary appropriation from the Ontario Legislature and is subject to funding availability.

Authorized signing officer for the applicant:

Name	Position/Title
Signature	Date

**Instructions:**

- 1) Please review the **2022-2024 Safer and Vital Communities Grant - Application Instructions** prior to completing the application.
- 2) When completing the application, please refer to the **2022-2024 Safer and Vital Communities (SVC) Grant Application Guidelines - Urban and Rural Indigenous Community-Based Organizations and First Nation Communities** which provide important information that should be addressed for each question.
- 3) Please verify the **Applicant's Checklist** below before submitting your application.
- 4) The completed application form, budget sheets and all the required documentation must be submitted to the Ministry by email to [Natalie.Brull@Ontario.Ca](mailto:Natalie.Brull@Ontario.Ca) or [Poonam.Sharma@Ontario.Ca](mailto:Poonam.Sharma@Ontario.Ca) no later than **X:XXpm EST on XXX XX, 2022**. Submissions that are late, incomplete or not accompanied by the required documents requested by the Ministry will not be considered for funding. No exceptions will be permitted.

## APPLICANT'S CHECKLIST

- Total amount of funding requested from the Ministry for Year 1 does NOT exceed \$55,000.
- Total amount of funding requested from the Ministry for Year 2 does NOT exceed \$55,000.
- If applicant is incorporated: included proof of incorporation. If applicant is not incorporated: included sponsor's confirmation letter and sponsor's proof of incorporation. (Not applicable to First Nation Band Councils)
- Included a signed letter of support from your local police service and other organizations as appropriate.

## APPLICANT INFORMATION

Name of Urban/Rural Indigenous Organization or First Nation Band Council:

Which sector does your organization belong to?

Name of Project Contact:

Salutation	First Name	Last Name	Title
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Telephone No (e.g. 1234567777)	Fax No (e.g. 4163143333)	Email
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Address

City	Province	Postal Code (e.g. M7A2X3)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Year of Establishment	<input type="text"/>
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Mandate / Mission	<input type="text"/>
-------------------	----------------------

Has your organization previously received funding under the Safer and Vital Communities Grant? (If YES, please check box)

Is your organization a not-for-profit? (if YES, please check box)

Is your organization incorporated?(if YES, please check box)

Date of Formation	<input type="text"/>	Corporation No.	<input type="text"/>
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**PROJECT INFORMATION AND DESCRIPTION**

Project Title

Area of Operation  
(Please list city/community)

Start Date		End Date		
------------	--	----------	--	--

Project Summary

**Demonstrated Need**

How was the need for the proposed project determined?

**Activities**

Provide a comprehensive outline of the activities that will be implemented as part of the project. Explain who will benefit from these activities and how.

**New Elements**

Is this a new project? Please explain.

**Organizational Readiness and Knowledge**

Describe your readiness to effectively deliver the project.

**Partnerships**

In the following table, describe your project partners. Please note that applicants are required to partner with their local police service and are encouraged to partner with at least one organization in a sector different from their own.

Partner	Sector	Role	Value	Contact Info

**Project Outcomes and Performance Measurement**

For the following section of the application, indicate your (1) Vision, (2) Measures of Success, (3) Targets, (4) Responsibility and Method for Measuring Success

Vision	Measures of Success	Targets	Responsibility and Method for Measuring Success

**Budget**

Using the budget sheets provided, clearly itemize all expenditures associated with the project. In the space below, describe the need/use for each budget item that requires Ministry funding.

I certify that the information provided to the Ministry of the Solicitor General is true and correct. I understand that grant funding is dependant upon the Ministry receiving the necessary appropriation from the Ontario Legislature and is subject to funding availability.

Authorized signing officer for the applicant:

Name	Position/Title
Signature	Date

**2022-2024 Safer and Vital Communities Grant**  
**APPLICATION: BUDGET SHEET- YEAR 1**



**Instructions:**

1. Please complete the budget sheet below. Please do not create your own budget sheet in another format as it will not be accepted.
2. Please refer to the Application Instructions for information on allowable budget items.
3. Under Question 7 in the Application Form, clearly explain the need/use of each budget item.
4. You may request up to \$55,000.00 per year.
5. Should you be approved for funding, changes to these budget items will require approval from the Ministry.

#	Budget Item	Contribution From Other Sources			Ministry Funding Requested	Total
		Other Government Funding	Financial	In-kind Donation		
1	Program Materials	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Program Materials	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Program Materials	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Program Materials	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Program Materials	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Program Materials Total</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
1	Production of Deliverables	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Production of Deliverables	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Production of Deliverables	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Production of Deliverables	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Production of Deliverables	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Production of Deliverables Total</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
1	Training	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Training	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Training	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Training	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Training	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Training Total</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
1	Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

#	Budget Item	Contribution From Other Sources			Ministry Funding Requested	Total
		Other Government Funding	Financial	In-kind Donation		
5	Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Equipment Total</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
1	Hospitality	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Hospitality	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Hospitality	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Hospitality	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Hospitality	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Hospitality Total</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
1	Administration	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Administration	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Administration	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Administration	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Administration	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Administration Total</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
1	Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Other Total</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

**2022-2024 Safer and Vital Communities Grant**  
**APPLICATION: BUDGET SHEET- YEAR 2**



**Instructions:**

1. Please complete the budget sheet below. Please do not create your own budget sheet in another format as it will not be accepted.
2. Please refer to the Application Instructions for information on allowable budget items.
3. Under Question 7 in the Application Form, clearly explain the need/use of each budget item.
4. You may request up to \$55,000.00 per year.
5. Should you be approved for funding, changes to these budget items will require approval from the Ministry.

#	Budget Item	Contribution From Other Sources			Ministry Funding Requested	Total
		Other Government Funding	Financial	In-kind Donation		
1	Program Materials	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Program Materials	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Program Materials	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Program Materials	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Program Materials	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Program Materials Total</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
1	Production of Deliverables	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Production of Deliverables	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Production of Deliverables	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Production of Deliverables	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Production of Deliverables	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Production of Deliverables Total</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
1	Training	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Training	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Training	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Training	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Training	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Training Total</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
1	Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

#	Budget Item	Contribution From Other Sources			Ministry Funding Requested	Total
		Other Government Funding	Financial	In-kind Donation		
4	Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Equipment Total</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
1	Hospitality	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Hospitality	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Hospitality	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Hospitality	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Hospitality	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Hospitality Total</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
1	Administration	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Administration	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Administration	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Administration	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Administration	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Administration Total</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
1	Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Other Total</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>



Municipalities, police services and other justice sector partners were engaged during the review of court records and prisoner transportation. This review is not complete and in turn the minister would like to share the enclosed high-level summary and full report. We appreciate the time and effort provided by individual and organizations during the review process. As a result of the feedback on how we can strengthen best practices, we will explore ways to improve the delivery of court records and prisoner transportation as outlined.

The minister is taking a phased approach in response to the program review to ensure a path forward 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 as a result of 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 support they need to protect our communities is critical to this endeavor.

We look forward to continuing to work closely with you and other municipal and justice sector partners on court records and prisoner transportation and on other shared public safety priorities.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the CSPT program review or if you would like a French version of the full report, please contact Michelina Longo, Director, External Relations Branch at [Michelina.Longo@ontario.ca](mailto:Michelina.Longo@ontario.ca).

Sincerely,



Richard Stinson  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Public Safety Division

Enclosure 2

cc: Mario Di Tomma, O.O.M.  
Deputy Solicitor General, Communities and Safety

## A High-Level Summary of the Court Security and Prisoner Transportation Program Review

### Engagement Approach

A range of consultation activities led by Goss Gilroy Inc., detailed below, took place between fall 2020 and spring 2021. Over 200 individuals participated.

	<p>Interviews with a range of court security and prisoner transportation stakeholders were conducted. The interviews had a dual purpose: 1) scope the exercise and understand what stakeholders wanted to see addressed as part of the review, and 2) collect information to respond to the review's questions about how to improve service delivery.</p>	 <p>31 Interviews</p>
	<p>A survey was administered to all municipal police services (71 per cent response rate) and a survey of Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) detachments (86 per cent response rate) to collect information on the way court security and prisoner transportation is delivered and to obtain input. An online feedback form was also made available to all municipal chief administrative officers and chairs of Ontario police service Boards.</p>	 <p>144 Responses</p>
	<p>Input received from stakeholders through the survey and through online forms was applied to guide a series of focus groups with representatives from a representative cross-section of municipal police services, OPP detachments, First Nation police services, and Police Associations.</p>	 <p>43 Participants</p>

## What We Heard: A Snapshot

### Funding Model

- Generally, participants are concerned about the fairness and effectiveness of the current funding model for court security and prisoner transportation. Those with courts located in their jurisdictions bear the full net cost of court security, including overtime outlays, as well, the retrospective nature of the grant does not reflect real-time expenditures.
- First Nations police services in Ontario expressed concern that they are not eligible for funding under the CSPT TP and therefore are assuming these expenses.



### Prisoner Transportation

- The expanded use of virtual court appearances, accelerated by the pandemic, should be maintained where feasible, but infrastructure limitations and impacts on human resources must be addressed.
- Special Constables are appropriate resources for conducting prisoner transportation and court security, but not all police services leverage these positions.
- The OPP Offender Transportation Unit is generally seen as an effective model; however, there are exclusions that cause some jurisdictions to have to expend additional resources to meet all prisoner transportation needs.
- The interface with correctional institutions is key in terms of achieving efficient prisoner transportation. Scheduling and the coordination of prisoner pick-up and drop-off at some correctional institutions and courts could be improved—technology solutions should be explored.



### Court Security

- While courthouse facility improvements have enhanced security in some locations, outstanding facility issues have not all been addressed in other locations.
- Some concerns about contracting for court security functions exist; however, some jurisdictions demonstrated success in contracting courthouse screening activities.
- Unique challenges for Northern Ontario and remote locations cause disruption to front-line policing services when officers are redeployed to court security or prisoner transportation activities due to geography and resource gaps.
- Conflicts were identified between courthouse stakeholders' requests for additional security and constrained police budgets that cannot accommodate increased expenditures.



# Review of the Court Security and Prisoner Transportation Program

## Final Report

**PREPARED FOR:** Ministry of the Solicitor General of  
Ontario

**PREPARED BY:** Goss Gilroy Inc.  
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**DATE:** March 26, 2021



**GOSS GILROY INC.**

Management Consultants  
Conseillers en gestion

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## List of Acronyms

CAOs	Chief Administrative Officers
CSPT	Court security and prisoner transportation
CSPT TP	Court Security and Prisoner Transportation Transfer Payment
GGI	Goss Gilroy Inc.
IPCO	Indigenous Police Chiefs of Ontario
JVN	Justice Video Network
MAG	Ministry of the Attorney General
MPS	Municipal Police Service3ws
OACP	Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police
OAPSB	Ontario Association of Police Service Boards
OPP	Ontario Provincial Police
OPP OTP	Ontario Provincial Police Offender Transportation Program (centralized unit)
OPP OTU	Ontario Provincial Police Offender Transportation Units, located throughout the province
SOLGEN	Ministry of the Solicitor General
TPAD	Transfer Payment Accountability Directive
WASH	Weekend and Statutory Holidays – a reference to special courts on these dates

# Executive Summary

Police services, whether municipal police services, the Ontario Provincial Police or First Nations police services, provide court security and prisoner transportation services across the province of Ontario. While police services provide court security and prisoner transportation services, municipalities are responsible for the costs, as they are for other policing costs.

As part of the 2008 Provincial-Municipal Fiscal and Service Delivery Review, the Ontario government committed to alleviating some court security and prisoner transportation costs from municipalities, beginning in 2012, to a maximum of \$125 million annually. The Ontario Government created the Court Security and Prisoner Transportation Transfer Payment (CSPT TP) Program in order to administer the \$125M payment. The program reached the maximum subsidy rate in 2018.

The purpose of this review was to conduct an assessment of how court security and prisoner transportation are done in Ontario, with a particular focus on CSPT TP Program in order to:

1. Improve the design of the CSPT TP Program to deliver it in a fiscally constrained environment, and to align with accountability requirements in the Transfer Payment Accountability Directive;
2. Identify potential ways to make court security and inmate transportation more efficient in Ontario, in the short-term (within the current model) and in the long-term (considering potential structural changes to the model); and,
3. Identify efficiencies to reduce the costs incurred by police services and reduce costs incurred by Ontario.

## Performance

### Impact of COVID-19

Both court security and prison transportation have been dramatically impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, in Ontario, and in all other jurisdictions included in this review. The most immediate impact has been the need to substantially increase the use of virtual appearances for court hearings in order to comply with social distancing measures and the closure of public spaces, while still ensuring the functioning of the justice system.

The use of virtual appearances has reduced the need for prison transportation and the need to handle prisoners within courthouses during the performance of court security duties. The study found that police services experienced as much as a 90% reduction in transportation volumes and a reduction in the number of staff assigned to court security. While it is expected that prisoner transportation volumes and court security needs will increase in some way after the COVID-19

pandemic is stabilized and a “new normal” emerges, the study has identified cost savings associated with encouraging and supporting the virtual model. Maintaining as much of the virtual model as possible is in line with the existing Justice Video Strategy that aims to have 90% of pre-trial in-custody appearances at the Ontario Court of Justice take place using video. The virtual model is also in line with approaches taken in other Canadian provinces, as well as other jurisdictions internationally, namely Australia and New Zealand. The province will need to continue its programs to improve video capacity, police services will need to expand video capacity at police stations and the court system will need to be engaged such that policies to encourage use of these improvements are created and adopted.

### **Use of Sworn Officers**

Municipal police services and the Ontario Provincial Police use a mix of staff classifications to carry out prisoner transportation and court security duties. Evidence collected through the review indicates that the use of Special Constables for prisoner transportation and the emerging use of contractors for court security screening, perimeter security and alarm monitoring functions are best practices that are not currently fully utilized. While there will always be circumstances where an armed officer is needed, in many cases the use of special constables is appropriate with limited armed police officers available when required. These approaches have proven effective in a number of Ontario locations as well as in other jurisdictions where specific training has been provided. In turn, this can reduce the costs for police services of jurisdiction and provide adequate levels of security if properly implemented. Contracting out for court security screening, perimeter security and alarm monitoring functions may also reduce the cost of introducing screening at new locations, which may make it easier to expand screening in response to stakeholder concerns.

### **Transport Routes**

Prisoner transportation is a very complex system. Police services transport individuals from holding cells at police headquarters to courthouses, to correctional facilities and between courthouses and correctional facilities. With so many police services involved in prisoner transportation, and the Ontario Provincial Police involved in two distinct ways, there is significant duplication of service within the prisoner transportation network. Reducing inefficient manual processes in place now and implementing a structure that would achieve economies of scale are two new practices that can achieve efficiencies. An information management system for use in route optimization, data sharing, scheduling and reduction of manual processes will contribute to reducing travel requirements, administrative support and potential errors.

### **Transfer Payment Delivery**

When the grant was initially designed, stakeholders considered a range of alternative ways to allocate funds – by population, by numbers of prisoners transported or number of courthouses, etc. All these options have flaws and all stakeholders, municipalities, police services and representatives of the Ministries involved selected the approach based on actual expenditures instead. A change in the approach to allocating funding is not recommended at this time, other than the limited incentives to encourage adoption of more efficient approaches. However, the

program is currently not fully compliant with the Transfer Payment Accountability Directive and a performance measurement strategy and regular risk reviews have been recommended.

## Ongoing Needs

The province of Ontario continues to upgrade or replace courthouses, addressing security issues as part of the process. Municipal police services and Ontario Provincial Police have greater confidence in their ability to address security risks where infrastructure and equipment improvements had been made. However, many police services report that infrastructure issues remain and, sometimes, a lack of adequate security equipment can hinder court security. This includes challenges due to the number, design, age or characteristics of courthouse buildings. Additionally, there are varying expectations and demands from the Judiciary with respect to how court security is provided, and court security expectations and requests have increased over time. Police services and courthouse stakeholders identify a lack of consistent standards for court security as an issue but there are a number of factors that can influence needs and make it difficult to set common standards province-wide. There is a need to balance resource investments while ensuring court stakeholders have the means to ensure security requests are met.

Northern Ontario experiences many unique challenges that are not experienced in the more populated areas of the province. There are a number of smaller remote and fly-in communities with smaller police stations and irregular court sittings, long travel distances both for prisoners and court stakeholders, and a number of First Nations communities. In many instances, northern communities have traveling courts that spend short periods in communities resulting in demands on local police services and the disruption of regular policing resources. In relation to the distinctive needs identified for the north, a separate Northern Justice Strategy is needed that could lead to the development of a common prisoner transportation network, the development of a court security capability that would travel with the courts, the need to transport prisoners less frequently and better responsiveness to Indigenous community needs.

## Future Considerations – An Independent Agency

The key finding from the Jurisdictional Review is that none of the other jurisdictions make the police service of jurisdiction responsible for prisoner transportation or court security, except in particular circumstances. Responsibility is generally assumed by an agency independent of the police, typically a Sherriff's Office or other government agency. A frequent recommendation for improvement from workshop participants was also the transfer of the responsibility for prisoner transportation from police services to another entity.

A number of advantages are associated with this model including consistent security standards as one entity administers all courthouses, greater flexibility in the movement of staff to different courts, elimination of duplication of efforts, municipalities with courthouses do not subsidize those without them, and economies of scale to promote efficient operations, among others. This could be carried out on a regional basis with co-operation between police services but would be better set up province-wide. A review of the legislation will be required to determine what, if any,

changes would be required as well as the advantages of creating a new organization versus the advantages of expanding the role of an existing organization

## Summary of Recommendations

- The Ministry of the Solicitor General (SOLGEN) should work with all justice stakeholders (justices, crowns, defense counsel, court administrators, police services) to ensure the “new normal” that emerges after COVID-19 minimizes the transport of prisoners, and maximizes the use of virtual appearances for pre-trial hearings.
- Costs of CSPT can be reduced by:
  - Eliminating duplication, particularly in prisoner transport;
  - Improving economies of scale so special constables can be used more, and fewer police officers are pulled from front-line policing;
  - Using primarily contracted personnel for entrance screening to reduce costs and allow screening to occur in more locations; and,
  - Replacing manual administrative processes.
- Creating regional entities would help achieve these goals, but a provincial operation would add certainty of direction and be easier to establish.
- Improve the CSPT TP Program with performance measures and limited changes to provide incentives for cost reduction.
- A Northern Justice Strategy would address unique issues, and the funding of Indigenous police services needs to consider court security and prisoner transportation responsibilities.

## Financial Implications

Assuming inflation is the prime driver of program costs, the provincial share of total costs is estimated to increase modestly, 1.0% for SOLGEN and about 8% for the Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services (MCCSS) over the implementation period. On the other hand, municipalities will see a 37.6% increase as they are responsible for most cost increases due to the SOLGEN contribution limit of \$125M towards the CSPT TP Program.

However, if the province effectively promotes virtual hearings and carries out the specific improvements to achieve the efficiencies that are outlined in the report, costs can be reduced significantly for both SOLGEN and municipalities. There is considerable uncertainty over the way the courts will work post-COVID-19, and the number of prisoners that will need to be transported to and from courts, so the forecasts show a range between low impact and high impact outcomes. The forecasts below indicate SOLGEN can achieve cost reductions, and can maximize the reductions by either encouraging police services to create regional entities to gain economies of scale and eliminate duplication, or by giving the role to a province-wide entity, which provides a greater certainty the economies will be achieved.

### Summary of Financial Implications for SOLGEN (000s)<sup>1</sup>

	Pre- COVID-19	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term / Entities	Long Term/ Provincial
No Change	142,267	142,965	143,324	143,691	
Low Impact		139,372	139,659	139,333	140,278
High Impact		137,575	135,968	135,055	125,800

Police services and the municipalities that fund them are in a challenging position, responsible to deliver a program and absorb all the increase in costs involved, whether inflationary or as a result of higher standards and expectations. The dramatic changes brought on by COVID-19 provide a one-time opportunity to recast responsibilities in the best manner possible without medium to long term financial impacts. Police services can certainly play a logical role and do so for less cost than they incurred before COVID-19

### Summary of Financial Implications for Municipalities (000s)

	Pre- COVID-19	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term /Entities	Long Term/ Provincial
No Change	47,857	56,546	62,106	65,848	
Low Impact		40,891	37,452	39,220	38,275
High Impact		28,727	17,420	17,596	26,851

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<sup>1</sup> See the main report for discussion of the assumptions used for this analysis.

## 1.0 Introduction

This report presents the findings of an independent review conducted on court security and prisoner transportation in Ontario. Consultants from the private firm Goss Gilroy Inc. (GGI) conducted this review between October, 2020 and February, 2021 on behalf of, and with the support of, the Ministry of the Solicitor General (SOLGEN). The review involved extensive consultation with the police services that conduct court security and prisoner transportation, stakeholders within SOLGEN and other ministries within the Province of Ontario, and other stakeholders within the court environment and the municipalities that help fund court security and prisoner transportation. The purpose of the review was to examine how the services are provided, how they are financed and how they could be improved, in terms of compliance with provincial requirements and the efficiency of service delivery.

The first section of the report provides background and contextual information about court security and prisoner transportation in Ontario, and about the Court Security and Prisoner Transportation Transfer Payment (CSPT TP) Program administered by SOLGEN. The second part of this report describes the purpose of the review and data collection methods used. The findings section draws upon the data collected to describe how court security and prisoner transportation and the transfer payment can be improved. The final section sets out an implementation plan for these improvements.

## 2.0 Background

### 2.1 Court Security and Prisoner Transportation in Ontario

Court security and prisoner transportation services are provided by Municipal Police Services (MPSs) in all large and mid-sized municipalities in Ontario and some of the smaller municipalities. Most smaller municipalities receive police services from the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP), who are in charge of court security and prisoner transportation for those municipalities.

#### Court Security Responsibilities

The *Police Services Act* states that police services are responsible for the security of courthouses within their jurisdiction. Section 137 of the Act states that the police services board of jurisdiction or the OPP Commissioner is responsible for court security by:

1. Ensuring the security of judges and of persons taking part in or attending proceedings;
2. Ensuring the security of the premises during the hours when judges and members of the public are normally present;
3. Ensuring the secure custody of persons in custody who are on or about the premises including persons taken into custody at proceedings; and,
4. Determining appropriate levels of security to fulfill the obligations listed above.

Where Section 137 applies, Section 16 of the regulation on Adequacy and Effectiveness of Police Services requires that Chiefs of Police prepare a court security plan, establish procedures on court security that address supervision and training, and ensure that court security personnel have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform court security functions. Section 29 requires Police Services Boards with court security responsibilities to establish policies with respect to court security. The Act also provides special powers for anyone carrying out court security duties on behalf of the police services board or OPP Commissioner, including the right to require persons to identify themselves, to search a person or vehicle entering the premises, the right to search prisoners, the right to refuse entry to the premises, or require a person to leave, and the right to arrest persons in certain circumstances. The current Policing Standards Manual section on Court Security includes a Court Security Assessment Tool to identify security needs in each individual courthouse for which a police service is responsible. This assessment covers critical incidents, the nature of cases, personnel and procedures, emergency planning and physical assessment.

SOLGEN indicates there are approximately 156 court locations in Ontario. Approximately 45% are base locations, 35% are satellite locations, and 20% are fly-in courts. SOLGEN estimates that 45% of

courthouses are secured by the OPP, and 55% by MPSs or self-administered First Nations Police Services.

Under court security, police services are responsible for:

- **Perimeter security** – The goal generally is to control all access points and only have one public access point. This is generally difficult to achieve in older courthouses, courthouses that share space with other uses, and temporary courts (e.g., an arena or legion hall).
- **Security screening at courthouse entrances** (i.e., persons and packages) – The trend has been towards screening at access points, using magnetometers, walk through or wand instruments and package inspection. This is employed at major courthouses throughout the province. Though the interviews and workshops reported screening equipment has been sent to some courthouses but not installed, or not used by the MPS responsible. Screening is generally not used at *Provincial Offences Act* (POA) courthouses and is not in place for courthouses that lack access control, or many smaller or temporary courthouses.
- **Security in common areas** is generally provided through a combination of cameras and active patrolling. Most courthouses have some form of “presence” by uniformed staff, who may be armed, or not armed, depending upon the location.
- **Security within courtrooms** is generally provided by having uniformed staff present in the courtroom during proceedings. This is provided in many courtrooms, and always when there is a prisoner in custody within the courtroom. Police services report demands from judges and occasionally crowns to have an officer in the courtroom even when there are no prisoners present, as a provision in case an event occurs (Family Courts and conflict between partners was used as an example). There is often resistance from police services to supply uniformed staff on all occasions based on availability and cost of staff.
- **Security during prisoner movement** generally involves meeting the prisoner transportation vehicle, escorting the prisoner to cells within the courthouse, and escorting the prisoner to and from the courtroom when required. It also includes feeding and monitoring the prisoner while in the cells, and returning prisoners to the transportation vehicle.
- **Security system monitoring** (e.g., camera room). Security systems are always monitored electronically. In some cases, generally larger courthouses, the cameras (and other alarms) are monitored by a staff member throughout the day, whether by a dedicated individual in a dedicated room, or by having TV monitors and alarms at a station staffed for other purposes (e.g., near the screening facility or cells).

## Prisoner Transportation Responsibilities

Under the *Municipal Act, 2001* and the *City of Toronto Act 2006*, municipalities are responsible for transporting prisoners between correctional facilities and the courts for the purpose of attending hearings or proceedings. Section 29 of the *Adequacy Standards Regulation* requires a police services board to have a policy on prisoner transportation, and section 13(1)(m) requires the Chief of Police to

establish procedures and processes for prisoner transportation. Section 53 of the *Police Services Act* clarifies that the use of special constables by police services to escort and convey persons in custody on a permanent basis is not prohibited by other provisions.

Police services transport individuals from holding cells at police headquarters to courthouses, to correctional facilities and between courthouses and correctional facilities. For instance, a person held at a police station may be transported to court for a bail hearing, or a person in police custody remanded during a video or audio hearing at a police station may be transported to a correctional facility. Additionally, police services are responsible for transporting in-custody prisoners between correctional institutions and courthouses. This may be to accommodate new bail or procedural hearings or it may involve prisoners participating in a trial. The correctional institutions are in charge of transporting prisoners between institutions<sup>2</sup> and from institutions to medical facilities or other appointments.

Note that prisoner transportation generally has two components. The initial transfer from the police station to a court or custodial institution is the transfer of a prisoner in the custody of the police service who arrested the individual. For subsequent transfers from the courthouse to a correctional institution or for transfers from a correctional institution to a courthouse the prisoner is in custody on account of a court order, and the police service is acting as a service provider to the courts.

The *Police Services Act* will be replaced in the near future with the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (CSPA) which has received Royal Assent but has not yet been proclaimed into force. Under the CSPA, responsibility for court security will remain with police service boards, which in turn, are largely funded by municipalities. The CSPA will allow First Nations to opt into the legislation in which case their boards will also be responsible (they are not subject to the current *Police Services Act*).

The new CSPA identifies what is a policing function and limits who may perform such functions. However, court security is not a designated policing function (but still a responsibility), with the result that it can be carried out by any individuals appointed for the purpose by a police service board. Appointments could be a sworn police officer, a special constable, or any other civilian appointed for the purpose, including contractors. Similar provisions will apply to the OPP.

Prisoner transportation may be considered by the CSPA as a policing function, at least as it relates to the transportation of prisoners to and from the police station, requiring the task be carried out by “members of the police service”, but regulations under Section 14 could permit this function to be outsourced (e.g., to the OPP Offender Transport Program (OTP), to another police service, to a joint or common service provider or to a contractor).

Thus, MPSs and OPP detachments will continue to be responsible to implement court security and prisoner transport (to the extent prisoner transport is a policing function) under the new CSPA,

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<sup>2</sup> The Bailiff Program used to provide transport between correctional institutions, but was disbanded in 2019. Transportation between correctional facilities is now the responsibility of correctional officers.

although there will be options with respect to how they deliver the services and who they use for that purpose.

## Funding Model

While police services (either MPS or the OPP, whichever is the police service of jurisdiction in the municipality) provide the court security and prisoner transportation services, municipalities are responsible for the costs of court security and prisoner transportation (and other policing costs), although they do receive a subsidy from the Province of Ontario, under the CSPT TP Program. The net costs after provincial contributions are charged against the municipal property tax base as part of the police services budget. The OPP OTP carries out some prisoner transportation for those municipalities that were impacted by the centralization of correctional institutions and does not charge the costs back to the municipalities. The costs of the OPP OTP are recovered from the province’s consolidated revenue fund by SOLGEN and are not part of the CSPT TP Program.

Since 2015, CSPT TP Program funding for municipalities policed by the OPP is paid directly to the OPP rather than to the municipalities that purchase policing from the OPP. The OPP bills municipalities for the police services it provides to those municipalities. It passes the grant on to municipalities by providing the municipality a credit against their municipal policing bills.

## CSPT Transfer Payment Program

As part of the 2008 Provincial-Municipal Fiscal and Service Delivery Review, the Ontario government committed to alleviating some court security and prisoner transportation costs from municipalities, beginning in 2012, to a maximum of \$125 million annually by 2018. The CSPT TP Program is administered by SOLGEN’s Public Safety Division. Table 1 identifies annual program allocations since 2012.

Table 1: CSPT TP Program Funding by Year

(000’s rounded)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total Funding</b>	\$17.9M	\$35.7M	\$53.6M	\$71.4M	\$89.3M	\$107M	\$125M	\$125M	\$125M

When the CSPT TP Program was announced, it committed to a maximum subsidy of \$125M per year to support municipalities in the implementation of court security and prisoner transportation services. The program reached the maximum subsidy rate in 2018. The \$125M cap was established based on estimates by the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) and the City of Toronto in the Provincial-Municipal Fiscal and Service Delivery Review, when it was assessed that police services were spending about \$125M per year on court security and prisoner transportation at that time (2008). Municipalities policed by MPSs receive a share of the funding envelope each year, pro-rated to their actual eligible court security and prisoner transportation costs as most recently reported. For

example, funding for 2020 was allocated based on each recipients' relative share of the total provincial CSPT expenditures for 2018. The OPP determines the allocations for OPP-policed municipalities based on their relative share of the projected CSPT costs.

Municipalities that have MPSs receive payment installments quarterly from SOLGEN, based on calendar year to align to the municipal fiscal year. The first quarter payment is made after the municipality and the province have signed a transfer payment agreement, and the recipient has provided adequate proof of insurance. The second installment is paid on the condition that the recipient has provided the previous year's Annual Financial Report. The OPP-policed municipalities receive their CSPT TP Program funding in the form of credits on their municipal policing bills twice a year (25% in February or March, and the remaining 75% in September or October).

This expenditure-based model was selected following consultations with stakeholders. Two other models - funding based on caseload and funding based on population - were considered when the program was designed but deemed ineffective. The two alternative models were rejected mainly because of the difficulty of tracking the necessary information (e.g., prisoner transport traffic, deeper understanding of catchment areas for courts), and because the first model would have been inequitable to smaller municipalities or others with longer distances to transport prisoners.

The CSPT TP Program serves as a subsidy program to support municipalities. Court security and prisoner transportation costs eligible under the CSPT TP Program include court security and prisoner transportation activities, training, equipment and recruitment. It excludes expenditures associated with court administration (e.g., schedule of staff, service of legal documents, data entry, etc.). Annual Financial Reports do not require a detailed breakdown of the costs between court security and prisoner transportation and some jurisdictions do not distinguish between the two categories of expenditures in their financial management systems. The Public Safety Division estimates that 70% of CSPT TP Program funds are used for court security, and 30% for prisoner transportation, based on municipal reports submitted for 2017.

In 2018, approximately 95% of the \$125M was provided to support municipalities policed by MPSs, and about 5% to municipalities policed by the OPP, reflecting their relative levels of expenditure, as identified in Table 2.

(000's rounded)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (budget)
<b>Total CSPT TP Allocation</b>	<b>71,432</b>	<b>89,289</b>	<b>107,143</b>	<b>125,326</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>125,000</b>
CSPT TP Allocation – MPS-policed municipalities	69,124	86,404	102,520	119,527	118,844	119,494
CSPT TP Allocation – OPP-policed municipalities	2,308	2,885	4,623	5,799	6,156	5,506

In 2018, the allocation provided through the CSPT TP Program covered about 76% of the reported court security and prisoner transportation expenditures for MPS-policed municipalities<sup>3</sup> and 81% of costs for OPP-policed municipalities. This left a shortfall of about \$37.8M to be covered by MPS-policed municipalities and about \$1.3M for OPP-policed municipalities.

While the \$125M represented the estimated level of municipal expenditures in 2008, police services report that their expenditure levels have risen (Table 3), partly as a result of inflation (e.g., wage and salary increases), partly as a result of increased volumes (of prisoners and courthouses and courtrooms) and partly as a result of higher standards. For instance, the requirement to keep various categories of prisoners separate from each other, and the introduction of improvements in court security, such as screening at more courthouse entrances.

**Table 3: Reported Expenditures and CSPT TP Program Allocations for MPSs and OPP policed municipalities<sup>4</sup>**

(000's)	MPS CSPT costs	CSPT TP Allocation to MPS municipalities	% of MPS costs covered by CSPT TP	OPP CSPT costs	CSPT TP Allocation to OPP municipalities	% of OPP costs covered by CSPT TP
2015	144,263	69,124	48%	6,409	2,308	36%
2016	148,822	86,404	58%	6,766	2,885	43%
2017	151,941	102,520	67%	7,337	4,623	63%
2018	157,332	119,527	76%	7,067	5,799	82%
2019	165,674	118,844	72%	7,583	6,156	81%
2020 (budget)		119,494			5,506	

### The Ontario Provincial Police Offender Transportation Program

As part of the province's program to restructure and consolidate correctional institutions, the province expanded OPP service in 2008 to assist municipalities faced with longer cross-municipal boundary transfers as a result of a local correctional institution being closed. The OPP established its OTP to conduct prisoner transportation for some municipalities.

This funding was approximately \$24 million in fiscal year 2019-2020 (ends March 31, 2020), \$17.3M of this was for the transportation of adult prisoners and \$6.7M related to the transport of youth. Municipalities are required to sign Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with the OPP outlining specific services to be provided (which may, for example, only include certain types of prisoners housed at a centralized institution) and the terms and conditions related to OPP services. The OPP OTP funds transportation 'loops' across municipal boundaries, between police facilities, courthouses and

<sup>3</sup> This is based on costs reported through the Annual Financial Reports for that year.

<sup>4</sup> This table is based on Annual Financial Reports data compiled by the CSPT TP Program, and OPP data on costs and CSPT program allocation.

correctional institutions. The OTP currently operates 63 Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with different municipalities, and transports approximately 90,000 prisoners a year (pre-COVID-19 pandemic) between correctional facilities and courthouses, using approximately 60 transportation vehicles. The entire costs of the OTP are charged to, and covered by, SOLGEN (for adult inmates) and the Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services (for Youth).

The OPP OTP is a centrally administered program out of the OPP office in Orillia, Ontario. It is comprised of 150 Offender Transport Officers that make up 10 Offender Transport Units (OTUs) across the province. The OTUs are located in Ottawa, North Bay, Lindsay, Cobourg, Penetanguishene, Milton, Burlington, Simcoe, Windsor, and London. A further 43 employees (civilians and sworn officers) make up the operational support and administration of the OTP. The OTP operates independently from OPP detachments and regions throughout the province that are responsible for prisoner transport in their role as a police service of jurisdiction. However, the OTP does provide service to support some OPP detachments when the municipality they serve has been impacted by a correctional institution closure and the municipality has signed an MOU.

There is no formal distance threshold to trigger a new MOU and hence service by the OTP to a new municipality. All prisoner transport across municipal boundaries, and all prisoner transport for long distances do not qualify, only those that result from the consolidation of correctional institutions. Of note, the OPP OTP does not operate in Northern regions, where no institutional centralization has occurred, but where transport distances are also the longest. The North West Region (NWR) Offender Transport Unit (OTU) provides support to OPP detachments in the Region but the costs of these services are charged back to the municipalities responsible.

## First Nations Policing

First Nations police services are funded under the First Nations Policing Program (FNPP), with federal and provincial governments sharing the costs. First Nations police services are excluded from the CSPT TP Program.

However, First Nations police services currently carry out offender transport, and some services have established Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with the OPP to coordinate offender transport between the organizations. Some First Nations police services are also required to contract air transportation for prisoners, which is a significant cost.

First Nations police services also provide court security when courts convene in the communities they serve. This generally requires reassigning an officer who otherwise would be deployed to frontline policing duties.

The Indigenous Police Chiefs of Ontario (IPCO), who participated in a workshop session supporting this study, indicated they are only funded to provide front-line police services, and court security and prisoner transportation are not eligible expenditures under the current funding arrangement. They argue they should be eligible for the CSPT TP Program on the basis of fairness. Other police services in

Ontario receive funding under the CSPT TP Program, and they believe they should receive it as well, which would allow them to provide court security and prisoner transportation services without taking officers off the front-line. They also note that they should be providing services in their communities to ensure cultural appropriateness, both in handling prisoners and relating to community members.

## 3.0 Purpose, Scope and Methodology

The review was overseen by a Director-level management committee and a Steering Committee of Assistant Deputy Ministers (ADMs) from stakeholder ministries (SOLGEN and the Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG)). Members of the committees also communicated with their Treasury Board counterparts for input.

The purpose of the review was to conduct an end-to-end assessment of how court security and prisoner transportation are done in Ontario, with a particular focus on SOLGEN's CSPT TP Program. The objective of the study was to develop recommendations towards:

1. Improving the design of the CSPT TP Program to deliver it in a fiscally constrained environment, and to align with accountability requirements in the Transfer Payment Accountability Directive (TPAD); and,
2. Identifying potential ways to make court security and prisoner transportation more efficient in Ontario, in the short-term (within the current model) and in the long-term (considering potential structural changes to the model). More specifically, the consultants sought to identify efficiencies to reduce the costs incurred by police services and reduce costs incurred by SOLGEN, including costs associated with the OPP OTP.

The review focussed on prisoner transportation and court security carried out by police services within the **current legislative framework**. The scope of work excluded the following:

- Related activities connected to correctional institutions.
- First Nations policing agreements.
- Increasing the funding envelope of the CSPT TP Program.

### 3.1 Review Methodology

The review was conducted using multiple lines of evidence to collect factual information from different sources, including gathering the perspective of the stakeholder community. The methodology used is described in the sections below.

#### Interviews with Stakeholders

The review team conducted interviews with a range of court security and prisoner transportation stakeholders. The interviews had a dual purpose: 1) scoping the exercise and understanding what stakeholders were hoping to see as a result of the review, and 2) to collect information to answer the review's questions about how to generate effectiveness and efficiency. Interviews were led by GGI consultants and attended by a SOLGEN representative. Most interviews were with representatives of

the Ontario government Ministries involved. Others included representatives of AMO, IPCO, the OPP OTP and Parry Sound Police Service. The list of interviews conducted for the review can be found in Appendix 1.

## Survey of Police Services and Feedback Forms

The review team administered a survey to MPSs and a survey of OPP detachments to collect information on the way they deliver court security and prisoner transportation, and to collect their general input for the review. Two questionnaires were distributed to MPSs: one to capture qualitative descriptions and feedback on court security and prisoner transportation operations, the other to collect financial and staffing information. The OPP detachments were sent a single questionnaire to collect the qualitative information. Quantitative data about the OPP’s CSPT activities were collected from central OPP.

Overall, the purpose of the surveys was to give the reviewers a better understanding of the way CSPT activities are conducted, what strengths and challenges may exist in the current model, and what areas could be examined for improvements towards greater efficiency. The response rate for both surveys was high as outlined in the following table.

**Table 4: Police Survey Participation Rates**

Category	Responses	Response rate	% of respondents performing both CS and PT
MPS	32	71%	81%
OPP	62	86%	50%

The review team also made available an online feedback form to municipal Chief Administrative Officers (CAOs) (n=345) and members of Ontario Police Service Boards (via a link circulated by the Ontario Association of Police Service Boards). This instrument allowed these two groups of respondents to provide input to the review on a voluntary basis. A total of 22 CAOs and 28 members of Police Service Boards provided their input through this mechanism.

## Workshops

The review team conducted a series of workshops with MPSs and OPP detachments. Workshops were held following the surveys to delve deeper into areas identified as challenges and to explore avenues for improvement in more detail with participants. Workshop sessions were held with the following groups:

- Representatives of the Toronto Police Service;
- Representatives of the remaining “Big 10” MPS;

- Representatives of OPP detachments;
- Representatives of small and medium-size MPSs; and,
- Representatives of Indigenous Police Chiefs of Ontario.

Participants in the workshops are listed in Appendix 2

## Jurisdictional Review

The review team conducted a jurisdictional review to compare Ontario's court security and prisoner transportation model with what is done in other jurisdictions in Canada and abroad. The review covered: Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec, Australia and New Zealand. The findings are reported in detail in Appendix 3 and discussed in relevant sections throughout this report.

## 3.2 Limitations and Methodological Notes

- Although the review had a strong stakeholder engagement framework, it did focus heavily on the perspective of police services as implementers of the court security and prisoner transport activities covered in the review. The judiciary, Crown, and defense counsel provided input in writing and through interviews, but participation was limited. Corrections were engaged through interviews with the Ministry, but operations at Institutions was not part of the scope of this review.
- While the response rates to the surveys were high, they did not provide full coverage of the population, especially regarding financial information (i.e., quantitative questionnaire of the Municipal Police Survey).
- COVID-19 has introduced significant uncertainty, making forecasts less precise than they may be otherwise. In particular there is some uncertainty over the extent to which video and audio hearings will continue post COVID-19 and over the volume of prisoner transportation that will be required in the "new normal". All estimates are based on current knowledge and a reasonable understanding of the processes and may, or may not, come to fruition.

## 4.0 Potential Improvements to Efficiency and Effectiveness

### 4.1 COVID-19 and the Evolution of Virtual Appearances

#### Current Situation – Impact of COVID-19

Both court security and prison transportation have been dramatically impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, in Ontario, and in all other jurisdictions included in our review (Appendix 3). The most immediate impact was the “closure” of courts. With the courts closed, there was still a need for police to bring accused persons before a Justice of the Peace for bail hearings.

As a result, court hearings proceeded, generally through virtual appearances in order to reduce the likelihood of COVID-19 infection for participants. Virtual hearings have tended to be by video whenever possible, but in some cases, particularly in the north, internet bandwidth or facilities have not been adequate to support video, and purely audio hearings have occurred. With courtrooms closed, the virtual appearance was often not just by a prisoner, but also by the judge, crown, defence counsel and even witnesses and agency representatives.

During the pandemic, a prisoner’s first appearance generally occurred at the police station, taking place either from the cells or a nearby room. According to interviewees and focus group participants, police stations have generally been constructed with the expectation that prisoners would be taken to court. Hence there is typically no dedicated space or equipment for virtual appearances. Most police services have accommodated video appearances by repurposing rooms and facilities, and using cell phones and tablets to equip makeshift video facilities.

Additionally, subsequent appearances often have had to occur by video and/or audio from the correctional institution during the pandemic. The substantial increase in the use of video appearances has caused a number of effects. Interviewees indicated that correctional facilities were not built to accommodate video appearance they too have repurposed some spaces and used whatever technical capacity was available to accommodate the needs.

Trials were generally postponed early in the pandemic, but some trials eventually had to proceed to ensure the accused’s rights to be tried within a reasonable time under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Interviewees and workshop participants indicated most court appearances still occurred using virtual (video and/or audio) connections, and the data available for prisoner transportation volumes substantiates this (see Figure 1 and Table 5).

Video hearing capacity has also been exceeded at courthouses where judges, crowns and defence counsel are using video or audio for virtual hearings. Interviewees and workshop participants indicated that in many cases, court stakeholders use personal computers, phones and tablets from

home or office, however some use courthouses when they have better video facilities. As courthouses have been opening up, more parties are attending the courthouse and using facilities there. However, in many cases, the video capacity remains insufficient, especially with the need for social distancing between the parties appearing from the same courthouse.

## The Justice Video Strategy

Although the COVID-19 requirements strained virtual appearance capacity, there have been steps in the past to build this capacity. The Government of Ontario began a Video Remand and Bail project in 2000, to ease the transportation burden of accused persons from Ontario correctional facilities to and from court appearances. This led to the creation of the Justice Video Network (JVN), which provides some capacity for remote appearances. However, the JVN was difficult to put in place, complex to use, and adoption was limited.

As part of further efforts to modernize the justice system, the province began larger scale pilots for video appearances and remote defense attorney access in correctional facilities in 2016. A “Justice Video Strategy” (JVS) was developed – before COVID-19 – to increase the capacity for doing court hearings by video from correctional institutions and at courthouses. The strategy aims to have 90% of pre-trial in-custody appearances at the Ontario Court of Justice (excluding the Superior Court) take place using video. The JVS reports that in 2018, about 57% of pre-trial appearances were done remotely, although about half of those were audio appearances, not video. Police services indicated even lower video appearance rates before COVID-19 in their survey responses, although they were reporting on all appearances, not just Ontario Court of Justice Appearances.

At the time of this review, there are about 150 video suites in correctional institutions, and the JVS has plans for another 270 which are targeted for implementation by March of 2023. About 200 of over 850 courtrooms in the province are equipped with video conference equipment. In addition to the units to be provided under the JVS, new video suites are being implemented as part of new courthouse construction or renovation, including at the new major courthouse being built in downtown Toronto. While there is not enough video capacity in courthouses and correctional institutions to meet current requirements, there is more than there would have been without these initiatives, and there will be substantially more by March, 2023.

Perhaps as important, the virtual first appearance is often from a police station shortly after arrest. The hearing is required within 24 hours of arrest and can lead to the release of the prisoner without the need to transport to a courthouse or correctional facility. The JVS reports that 120 video units can be found in police facilities at present. Stakeholders and survey respondents indicate that many more are required. Improvements in the video capacity of police stations will also be required.

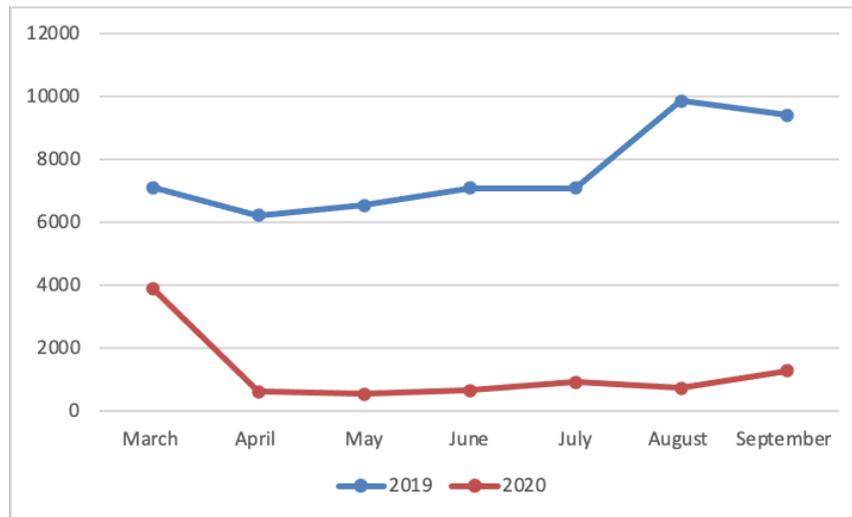
## Drivers for Change – Lessons from COVID-19

Up until the pandemic, there was substantial inertia to overcome and resistance to adopting video technology as an approach to court appearances. Doing virtual court appearances by video rather than

in person is a transformative idea that reduces the need for prisoner transportation and lowers security risks from transport and at courthouses. Stakeholder interviews indicated that with the COVID-19 pandemic, video appearances have become vital to the functioning of the justice system, and the survey, interviews and workshops all indicate video appearances have received much wider take-up than in pre-pandemic times.

This decrease is reflected in OPP OTU numbers when comparing the number of prisoners transported monthly in 2019 with the corresponding 2020 month. On average a 90% reduction is seen from April to September 2020 (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: OPP OTP Prisoner Volumes by Month**



According to the results of the surveys, COVID-19 has reduced prisoner transportation volumes by about 75% for MPS and OPP detachments (Table 5). Most of those reporting “no effect” have the OPP OTP carrying their prisoners.

**Table 5: Impact of Video Appearances on Prisoner Transportation**

	MPS			OPP		
	N	% of MPS	Average reduction in volume	N	% of OPP	Average reduction in volume
<b>Before COVID-19</b>	9	31%	23%	17	32%	33% <sup>5</sup>
<b>Since COVID-19</b>	27	93%	75% <sup>6</sup>	37	70%	78% <sup>7</sup>
<b>No Impact</b>	2	7%	-	14	26%	-

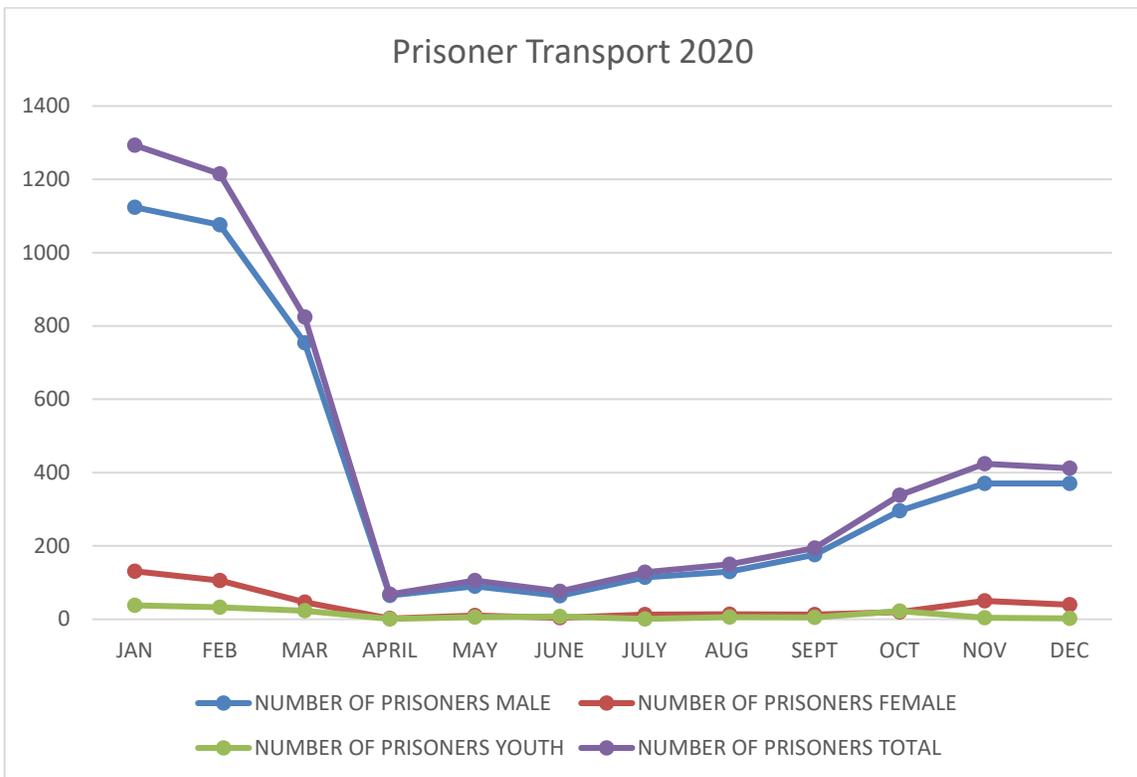
<sup>5</sup> Based on 10 respondents providing actual estimates

<sup>6</sup> Based on 23 respondents providing actual estimates

<sup>7</sup> Based on 27 respondents providing actual estimates

Given the difference between the OPP OTP data and the reports from MPSs, we contacted the Ottawa Police Service that had reported only a 50% reduction and found that the figure was based upon year over year data, without distinguishing between pre- and post COVID-19 periods. The Ottawa Police Service also provided a breakdown of prisoners transported by month which is shown in the figure below.

Figure 2 - Prisoners Transported by Month, Ottawa Police Service



This shows the total number of prisoners transported declined to about 10% of pre-COVID-19 volumes early in the pandemic, but recovered to about 33% of pre-pandemic volumes later in the year, as activity (and arrest volumes) returned closer to usual levels. The OPP data also showed a slight increase in September and may have increased as well later in the fall.

The key remaining transportation requirement in all jurisdictions during COVID-19 is that police services are still transporting prisoners from the police station to the correctional institution, when persons are remanded in custody at their initial bail hearing which is now being conducted virtually from the police station. The Ottawa data shows trips to and from the central courthouse virtually stopped in mid-March.

The table below looks at charges and the court hearings that result from them. 89% of cases were resolved without a trial date in 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic struck. Only 11% of cases actually involved a trial date, and most of those were resolved by a guilty plea or were withdrawn at

the trial date, with only 3.5% of total cases continuing to an actual trial. This suggests that it should be possible to conduct the vast majority of these appearances virtually, with almost 90% of cases resolved without a trial.

Table 6: Court Appearances in Ontario - Cases Disposed in 2019<sup>8</sup>

Total Cases	All Cases		All Cases that Began — in Bail Court	
	220,548	100%	99,661	100%
Cases Disposed before Trial Date	196,166	88.9%	88,713	89.0%
Cases Disposed at Trial, without Trial (guilty plea or charges withdrawn)	16,029	7.3%	7,453	7.5%
Cases Disposed Following a Trial	8,353	3.8%	3,495	3.5%
<b>Average number of appearances</b>	8.0		10.0	

Note when looking at the table above, the “Cases that began in Bail Court” are those that involve an offender in custody, at least for part of the court process. Each such offender will appear in court an average of ten times, two of which are for bail hearings.

The significant reduction in prisoner transportation volumes has reduced the risks associated with prisoner transportation and court security (e.g., risks of accidents, escape attempts, incidents between prisoners, self-harm, contraband, etc.). These risks remain whenever a prisoner is transported. The COVID-19 experience indicates that many of the court appearances that occurred before COVID-19 could have been virtual appearances, and Table 6 indicates most could be virtual appearances in the future. However, interviewees and workshop participants indicated that even when possible pre-COVID-19, video appearances were rarely implemented, mainly due to resistance from crown, defense and/or the judiciary. Additionally, workshop participants indicated that prisoners were often transported to courthouses primarily to meet with defence counsel and/or community agencies, with purely administrative hearings scheduled to accommodate.

These stakeholders will have learned from the COVID-19 experience, and seemingly many will be more receptive to holding virtual hearings in the future. Workshop participants indicated there may now be a better understanding of the risks related to prisoner transportation and prisoner appearance in courtrooms, and a better appreciation for the potential of virtual appearances. At the same time, there is a certain level of video fatigue emerging out of the pandemic experience and this may be re-enforced by the sub-standard or make-shift facilities that have been used over the past year. The video experience must be improved or there will be a tendency to revert back to in-person appearances.

<sup>8</sup><https://www.ontariocourts.ca/ocj/files/stats/bail/2019/2019-Bail-Offence.pdf>

## Analysis

### Estimated Impacts of Virtual Hearings on Prisoner Transportation

It can be expected that prisoner transportation volumes will increase in some way after COVID-19. The volume during COVID-19 has largely been transfers from police detention facilities to correctional institutions. This volume is estimated to be 20% to 35% of pre-COVID-19 prisoner transportation volumes, based on prisoner transportation statistics during the pandemic (the low number based on the OPP data, the higher percentage based on the survey of MPSs and the more recent Ottawa data), and on the case data (Table 6) which suggests each case has an average of 10 appearances. Only one of these appearances could precede the initial transfer to a correctional institution, although some would not make that trip, having been released after the first hearing. These trips will continue post-pandemic, regardless of the extent of virtual hearings.

Many trials will continue to be in person, requiring the transport of prisoners. However, trial dates are only set in 11% of cases (based on 2019 data, Table 6), and two-thirds of these involve a guilty plea or withdrawn charges, many of which could presumably be handled virtually as many decisions to plead guilty or withdraw charges are made before the trial date. Actual trials only occur in about 3.5% of cases.

However, the majority of trips in the past were related to remand hearings, pre-trial and administrative hearings, sometimes to accommodate meetings at the courthouses, according to stakeholders and workshop participants. The intent of the Justice Video Strategy is to be able to accommodate 90% of the pre-trial hearings, and to accommodate meetings between prisoners and their counsel, the agencies involved in preparing pre-trial release plans and even family and friend visitations.

There are reports on the impact of the use of video in other locations. In the Ninth Judicial District of Minneapolis a review found that the savings on prisoner transportation alone were enough to fund the implementation of the video system, and that all court stakeholders<sup>9</sup> also saved time. Similarly, a review of the impact of video appearances in England identified both savings on prisoner transport and stakeholder time.<sup>10</sup> A study of the Justice Video Network in Ontario showed the OPP saved 294,000 km of employee travel as a result of video hearings.<sup>11</sup>

Through the jurisdictional scan, it was found that Quebec has now mandated that pre-trial appearances will be by video demonstrating that such a strategy can be implemented. Ontario does not seem ready to take this position, preferring to leave more discretion to the judiciary. Change management initiatives to encourage the continued use of virtual hearings whenever possible will be essential to minimize the surge in prisoner transportation requirements that may occur post-COVID-

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<sup>9</sup> Babcock, Emily and Johansen, Kate (2011) "Remote Justice? Expanding the Use of Interactive Video Teleconference in Minnesota Criminal Proceedings," William Mitchell Law Review: Vol. 37: Iss. 2, Article 17. Available at: <http://open.mitchellhamline.edu/wmlr/vol37/iss2/17>

<sup>10</sup> Slessor, James, Goodwin, Tim and Feggetter, Emma, Accenture Consulting, "Rewriting the Rulebook"

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.nbs.net/articles/bringing-courtrooms-online-for-speedier-justice>

19. These initiatives should be aimed at all courthouse stakeholders, the judiciary, crowns, defense attorneys, administrators and police services.

Additionally, feedback received from the OAPSB survey indicated that Ontario's new bail policy is also having an effect on the number of persons being transported for court purposes and is expected to continue to have an impact.

Prisoner transportation volumes in 2022 are therefore estimated to range from 35% to 60% of pre-COVID-19 volumes, made up of:

- 20% to 35% of trips that are from police stations to correctional institutions which will remain, as discussed above;
- 5% to 15% of trips that will relate to trial dates. This a conservative estimate as the 2019 case data indicates trials only occur in 3.5% of cases and only 11% of cases have a trial date at all (even if guilty pleas and withdrawals need to be made in person). The high estimate will leave considerable room for a potential surge as courts re-open and delayed trials are held.; and,
- 10% to allow for pre-trial hearings that could not be accommodated by video, given the ongoing JVS implementation plan.

Once the implementation of new video capacity is completed through the JVS, and the backlog of trials is resolved, the prisoner transportation volumes should decrease to 30% to 55% of pre-pandemic levels. This would be made up of:

- the 20% to 35% of trips that are from police stations to correctional institutions;
- 5% to 10% of trips that will relate to trial dates once the pent-up demand is satisfied and allowing that some guilty pleas and charge withdrawals may occur virtually, and
- 5% to 10% to allow for the pre-trial hearings that are not expected to be accommodated by the Justice Video Strategy (which set 90% of pre-trial appearances as a target), and will still not be accommodated by changing expectations as a result of the COVID-19 experience.

However, costs will not reduce as much as volumes do. Stakeholders noted that COVID-19 prevention protocols have added steps to transportation (e.g., disinfection) and can require more trips given that prisoners have to be physically distanced (e.g., each in their own compartment). The reduction in prisoner volumes has not resulted in a corresponding reduction in the trips required, partly due to reduced vehicle capacity with social distancing requirements, and partly because a trip must occur to transport a single prisoner – using the same staff resource that might have carried 10 prisoners before. The cost largely relates to the driver (and co-driver), not to the type of vehicle involved.

But there will be reductions. The SOLGEN May 2020 COVID-related survey found that 18 out of 29 police services (including OPP) who responded had reduced the number of staff assigned to prisoner transportation. The survey found that the number of officers and staff assigned to court security had decreased by roughly 40% overall. The OPP OTP have retained all their permanent staff but

significantly reduced part-time staff hours. This resulted in a 24% reduction in the cost of transporting adult prisoners, far less than the reduction in prisoner volumes because all full-time staff have been retained, but certainly an indication that costs may be reduced when prisoner volume declines. MPS report they have most frequently reassigned transport and sometimes court security staff to supervising virtual court appearances from police headquarters.

There were some runs, including flights, that currently involve individual prisoners. They can be eliminated if the trip is eliminated. Many prisoners are now transported on loops that follow a general route pattern. The loops cannot be eliminated as long as there is at least one prisoner to transport, however the loops could be combined in some cases if volume diminishes significantly, reducing the number of loops and therefore the costs of operating them. The introduction of software as discussed in another section will assist in redesigning the loops to meet changing demand levels.

In the transportation business, costs are generally considered linear, e.g., directly related to volumes. There can be situations where the costs are not linear, such as decreases in the number of trips while the geographical service area remains the same and circumstances where the level of service has to be maintained while the ridership declines. These factors are present in this situation, which will result in the savings being less than the decline in ridership. For example, the City of Ottawa found that the average number of passengers per trip declined from 4.3 in 2019 to 3.1 in December of 2020 and as low as 2 in July when only 11% of prisoner volumes were carried. However, experience working in the transportation industry, the experience of the OPP OTP (which reduced costs 24% without laying off any staff) and the MPSs (which reassigned many staff to other duties) during COVID-19 and common sense suggests there will be cost reductions of at least half the amount that ridership declines. As a consequence, there is an expectation costs will be reduced by at least 20% to 30% in the short-term (when volumes are down by 45% to 70%) and 20% to 40% in the medium and long term when full video facilities are in place (and prisoner volumes are down 55% to 70%).

### **Estimated Impacts of Virtual Hearings on Court Security**

Participants in the workshops indicated courthouse security requirements have not decreased as dramatically as prisoner transportation requirements have during the pandemic. Workshop participants and survey responses indicated the costs of providing basic security at courthouses are similar to what they were before the pandemic, with the exception of prisoner movement in most cases.

Similar to prisoner transportation, the opportunity for savings once courthouses re-open largely relate to the handling of prisoners within the courthouses. Historically most prisoners in a courthouse have been there for pre-trial hearings, and the expansion of virtual hearings would reduce the number of prisoners within the courthouse. It is not anticipated cost reductions will reach the 40% level as indicated in the May 2020 survey by virtue of at least some prisoners needing to be in the courthouses once they re-open.

Prisoner management can involve meeting the prisoners when they arrive at a courthouse, transporting them to holding cells, supervising them while in the cells, arranging for their meals,

transporting them to and from courtrooms when required and supervising them while in the courtroom, and returning them to the transport vehicles at the end of the day. These costs are a major demand on court security staff, second only to entranceway screening and may take from 20% to 40% of court security staffing.

Reduced volumes have already resulted in lower staffing levels, and can be expected to continue to some extent. In larger courthouses the number of supervisory officers will decline and in other locations where a prisoner is required for a trial but there are none to be supervised while the trial is underway, staffing can be reduced. Lower volumes in smaller courthouses may potentially eliminate the need for prisoner management altogether on some hearing dates. It is estimated that the costs of court security should decline:

- 5% to 10% in the short term, based on estimated reduced volumes identified above, and a reduction in the 20% to 40% of costs related to prisoner management and
- 10% to 15% in the longer term, as prisoner volumes reduce further due to the elimination of the trial backlog and the continued improvement of video facilities.

#### *Prisoner Impacts of Virtual Hearings*

There is also an expectation that prisoner impacts have declined as a result of more extensive use of virtual hearings. If attending a hearing in person, prisoners may be awakened early, may spend extensive time in an uncomfortable prisoner transportation vehicle, may spend hours in a courthouse lockup and then return quite late to the correctional institution. These conditions can be particularly difficult for prisoners with mental health issues. When prisoners are released as a result of a hearing, there are advantages to being released from the correctional institution, where they can retrieve their personal items (wallets, belts, phones, etc.) and they can receive assistance from a discharge planning officer, rather than at a courthouse where the personal items and services are not available.

## Maximizing Use of Virtual Hearings in the Future

Most stakeholders, whether by interview, survey or workshop saw the use of video appearances and reduction in prisoner transportation requirements as beneficial and argued it should be maintained as much as possible as courts open and the “new normal” is established.

There is a danger that as COVID-related restrictions diminish, the court system will shift back to its former model of operation, particularly if the infrastructure required to support virtual appearances remains inadequate. The province does have a process underway to expand the capacity of courthouses and correctional institutions to conduct effective virtual hearings, and to accommodate the meetings between prisoners, and their defence counsel and supportive agencies. However, these changes will not all be in place by the time COVID-19 restrictions ease. Furthermore, there is no coordinated plan for police services to accommodate virtual hearings from their detention facilities. Most have accommodated the virtual appearances to the extent necessary, but often with temporary arrangements that impact other aspects of police operations. Police services will need to make

permanent changes in their facilities in order to accommodate an adequate standard of bail hearings by prisoners in their care.

Stakeholders, by interview, survey or workshop indicated that continuing to use virtual hearings whenever possible, and adequate, will require:

- The Court system developing an understanding that in the “new normal”, pre-trial appearances will be virtual - by video whenever possible, but by audio when necessary to prevent long trips or flights, particularly in the north.
- The province needs to continue its programs to improve video capacity at courthouses and at correctional institutions. This also means ensuring that all significant projects to expand, relocate or otherwise modify courthouses and correctional institutions include adequate video facilities. It means ensuring defence counsel and support agencies can access prisoners by video.
- Police services will need to expand the video capacity at police station lockups. The province will need to adopt policies that encourage these improvements, potentially including funding.
- Courthouse stakeholders will need to accept the imperfections, even inadequacies of existing virtual capacities as modernization is addressed. The province will need to perform effective change management while this transition is ongoing.
- Capacity is not only about technology. Video appearances from an institution or police detention facility require someone to monitor the process to ensure the security of the facility, equipment, and the offender. The survey and workshops indicate that many police services have redeployed staff that would normally provide prisoner transportation and/or court security services to this role. This is more challenging for smaller services or those that use the OPP OTP as there is less opportunity to reassign staff and more of a problem providing supervision in correctional institutions and sometimes at courthouses which leads to pulling officers off of front-line services.

## Recommendation

1) *SOLGEN should work with all justice stakeholders (justices, crowns, defense counsel, court administrators, police services) to ensure the “new normal” that emerges after COVID-19 minimizes the transport of prisoners, and maximizes the use of virtual appearances for pre-trial hearings. This will require:*

- *Establishing a standard of practice for using virtual hearings for pre-trial hearings that do not have extenuating circumstances.*
- *Continuing to install video capacity in correctional institutions and courthouses with a view to accommodating both the hearings themselves and communications between prisoners and their counsel and relevant support agencies.*
- *Encouraging police services to upgrade their detention facilities to incorporate the capacity for virtual bail hearings.*

- *Improving access to virtual weekend and statutory holiday (WASH) courts throughout the province to eliminate the need to transport prisoners before a First Court Hearing.*

## Implementation Plan

SOLGEN will have to execute an effective Change Management Plan over the next year to year and a half in order to minimize the requirements of transporting prisoners to court for pre-trial appearances. While the scope of such a plan is beyond the mandate of this review, it will need to include:

- Work with all court stakeholders to review their experience in the past year, identify what went well and what problems or issues emerged with virtual appearances.
- Develop a plan to address the issues, and address them as quickly as possible. The plan may have short- and long-term elements, including the identification of “work around” solutions employed in the past year, evaluation of those means, and identifying new work arounds, or previously established best practices to deal with the issues.
- Publish the findings and best practices and encourage their use in the future. Ensure the risks related to prisoner transportation and prisoner appearances are identified and presented.
- Work with the senior judiciary to determine their expectations and encourage them to encourage other judges throughout the province to minimize the need for in-person appearances other than required for a trial.
- Work to overcome technical issues, such as internet access in the north, conducting pilots with a variety of satellite providers.

## Efficiency Estimate:

	Rationale and Assumptions	Estimated Savings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prisoner transportation volumes return to 35% to 60% of pre-COVID-19 levels. (made up of trips from police stations to correctional institutions (20% to 35%), trial dates (5% to 15% including deferred trials), and other pre-trial hearings that cannot be carried out by video (10%))</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20% to 30% reduction of prisoner transportation costs (some trips eliminated; some loops consolidated). \$16M to \$24M reduction</li> <li>5% to 10% reduction of court security costs (reduced prisoner management costs) \$6M to \$13M reduction.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medium Term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prisoner transportation volumes decrease to 30% to 55% of pre-COVID-19 levels with elimination of trial backlog and improved video facilities, (made up of trips from police stations to correctional institutions (20% to 35%), trial dates (5% to 10%), and other pre-trial hearings that cannot be carried out by video (5% to 10%)).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20% to 40% of prisoner transportation costs. (some trips eliminated; some loops consolidated) \$16M to \$32M reduction</li> <li>10% to 15% of Court Security costs (reduced prisoner management costs) \$13M to \$20M reduction.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long Term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same</li> </ul>

## 4.2 Use of Special Constables

### Current Situation

The survey results and workshop discussions confirm that most MPSs use special constables for prisoner transportation (Table 7). About half of MPSs who responded to the survey also use sworn officers at least on occasion to perform transport covered by the CPST TP Program. Workshop participants indicate this may occur due to: timing (no special constable available), the risk assessment (e.g., armed presence necessary), irregular requirements inconsistent with prisoner transport unit schedules, or occasional requirements at smaller services. There is no involvement of contract personnel in prisoner transportation other than the contracts with OPP OTP.

**Table 7: Type of Personnel Used for PT by MPSs**

Prisoner transportation Tasks (% of MPS that use category for each task)	Sworn Officers	Special Constables	Contractor (OPP OTP)	Not applicable
From police station to correctional institution	69%	93%	10%	0%
From police station to court	79%	93%	3%	0%
From correctional institution to court	48%	86%	14%	14%
From court to correctional institution	55%	93%	14%	7%

About half of OPP detachments (Table 8) also use special constables for prisoner transport<sup>12</sup>. Most OPP detachment respondents and certain MPS respondents with an OPP OTP MOU, indicated that OPP OTP handles most of their prisoner transport, but that they still have to use their own personnel under some circumstances. Workshop participants indicated this may be because the OPP OTP cannot handle the prisoner (higher risk or requirement outside court order) or the requirement does not meet the OPP OTP program schedule, usually a requirement on weekends. The OPP detachments are more likely to use sworn officers than MPS because they are generally smaller, have lower transportation needs, or rely on the OPP OTP for the majority of prisoner transports. They use sworn officers for specialized occasional needs.

**Table 8: Types of Personnel Used for PT by OPP Detachments**

Prisoner Transportation Tasks (% of OPP detachments that use category for each task)	Sworn Officers	Special Constables	Contract Personnel	Other Civilians	Not applicable
From detachment to correctional institution	91%	57%	4%	0%	0%
From detachment to court	94%	51%	4%	0%	0%
From correctional institution to court	66%	58%	6%	0%	11%
From court to correctional institution	70%	55%	6%	0%	15%

All MPSs use special constables for court security as indicated in Table 9, and most have them perform nearly all functions within the courthouse. For example, Toronto, with the largest Courthouse security operation, is staffed entirely by special constables as a routine, with sworn officers included when a risk assessment requires it. However, most services do have sworn police officers present to respond to security calls and alarms and supervise the work of special constables or contractors. Eleven MPSs indicated they have officers in courthouses performing administrative duties who are not included in the Court Security costs. Eighteen MPSs indicated they do not have such officers.

A few MPS survey respondents indicated that although it is incumbent on sworn officers to respond to emergencies, on-duty special constables are often involved in crisis response as well. Stakeholders

<sup>12</sup> A few respondents noted that sworn officers are involved only to transport youth offenders.

mentioned retired sworn officers are hired part-time to provide additional security, and cadets can also be mobilized for court security. Discussions during the workshops revealed that court security arrangements can vary significantly between court locations within a given jurisdiction (e.g., special constables only in the main courthouse, but sworn officer assigned to POA court).

**Table 9: Type of Staff That Perform Court Security Tasks for MPSs**

Court security tasks performed at the courthouse(s) (% of MPS who use each staff category)	Special Constables	Sworn Officers	Contract Personnel	Other Civilians	Not applicable
Prisoner movement with the courthouse	100%	48%	3%	0%	0%
Security in the courtroom	100%	59%	3%	0%	0%
Prisoner feeding	97%	31%	3%	0%	0%
Managing in-custody facilities	97%	55%	3%	0%	0%
General visibility in common areas	93%	62%	17%	0%	0%
Security at access points	83%	52%	28%	0%	7%
Respond to alarms and other calls	76%	79%	10%	3%	0%
Facility perimeter security	66%	41%	28%	3%	10%
COVID-19 responsibilities (e.g., health screening)	38%	31%	52%	24%	10%

OPP detachments use special constables to a lesser extent than MPS as shown in Table 10. In the majority of OPP detachments, sworn officers conduct prisoner movement, safety in the courtrooms, and general visibility in common areas. This is especially true in smaller communities and part-time courthouses. Some OPP officers play a dual role at smaller courthouses, providing administration support and being available to respond to security duties as required. Among OPP detachments who do court security and responded to the survey, 40% indicated they have such officers conducting administrative duties at the courthouses, but these expenditures are not covered in the costs submitted for reimbursement under the CSPT TP Program.

**Table 10: Type of Staff That Perform Court Security Tasks for OPP**

Court security tasks performed at the courthouse(s) (% of detachments who use each category)	Special Constables	Sworn Officers	Contract Personnel	Other Civilians	Not applicable
Prisoner movement within the courthouse	48%	73%	0%	0%	8%
Safety and security in the courtroom	45%	88%	5%	0%	0%
Prisoner feeding	45%	58%	8%	20%	10%
Manage in-custody facilities	43%	53%	5%	8%	20%
General visibility in common areas	43%	78%	8%	5%	5%
Facility perimeter security	35%	58%	3%	0%	25%
Respond to alarms and other calls	33%	78%	3%	0%	13%
Security at access points	30%	45%	8%	5%	33%
COVID-19 responsibilities (e.g., health screening)	13%	30%	20%	10%	40%

Special constables working within the OPP OTP do not formally assist with court security. However, there are instances in which the police service providing security in the courthouse assists in bringing the prisoner from the truck to the courthouse cells. In some cases, the transporting officers or special constables experience downtime between the last drop off and the first pick-up.

## Drivers for Change

In the majority of cases, survey respondents indicate that armed presence is needed only in high-risk cases and that the use of special constables is appropriate and sufficient, especially if the vehicles and equipment are adequate. However, 45% of MPS and 26% of OPP detachments who responded to the survey and do prisoner transportation indicated that armed presence is necessary for this service. On the other hand, Toronto, the largest MPS, uses special constables exclusively for prisoner transportation. The OPP OTP also uses special constables exclusively for transportation. There are very few mid-sized to larger services that use sworn officers exclusively.

The Jurisdictional Review indicates that the other jurisdictions surveyed generally use personnel other than sworn police officers to conduct both prisoner transportation and court security. The name of the position varies, but these staff generally receive specific training focused on the court security and/or prisoner transportation areas, are often not armed (although in one case they are), and are generally paid less than sworn police officers.

Among smaller services there is more use of sworn police officers, generally because the need varies from day to day (e.g., courts move from town to town, they are open for limited periods, prisoner attendance is intermittent). This makes it more difficult to hire special constables and deploy them on a full-time basis unless additional tasks can be assigned. This is a particular challenge for Indigenous services which rely on the OPP to appoint special constables and we understand that the OPP appointments are for limited tasks (tasks can be varied by appointment based on needs).

Many smaller municipalities (and some mid-sized), as well as many OPP Detachments rely on the OPP OTP to handle prisoner transport. When the OTP cannot transport prisoners, these services must pull their sworn police officers off regular duties in order to carry out the prisoner transport. The same situation emerges when smaller services and detachments must provide court security on an occasional basis. They are required to pull sworn police officers off regular duties. First Nations police services also noted this as a problem.

The OPP OTP is a unique service that provides the economies of scale to justify use of special constables, but a few survey respondents and workshop participants spoke about instances where the OPP OTP will not accommodate the transport, and the local police service must carry out the transport, usually using sworn police officers withdrawn from front-line duty.

The OPP OTP Standard Operating Conditions (SOC) indicate the OPP OTP may refuse to transport:

- An offender exhibiting self-harming behaviour;
- An offender exhibiting/indicating a medical problem without appropriate authorization from a medical practitioner;
- An offender testing positive on an institutional body scan without appropriate authorization from a medical practitioner;
- An offender confirmed to be more than five months pregnant;
- An offender who is not ambulatory;
- An offender on a suicide watch;
- An offender in an insecure location and there is no armed officer present.

A decision on whether to transport in these cases can be made by the Senior Offender Transport Officer. The SOCs also indicate that when a police service of jurisdiction determines there is a threat related to a high-risk offender (e.g., potential for assisted escape or hijacking), the OTP will not carry the prisoner. In addition, the OPP OTP will only transport prisoners pursuant to a court order. Where court orders indicate prisoners will be taken to a particular place (e.g., a custodial institution) the OTP will not take the prisoner to any other place, even to a hospital or medical facility if the prisoner is thought to have a medical issue. Diverting from the court order requires clearance.

If the OPP refuses to transport for any of these reasons, the police service of jurisdiction is then required to provide the transport, and this usually occurs using a sworn police officer and a squad car. As a consequence of the comments from MPSs the OPP OTP has indicated that it is reviewing its practices in such refusals and eliminating the refusals whenever possible.

## Analysis

There is some opportunity to expand the use of special constables in Ontario.

The evidence indicates that the use of special constables for court security and prisoner transportation is a best practice. The survey identified that all mid-sized to large forces in the province use special constables for both court security and prisoner transportation. The OPP OTP uses special constables for prisoner transportation as well and the jurisdictional review found that generally, personnel other than sworn police officers are used to conduct both prisoner transportation and court security.

We know from the survey that there are a number of MPS using sworn officers exclusively for court security and/or prisoner transportation. It was found that the difference in cost between a sworn officer and a special constable, including benefits, is generally in the \$30,000 to \$40,000 range

annually.<sup>13</sup> Based on the survey data, there are at least two MPS that would be candidates for expanding the use of special constables.

Expanding the use of special constables in smaller services or detachments would require some approach to allow sharing the special constable resource among services. The best approach would seem to be to attach the court security, and where appropriate prisoner transportation mandate, to an entity that could work with the courts, so the same special constable(s) could travel with the court as hearings are arranged to provide court security at each location. Where the logistics are appropriate (e.g., the court is based in a location with a correctional institution), the special constables moving to the rotating court locations could also facilitate the prisoner transportation.

This kind of arrangement would likely require the transfer of responsibility from local police services to some common entity, whether by agreement with the services or through a provincial action. Options to achieve this are discussed in later sections of this report.

## Recommendations

- 2) *The MPS that use full-time sworn police officers rather than special constables for prisoner transportation and/or court security should convert to use of special constables.*
- 3) *In 2024 Implement \$40,000 CSTP PT grant reductions per FTE for police services that only use sworn police officers for prisoner transportation or courthouse entrance screening (should not apply to police services who use a limited number of sworn officers as well as special constables).*
- 4) *The OPP OTP continue to reduce its “refusals” to transport prisoners whenever possible.*

## Implementation Plan

Point out the alternatives to the MPSs still using sworn officers exclusively and invite them to contact other MPSs which use special constables more extensively. This implementation process can be combined with that for contracting of courthouse entrance screening (discussed in the next section), and the savings are additive.

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<sup>13</sup> An article “The Civilianization of Police in Canada” reported at <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsracs/pblctns/2015-r042/index-en.aspx#a10-1> provides an example of the replacement of sworn officers with civilians as Court Service Officers. Court services were provided by seven members: one sergeant at an annual salary of \$132,429, two constables at annual salaries of \$121,859, two special civilian constables at annual salaries \$105,076, and two part-time special constables at annual salaries of \$41,046. This amounted to \$400,410 in salaries and benefits. After an analysis of salaries and benefits, court security became the responsibility of one special constable at an annual salary of \$53,538, and six part-time special constables at annual salaries totalling \$123,138. This amounted to \$176,676, amounting to overall savings of \$223,734. The article notes that resources saved were deployed elsewhere within the police service rather than resulting in a net reduction to the budget.

Note that sworn officers cannot be replaced with special constables in smaller forces, without implementing the structural change addressed later in this report.

## Efficiency Estimate

	Rationale and Assumptions	Estimated Savings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replace 1-4 sworn police officers with special constables with a saving of \$30-40,000 per position</li> <li>Assumes two MPS currently using sworn officers will convert to best practice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$30K to \$160K</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medium Term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replace 4-8 sworn police officers with special constables with a saving of \$30-40,000 per position</li> <li>Assumes MPSs currently using sworn officers will convert to best practice, and potential for some conversions based on co-operation between services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$120K to \$320K</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long Term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replace 4-15 sworn police officers with special constables with a saving of \$30-40,000 per position</li> <li>Assumes all MPSs involved and some regional entities involved in prisoner transportation as well as court security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$240K to \$600</li> </ul>

## 4.3 The Use of Contractors for Court Security

### Current Situation

As part of the CSPT TP Program review, MPSs and OPP were asked to identify how they staffed various court security activities. Breakdowns of the mix of staff for securing access points, conducting facility perimeter security and undertaking COVID-19 screening activities were requested.

According to the survey results, 19 MPS have special constables screening at access points, nine of which also have sworn police officers involved. Ten OPP detachments have special constables (with or without sworn police officers) carrying out screening, and another ten have sworn police officers doing the screening.

Screening is usually only conducted at the major courthouse in each location, although in Toronto, with 13 courthouses, screening is done by special constables and there is screening equipment at all courthouses. Some OPP detachments use sworn police officers because they secure a courthouse that does not sit every day. Many police services indicate they have sworn police officers in the courthouses performing other duties, ranging from providing visible presence, courtroom security, or court administrative duties, resources that may be available if an incident at the screening station occurs.

The survey results indicate there is some contracting out for security at access points, facility perimeters and for the conduct of COVID-19 screening. During the workshops, a few police services did describe their use of contract personnel to oversee access points. The percentage of MPS and OPP locations that are using contract personnel for these functions are highlighted in the table below.

**Table 11: Type of Staff That Perform Court Security Tasks for MPS and OPP**

Court security tasks performed at the courthouse(s) (% of MPS who use each staff category)	Special Constables		Sworn Officers		Contract Personnel		Other Civilians		Not applicable	
	MPS	OPP	MPS	OPP	MPS	OPP	MPS	OPP	MPS	OPP
Security at access points	83%	30%	52%	45%	<b>28%</b>	<b>8%</b>	0%	5%	7%	33%
Facility perimeter security	66%	35%	41%	58%	<b>28%</b>	<b>3%</b>	3%	0%	10%	25%
COVID-19 responsibilities (e.g., health screening)	38%	13%	31%	30%	<b>52%</b>	<b>20%</b>	24%	10%	10%	40%

During the workshops, a few MPS representatives identified there are substantial cost savings available from contracting service delivery in the area of court security, particularly in perimeter security, screening and alarm monitoring.

## Drivers for Change

Workshop attendees indicated that by contracting out access point and perimeter security activities, significant cost savings have been achieved, and they were satisfied with contractors’ performance and the resulting security level. In those cases, contractors and court security police staff work in close collaboration (e.g., a sworn police officer is also in the area near the screening, or sworn police officers are available to respond; and two special constables also monitor screening during peak times at one location).

Another police service explained they have recently gone to tender to hire contractors to operate X-ray and magnetometers at the courthouse. The contracting measure is intended to generate significant savings, but the respondent wondered whether the level of service will be comparable to that of experienced special constables already familiar with the community, and whether sharing responsibilities with a private third-party will be effective.

There was concern that contractors may be ineffective e.g., inadequately trained, or unresponsive to direction from the police service. There was also concern that some high risk but very low frequency incidents have required an armed presence at or near the entrance when screening personnel are confronted with armed members of the public.

Other police services and court stakeholders seem to share the same concerns when considering involvement of the private sector in court security. The concern appears to focus on the learning involved in the change process, and the concern that a competitive procurement process will not select competent contractors. Toronto, who uses special constables exclusively for court security, has conducted regular audits on court security, but no exercise has recommended the use of contractors.

However, the data collected during the study indicates that contractors have successfully been used to conduct screening at courthouse entrances, secure courthouses in the evening and for monitoring cameras and alarms. At the moment the province has engaged contractors to conduct COVID-related health screening (that have been responsive to direction), and Ottawa Police Service and the Waterloo Regional Police Service use contractors successfully.

Ottawa found the introduction of contractors to conduct screening saved 70% of the cost, or \$700,000 compared to having 10 special constables conduct the work. This relates in part to the lower all-in hourly cost of staff, and partly to more flexibility in the assignment and recruiting of staff. Ottawa engaged a contractor who was also providing building security services in the evening, which ensured at least some staff had familiarity with the building and its operating circumstances. Ottawa also required the contractor to provide staff who had a minimum level of specified training as determined by the MPS. However, Ottawa also kept a sworn police officer who supervises the screening process, and provides the armed presence required in the event of incidents.

Similarly, the Waterloo Regional Police Service has registered a 4.5 FTE reduction and annual savings equal to \$358,000 as a result of contracting private security for screening as opposed to using special constables in their courthouse.

## Analysis

The evidence indicates expanded use of contractors to conduct screening at courthouse single points of entry can reduce the costs for police services of jurisdiction and provide adequate levels of security if properly implemented. It can also reduce the cost of introducing screening at new locations, which may make it easier to expand screening to new areas in response to stakeholder concerns. Contracting is most likely to be successful if RFPs require a specified level of staff training as determined by a MPS, and an MPS does not eliminate the presence of sworn police officers where they exist now, presumably on the basis of a risk assessment.

The concerns raised that some high risk but very low frequency incidents have required an armed presence is a factor independent of whether special constables or contract staff conduct the screening, as neither are armed. If a risk assessment indicates an armed presence is necessary, it will be required under either scenario. In some cases, it will be determined that other armed officers in the courthouse can cover the requirements, and again, that determination would be independent of whether special constables or contractors carry out the screening.

Based on survey findings, we estimate that there are 20 courthouses that could change from having special constables conduct screening, to having contractors conduct the screening. About half of these will be smaller than Ottawa and Waterloo, some will be constrained by collective agreements and/or negative attitudes towards contracting and some may keep more sworn police officers involved than Ottawa and Waterloo (although both retained some). As a consequence, our analysis conservatively assumes savings will be \$200,000 per location on average, despite the much higher savings that have occurred in Ottawa and Waterloo. The \$200,000 per location estimate is very conservative. The estimate is based on calculating less than half the average of what was achieved in Ottawa and Waterloo.

The review did consider the potential to contract out court security and/or prisoner transportation province-wide as a whole, to organizations such as the Commissionaires or GardaWorld. There would likely be savings in doing so, however there is concern that it would remove the control and direction of staff too far from the court stakeholders. With the high aversion to risk of court stakeholders and the need to maintain an armed presence in many courthouses we do not recommend this approach at the present time. However, it is something that a particular police department may choose to pursue in the future, and with the right relationship between the court stakeholders, the police service and the contractor, it could be a workable solution.

## Recommendation

- 5) Encourage police services using special constables (currently 83% of MPS and 30% of OPP locations) to conduct screening at courthouse entrances through contracting the screening operations. The contract should require the training of contract staff and specifications of responsibilities to respond to direction from the MPS (or OPP) courthouse security personnel. The screening area should retain an armed sworn police officer presence when warranted by risk assessments.*

## Implementation Plan

There is no structural change required to implement this recommendation. The existing *Police Services Act* does allow for the police service of jurisdiction to determine how it will provide court security and if it chooses to use contract staff, they have the special authority the act confers on court security staff generally. The police service of jurisdiction would remain accountable for court security.

The Ministry should start the process by facilitating information exchanges between police services and support police services that are considering the approach. A zoom presentation by Ottawa and Waterloo for example, could help identify best practices and assist other police services to initiate the process. It would also be useful to prepare a “best practices” document to assist police services to manage the approach, particularly when they are required to use municipal procurement processes. The process would be useful to police services expected to implement new screening processes as well as those contemplating converting existing screening processes to contracted staffing.

In a second phase, perhaps starting in 2024, the CSPT TP Program could be adapted to provide financial incentives to contract screening in particular. This could involve reducing the approved expenditures or the actual CSPT TP Program payments of any police service that continues to screen without at least tendering for screening activities (if tenders suggest no savings, implementation would not be required) to assume contracting is employed at all full-time courthouses, or it could simply reduce the payment by \$200,000 (based on the saving estimate above). These funds could be used to support the expansion of screening equipment to new locations, as discussed in the next section “Improving Security in Courthouses”.

## Efficiency Estimate

	Rationale and Assumptions	Estimated Savings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The forecast assumes at least 2 to 5 courthouses could switch to contractor screening in the short-term, recognizing that it is underway in at least one. To be conservative, the forecast assumes, reducing costs by \$200,000 at each location</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$400 K to 1 million</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medium Term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The medium-term estimate would assume 5 to 20 courthouses (total) would switch. The lower estimate assumes MPSs other than Toronto convert the higher</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$1 to 4 million</li> </ul>

	Rationale and Assumptions	Estimated Savings
	estimate assumes courthouses in Toronto are involved	
• Long Term	• Same	• \$1 to \$4M

## 4.4 Improving Security in Courthouses

### Current Situation

Current legislation states that police service boards and the OPP Commissioner are responsible to determine the level of security required for court activities. In doing this, police services should follow the risk assessment protocols set by the province. There are guidelines for conducting the risk assessments as outlined in the Provincial Adequacy Standards (LE-014A). The Court Security Tool is used to identify security needs in each individual courthouse for which the police service of jurisdiction is responsible. This assessment covers critical incidents, the nature of cases, personnel and procedures, emergency planning and physical assessment.

Each courthouse has a Court Security Committee through which the judiciary, crown, defence counsel and court administrators discuss security requirements with police service responsible to provide security. Most MPS and OPP detachments who answered the survey participate in regular formal meetings with partners regarding court security, through Court Security Committees or working groups, Local Courts Management Advisory Committee, Criminal Court Management Committee, and Bench and Bar meetings. According to survey results, the frequency of contact varies (i.e., ‘regular’, bi-weekly, quarterly, bi-annually, annually). The majority of MPS survey respondents (86%) and most OPP detachment respondents (67%) report that collaboration with partners on court security is working well.

### Infrastructure Issues

Some survey and workshop respondents described technology or infrastructure upgrades to courthouses that have been valuable (e.g., creating a single-point of entry, installation of new screening equipment, adding surveillance cameras, opening of new courthouse, etc.). The province of Ontario continues to upgrade or replace courthouses, addressing security issues as part of the process. Survey respondents who operated out of new courthouses, or who reported that infrastructure and equipment improvements had been made, said they did not reduce their court security staff as a result, but had greater confidence in their ability to address security risks.

Through the survey and focus groups, other services report that infrastructure issues remain and, sometimes, a lack of adequate security equipment hinders court security. This includes challenges due to the number, design, age or characteristics of courthouse buildings. Examples of these challenges were noted as: shared buildings and cohabitation with multiple services, prisoner circulation in public spaces, lack of space, multiple points of entry, elevators, or inadequate cell blocks. Several courthouses

are located in heritage buildings, which can complicate retrofit or maintenance projects, although there have been examples where issues were overcome. Equipment issues include lack of screening hardware, no adequate camera system, defective alarms, no prisoner box for in-custody matters, and so on.

Among MPS who responded to the survey and do court security, less than half (46%) indicated there is screening equipment in operation at the courthouses they secure. This percentage is lower for OPP detachments where 16% of survey respondents indicated they have screening equipment in operation at courthouse access points. Courthouses with screening detectors tend to be larger facilities with higher risk trials and the largest numbers of people entering. The courthouses with deficiencies tend to be smaller and/or not used full-time.

These issues impact the risk assessment, and thus the number of staff (namely sworn officers) that have to be deployed to secure courthouses. For instance, armed presence may be required because a location has multiple points of access. The lack of screening equipment can impact the risk of weapons being brought into the courthouses, or the ability to screen incoming packages.

Additionally, crowns sitting in small or even temporary facilities with audiences that may be related to the accused indicate they would feel more comfortable if there was some screening of the attendees, who are usually seated behind the crown's back. Security outside the courthouse can also be a concern (e.g., immediate vicinity, and parking spaces).

## Relationships

Through the survey and workshops, police services explained that the relationship with the judiciary, crown and defense counsel regarding court security can be challenging. There are varying expectations and demands from the Judiciary with respect to how court security is provided. Some want armed officers in their Courtrooms – some do not, some want prisoners unshackled, causing increased security risks for the police services to manage and navigate, while others do not.

However, the most common issue raised by police services relates to court stakeholders' high and increasing expectations for court security, which can put a strain on resources. Court security expectations and requests have increased over time. Of MPS and OPP survey respondents who indicated they had made changes to court security duties in the last three years, most described increasing their staffing levels. Smaller police services have to accommodate additional requests by pulling staff from the front-lines or going into overtime. About half of OPP survey respondents (52%) find it challenging to deliver court security with their level of staffing, with needs exceeding their capacity. Some respondents specify that they do not have the resources to meet demands from the judiciary, or to accommodate late court hours. A few small and medium sized police services indicated they had to refuse requests to conduct additional court security activities (e.g., opening of a new court location, staffing new equipment) because of lack of personnel.

## Request for Standards

Both workshop participants and courthouse stakeholders also identify lack of consistent standards for court security as an issue. On the one hand, this makes it difficult for police services to “push back” against court security asks that are not aligned with the risk assessment, police service responsibilities or level of resourcing. On the other hand, there are no standards that court administration, the judiciary, counsel or Crown can rely on to formulate security requirements in courthouses and courtrooms.

As a result of no standard, security requirements do vary significantly between courthouses. A significant number of factors influence these differences:

- The nature of proceedings in the courthouse, e.g., criminal courts, youth courts, family courts, or POA courts (traffic ticket courts).
- The layout of the courthouse building, which may or may not have a single point of entry for the public, separate entrances for prisoners, and the judiciary, a requirement for judges to traverse public spaces, and a requirement for prisoners to traverse public areas, etc. The occasional use of public facilities in small communities, such as arenas or Legion halls can be limiting.
- Particular risks, such as defendants likely to be targets of attack or defendants likely to attack others, or the potential intervention of third parties to disrupt activities or attempt to free a prisoner.

These differences make it very difficult to set a standard for all courthouses, or even all courthouses that fit into a certain category. Renovations or reconstruction of courthouses can produce important benefits that can reduce the costs of providing adequate security, but they are costly and while some are always underway, they cannot all be accomplished at once. Moreover, standards and expectations do change over time. Any meaningful standard would have to apply to the facility as well. Setting a standard that required large capital expenditures by the province or large operating expenditures by police services would be problematic.

However, court stakeholders do require some means to ensure their reasonable requests are met. The ability of the judiciary to cancel a court hearing is an approach. An alternative would be to have an appeal body that court stakeholders could ask to issue orders that a police service provide additional security services. However, that would be difficult in a context where court security is largely a municipal responsibility, and while “anything is possible”, there have been very few incidents which would justify higher security standards.

Financial incentives would be possible, perhaps recognizing the full cost of new security measures implemented by a police service as a first charge against the CSPT TP Program. However, this would have the impact of having other municipalities pay for improved security in a particular location. Without some provincial funding of these incentives, there would be strong resistance.

## Recommendations

- 6) *Screening at entrances to courthouses should continue to be expanded as risk assessments identify requirements.*
- 7) *Police services should remain responsible for establishing security levels (and determining when and where screening will be added) unless*
  - *The province accepts responsibility for the cost of increasing security levels.*
  - *CSPT costs drop below \$125M so the full cost is funded by the province.*
  - *Funds are available for transfer from CSPT TP Program payments reduced as a result of a decision to contract screening.*

## Efficiency Estimate

There are no cost savings associated with this recommendation. Additional estimated resources are provided.

	Rationale and Assumptions	Estimated Cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short-term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The forecast assumes at least 1 to 2 courthouses could implement screening. The forecast assumes, increased costs of \$400,000 at each location</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$400K to \$800K</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium Term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The forecast assumes at least 2 to 4 courthouses could implement screening</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$800K to \$1.6 million</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long Term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The forecast assumes at least 3 to 6 courthouses could implement screening</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$1.2 to \$2.4M</li> </ul>

## 4.5 Scheduling Prisoner Transportation

### Current Situation

Prisoner transportation is a very complex system. The police may initiate a transportation requirement by arresting someone who isn't subsequently released. The courts may establish a requirement by scheduling a hearing, and then by deciding to release, or not release a prisoner. Occasionally a requirement may result from the police need to take fingerprints or the need for a medical clearance after a prisoner shows symptoms resulting from an emerging medical condition or a conflict situation.

The OPP OTP tracks prisoner transportation requirements on a physical board at each of its five offices, then manually transfers the information to a daily board for each transportation loop, then creates manual sheets that drivers (and co-drivers) can use to determine who they are to pick up, where, and when. Although each vehicle has a regular “loop” they service, some stops may be skipped or others added depending upon the circumstances. The driver or co-driver also records information they have concerning how the trip went, and future commitments or appearances that prisoners are to make. This information is transferred to the future requirements board. This process occurs at all nine of the OPP OTP locations.

## Drivers for Change

The OPP OTP prisoner transportation scheduling process is manual and inefficient. There is a low tolerance for errors in this process, so it may require multiple calls or emails to confirm information with various police departments, courts and to inform correctional institutions which prisoners are to be prepared at what time on which day. The management of the operation consumes 11% of the FTEs of the OTP. This includes the staff carrying out all these administrative tasks, as well as other management and supervisory staff.

## Analysis

This process could be improved through the use of a software system that would collect information from police services, court administrators and prisoner transportation providers, and distribute information to correctional institutions, determine the most effective routes for the available vehicles to meet the needs the coming day, print schedules for drivers, and allow drivers to record information they receive. Ideally the system would allow input from cellphones (an app) and computers, from any of the stakeholders involved (police services, court administrators, correctional institutions, drivers or co-drivers and transportation managers), recording the source and time of the input. It would design the routes for each vehicle using algorithms like that used for para-transit scheduling, considering the various limitations on vehicle capacity, the categories of prisoners, etc. If tied to a GPS system (e.g., cell phones of co-drivers and/or vehicles) it would provide some visibility of progress and allow confirmation of anticipated arrival times. It could also provide confirmation to each police station, courthouse or correctional institution of the expected schedule, allowing them to confirm all requirements will be met. Emails could be sent daily or more frequently to seek the confirmation by stakeholders.

It is uncertain what the cost would be to implement such a software system and further investigation and/or a procurement process would be required. It would also be important to build the system taking into account any changes to operating regimes that are adopted or planned. The savings could be significant, not just in terms of the transportation costs but perhaps also the related costs in court administration, correctional institutions and police services. There is also the potential savings from

automated route planning. Route planning software packages promise savings of 10% to 50%<sup>14</sup>. One implementation is credited with reducing the staff time required for route planning by 66% and another saw a 12% reduction in driver cost and a capacity increase of 14%.<sup>15</sup> The savings would be less in this application as many of the current loops have been run for some years. But with reduced volumes and particular stops to be included or excluded based on day to day needs, there should be some savings.

It may also be useful to include in the system some capabilities related to court administration and court security. The court security system is pretty routine in most courthouses, but more variable in smaller and remote communities where courts only sit periodically. Some assistance in scheduling those courts may be helpful and could contribute to the scheduling of prisoner transportation and court security staff. Court administration is largely automated, and a link between that system and the new prisoner transportation system could ensure consistency in results and allow one-time input of data related to planned hearings.

Within the OPP OTP there are five administrative assistants and seven officers involved at least part-time in the route planning process, about 6% of the total staffing (and at least 6% of total costs). Reducing the need to collect, retain and process information on each prisoner trip, confirm the information (the impact of mistakes is large enough to require steps to reduce them) – all by hand – would clearly reduce the administration required. Within larger police services there are similar groups performing this work. There may also be some savings on the drivers and co-drivers if the route optimization aspect helps reduce travel requirements or the number of loops to be run. To be conservative, we have estimated the potential cost savings at 1% to 4% of transportation costs for both the lower administrative costs and route optimization savings, although it is likely savings will be greater.

## Recommendation

- 8) *The Ministry could pursue the potential to integrate a software initiative with court administration and court security requirements. Implementing a new software solution should reduce costs, but it would take some time, and the potential savings would need to be more precisely identified.*

## Implementation Plan

As a first step, SOLGEN should conduct a market review to determine the availability of software that would automate and co-ordinate prisoner transportation. Options that would be usable by all participants across the province, and those that might support a large individual operation (Toronto,

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<sup>14</sup> <https://www.paragonrouting.com/en-us/blog/post/is-route-optimization-worth-the-money/>, <https://www.aptean.com/solutions/tms/fleet-savings-calculator/>, <https://medium.com/@CircuitApp/using-route-optimization-to-cut-delivery-costs-8c90e2a7c8ea>, <https://blog.routific.com/what-is-route-optimization>, <https://optimoroute.com/>, <https://optimoroute.com/what-is-route-optimization/>

<sup>15</sup> <https://optimoroute.com/what-is-route-optimization/#examples>

OPP OTP, a Northern entity) should be considered. Any potential assistance with court administration should be noted.

Based on the outcome of the market review, the Ministry should identify the scope of a potential software solution, in particular identifying how it may relate to software used in the administration of the courts and the correctional institutions.

The Ministry should then conduct a competitive process to select a software vendor (unless it is determined to extend an existing system).

A pilot implementation could be arranged with the OPP Offender Transportation Program (OTP), or with one of the large MPS, such as Toronto.

Once the pilot demonstrates the value and works out ensures the design is optimal, extend the implementation to other providers.

### Efficiency Estimate

	Rationale and Assumptions	Estimated Savings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market Survey and scope definition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medium Term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Software selection and trial implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long Term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1% to 4% of prisoner transportation costs (\$650K to \$2M)</li> </ul>

## 4.6 Indigenous Services

First Nations police services participated in the review. They expressed a strong concern that they are currently only funded for “front-line” policing, of which court security and prisoner transportation are excluded. However, they indicate they are required to provide both services related to persons they arrest, and support trials in the communities they serve. They argued they should be eligible for the CSPT TP Program just like any other police service, so they could provide the services without taking officers off of the front-line.

We were unable to identify any description of the services they are funded to provide, and only limited description of services they are not to provide – which did not include prisoner transport or court security. First Nations police services are also funded for 100% of their costs by the federal and provincial governments, unlike the police services in other communities where the municipality is responsible for most costs.

While of interest, these matters do not indicate whether the Indigenous services receive adequate funding for the responsibilities they have. The agreements under which they are funded are up for

renewal within the next few years. It would be a good time to review the range of services they provide and ensure there is adequate funding for those services.

Indigenous services also indicated that they can only use special constables for limited purposes as they are appointed by the OPP and can only perform the duties identified in their appointment. However, the OPP did indicate during this review that special constables can be appointed to conduct a range of activities, depending upon the description provided by the detachment – or the Indigenous service – when they seek the appointment. Based on that clarification, the Indigenous services may wish to explore wider use of special constables that would make the appointment of special constables worthwhile in a wider range of circumstances.

## Recommendation

- 9) *That the Ministry ensure that the appropriate funding levels for prisoner transportation and court security are specifically and clearly addressed in the next round of funding discussions with First Nations police services.*

## Implementation Plan

The court security and prisoner transportation requirements be considered during discussions related to future funding of First Nations Police Services.

## Efficiency Estimate:

No specific cost reductions are related to these recommendations.

## 5.0 Program Delivery Structural Change

The review identified two areas where savings cannot be achieved without structural change:

1. Through the focus groups and interviews, participants agreed there are opportunities for efficiencies in better coordination of prisoner transportation between services. Duplication of effort in prisoner transportation occurs at large correctional facilities where multiple police services, the OPP and perhaps the OPP OTP have to pick-up and drop-off prisoners. Where jurisdictions overlap, it is not uncommon to have several prisoner transport vehicles from different entities operating at the same institutions at the same time.
2. As noted earlier there are opportunities to replace sworn officers with special constables in the smaller MPSs and OPP detachments that cannot be achieved without gaining economies of scale in providing security and possible prisoner transportation to traveling courts.

The key finding from the Jurisdictional Review is that none of the other jurisdictions make the police service of jurisdiction responsible for prisoner transportation or court security, except in particular circumstances. Responsibility is generally assumed by an agency independent of the police, typically a Sherriff's Office or other government agency. A frequent recommendation for improvement from workshop participants was also the transfer the responsibility for prisoner transportation from police services to another entity.

### 5.1 Duplication in Prisoner Transportation

#### Current Situation

With so many police services involved in prisoner transportation, and the OPP involved in two distinct ways, there is significant duplication of service within the prisoner transportation network. For example, at the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre, six different municipal police services pick-up or drop off prisoners, along with one OPP detachment. The OPP Offender Transport Program also goes to the same detention centre.

The table below provides examples of these multiple occurrences.

Table 12: Police Services at Major Correctional Facilities

Facility	Prisoner Capacity	MPS	OPP detachments	OPP OTP	Total organizations
<b>Central East Correction Center</b>	1184	3	3	1	7
<b>Central North Correction Centre</b>	1184	3	3	1	7
<b>Maplehurst Correctional Complex</b>	1055	5	0	1	6
<b>Elgin-Middlesex Detention Center</b>	450	6	1	1	8
<b>Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre</b>	560	2	0	1	3

There are instances where the various services are heading in different directions after leaving the correctional centre, however in many cases they are heading in the same direction, and in a few cases, they are actually going to the same court facility (mostly in Toronto).

The OPP OTP has indicated it can clearly identify duplication of effort and costs could be reduced by combining forces, but it cannot quantify the potential savings, and can't implement such a concept given its current mandate.

Additionally, there are many sworn police officers conducting both prisoner transportation and court security in smaller communities, and smaller services (or OPP detachments) as discussed earlier. In the larger services, there are economies of scale to accommodate hiring special constables to conduct the prisoner transportation and/or court security as the case may be. However, where courts travel and sit in individual courthouses less than full-time, the police service responsible to provide security often has to pull sworn officers from their front-line duties to perform the tasks. This is both a use of more expensive resources than required and a serious inconvenience when the sworn officers are required for patrol or other duties.

## Analysis

The *Police Services Act* (and its likely successor) allow police services to purchase services from a third party. The third party could be another police service, or a new entity<sup>16</sup> established by a group of police services to transport prisoners and/or provide court security services on their behalf. The entities could be established by agreement between all the services involved, or by agreements between the entity and each of the services individually. In many ways the MOUs between municipalities and the OPP OTP are examples of how this could work.

Such agencies would be in a position to eliminate duplication between transportation routes, implement new practices such as the use of special constables to support mobile courts and the use of contractors to conduct screening at court entrances. They would have the scale to improve services and perform them as efficiently as possible, which isn't the case with smaller police services and OPP detachments.

One large opportunity would relate to prisoner transportation in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), or even the wider area within the Greenbelt. It would offer the opportunity to overcome the duplication in prisoner transportation and would be a good home for an IT system that would co-ordinate prisoner transportation in the most efficient fashion possible. It is unlikely to achieve additional savings on the court security side, although it may be easier to contract some of the court screening activities if the responsibility was transferred to a new entity. It may be appropriate to have a number of entities focused around each of the institutions, or to have one that would handle all prisoner transport inside the Greenbelt.

Another major opportunity would be to group smaller MPSs and/or OPP detachments that share a court that travels between locations. There are eight judicial districts in Ontario and most of them have at least some courts that do not sit regularly. It may be useful to work with the judicial districts to identify the municipalities or detachments that would have to co-operate to hire special constables to serve the mobile courts. This would provide one approach to engaging the special constables needed to transport prisoners to court and provide court security without pulling sworn officers out of front-line policing services. Although one could argue that the sworn police officers would be retained so there would not be any savings, it would delay the time when a new position is needed, and many OPP detachments already allocate many portions of an FTE to various municipalities, so savings would accrue. Allocating the court security and perhaps prisoner transportation requirements to a new entity would allow the services to provide more consistent services to their communities. Such entities might be based on the judicial districts.

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<sup>16</sup> "Entity" is a general term referring to an organization that has a mandate to carry out certain activities. The legal form of the entity would need to be established after further consideration and consultation with the stakeholders, but it could be a new corporate entity, or it could be a responsibility accepted by an existing entity on behalf of others.

The major drawback of this approach is the reliance on voluntary participation and the requirement for co-operation and continued involvement of each of the participating police services. As history with municipal amalgamation and shared services in Ontario suggests, this level of involvement and participation can be difficult to achieve, and would likely require financial incentives, perhaps treating the entities like the OPP OTP in terms of funding. This would suggest reallocating some of the CSPT TP Program funds to each of the entities.

Similar to the approach used in Alberta and B.C. special constables can be assigned to work full-time with the court. Then the special constables would travel from location to location with the rest of the court party and provide the court security required. Depending upon the local circumstances, they may also be able to assist with, or conduct, the prisoner transportation. Given the allocation of responsible for both activities to the police service of jurisdiction, this could not occur with the current structure.

The potential savings would depend upon the extent of participation in the entity, and its mandate. Largely the entities would provide an opportunity to gain the savings discussed under the sections on special constables, eliminating duplication, and using technology.

The creation of regional court security and prisoner transportation entities would have two major advantages:

1. The ability to eliminate duplication in prisoner transportation by having one party plan and carry out all the prisoner transportation related to the region.
2. The ability to provide special constables to provide basic court security for traveling courts.

## Recommendation

- 10) *That the Ministry promote the development of regional entities among police services responsible for prisoner transportation and court security.*
- 11) *That regional entities have a mandate to eliminate duplication in prisoner transportation, focus on the use of special constables and contract perimeter security, alarm monitoring and entranceway screening.*
- 12) *That regional entities would use sworn police officers from the local police services when required to accommodate risk assessment conclusions. Requirements for full-time sworn police officers (e.g., as part of entranceway screening) could result in the secondment of the staff, while temporary requirements would be met by assigning staff to the duties as required.*
- 13) *That the province fund regional entity operations fully, as it does with the OPP OTP. The \$125M cap on the CSPT TP Program should be reduced by the amount of funding activities with the region concerned, for the activities transferred to the entity.*

## Implementation Plan

The province should identify a group of MPS/OPP detachments that provide security for a mobile court operation that shows some support for the regional co-operative entity and provide them some support to review the opportunity and come up with a plan to support the court, with or without

prisoner transportation as the circumstances suggest. It is essential that this first implementation be successful to encourage others to follow the same approach.

Once the first regional entity is operational, the province should address duplicating it in other jurisdictions. It should also support a process to create a regional entity with a prime focus on prisoner transportation. The scale of the operation would need to be determined, e.g., a focus on an institution or on the Greater GTA, or even the area inside the Greenbelt as a whole.

## Efficiency Estimate

Benefits from the use of special constables are included in the high-end estimates in that section above. The potential returns from reducing duplications in transportation are identified here.

	Rationale and Assumptions	Estimated Savings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not Operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medium Term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not Operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long Term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High estimate assumes at least Greater GTA entity rationalizes transportation in the highest traffic area and Northern Strategy implemented with reduced transportation needs and co-ordination of FN and OPP trips</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% to 6% of transportation costs (\$2M to \$2.9M)</li> </ul>

## 5.2 Northern Strategy

### Current Situation

Northern Ontario experiences many challenges that are less significant in the more populated areas of the province. There are several large cities in the north, along with many smaller remote and fly-in communities. Some of the remote and fly-in communities are Indigenous and there are significant Indigenous populations in some of the large cities. First Nations police services serve most of the Indigenous communities, the OPP provides police services to many of the other smaller and remote communities, and municipal police services serve the major population areas. Correctional facilities are located in the large cities, and the smaller, remote and fly-in communities have smaller police stations, usually with some form of detention facility, but generally not a facility that is suitable for holding prisoners for extended periods.

The north has many traveling courts that spend short periods in communities resulting in demands on local police services and the disruption of their regular policing resources.

The north also faces some unique challenges related to prisoner transportation. Before COVID-19, an arrest in a remote community often resulted in an extended trip by cruiser, or by airplane, depending on the location, to one of the large cities where the detainee would attend court for their bail hearing. If the detainee was released, they may be released without transportation back to their community. If remanded, the detainee would be placed in custody at the correctional facility. During COVID-19 there has been more effort to have the bail hearing occur in the remote community, before the prisoner is transported. However, the unreliability or absence of internet connections has resulted in many appearances by audio, rather than video. There were also circumstances where the police service was unable to arrange a virtual hearing, and the prisoner was transported to a large city even before a hearing could occur, both because of the 24-hour holding limit for police cells, and the inadequacies of cells at remote police stations.

When a trial is held, it is usually back in the community where the charge was laid. If the prisoner has been denied bail, they must be transported back to that community by the local police service – generally a two-way trip out from the community and then back. If the prisoner has been released after a hearing in the city, they may have no resources and be unable to return to their community for the trial. When the court flies in for the trial, the local police service must assign staff to provide security at the trial, which is generally not in a dedicated courthouse, but may be in an arena, community meeting hall or other facility.

## Analysis

Based on the understanding of current circumstances in the north provided by interviewees, focus group participants and IPCO, there are unique challenges given the remote and fly-in communities, the extensive use of traveling courts, the long travel distances both for prisoners and court stakeholders, and the number of First Nations communities.

A Northern Justice Strategy could lead to the development of a common prisoner transportation network in the north, and the development of a court security capability that would travel with the courts, both allowing the use of lower cost special constables, and better respond to needs.

It may also be useful to respond to other needs in the north, particularly the need to transport prisoners extensive distances. This could involve improving some detention facilities in northern communities and/or developing correctional rehabilitation facilities, similar to the healing lodges developed in other provinces. This could allow some prisoners to be detained in the north pending a hearing or a trial. Such an approach would have to be developed with involvement from the OPP, Indigenous police services in the area, and the MPS serving the cities in the area.

It would also need to examine the connectivity issues in the north and identify options to ensure virtual hearings are feasible from as many police stations as possible.

The strategy could also look at establishing a WASH court that would be available by video and/or audio for hearings from these remote communities (if the province does not initiate a province-wide

facility). This could eliminate the trips from remote communities to cities that occur simply because no court could be reached.

Some of these steps may be reasonably easy to implement, others might require some development. A solution could also be based on expanding an existing service, for example the OPP OTP in Northern Ontario, or it could involve establishing a new entity with more Indigenous participation. Such agencies might operate on a regional basis. For example, part of a Northern Justice Strategy could be the creation of such an entity. The OPP OTU in the North currently serves a number of OPP detachments. The Indigenous services that operate in the north carry out similar programs, although the OPP remains the police service of jurisdiction. The municipal police services in the north might also be useful participants and they generally handle security in the fulltime courthouses, and use many of the same correction institutions as the more remote communities. One key benefit would be to reduce the need for police services to divert front-line officers to provide court security and/or prisoner transportation services. A strategy would need to develop staff appropriate to respond to the needs of Indigenous communities.

Development of a regional entity in Northern Ontario is a key cost reduction and service improvement opportunity and would need to advance from the development of a Northern Justice Strategy.

## Recommendations

*14) That the Ministry initiate the development of a Northern Justice Strategy.*

*15) That the needs of Indigenous Communities and First Nations Police Services be considered in the resolution of issues related to Northern Ontario.*

## Implementation Plan

SOLGEN would need to discuss the potential with key justice stakeholders in the north, including the court stakeholders, the MPS, OPP and First Nations police services and community leaders. It would be useful to establish a working group with key stakeholders and identify some resources to support the process.

The study process would involve a consultation process, both to identify all the issues to be addressed, and to identify appropriate approaches to resolving the issues.

## Efficiency Estimate

Savings are available from eliminating duplication in transportation and expanding the use of special constables. Both of these items were identified earlier, and the high estimates can only be achieved if regional entities, such as a Northern Ontario CSPT entity is formed.

## 5.3 Independent Agency

### Current Situation

The tables below provide a summary of the approach to court security and prisoner transportation in other jurisdictions. Full details on information collected from the jurisdictional review can be found in Appendix 3. The first table shows the responsibility for prisoner transportation while the second shows the responsibility for court security.

Table 13: Responsibility for Prisoner Transportation

	Ontario	Alberta	British Columbia	Quebec	Australia	New Zealand
<b>Transportation Station to Detention</b>						
→ Police	■	□		■	■	■
- Other		◆	◆			
<b>Transportation Detention to Court (and back)</b>						
- Police	■				□	
→ Other		■	■	■	◆	■

■ Yes    ◆ Mostly    □ Partly

As the table indicates, police are frequently responsible for prisoner transportation from the police station to a court or correctional facility. With increasing use of video for bail hearings, this usually means to a correctional institution. In BC, the RCMP transports some prisoners in remote areas, but is compensated by the Sherriff's office. For the more frequent transportation requirements between the courthouse and the detention centre, a central agency is responsible. The state authority is responsible in Australia, except in remote areas where police services generally provide the service.

Court security is generally the responsibility of an entity independent of the police (Table 14). Usually, a Sherriff's Office or other government entity. Some jurisdictions (Australia and BC) make local police services in remote areas responsible for court security.

Table 14: Responsibility for Court Security

	Ontario	Alberta	British Columbia	Quebec	Australia	New Zealand
<i>Who is responsible general security</i>						
Police of jurisdiction	■				□	
→Centralized entity		■	■	■	■	■

■ Yes      ◆ Mostly      □ Partly

Interviewees from other jurisdictions raised a number of advantages associated with the use of centralized agencies:

- Some suggest it is more consistent with even-handed justice.
- If a justice entity is responsible, this resolves conflict of interests with police, particularly on court security issues.
- Allows consistent security standards as one entity administers all courthouses.
- Resolves the trade-off of capital and operating costs between different entities.
- Provides greater flexibility in the movement of staff to different Courts.
- Resolves fairness issues:
  - Municipalities with courthouses do not subsidize those without them.
  - Municipalities with access to a centralized unit (OPP OTP) do not have advantages over other municipalities that fund prisoner transport.
  - Municipalities in the north or with long transportation requirements do not suffer relative to those with short transportation requirements.
  - Municipalities with inefficient courthouses from a court security point of view are not disadvantaged based on where provincial funds are invested.

The key finding from the Jurisdictional Review is that none of the other jurisdictions make the police service of jurisdiction responsible for prisoner transportation or court security, except in particular circumstances, although the BC Sherriff’s office does purchase services from police services when this is the most economic way to meet the need.

### Provincial CSPT Entity

Founded upon the feedback received from representatives of central agencies in other jurisdictions reviewed, and the alignment of those findings to the issues identified in court security and prisoner transportation processes identified throughout this report, the Ministry could consider creating a

single entity with responsibility for CSPT throughout the province. This approach would be consistent with that in other jurisdictions, including all the Canadian jurisdictions examined. It would be able to achieve all the operational efficiencies discussed, including:

- Using special constables or the equivalent, for all CSPT activities where an armed presence is not necessary. The province could also create two categories of staffing, with one armed to provide the armed presence where that is considered necessary.
- Contracting entranceway screening, much as the province has contracted COVID-19 screening, and learning from the experience of police services that have contracted some courthouse security services to date.
- Tying security provision to traveling courts, eliminating the impact on front-line policing,
- Co-ordinating court security with courthouse operations, so the province can provide the level of security it determines is required (through risk assessments) and ensure consistency of approach across the province.
- Providing an alignment of interests between those responsible for capital improvements of courthouses and those responsible for security operations.
- Giving the province the incentive to minimize prisoner transportation to reduce risks and costs.

## Recommendation

16) *If the development of regional entities does not achieve substantial progress within four years, the province should establish a province-wide entity with responsibility for court security and prisoner transportation. Consideration should be given to creating a new agency or having the OPP carry out the role, depending upon whether the entity would report to SOLGEN or the Attorney General. Key elements of the plan, whether part of the OPP or part of a new entity, would include:*

- *Having local MPS and OPP detachments remain responsible for transferring prisoners in their custody (e.g., from the police station to a correctional institution or a courthouse). The provincial agency could agree to conduct such transfers where the one-way travel distance is more than 50 km (far enough to require a significant resource diversion, unlikely to cover transportation within a municipality, and likely to capture those municipalities currently benefiting from OPP OTP service);*
- *Having two categories of staff, an armed category and an unarmed category;*
- *Most staff would be in the unarmed category, but the armed members would be used where a full-time armed presence is required as part of a court security plan;*
- *Reliance on the police service of jurisdiction to support high risk operations when required;*
- *Contracting entrance screening and extending it as required by risk assessments*

## Implementation Plan

The province will need to conduct an examination of the alternatives (a “Sherriff” operation, or the assignment of the role to the OPP) in detail. The review would need to consider:

- The reporting relationship. A Sherriff option would report to the Attorney General and an OPP option would report to SOLGEN.
- The additional infrastructure required, under each option.
- The labour relations implications of each option.
- The costs and other financial implications of each option, taking into account the evolution of the justice system post COVID-19.
- The availability of armed officers when required.
- The transition process, and particularly the extent to which staff currently conducting court security and prisoner transportation would be transferred, or would have the option to transfer to the new entity.

There will need to be a transition plan and transition date established, with extensive consultation with the MPSs and OPP carrying out the role now.

## Efficiency Estimate

Many of the benefits of this approach are not financial, however it is important to note total provincial costs could be reduced. Leaving the police service of jurisdiction responsible for the initial transport from the police station to either a courthouse or correctional institution would have them responsible for carrying a little over half the future volume of prisoners as discussed in the section on *Estimated Impacts of Virtual Hearings on Prisoner Transport*. They would be among the less economical of trips as the number transported on each trip would vary and the timing would be somewhat unpredictable. This approach would therefore leave municipalities with about 20% to 35% of pre-COVID-19 prisoner transportation volumes, or about 55% of planned prisoner transportation volumes. While this is a significant cost, it compares to the 30% of combined court security and prisoner transportation costs that police services (and their municipalities) currently bear. It would not be their only cost as they would also be responsible for the costs of converting police holding areas to accommodate virtual hearings.

	Rationale and Assumptions	Estimated Savings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short-term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium Term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long Term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full implementation, results in the municipalities taking responsibility for the first trip from the police station to a courthouse or correctional institution, 20% to 35% of pre-COVID transits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 60% of forecast prisoner transportation costs would be left with municipalities as they would carry about 55% of expected trips, with slightly higher costs per trip.</li> </ul>

## 6.0 Alignment to Transfer Payment Policy

### 6.1 Context

In June 2019, the Ontario Internal Audit Division of the Treasury Board Secretariat published its review of transfer payments managed by SOLGEN, including the CSPT TP Program. It measured compliance with the Transfer Payment Accountability Directive (TPAD) and the relevant grant agreements.

Overall, the audit found that SOLGEN's public safety grant programs were for the most part compliant with the Transfer Payment Accountability Directive (TPAD) and respective transfer payment agreements; however, to ensure that programs are delivering results and operating in an efficient and effective manner, the audit recommended that SOLGEN:

- examine a renewed funding model and or granting structure for public safety grants;
- establish program-level outcomes and performance measures for all grant programs so that performance can be assessed;
- review the level of monitoring required by recipients to make certain it is proportional to risk and recipient capacity;
- implement timely corrective action when recipients are not meeting transfer payment agreement requirements; and,
- complete risk assessments on all grant activities and recipients to ensure a risk-based approach is being used.

The CSPT TP Program has the largest portion of funding compared to other transfer payment programs managed by the Public Safety Division at SOLGEN. In particular, the audit found the rationale for funding municipalities that provide court security or prisoner transportation services to be lacking. It noted that TPAD activities should be focused on outcomes and the achievement of associated public policy objectives, arguing that the programs reviewed are funding core policing activities. It also notes that the CSPT TP Program originated as part of the 2008 negotiations between the province and municipalities. Thus, SOLGEN implemented a cabinet approved program to upload certain municipal costs to the province.

The Jurisdictional Review, as reported in Appendix 3, indicates that all other jurisdictions reviewed make responsibility for court security and prisoner transportation a provincial or, in some cases, national responsibility. In no other jurisdiction is court security and prisoner transportation a municipal responsibility (beyond special considerations for remote communities), at least beyond the initial transfer of prisoners from the police station. This relates to the corresponding provincial or national responsibility for justice, and the clear connection between court security and the transfer of

prisoners to and from the courthouse with the administration of justice. This is within the SOLGEN's priority area.

## 6.2 Managing Cost Effectiveness and Efficiency

Court security and prisoner transportation cannot be segregated into separate dimensions of police service, nor separate dimensions of the outcomes of the justice ecosystem. The CSPT TP Program funding model has been established as a support subsidy. Based on the document review, it was found that the program currently does not have documented goals or outcomes.

The current Transfer Payment Agreements for the CSPT TP Program indicate:

*“The Province implemented the Court Security and Prisoner Transportation (CSPT) Program (the “Program”) in 2012 to assist municipalities in **offsetting** their costs of providing CSPT services in their jurisdictions.”*

This study did not review the need or relevance of the CSPT TP Program, nor the justification for SOLGEN to be intervening and funding court security and prisoner transportation activities through the formal agreement with municipalities. The Ministry does however have public sector accountability to ensure CSPT TP Program funds are used as intended. This includes demonstration of how resources were used in the realization of outputs and outcomes, and whether the extent of resource utilization was reasonable for the level of outputs and outcomes observed.

Recent research conducted by Public Safety Canada entitled, “Measuring the performance of Police: The Perspective of the Public,”<sup>17</sup> found that there are a number of dimensions of police work that can be used when setting up a framework to measure the performance of police.<sup>18</sup> There is not one single performance measure that can assess all of the dimensions of police work at the same time; neither is there one perfect measure that can assess a single dimension of police work (Gallagher et al, 2001). The measuring instrument needs to be chosen depending on the dimension that needs to be measured.

In the case of the CSPT TP Program, there is a concern that the grant program does not adequately encourage or reward financial efficiency and cost reduction. The Public Safety Canada report found that an efficiency dimension of performance relates indirectly to police work in that the public expects the police to do their work in an efficient and economically sustainable manner. Just as in any other public or private organization, waste of resources within police departments is usually met with public disapproval.

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<sup>17</sup> Public Safety Canada, Research Division, Measuring the Performance of the Police: The Perspective of the Public, Research Report: 2015-R024

<sup>18</sup> Kiedrowski, J., Petrunik, M., Macdonald, T., Melchers, R. (2013). “Canadian Police Board Views on the Use of Police Performance Metrics” Ottawa: Public safety Canada, # PS14-12/2013E. 53 pages.

The measurement of efficient police performance receives the least amount of attention because it is not seen as a primary output of police work. Further, the measurements are not straightforward because it can be complicated to set benchmarks for what constitutes efficient spending. For example, large police jurisdictions could be spending more in all areas of police work because they deal with larger or more complex problems. Similarly, one jurisdiction may have to transport prisoners longer distances and/or have a different risk level, requiring different service levels. One approach to measure police performance in this area is to look into the innovative approaches that police take to spending: new economical ways to utilize officers, use of technology, innovative scheduling methods, etc.<sup>19</sup>

In this sense, the CSPT TP Program can initially focus on performance indicators targeted towards resource utilization. This can provide insight to what and how resources are being used and possible other contextual factors that affect the resources being used.

Through the document and data review completed for this study, the performance indicators identified below may be considered by the CSPT TP Program as a start to its formal performance measurement strategy. The current CSPT TP Program transfer payment agreement stipulates that recipients only need to provide annual financial reports. Further work will be required to define an outcome pathway, in collaboration with municipal stakeholders, that will allow SOLGEN to track program outcomes.

An initial perspective of efficiency would be largely concerned with how inputs are being used and converted into outputs, and the extent to which outputs have been optimized in relation to resources used to produce them (i.e., the extent to which the minimum number of resources have been used (contextualized of course).

It is possible that an operational efficiency perspective may actually suit information needs of the Ministry. The following table presents options for measuring operational efficiency and economy.

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<sup>19</sup> Public Safety Canada, Research Division, Measuring the Performance of the Police: The Perspective of the Public, Research Report: 2015-R024, page 15.

**Table 15: Performance Indicators for Implementation Efficiency**

Output Indicator	Source	Rationale	Methodology
<p>Quantitative:</p> <p># of FTEs assigned to court services and transit services broken out by CS and PT and by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sworn police officers</li> <li>■ Special constable versus all other police officer ranks</li> <li>■ Contract staff versus all other police officer ranks</li> <li>■ Other civilians</li> </ul>	<p>MPSs and OPP Annual Report for the CSPT TP Program (new instrument to accompany the Template for Annual Financial reporting)</p> <p>Statistics Canada Annual Police Administration Survey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The use of special constables for court services and transit services has been shown to reduce cost (at least when scale warrants) and the use of contractors for courthouse entrance screening has been shown to reduce costs.</li> <li>● The Ministry can track changes over time in the proportion of special constables and contractors being engaged to perform court security and transit services with the expectation that proportions will increase (target set by the Program in future).</li> <li>● Police services are providing the special constable data to Statistics Canada so the additional burden to collect information will be minimal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The question should be worded to align with the Annual Police Administration Survey conducted by Statistics Canada Permanent special constable personnel question (#4 in the 2019 survey), particularly in the way FTEs are measured so comparisons can be made.</li> <li>● The Ministry can consider a number of possible analysis scenarios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Comparisons across MPSs in Ontario.</li> <li>■ Comparisons nationally to Statistics Canada data in order to understand trends in the use of special constables (tested first as many provinces do not employ the same model as Ontario).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Quantitative:</p>	<p>MPS and OPP Annual Report for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● While recognizing a number of external influencers to video and audio appearances, MPSs and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Analyze trends in proportion of first appearance by video and audio.</li> </ul>

Output Indicator	Source	Rationale	Methodology
<p>% (proportion) of first appearances conducted by video from the police station. Broken down by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Video</li> <li>■ Audio</li> </ul>	<p>CSPT TP Program (new instrument)</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Ontario Court of Justice Criminal Court Statistics if available</p>	<p>OPP should attempt to maintain reduced levels of in-person first appearances (i.e., all first appearances from a police station as influenced by COVID-19).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Ministry will be able to track the rate at which video appearances are increasing or decreasing, possibly an early indicator that environments are regressing towards pre-COVID-19 levels. The Ministry could then trigger an increase in change management intervention or conduct additional investigation to understand the change in activity.</li> <li>● In future, as the video strategy is rolled out, targets can be set.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Compare trend in proportion of first appearance by video and audio to trend in cost of transportation e.g., % increase in first appearance by video and audio versus assumed % decrease in transportation cost.</li> </ul>
<p>Quantitative:</p> <p># of prisoners transported</p>	<p>MPSs and OPP Annual Report for CSPT TP Program (new instrument)</p> <p>Ontario Court of Justice Criminal Court Statistics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● While this indicator is not perfect (e.g., not accounting for multiple prisoners transported at the same time), it can provide the Ministry with some insight to operational efficiency (relationships between resources and outputs).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Program output index: gross annual prisoner transportation costs ÷ annual number of prisoners</li> <li>● Analyze relationship between # of prisoners transported and number of cases received and pending in court. Expectation that there should be some correlation between the two variables. As cases go down (particularly major crimes, the number of in-person appearances would also go down, decreasing</li> </ul>

Output Indicator	Source	Rationale	Methodology
	(Offence Based Statistics)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The court security and prisoner transportation costs are already provided in the current annual financial reports and can be broken out by PT and CS</li> <li>• Offence Based Statistics are already broken down by region. Alignment can be determined by (court) or comparisons made within a region.</li> </ul>	<p>the number of prisoners transported). Initial bivariate analysis should be completed to ensure the validity of this indicator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential to compare decreasing costs with decreasing numbers reported for average appearances to disposition (this is the average of all appearances from the first to last court appearance). Assessment likely required against offence type.</li> <li>• A breakdown by ground versus air will be required for service in the north. Context and environment for activities where prisoners are mainly transported by air will need to be considered and balanced.</li> </ul>
<p>Quantitative:</p> <p>Annual ground kilometers travelled for all prisoner transportation conducted</p>	MPS and OPP Annual Report for CSPT (new instrument)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OPP OTP already collects this data.</li> <li>• Assume that longer distance equates to greater cost but this indicator can contribute to validate or disprove assumptions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Program output index: gross annual prisoner transportation costs ÷ annual prisoner transportation kilometres travelled</li> <li>• Possibility to compare MPS with similar environments in order to promote consistency in delivery (if best practices are found).</li> <li>• Will need to factor differing cost environments across the province (e.g., cost of gas per litre).</li> <li>• Breakdown by ground versus air will be required for service in the north. Will need to factor in proportion of ground versus air in cost breakdowns.</li> </ul>
<p>Qualitative:</p> <p>Identification of annual budget efficiencies proposed in relation to</p>	MPS and OPP Annual Report for CSPT TP Program (new instrument)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Police Service Boards approve and publish MPS operational budgets which typically detail cost saving</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of efficiencies implemented to identify best practice for potential dissemination to other MPS or OPP for consideration.</li> </ul>

Output Indicator	Source	Rationale	Methodology
court security and inmate transportation.		measures proposed by MPSs. The Ministry could request a summary of cost-saving measures being implemented by a MPS in relation to court security and prisoner transportation on an annual basis. This would set an expectation that the continuous review for efficiencies is expected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires coding of qualitative data for the identification of consistent or innovative activities.</li> </ul>
Qualitative: Identification of rationale for increased costs	MPS and OPP Annual Report for CSPT TP Program (new instrument)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An alternative approach to providing incentives for cost reductions might be to require municipalities to justify their expenditure level as expenditures rise under the new normal. The justification could require an explanation of why the approach taken is the lowest cost available, and/or a certification that the approach follows “best practices” (such as use of special constables, for prisoner transport and most court security and use of contractors for screening at entrances, monitoring alarm systems and any WASH patrolling).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis of reasons for increased costs to understand changing environment and determine if there are supports available to mitigate.</li> <li>Requires coding of qualitative data for the identification of common issues or regional problems.</li> </ul>

## Recommendation

17) SOLGEN should formally develop a Performance Measurement Framework (PMF) for the CSPT TP Program collaboratively with program recipients and stakeholders. The PMF must define objectives and expected results (outcomes). In order to meet the requirements of the Transfer Payment Policy, at minimum, the PMF must focus on outputs and/or intermediate outcomes for activities in order to determine how success will be evaluated. The PMF needs to define expected short, medium and long-term outcomes. Subsequent to the results definition, the Ministry should implement a systematic collection of performance data, which would make it possible to link the funding to the achievement of results, measure progress to targets, further pursue analysis of certain issues and to make changes to the program as required.

## 6.3 Options to Maintain Necessary Financial Accountability

### A Risk-Based Approach is Best

Risk-based assessment approaches in policing have a long-standing history as best practices in the published literature. A study in the National Institute of Justice Research Preview<sup>20</sup> identifies that a risk assessment should be an integral part of a comprehensive survey of courtroom security and the transportation of prisoners to determine security vulnerabilities and equipment and training needs.

In Ontario, the current Policing Standards Manual's section on Court Security includes a Court Security Tool to identify security needs in each individual courthouse for which the police service of jurisdiction is responsible. This assessment covers critical incidents, the nature of cases, personnel and procedures, emergency planning and physical assessment.

The 2019 Ontario Internal Audit Division audit also found that SOLGEN should use a risk-based approach to review the activities of grant recipients.

### Opportunities for the Ministry

- Police services could be required to submit the risk assessments conducted for court security and activities in place today (as the baseline), and then again whenever it changes. The Ministry could then undertake a qualitative assessment of annual costs versus risk.
- To date, SOLGEN has not assigned a risk rating to CSPT transfer payment recipients in receipt of less than \$500K. As well, it does not appear to have audited or reviewed the funded activities of any of the grant recipients. It should be noted that about half of recipients

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<sup>20</sup> National Institute of Justice Research Preview, Court Security and the Transportation of Prisoners, June 1997.

surveyed did report that they had been audited or reviewed since 2015, but those audits or reviews were conducted internally by the police service, or by the municipalities that provide the majority of police funding. A risk assessment should be completed by the Ministry for all grant recipients and a risk-based review or audit test of 10% of applications (randomly selected, with higher probability of selection for higher risk recipients and materiality) should be conducted annually. Possible criteria for review could be:

- Annual financial and performance reporting received on time.
- Expenses reported meet program guidelines.
- Meeting service standards for payment.
- Financial reports are being signed by a person with an adequate level of authority.
- Funding agreements are being signed by the appropriate delegate.
- Select audits of eligible activities (as identified in the master TP agreement).

## Transfer Payment Delivery

The CSPT TP Program is paid based on expenditures incurred two years earlier. Therefore, in 2021 recipients will be paid based on their expenditures in 2019. As a result, a municipality that reduces expenditures (as most will in 2021 due to COVID-19 if not as a result of implementing cost reduction measures in 2021) will not receive any reduction in its grant, at least not until 2023. At that time, their grant will be reduced by 70% of the cost reduction, which could be seen as a disincentive to reduce costs. Some stakeholders also pointed out that increasing expenditures, perhaps to meet a request from courthouse stakeholders for new security activities, will not be covered by any increase in grant payments until 2023 either. That means the entire cost of new expenditures is born by the police service (or municipality) for the first two years, which is a clear **disincentive** to increasing expenditures.

This could be resolved by allowing some kind of “amendment” process before the final payment. Applicants could be allowed to submit an amendment if their activities changed over the course of the year in such a manner as to increase or decrease expenditures by more than, say, 10% of their base year (two year ago) expenditures. Their share of the grant would then be adjusted on the final payment to take into account the change. The process would have to include an amendment to the following year’s grant to recognize the change, and similarly going forward. The process would add significant complexity both to the recipients and to the SOLGEN grant administration. It is very likely recipients would report increases in expenditures (and enhance their grant eligibility) but not decreases, so the effect would be to reduce the impact of new expenditures, but it would not encourage cost savings. It would likely also raise concern among municipalities that received a reduced allocation (the \$125M being a fixed amount) in order to accommodate a higher payment to another municipality.

COVID-19 changes will significantly alter actual expenditures in calendar year 2020 and presumably the effect on expenditures will continue into 2021. This is a period where substantial cost reductions could have been achievable, but many police services have followed the federal

government’s encouragement to keep people on salary as much as possible, reassigning staff, and reducing part-time hours when feasible. The “new normal” that will emerge in 2021 and 2022 is an area where encouragement to cut expenditures, or minimize the growth in expenditures (assuming they dropped in 2021) could be effective.

The two-year delay in implementing the grant will reduce the impact, but also make it easier to introduce changes. Although police services may reassign their staff to activities like monitoring video appearances from police stations, many of these activities will not qualify as CSPT TP Program expenditures, even when they are substitutes for qualifying expenditures. The result could be a very substantial decrease in qualifying expenditures, even when staffing levels do not decrease substantially.

One way to make the grant provide immediate support to improved security measures that increase costs (e.g., adding screening) would be to convert the grant to a fixed percentage of actual expenditures. This could occur in 2023 when the “post-COVID-19” world has emerged. As indicated in the financial analysis, this percentage could be as much as 100% if the use of virtual hearings is retained for most hearings, however this does not align with SOLGEN priorities, as it does run a risk of expanding expenditures beyond \$125M. It would also be difficult to reward cost reduction, unless a “bonus” beyond actual costs was provided to police services that identified specific cost reduction initiatives they had implemented.

When the grant was initially designed, stakeholders considered a range of alternative ways to allocate funds – by population, by numbers of prisoners transported or number of courthouses, etc. All these options have flaws and all stakeholders, municipalities, police services and representatives of the Ministries involved selected the approach based on actual expenditures instead.

## Recommendation

*18) A change in the approach to allocating funding under the CSPT TP Program is not recommended at this time, except as outlined in the other recommendations to incent cost reductions.*

## 7.0 Summary of Financial Implications

The tables below summarize the forecast financial impacts that may occur due to the expansion of virtual hearings and the other changes recommended in this report. All tables assume 2% average inflation per year. The CPI for Ontario went up 2.1% in 2019, .7% in 2020 (influenced by COVID-19). Some collective agreements call for more than 2%, however the recently lower inflation rate is likely to constrain future agreements. The other assumptions are as discussed in the earlier sections.

The table below shows the costs of court security and prisoner transportation in the next three years assuming pre-COVID-19 conditions, and all costs inflating by 2% per year.

Table 16: Future CSPT Costs With No Changes

	Pre-COVID-19 (000s)	2022 (000s)	2023 (000s)	2024 (000s)
MPS (2019)	165,274	175,390	178,898	182,476
OPP Detachments (2019)	7,583	8,047	8,208	8,372
OPP OTP (2020) Adult	17,267	17,965	18,324	18,691
OPP OTP (2020) Youth	6,690	6,960	7,099	7,241
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>196,814</b>	<b>208,362</b>	<b>212,530</b>	<b>216,780</b>
<b>Costs will be carried by:</b>				
Municipalities	47,857	58,437	62,106	65,848
SOLGEN	142,267	142,965	143,324	143,691
MCCSS	6,690	6,960	7,099	7,241

Assuming inflation is the prime driver of program costs, the provincial share of total costs will increase modestly, comparing the 2024 projection to pre-COVID-19 levels:

- 1.0% for SOLGEN; and,
- About 8% for MCCSS over the implementation period.

On the other hand, municipalities will see a 37.6% increase as they are responsible for most costs increases due to the SOLGEN contribution limit of \$125M towards the CSPT TP Program.

Phase 1 implementation of the recommendations related to efficiency and effectiveness will have the following effects – as discussed in each of the short-term opportunities described in relevant sections earlier.

Table 17: Phase 1 Implementation

	Court Security		Prisoner Transportation	
	Low Impact (000s)	High Impact (000s)	Low Impact (000s)	High Impact (000s)
Base Cost	128,406	128,406	79,956	79,956
Effect of Virtual Appearances	(6,420)	(12,841)	(15,991)	(23,987)
Special Constables	(30)	(160)		
Use of Contractors	(400)	(1,000)		
Expanded Screening	400	800		
<b>Net Cost</b>	<b>121,956</b>	<b>115,205</b>	<b>63,965</b>	<b>55,969</b>
<b>Costs will be carried by:</b>				
Municipalities	30,111	21,529	10,870	7,199
SOLGEN	91,845	93,677	47,527	43,899
MCCSS	-		5,568	4,872

The major impact will be the effect of the expansion of virtual hearings, relative to 2019. With the current funding approach, the major cost reductions would benefit the municipalities, potentially reducing their costs to or below 2019 levels.

Phase 2 implementation of the recommendations related to efficiency and effectiveness will have the following effects – as discussed in each of the medium-term opportunities described in relevant sections earlier.

**Table 18: Phase 2 Implementation**

	Court Security			Prisoner Transportation	
	Low Impact (000s)	High Impact (000s)		Low Impact (000s)	High Impact (000s)
Base Cost	130,974	130,974		81,555	81,555
Effect of Virtual Appearances	(13,097)	(19,646)		(16,311)	(32,622)
Special Constables	(120)	(160)			(40)
Use of Contractors	(1,000)	(4,000)			
Expanded Screening	800	1,600			
<b>Net Cost</b>	<b>117,557</b>	<b>108,768</b>		<b>65,244</b>	<b>48,893</b>
<b>Costs will be carried by:</b>					
Municipalities	27,107	13,304		10,355	4,116
SOLGEN	90,449	95,464		49,210	40,521
MCCSS	0	0		5,679	4,256

In Phase 2, continued expansion of virtual hearings and some additional economies related to staffing may reduce the costs of both municipalities and SOLGEN depending primarily upon the extent to which the volume of prisoner transportation declines, and costs decrease with them.

Phase 3 implementation of the recommendations related to efficiency and effectiveness will have the following effects – as discussed in each of the long-term opportunities and the structural changes described in relevant sections earlier.

Table 19: Phase 3 Implementation

	Court Security			Prisoner Transportation	
	Low Impact (000s)	High Impact (000s)		Low Impact (000s)	High Impact (000s)
Base Cost	133,594	133,594		83,186	83,186
Effect of Virtual Appearances	(13,359)	(20,039)		(16,637)	(33,275)
Special Constables	(120)	(160)		(120)	(320)
Use of Contractors	(1,000)	(4,000)			
Expanded Screening	1,200	2,400			
Scheduling Software				(664)	(1,988)
Reduced Duplication				(1,973)	(2,856)
<b>Net Cost</b>	<b>120,314</b>	<b>111,795</b>		<b>63,792</b>	<b>44,752</b>
<b>With Regional Entities costs will be carried by:</b>					
Municipalities	28,6734	13,795		10,486	3,801
SOLGEN	91,580	98,000		47,753	37,055
MCCSS	0	0		5,553	3,896
<b>With Province-wide Entity costs will be carried by:</b>					
Municipalities	-			38,275	26,851
SOLGEN	120,314	111,795		19,964	14,005
MCCSS				5,553	3,896

The net costs for SOLGEN under the various options would be as follows:

Table 20: Net Costs to SOLGEN

	Pre-COVID-19	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term /Entities	Long Term/ Provincial
No Change	142,267	142,965	143,324	143,691	
Low Impact		139,372	139,659	139,333	140,278
High Impact		137,575	135,986	135,055	125,800

The net costs to municipalities would be as follows:

Table 21: Net Costs to Municipalities

	Pre-COVID-19	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term /Entities	Long Term/ Provincial
No Change	47,857	56,546	62,106	65,848	
Low Impact		40,891	37,462	39,220	38,275
High Impact		28,727	17,420	17,596	26,851

Without any change in policy, direction, or prisoner volumes due to COVID-19, SOLGEN costs will remain essentially static. The \$125M contribution to the CSPT TP Program will remain constant, and the only impact would be inflation on the OPP OTP costs. On the other hand, municipal costs will continue to rise going from \$47.9M to \$65.8M as municipalities take on almost the full burden of increasing costs.

Recognizing the impact of virtual appearances and the potential cost reduction opportunities identified, provincial costs are forecast to be \$3.5M to \$5M lower in 2022, the short term. With the fixed \$125M SOLGEN contribution, municipal costs could reduce by \$7M to \$19M by 2022, rather than increasing by \$9M. However, the reduced municipal cost for court security and prisoner transportation does not consider the increased costs municipalities will bear due to the need to create virtual capacity at police station cells and to supervise virtual hearings.

In the medium term (2023), SOLGEN costs could go down by another \$2.5M, while municipal costs could decrease by another \$3M to \$11M depending upon whether the low impact or high impact changes occur. Again, there is no consideration of the increased costs municipalities will bear to accommodate virtual hearings.

In the long term, SOLGEN costs would be \$3M to \$7M lower than they were pre-COVID-19 in the long run if regional entities were created to reduce the costs of CS and PT. There is some risk in having those entities created successfully, which could result in some further spending to provide the incentives to form the entities, but these expenditures would not be large. Municipal costs would remain more or less the same as they were in the medium term, with the additional economies off-setting the effects of inflation.

If the province chooses to take responsibility for CS and PT (other than the first transfer from a police station to a correctional institution), provincial costs could be \$3.5M to \$13M lower than under the regional entity option, or \$6M to \$20M lower than they were pre-COVID-19. Municipalities would see their costs \$5M to \$18M lower than the \$47.8M cost pre-COVID-19. Note that municipalities would also have the cost of accommodating virtual hearings at police stations. This approach would also provide the province more control of costs and security levels so it would be better able to influence whether the low or high impact scenarios become true.

## 8.0 Summary of Recommendations

As recommendations were elaborated in connection with the detailed rationales and evidence presented throughout the report, a summary of all recommendations is presented here.

- 1) *SOLGEN should work with all justice stakeholders (justices, crowns, defense counsel, court administrators, police services) to ensure the “new normal” that emerges after COVID-19 minimizes the transport of prisoners, and maximizes the use of virtual appearances for pre-trial hearings. This will require:*
  - *Establishing a standard of practice for using virtual hearings for pre-trial hearings that do not have extenuating circumstances.*
  - *Continuing to install video capacity in correctional institutions and courthouses with a view to accommodating both the hearings themselves and communications between prisoners and their counsel and relevant support agencies.*
  - *Encouraging police services to upgrade their detention facilities to incorporate the capacity for virtual bail hearings.*
  - *Improving access to virtual weekend and statutory holiday (WASH) courts throughout the province to eliminate the need to transport prisoners before a First Court Hearing.*
- 2) *The MPS that use full-time sworn police officers rather than special constables for prisoner transportation and/or court security should convert to use of special constables.*
- 3) *In 2024 Implement \$40,000 CSTP PT grant reductions per FTE for police services that only use sworn police officers for prisoner transportation or courthouse entrance screening (should not apply to police services who use a limited number of sworn officers as well as special constables).*
- 4) *The OPP OTP continue to reduce its “refusals” to transport prisoners whenever possible.*
- 5) *Encourage police services using special constables (currently 83% of MPSs and 30% of OPP) to conduct screening at courthouse entrances through contracting the screening operations. The contract should require the training of contract staff and specifications of responsibilities to respond to direction from the MPS (or OPP) courthouse security personnel. The screening area should retain an armed sworn police officer presence when warranted by risk assessments.*
- 6) *Screening at entrances to courthouses should continue to be expanded as risk assessments identify requirements.*
- 7) *Police services should remain responsible for establishing security levels (and determining when and where screening will be added) unless*
  - *The province accepts responsibility for the cost of increasing security levels.*
  - *Court security and prisoner transportation costs drop below \$125M so the full cost is funded by the province.*
  - *Funds are available for transfer from CSPT TP Program payments reduced as a result of a decision to contract screening.*

- 8) *The Ministry could pursue the potential to integrate a software initiative with court administration and court security requirements. Implementing a new software solution should reduce costs, but it would take some time, and the potential savings would need to be more precisely identified.*
- 9) *That the Ministry ensure that the appropriate funding levels for prisoner transportation and court security are specifically and clearly addressed in the next round of funding discussions with First Nations police services.*
- 10) *That the Ministry promote the development of regional entities among police services responsible for prisoner transportation and court security.*
- 11) *That regional entities have a mandate to eliminate duplication in prisoner transportation, focus on the use of special constables and contract permitter security, alarm monitoring and entranceway screening.*
- 12) *That regional entities would use sworn police officers from the local police services when required to accommodate risk assessment conclusions. Requirements for full-time sworn police officers (e.g., as part of entranceway screening) could result in the secondment of the staff, while temporary requirements would be met by assigning staff to the duties as required.*
- 13) *That the province fund regional entity operations fully, as it does with the OPP OTP. The \$125M cap on the CSPT TP Program should be reduced by the amount of funding activities with the region concerned, for the activities transferred to the entity.*
- 14) *That the Ministry initiate the development of a Northern Justice Strategy.*
- 15) *That the needs of Indigenous Communities and First Nations Police Services be considered in the resolution of issues related to Northern Ontario.*
- 16) *If the development of regional entities does not achieve substantial progress within four years, the province should establish a province-wide entity with responsibility for court security and prisoner transportation. Consideration should be given to creating a new agency or having the OPP carry out the role depending upon whether the entity would report to SOLGEN or the Attorney General. Key elements of the plan, whether part of the OPP or part of a new entity, would include:*
  - *Having local MPS and OPP detachments remain responsible for transferring prisoners in their custody (e.g., from the police station to a correctional institution or a courthouse). The provincial agency could agree to conduct such transfers where the one-way travel distance is more than 50 km (far enough to require a significant resource diversion, unlikely to cover transportation within a municipality, and likely to capture those municipalities currently benefiting from OPP OTP service);*
  - *Having two categories of staff, an armed category and an unarmed category;*
  - *Most staff would be in the unarmed category, but the armed members would be used where a full-time armed presence is required as part of a court security plan;*
  - *Reliance on the police service of jurisdiction to support high risk operations when required;*

- *Contracting entrance screening and extending it as required by risk assessments*

*17) SOLGEN should formally develop a Performance Measurement Framework (PMF) for the CSPT TP Program collaboratively with program recipients and stakeholders. The PMF must define objectives and expected results (outcomes). In order to meet the requirements of the Transfer Payment Policy, at minimum, the PMF must focus on outputs and/or intermediate outcomes for activities in order to determine how success will be evaluated. The PMF needs to define expected short, medium and long-term outcomes. Subsequent to the results definition, the Ministry should implement a systematic collection of performance data, which would make it possible to link the funding to the achievement of results, measure progress to targets, further pursue analysis of certain issues and to make changes to the program as required.*

*18) A change in the approach to allocating funding under the CSPT TP Program is not recommended at this time, except as outlined in the other recommendations to incent cost reductions.*

## Appendix 1: List of Stakeholder Interviews

Stakeholder or Partner
1. Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO)
2. Institutional Services
3. Public Safety Division
4. SOLGEN Finance
5. Indigenous Justice Division
6. Municipal POA Courts
7. Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police
8. Ontario Association of Police Services Boards
9. OPP – OTP
10. OPP – Finance
11. Ministry of Children, Community, and Social Services
12. Indigenous Police Chiefs of Ontario (IPCO)
13. Criminal Law Division
14. Multiple via Survey
16. Judiciary
17. Court Services Division
18. Ontario Video Strategy/ Justice Video Strategy
19. Owen Sound Police Services

## Appendix 2: List of Workshops Participants

Group	Date	Participants
<b>Indigenous Police Chiefs of Ontario (IPCO)</b>	December 7, 2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wikwemikong Tribal Police Service</li> <li>2. Treaty 3 Police</li> <li>3. Nishnawbe Aski Police Service (NAPS)</li> <li>4. Treaty 3 Police</li> </ol>
<b>“Big 10” Municipalities</b>	December 10, 2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Halton Regional Police</li> <li>2. Halton Regional Police</li> <li>3. Peel Regional Police</li> <li>4. Ottawa Police Service</li> <li>5. London Police Service</li> <li>6. York Regional Police</li> <li>7. Niagara Regional Police</li> <li>8. Durham Regional Police</li> <li>9. Waterloo Regional Police</li> <li>10. Windsor Police Service</li> <li>11. Hamilton Police Service</li> </ol>
<b>Toronto Police</b>	December 9, 2020	
<b>Small/Medium size Police Services</b>	December 14, 2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. South Simcoe Police Service</li> <li>2. Chatham-Kent Police Service</li> <li>3. Kawartha Lakes Police Service</li> <li>4. Brockville Police Service</li> <li>5. Brockville Police Service</li> <li>6. Peterborough Police Service</li> <li>7. Thunder Bay Police Service</li> <li>8. Gananoque Police Service</li> <li>9. Woodstock Police Service</li> <li>10. Cornwall Police Service</li> <li>11. Cornwall Police Service</li> </ol>
<b>OPP Detachments</b>	December 15, 2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bancroft</li> <li>2. Orillia</li> <li>3. Upper Ottawa</li> <li>4. Quinte West</li> <li>5. Lennox and Addington</li> <li>6. Offender Transportation Program</li> <li>7. West Parry Sound</li> <li>8. South Bruce</li> </ol>

## Appendix 3: Jurisdictional Comparator Review Report

This jurisdictional comparative study was conducted to support the review of the Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General's Court Security and Inmate Transportation Program. The following sections provide an overview of the information gathered through the analysis of various jurisdictions in Canada and abroad. The objective of the jurisdictional review was to understand how other jurisdictions financially support and operationalize prison transportation and court security functions. Comments in this section are generally as expressed by the interviewee and have not been tested or confirmed. The details of each jurisdiction are presented followed by summary comparison tables.

### 1. Alberta

Contacts: Deputy Chief Marcia Gonder and Superintendent Aaron Coon

#### General Information

In Alberta, the Alberta Sheriff has the mandate to provide court security in all court buildings and is responsible for the transportation of all offenders pre- and post-sentencing. Sheriffs are governed by the Alberta Peace Officer Act and the organization carries out a number of roles beyond court security and prisoner transportation.

The organization is currently comprised of five Divisions:

- Courts and Prisoner Transport;
- Communications;
- Surveillance;
- Highway Patrol; and,
- Fish and Wildlife.

There are approximately 1,150 sworn peace officers – 424 of those assigned to Courts and Prisoner Transport. The all-in cost for a Sheriff is approximately \$110K (compared to about \$160K for an RCMP constable). The province is divided into two operational divisions – North and South. Recently, the Courts and Prisoner Transport sections have been more clearly divided to recognize the different business lines associated with their functions. Most Sheriffs are armed although about 10 Sheriffs operate under a different classification and only carry pepper spray and handcuffs.

There have been a number of reviews since 2003 that redefined the service delivery model. The Alberta Sheriff assumed more responsibilities over the years from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in prisoner transport and they moved away from an integrated Traffic Unit with the RCMP to create a stand-alone unit.

The Alberta Sheriff has recently delineated Court Security and Prisoner Transport to better meet the needs of their clients. They have also recognized that Court needs are different than Law Enforcement needs and there is a requirement to continue building out their service delivery model to recognize varying conditions that are mainly focused on supporting 24x7 needs of law enforcement.

Funding is provided by the Provincial Government under the Solicitor General and the Alberta Sheriff do not receive funds from the police services they serve.

## Court Security

The Alberta Sheriff is responsible to provide Court Security which includes perimeter, buildings, courtrooms and holding facilities. Its mandate also includes smaller circuit court temporary locations, although these locations are not a legislated responsibility. Although not legislated, it falls under the Sheriff's Mandate.

The Court Security model has been in place for many years and not many changes have taken place. With the introduction of magnetometers and screening checkpoints in certain Court buildings, the Alberta Sheriff has contracted "The Commissionaires" to perform these security functions.

In larger Courts, a dedicated unit of Sheriffs is present to provide overall security including perimeter security, building security and courtroom security. Sheriffs also are responsible for any holding facilities located in a Court Building. In smaller courthouses, Sheriffs are brought in to cover when there is Court in session. In remote areas, the prisoner transport Sheriff will also act as Court Security.

All newly hired Sheriffs attend a 15-week induction training program. This program would be comparable to other policing programs, with the exception of the duration and learning regarding policing roles. Sherriff's will receive additional training before being assigned to roles other than CS and PT.

Staff are deployed throughout the province at Base court locations and provide security services to the regional circuit courts when open.

- Base Court (provincially) – Total of 21 location (including Edmonton/Calgary)
- Circuit Courts (provincially) – Total of 52

The interview respondent noted that the model works well. The judiciary is demanding and their expectations often impact the effective deployment of resources.

Court Security Staffing: 424 full time employees in total consisting of:

- Perimeter Sheriff (SST1): These Sheriffs are unarmed and only provide support to contracted Commissionaires; screening the general public entering the Courthouse. They only utilize these Sheriffs in major centres where they see a significant volume of public entering.
- Jury Officers (SST1): These officers are not 'peace officers' and only provide support to the Judiciary during jury trials. They remain with the jury throughout the process, from selection to trial, this is to ensure the integrity of the jury trial processes.
- Communications Officer (SST1): these members are civilian and provide dispatch services and logistics planning for prisoner transport. All stakeholders requesting prisoner transportation services submit their requests directly to these officers to have offenders moved.
- Intelligence Officers (SST3): these members are Peace Officers but work with the Communications Officer on screening prisoner transport requests for intel and security for the Sheriffs conducting the service.
- Judicial Security Officer (SST3): These officers provide close security protection to the senior levels of Judiciary. This includes driving and escorting these members of the Judiciary while working in their roles (not outside of business hours). These Sheriffs are not in uniform (but still armed) and provide covert security to these key stakeholders.
- Sheriff (SST3): These are armed Sheriffs who are assigned to courtroom security, cellblock security and to facilitate prisoner transportation services. This is the primary group of Sheriffs assigned to program areas and provide the majority of the service delivery to stakeholders. (Approximately 360-370 uniformed members).
- Sheriff Sergeant (SST4): These are uniformed supervisors that work in operations and oversee the unit staffing. This includes day to day operations, time management for staff and are primary point of contacts for stakeholders.

Note: other Sheriffs performing other tasks have different training and compensation levels, consistent with the requirements of their tasks.

## Prisoner Transport

The Alberta Sheriff has a provincial centralized hub call centre that coordinates all prisoner transports across the province. They have set regular routes that are established in order to maximize the ability to pick up prisoners from all pickup points. "It operates like UPS except it's for prisoners". Their longest run is approximately 1,200km. They will share the run between the North and South Divisions. The split is approximately 50/50 for urban short vs long runs. They are responsible to transport all prisoners pre-sentence during their regular hours of operation Monday to Friday. The police of jurisdiction is responsible for all prisoner transportation during off hours. Municipal Police Services are not compensated by the province for any resulting prisoner transportation costs.

Sheriffs also have the mandate to transport prisoners between five Federal and 11 Provincial correctional institutions. They utilize large capacity prisoner buses to facilitate transports. This mitigates costing and the need for large amounts of staff to provide services.

Sheriffs have gradually been assuming more prisoner transportation responsibilities across the province, including functions previously performed by the RCMP.

There have been some negotiations with Municipal Police Services (Edmonton and Calgary) to extend more than the “basic” service currently being provided and to design a service delivery that better meets the needs of police services (e.g., 7 X 24). The approximately \$1.5 million in additional costs incurred by the Sheriffs to expand services would potentially be funded by municipal police services requesting this enhancement.

Sheriffs do approximately 50,000 prisoner transports per year; on average 220 per day. Its capacity has dropped by 50% since COVID 19 due to restrictions being imposed from Health and Safety on transport vehicles and the reduction in the number of prisoners requiring transport because of enhanced release procedures by Police.

Some Sheriffs are assigned to fixed transportation which includes fixed scheduled runs to the following stakeholders:

- Provincial Corrections;
- Federal Corrections;
- RCMP (province wide); and,
- Municipal police, basic services (Monday-Friday) with a potential for future cost paid service (this has only been discussed, not implemented).

These Sheriffs also provide support to Out of Province Escort teams and travel across the country to return offenders being held in other jurisdictions.

They are currently working to build Prisoner Transportation section to be functioning 7 days a week, as the current service offering of Monday-Friday (0700-1700), has been insufficient for their policing partners.

One benefit mentioned by the interview respondent is that having Alberta Sheriffs provide these services, from a costing perspective and as a policing mandate, allows Police Officers the ability to focus on their primary responsibility.

Technology has also played an important role in reducing in person court appearances by using video conference. COVID-19 has helped with the acceptance of this technology and they hope to capitalize on it.

## 2. British Columbia

Contacts: Chief Paul Corrado – BC Sheriff, Superintendent Dave Attfield – BC RCMP, and Superintendent Lisa Byrne – Vancouver Police Department.

### General Information

In British Columbia (BC), the BC Sheriffs have a strong presence across the province and have significant responsibilities in providing Court Security during regular hours of operation, staffing permitted. They also have a responsibility to transport prisoners during regular hours of operation (5 days a week). The RCMP has a large presence in BC and they are involved in the transport of prisoners within their jurisdictions (7,500 members, 132 detachments, 121 cell blocks). The municipal police services (MPS), such as Vancouver, also have a role in transporting prisoners, particularly on weekends. The RCMP and MPS are generally compensated when they assist.

### Court Security

The British Columbia Sheriff Service is responsible for Court Security for the province of BC. It is an organization within the Ministry of the Attorney General of BC and part of the Court Services Branch.

The BC Sheriff Service responsibility is legislated under the BC Sheriff Act and Police Act. Sheriffs in BC have the authority to enforce provincial and federal statutes within their mandate. They are also appointed under the BC Public Service Act.

Historically, Sheriffs performed a variety of duties such as jailhouse manager, tax collector, government agent, formed Posses and even gold commissioner.

In 1974, the Sheriff's Office in British Columbia was restructured and merged into a single department known as the British Columbia Sheriff Service and reported to the Attorney General.

In the spring of 2019, Sheriffs were given further responsibility to act in exigent circumstances to intervene in life-threatening situations they encounter in the course of their duties.

All Sheriffs are sworn peace officers in the province of BC. They are formally trained through the BC Sheriffs Academy at the Justice Institute of BC. The Service does employ civilian Jury Guards and their role is restricted to providing comforts to the Jury. Jury Guards are neither peace officers nor are they trained in the same stream as Deputy Sheriffs. Jury Guards only receive in-house training.

Some of the tasks Deputy Sheriffs perform include court security (armed/not armed), search gate, prisoner and jury management, witness protection, arrest and detention.

Interviewee respondents note that one advantage to the training is that it is the same throughout the province for all Sheriffs. A Sheriffs Operating Manual provides operational guidance and outlines operational procedures that are to be followed consistently throughout the province.

One disadvantage noted by interviewees is the use of jury guards. The Service is no longer actively seeking to employ civilian jury guards. Jury guards are not peace officers and do not have the same authority as sworn Sheriffs; thus, jury guards cannot respond in the same manner as Sheriffs in some circumstances.

Funding for the BC Sheriff Service is provided by the provincial government.

The RCMP and municipal police services are required to support BC Sheriffs in providing remote location court security due to shortages of personnel within the Sheriffs. RCMP and municipal police services do not receive funding for remote location support. Police services also assist in providing security for high-risk trials and participate in risk assessments.

## Prisoner Transport

The BC Sheriffs are largely responsible for transporting prisoners to and from police stations, courts and detention facilities. However, they currently only operate during Court hours, which excludes evenings and weekends. The transportation gap is fulfilled by the police service of jurisdiction – either the RCMP or the municipal police. RCMP and municipal forces are eligible to receive funding from the BC Sheriff when required to transport prisoners. The co-location of the central Courts and Vancouver Police Department (VPD) holding cells in Vancouver is ideal and significantly reduces prisoner transportation needs.

There has been a push to introduce video remand in order to reduce the number of prisoners requiring transportation. The advent of COVID-19 has significantly increased video remands and it is the BC Sheriffs plan to continue with this practice post COVID-19. Police services have been impacted with infrastructure and staffing challenges to accommodate video from police cells. They have not received provincial funding to move video technology forward, although Sheriff costs for prisoner transportation have declined.

Police in BC are required to hold prisoners in their cell blocks upon remand when there are capacity issues in the detention centres. They receive provincial funding under the “Keeper of Prisoner Program” when required to hold prisoners. The funding available does not cover all real costs due to limited funding in the province. For example, in 2019, the Vancouver Police recovered 78% of their costs from the province. Police services would like to see 24 X 7 services by the Sheriffs due to increased risk and liability associated with keeping prisoners longer in their cells.

Interview respondents pointed out that distance travelled between facilities can be an issue for the transport of prisoners in more remote locations. When the Sherriff is transporting prisoners long distances, two sheriffs may be involved and local police services are required to hold prisoners in their cells during prisoner runs that require hand offs, which can cause additional working pressures and risk for police services.

The general consensus across all interviewees is that BC Sheriffs should receive the required funding to operate their services 24 X 7 resulting in a more effective and efficient model.

### 3. Quebec

Contacts: Dave Castegan – Directeur général adjoint à la sécurité de l’État – Ministère de la sécurité publique (Court Security)

Jimmy Potvin – Directeur général adjoint des affaires policières – Ministère de la sécurité publique (Prisoner Transport)

#### General Information

In Québec, Court Security and Prisoner Transportation fall under the mandate of the Ministry of Public Safety. There are two distinct sub ministries responsible for each program. Court Security has always been performed by Special Constables who work for the Ministry. As a result of a significant project focused on the modernization of their Courts, there has been a shift in the responsibility associated with the transport of prisoners. Previously, Corrections had the sole responsibility of transporting all prisoners. Since the modernization project, and with the advent of COVID-19, police services are now responsible to transport any prisoner to an institution (or a court if a live appearance is required for some reason). Corrections maintains the responsibility of transporting prisoners requiring appearances for trial.

#### Court Security

Court Security in Québec is a shared responsibility between two Ministries (Justice and Public Security). There are over 100 court locations across the province including 48 main Court buildings and approximately 52 part time courts including fly in locations. The infrastructure is the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice and all other dynamic security requirements fall under the Ministry of Public Safety’s mandate. Interviewees note that this division of responsibility doesn’t always work well. It mainly depends on the relationships that exist. There have been instances where the Ministry of Justice doesn’t always take into consideration all downstream costs and operational impacts resulting from changes or decisions made relating to infrastructure. There is a view that both should fall under the responsibility of one Ministry though there is no opinion as to which one.

Special Constables, who are fully armed, hired and trained by the Ministry, are responsible to provide court security from the sidewalks in. They have powers of search and arrest and are remunerated at same rate as police officers due to collective agreements in place.

Court buildings that operate on a regular basis have dedicated special constables assigned. Judges who are required to attend remote part-time court sites are assigned Special Constables who travel with them to the sites and are responsible for security. Of late, Indigenous community police services have taken over the responsibility of providing security to part time courts in their jurisdiction which has been supported by the Ministry and has helped reduce their costs.

There are Liaison officers from police services (MPS and QPP) at Courts which helps the relationship between the Ministry and police services and acts as a point of contact with respect to Intelligence and information gathering.

The Ministry has a complement of trained investigators to conduct investigations of criminal incidents occurring in court buildings. However, if they are complex then the police of jurisdiction will assume responsibility. They have officers assigned to Intelligence who work with corrections and police services, Jury surveillance officers (courtrooms – hotels) to ensure the integrity of juries, officers assigned to monitor courtrooms as required by some Judges and officers assigned to the protection of some Judges (based on risk assessment).

All Court Cell Block security is the responsibility of Corrections.

Private Security companies are hired throughout the province to provide additional security functions and various court building and remote part time courts. These functions include screening, security camera monitoring, parking lot gate security and staffing at security checkpoints to operate x-ray units.

The model has been in place for more than 20 years and there have been no recent changes, however they are moving towards the use of “Government Security Officers” to replace private security being used to augment security at various sites. The Ministry wants better control of recruiting, training and staffing as opposed to using a number of private contractors.

## Prisoner Transport

In recent years, the province of Quebec has undertaken a significant modernization project which spans into 2023 valued at \$675 million, including the introduction and expansion of video conferencing. One of Quebec’s goals is to reduce the need to transport prisoners and use technology to make Court appearances more effective and efficient. With the advent of COVID-19, their plans for video conferencing have advanced to the point that all Bail and Remand Appearances are now mandated to take place over video – either from the police station or the detention facility. The initial plan was to operate the program only over weekends, but they are now moving towards operating 7 days a week.

Prior to the modernization project, all prisoner movements, other than initial Bail Hearings where the accused was still in police custody, were made by Corrections. All prisoner movements pre-trial are now the responsibility of the police service of jurisdiction. When combined with the requirement that all bail and remand hearings be virtual, this essentially means police are responsible for prisoner transportation from the police holding cells to the detention facility. If the police service is not equipped to move prisoners, the Sûreté du Québec will assume that function. Corrections have the mandate to transport prisoners required for trial from the institution.

The number of transports required have reduced dramatically with COVID-19, resulting in lower workload for Corrections but an increase in tasks for police, to accommodate video appearances from police cells and the new responsibility to transport prisoners to the correctional institution.

Police have been asked to track their costs associated with the acquisition of technology, infrastructure changes and increased costs associated with prisoner transportation. There are no

current plans to fund local police services, however, a new funding arrangement may result in future years.

#### 4. Australia / Queensland

Contact: Andrew Ballantyne , Superintendent Custodial Delivery Command – Queensland Corrective Services

##### General Information

Australia (pop 25M) is comprised of six states and three territories, one of which is Queensland (pop 5.2M). The Australian Federal Police has the role of investigating federal crime and protecting the national security of the Commonwealth of Australia. Each state or territory has their own police service responsible for investigating crimes and maintaining public safety within their respective jurisdictions. In addition, each state and territory has their own Corrective Services entity responsible for the supervision and rehabilitation of offenders in correctional services. In Queensland, the 5,000 Custodial Corrections Officers (CSO) are mandated to provide court security for defendants in their largest centres of Brisbane Courts Complex's and Townsville Courts, transport prisoners between correctional centres across the state, and are mandated to provide security in all correctional facilities centres in the state.

##### Court Security

Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) have the mandate of providing Court security for defendants in court buildings located in Brisbane and Townsville which are their largest court locations in the state. Building security for these courts is provided by State Government Security i.e., the entry and exit screening. There are 131 designated local court locations (not all full time), 38 District Courts and 11 Supreme Court locations.

In the past, police had the responsibility for security of defendants in courts. However, changes were made approximately 30 years ago. The bulk of all trials take place in the Brisbane Supreme and District Courts and some in Townsville and Cairns including serious offences. Minor offences can be dealt with at other court locations throughout the state. Queensland Police Service (QPS) are responsible for providing security at all other court locations (approximately 70) in the state and do not receive specific funding for this activity as this is included in their responsibilities. They also have state protective security officers assigned to those Courts.

All Court Security Officers (CSO's) receive the same training regardless of the role they are assigned (Courts, Correctional Centres and Escort and Security Branch). Extra compensation by way of shift premium is provided to those CSO's working shift work, however CSO's working Court Security only work Monday to Friday.

##### Prisoner Transport

In general, Corrections staff move prisoners from correctional facilities to court once remanded into custody by the Courts across the state. Police transport prisoners to Court from police

holding facilities. There are several remote locations where police transport prisoners from Correctional Facilities to Police holding facilities (Watch houses) to attend court e.g., Toowoomba, Roma. This is based on geography and stems from practice and history.

Some CSO's are armed for transports based on risk assessments in accordance with approved policy.

When a person is arrested by police, a charge is laid and if there is a requirement to hold them in custody they appear before a judge in person or by video. If remanded into custody, they return to the police watchhouse and are put on a list to be picked up by Queensland Corrections when a spot has been secured in a correctional facility. Currently the correctional facilities are operating at an average of 160% capacity therefore a prisoner can be on a list waiting in a police cell for over seven days before being picked up for transport to the correctional centre.

QCS move about 30,000 prisoner per year. There is high use of video conferencing for remand prisoners by Corrections – up to 70% is done by video across all Correctional centres.

QCS have recently gone through a review and are amidst reform. Both QCS and QPS are currently reviewing reception, transport, and escort of, and security of, prisoners.

QPS would like to see prisoners transferred into jail sooner. Currently Corrections are not resourced to deal with front end services performed at watchhouses. Queensland Correctional Facilities are operating at approx. 160% of capacity – placing strain on the system and housing prisoners is problematic.

An extension to a facility has been completed and a new facility is being built which should assist with capacity issues.

QCS and the Justice sector are also working to assess the value of incarcerating certain offenders for certain offences. Is it effective to put a first time impaired driver in jail – are they a threat to society as an example.

## 5. New Zealand

Contact: Deputy Commissioner Jevon McSkimming, New Zealand National Police

### General Information

The New Zealand Police Service (NZPS) has approximately 15,000 employees and has the policing mandate for the entire country. Police in New Zealand are not armed. Court security does not fall under the jurisdiction of the police. It is handled by the Minister of Justice. However, police are responsible for all prosecutions therefore have some presence in court buildings. NZPS are responsible for all prisoner transport up until the sentencing phase of the judicial process. Prisoners are held in police cells for short durations and when remanded by the Court they are held in Correctional facilities.

## Court Security

Responsibility for court security is legislated under the Court Securities Act and the Minister of Justice is responsible to ensure Courts are secure and provides required funding. A combination of civilians (Court Security Officers) and private contractors are present in the courts for security purposes. One stated advantage of using non police resources is associated to the impartiality of the Court process given that police are the ones responsible for prosecuting offenders.

New Zealand Police have a physical presence in the court buildings for the main purpose of prosecuting offenders and to maintain the security of offenders. If a police response is required, those on duty will respond, but additional resources may be called in. There are no security checkpoint requirements present in accessing any of the 326 court buildings across the country. A risk-based approach is used if a particular court appearance or trial requires higher security and additional resources will be assigned if deemed necessary.

There are approximately 300 police stations across the country and most of them are in proximity of the court buildings. However, the closure or merging of police facilities has outpaced consolidation of Court buildings.

## Prisoner Transport

The New Zealand Police is responsible for all pre-sentencing prisoner transportation in the country and operations are funded by the general revenue provided by the Ministry of Justice.

There has been a concerted effort to reduce the number of Court appearances required by an offender. The strategy involves reducing the number of arrests requiring detention (e.g., identification confirmation, releasing at a police station or an officer phone checking fingerprints to avoid need to arrest) and the use of video remand. Both strategies are geared towards reducing the number of prisoners requiring transport. There is a cultural shift that has been required and resistance is often felt depending on the individual Judge hearing a case. The advent of COVID-19 has helped with the culture change but they have a long way to go towards achieving their goals. The practice of offenders appearing in person has been in place for centuries and shifting to a culture of remote appearance has been challenging.

There is a pool of approximately 300-400 “Duly Authorized Officers” (equivalent of Special Constables) who are tasked with prisoner transport and guarding prisoners in police and court cells. The prisoner transport program is governed centrally but the officers are deployed geographically and report to Area or District Commanders depending on the size of the jurisdiction. Because of geography, the longest transport they have might be two hours. They also have fly in communities. There is centralized (national) policy and direction. Resource deployment, supervision and operations are grounded at the local level.

The focus of the NZPS is on reducing Court Appearances – they are looking at “disrupting the custody pipeline”. They have seen a 30% reduction of appearances specifically attributed to better managing offender identification and providing front line officers smart phone technology to

capture and view video and fingerprints. Their focus is also on maximizing the use of digital evidence in Court.

They also use a risk management approach and will have police officers support transports or court appearances when required. The model they use to transport when required works well according to interviewees.

## 6. United Kingdom

Contact: On Line Research

### Organization/Agency Responsible

England/Wales: The Lord Chancellor or Secretary of State for Justice (role combined in 2007) is under a duty to ensure that there is an efficient and effective system to support the carrying out of the business of the Senior Courts, the Court of Protection, the county courts, the family courts, and magistrates' courts, and that appropriate services are provided for those courts.

Northern Ireland: The Ministry of Justice, Lord Chief Justice's Office, and the Courts and Tribunals Services are responsible for the safe operation of court rooms.

Scotland: Estates, Health and Safety, Fire and Security Committee under the Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service which is a public agency responsible for the administration of Scottish Courts.

### Legislation

Courts Act 2003

The Lord Chancellor, in accordance with the Courts Act 2003, appoints and designates security officers for all courts in England and Wales, other than the UK Supreme Court. Security officers are required to comply with training requirements prescribed by secondary legislation. Once the Lord Chancellor designates an individual as a court security officer, they have specific powers that they may exercise in court buildings, for example, the power of search, seizure of weapons and other prohibited articles and of restraint and/or removal from a court.

### Model

England and Wales: Court Security Officers employed by the Lord Chancellor/Secretary of State for Justice or a private "court officer" designated by the Lord Chancellor under section 51(1) of the Courts Act 2003 provides all court security functions.

Northern Ireland: Similar to the England and Wales

Scotland: Court security is the responsibility of the Scottish Police Force. Non-Warranted uniformed officers are provided, who have the power to hold persons in custody, remove persons from the premises, apprehend escapees, transfer persons from any court, prison, police station, or

mental institution to another, search any person in custody, and demand information with reasonable cause.

## Staff

A court security officer is a person who is appointed by the Lord Chancellor under section 2(1) or provided under a contract made by virtue of section 2(4), and designated by the Lord Chancellor as a court security officer.

In the UK, private contractors also transport prisoners to and from 24 crown courts and 43 magistrates' courts. They cover many of the most high-profile courts in England and Wales, including the Royal Courts of Justice, the Central Criminal Court and Westminster Magistrates' Courts.

North Ireland: Private security contractors perform the role of jury keepers. A Private security contractor is responsible for the overall security of the courthouse. General court duties include calling defendants, witnesses and helping court ushers. Prison Service Prison Officers and Prison Custody Officers are responsible for the security of defendants in custody while in the holding area of the courthouse and the dock. Youth court security is provided by "security staff".

Court Police and Security Officers, known as a TurnKey, is a uniformed non-warranted officer of the Scottish Police Force. These Officers provide security (and transport) for courts within Scotland.

## Funding

Limited information, however, it appears that funding is provided by the central governments through the ministry responsible for court operations.

## COVID-19 /Other Concerns

Move towards more remote court appearances and other technologies available to reduce the need for in-court appearances. Some courts have installed plexiglass dividers and such to mitigate transmission risk.

## Comparison Tables

General Information	Ontario	Alberta	British Columbia	Quebec	Queensland Australia	New Zealand
Population (millions)	14.75	4.42	5.1	8.57	5.11	5
Police	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sheriffs	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Government Security	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Corrections	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Court Security	Ontario	Alberta	British Columbia	Quebec	Australia	New Zealand
<i>Responsibility Legislated?</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■
<i>Who is responsible general security</i>						
- Police of jurisdiction	■		□		□	■
- Centralized entity		■	■	■	■	■
<i>Staffing model for general security</i>						
- Police	■		□			
- Other	□	■	■	■	■	■
<i>Staffing model for holding facilities</i>						
- Police	■		□			
- Other		■	■	■	■	■
<i>Screening</i>						
- All courthouses	□	□	□	□	□	
- Major courthouses	■	■	■	■	◆	
- Part-time courthouses						
<i>Designated Funding</i>	◆	■	■	■	■	■

■	Yes	◆	Mostly	□	Partly
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Prisoner Transportation	Ontario	Alberta	British Columbia	Quebec	Australia	New Zealand
<i>Responsibility legislated?</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■
<i>Transportation Station to Court</i>						
- Police	■	□	□	■	■	■
- Other		◆	◆			
<i>Transportation Station to Detention</i>						
- Police	■	□	□	■	■	■
- Other		◆	◆			
<i>Transportation Court to Detention</i>						
- Police	■	□	□	■	■	■
- Other		◆	◆			
<i>Transportation Detention to Court</i>						
- Police	■				□	
- Other		■	■	■	◆	■
<i>Use Armed Police Officers</i>	□	□	□	◆	□	
<i>Use Special Constables</i>	◆	□	□			■
<i>Use Sworn Peace Officers</i>		◆	◆	□	◆	
<i>Payments to Police for Conducting PT.</i>	◆		◆			
<i>Pre COVID-19 use of video appearances</i>	□	□	□	□	□	◆
<i>Impact of COVID-19 on increased use of video appearances</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■
<i>Are changes being contemplated?</i>	◆	□	□	◆	□	□

■	Yes	◆	Mostly	□	Partly
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Multilingual

Multilingual



Public Safety Division

Division de la sécurité publique

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MEMORANDUM

All Chief of Police and  
Commissioner Thomas Carrique  
Chair Police Service Board

FROM

Richard Stoughton  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Public Safety Division

RE

Report of the Ontario Firearms  
Registry Board under the **Police Services Act**

D	Director
R	Registrar
D	Deputy
R	Registrar

As per section 134(8) paragraph 4 of the *Police Services Act* (PSA) it is required that on or before the 31<sup>st</sup> day of January in each year a statement shall be filed with the Solicitor General listing the firearms that have come into the possession of the police force during the preceding calendar year indicating which firearms are still being retained and which have been disposed of and giving the particulars of disposition.

As previously communicated please note that the Ministry of the Solicitor General ('ministry') only need police to disclose personal information to the ministry in instances where individuals are under investigation or charged with or convicted or found guilty of an offence as per the authority set out in clause 51 of the O. Reg. 265/98. This personal information is required to assist with the ministry's administration of justice including its analysis of illegal firearm activity trend identification of individuals in contact between jurisdictions and to support ministry program and policy decisions.

The attached spreadsheet, "Annual s.134 Firearm Report" which has not changed from the previous year should be submitted with 2021 data by February 31.

Please email the completed template using OPP-POL encryption to Stephen Sammut Senior Statistic Advisor/Analyst/Unit at [Stephen.Sammut@ontario.ca](mailto:Stephen.Sammut@ontario.ca). If you prefer an alternate method of communication please contact Stephen at 437-224-7591 or by email.

If you have questions regarding the communication requirement or any technical questions please contact Jeanette Gorbunoff Analyst/Unit Manager at 437-928-7427 or [Jeanette.Gorbunoff@ontario.ca](mailto:Jeanette.Gorbunoff@ontario.ca).

Firearm Tracing and Enforcement Program

As a reminder please note that the annual Firearm Data Submission to the ministry outlined above is separate and distinct from police services' submissions of crime gun information to the Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario (CISO) as part of the Firearm Tracing and Enforcement (FATE) program.

Police services are urged to submit this crime gun information to CISO using the attached "FATE Crime Gun Submission Form".

For questions related to the FATE program or submission of crime gun information please contact CISO through either Scott Ferguson at [Scott.Ferguson@ontario.ca](mailto:Scott.Ferguson@ontario.ca) or 416-407-1842 or Michael McMenemy at [Michael.McMenemy@ontario.ca](mailto:Michael.McMenemy@ontario.ca) or 416-679-2100.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,



Richard Stoughton  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Public Safety Division

cc: Mario Di Tomma, O.O.M.  
Deputy Solicitor General, Community Safety

Attachment 2

Data Tabs	Field Name	Field Description
All tabs	Agency	Agency Name
All tabs	Occurrence No. General Occurrence Report (GO#)	Occurrence number - unique identifier assigned to each incident
Firearms Info and Firearm Possessor Info	FirearmID	Unique firearms identifier
General Info	Date Seized/Received	Date the firearm was seized
General Info	Investigator	Investigator First and last name
General Info	Phone Number	Investigator Phone number
General Info	Email Address	Investigator Email address
General Info	Street Number	Location seized - Building number
General Info	Street Name	Location seized - Street name
General Info	Street Type	Location seized - Street type
General Info	Direction	Location seized - Street direction
General Info	Apt./Unit	Location seized - Apartment/unit number
General Info	City	Location seized - City
General Info	Province	Location seized - Province
General Info	Detachment/Division	Location seized - Detachment/Division (e.g., OPP SeizedDutyLocation)
General Info	Proceeds of Crime	Value of proceeds of crime
General Info	General Info Remarks	General information/seizure - remarks
General Info	Crime Category	Firearm crime category: - where firearm was used in a criminal offence; - where a firearm was obtained, possessed or intended to be used to facilitate criminal activity;

General Info	Crime Category Description	Text description of crime category
Firearms Info	Crime Gun	Indicator if the firearm was a crime gun
Firearms Info	Manufacturer	Firearm manufacturer
Firearms Info	Make	Firearm make
Firearms Info	Model	Firearm model
Firearms Info	Serial Number	Firearm serial number
Firearms Info	Type of firearm	Type of firearm
Firearms Info	Calibre	Firearm calibre in millimeters
Firearms Info	Magazine Capacity/Cylinder	Firearm magazine capacity/cylinder
Firearms Info	Barrel Length	Firearm barrel length in millimeters
Firearms Info	Firearm Classification	Firearm classification
Firearms Info	Firearm / Property Status	Indicator if the firearm is stolen
Firearms Info	Disposition Status	
Firearms Info	Disposition Details / Method	
Firearms Info	Firearm Remarks	Firearm information - remarks
Firearm Possessor Info*	Possessor Last Name	Firearm possessor - Last name
Firearm Possessor Info*	Possessor Given Names (separate by commas)	Firearm possessor - Given Names (separated by comma)
Firearm Possessor Info*	Given Name 2	
Firearm Possessor Info*	Given Name 3	

Firearm Possessor Info*	Date of Birth	Firearm possessor - Date of birth
Firearm Possessor Info*	Gender	
Firearm Possessor Info*	Street Number	Firearm Possessor - Street name
Firearm Possessor Info*	Street Name	Firearm Possessor - Street type
Firearm Possessor Info*	Street Type	Firearm Possessor - Street direction
Firearm Possessor Info*	Direction	Firearm Possessor - Apartment/unit number
Firearm Possessor Info*	Apt./Unit	Firearm Possessor - City
Firearm Possessor Info*	City	Firearm Possessor - City of residence
Firearm Possessor Info*	Province	Firearm Possessor - Province
Firearm Possessor Info*	Postal Code/Zip Code	Firearm Possessor - Province/zip code
Firearm Possessor Info*	Country	Firearm Possessor - Country of residence
Firearm Possessor Info*	Relation to Firearm	Firearm Possessor - Relation to firearm
Firearm Possessor Info*	Possessor Info Remarks	Firearm Possessor - Remarks

Although Section 134 does not contain the authority for the disclosure of personal information, the Ministry is : information to the Ministry **only** for individuals under investigation of, charged with, or convicted or found guilty 265/98. This personal information will assist with the Ministry's analysis of illegal firearm activity trends, including support program and policy decisions.

<b>Format</b>	<b>Niche Suggested Field:</b>	<b>Versaterm Suggested Field:</b>
	refer to query	General Occurrence Report [GO#]
YYYY-MM-DD	refer to query [ReportedTimeTZV2IF]	[seizure_date] AND/OR [entry_date]
	refer to query [LabelEmpl]	
	refer to query [CommAddressG]	
	refer to query [CommAddressG]	
	refer to query [BuildingUnitIdentifierG]	
	refer to query [StreetNameG]	
	refer to query [StreetTypeG]	
	refer to query [StreetDirectionG]	
	refer to query [BuildingUnitIdentifierG]	
	refer to query [MunicipalityNameG]	
	refer to query [ProvStateCodeG]	
	refer to query [ESAreaLevel4G]	
	Proceeds of crime	
	refer to query [OccurrenceStdOccTypeRId_L]	
	refer to query [MostSeriousViolationMerged]	Offence Code linked through General Occurrence # (include UCR code and extension)

	refer to query [MostSeriousViolationDescription]	
	Not required. Will be determined through other fields provided such as: Crime Category Serial Number Proceeds of crime Type of firearm	Not required. Will be determined through other fields provided such as: Offence code Serial Number Property Status Type of firearm
	refer to query firearm.[ManufacturerG]	[manufacturer]
	refer to query firearm.[MakeG]	[firearm_make]
	refer to query firearm.[ModelG]	[firearm_model]
	refer to query firearm.[Serial NumberG]	[Serial_Number]
	refer to query firearm.[Type2G]	[firearm_type]
	refer to query firearm.[CalibreG]	[calibre]
	refer to query firearm.[ShotCount]	[shots]
	refer to query firearm.[BarrelLengthG]	[barrel_length]
	refer to query (firearm.[Type1G] OR [ClassificationG])	[firearm_desc]
	[Stolen Firearm]	[Property_Status]
	refer to query [Disposition]	Disposition Status
	refer to query [Disposition Method]	Disposition Details
	refer to query	
	refer to query Person.[Surname_cache]	Fields linked through General Occurance #
	refer to query Person.[Given1]	Fields linked through General Occurance #
	refer to query Person.[Given2]	Fields linked through General Occurance #
	refer to query Person.[Given3]	Fields linked through General Occurance #

YYYY-MM-DD	refer to query Person.[DateOfBirth_cacheG]	Fields linked through General Occurance #
	refer to query Person.[Gender_cacheG]	Fields linked through General Occurance #
	refer to query [CivicSiteStreetNumberG]	Fields linked through General Occurance #
	refer to query [StreetNameG]	Fields linked through General Occurance #
	refer to query [StreetTypeG]	Fields linked through General Occurance #
	refer to query [StreetDirectionG]	Fields linked through General Occurance #
	refer to query [BuildingUnitIdentifierG]	Fields linked through General Occurance #
	refer to query [CityCodeG]	Fields linked through General Occurance #
	refer to query [ProvStateCodeG]	Fields linked through General Occurance #
	refer to query [PostalZipCodeG]	Fields linked through General Occurance #
	refer to query [CountryCodeG]	
	refer to query [Type1G]	
	refer to query [Remarks]	

asking that the police exercise their discretion to disclose personal  
ty of an offence as per the authority set out in section 5(1)(c) of O. Reg.  
ing identification of links in cases between jurisdictions, and will be used to

Agency	Occurrence No. General Occurrence Report (GO#)	Date Seized/Received	Investigator	Phone Number
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Email Address	Street Number	Street Name	Street Type	Direction	Apt./Unit

City	Province	Detachment/Division	Proceeds of Crime	General Info Remarks	Crime Category
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Crime Category
Description

Agency	Occurrence No. General Occurrence Report (GO#)	Firearm ID	Crime Gun	Manufacturer	Make
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Model	Serial Number	Type of firearm	Calibre	Magazine Capacity/Cylinder	Barrel Length
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Firearm Classification	Firearm / Property Status	Disposition Status
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Disposition Details / Method	Firearm Remarks

Agency	Occurrence No. General Occurrence Report (GO#)	Firearm ID	Possessor Last Name	Possessor Given Names (separate by commas)
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Given Name 2	Given Name 3	Date of Birth	Gender
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Street Number	Street Name	Street Type	Direction	Apt./Unit
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City	Province	Postal Code/Zip Code	Country
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Relation to Firearm	Possessor Info Remarks
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Data Tabs	Field Name
'Firearms Info'	Crime Gun

**Field**

Offence code  
 Offence code  
 Serial Number  
 Property Status  
 Type of firearm

**Criteria**

That is used or has been used in a criminal offence;  
 That is obtained, possessed or intended to be used to facilitate criminal activity;  
 That has a removed or obliterated serial number(s);  
 That is found;  
 Includes any weapon that has been adapted to use as a firearm.

<b>Field Description</b>	<b>Niche Suggested Field:</b>	<b>Versaterm Suggested Field:</b>
Indicator if the firearm was a crime gun	Not required. Will be determined through other fields provided such as: Crime Category Serial Number Proceeds of crime Type of firearm	Not required. Will be determined through other fields provided such as: Offence code Serial Number Property Status Type of firearm

To view the full contents of this document, you need a later version of the PDF viewer. You can upgrade to the latest version of Adobe Reader from [www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html](http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html)

For further support, go to [www.adobe.com/support/products/acrreader.html](http://www.adobe.com/support/products/acrreader.html)



# WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE

P.O. BOX 60  
WINDSOR, ON N9A 6J5  
PH. (519) 255-6700

PAMELA MIZUNO  
Chief of Police

FRANK PROVIDENTI  
Deputy Chief

JASON BELLAIRE  
Deputy Chief

[info@police.windsor.on.ca](mailto:info@police.windsor.on.ca)  
[www.police.windsor.on.ca](http://www.police.windsor.on.ca)

01 February 2022

Chair and Members,  
Windsor Police Services Board,  
Windsor, Ontario.

Chair and Members:

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**RE: PROMOTIONS – POLICE PERSONNEL**

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I have the pleasure to inform you of the following promotions effective as indicated.

**EFFECTIVE 13 FEBRUARY 2022**

<b>CONSTABLE DELER BAL (#19187)</b>	- Promoted to the rank of <b>SERGEANT</b>
<b>CONSTABLE RAYMOND HAMLIN (#12776)</b>	- Promoted to the rank of <b>SERGEANT</b>
<b>CONSTABLE PETER GACANIN (#13933)</b>	- Promoted to the rank of <b>SERGEANT</b>

Respectfully submitted for the information of the Board.

Yours truly,

Pamela Mizuno  
Chief of Police



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07 February 2022

Chair and Members,  
Windsor Police Services Board,  
Windsor, Ontario.

Chair and Members:

***RE: ELEVATION – POLICE PERSONNEL***

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I have the pleasure to inform you of the following elevations to the rank of 4<sup>th</sup> Class Recruit Constables on a probationary basis effective as indicated.

**EFFECTIVE 04 FEBRUARY 2022**

CADET VIC CHLUMECKY (#20189)  
CADET HELLEN KHAMO (#19588)  
CADET MATTHEW ALLIN (#19631)  
CADET SUMMER LEWIS GRAHAM (#21106)  
CADET KAILEE WADDICK (#22014)  
CADET ANTHONY DI FRANCO (#22015)  
CADET AROP PLAEEK DENG (#22017)  
CADET JOHNY KEO (#22016)  
CADET DANIEL IANNETTA (#22013)  
CADET EVAN FIELDS (#21748)

Respectfully, submitted for the information of the Board.

Yours truly,

Pamela Mizuno  
Chief of Police

/pl

INDSOR POLICE SERVICE

# MEMO

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

RE: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] **43**  
Date Hired December 30, 1991  
Date Retired February 28, 2022  
Year of Service 30 Year & 2 Month

February 7<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Drew Dilkens, Chair  
Windsor Police Services Board  
Windsor, ON  
Delivered via email to [ssabihuddin@windsorpolice.ca](mailto:ssabihuddin@windsorpolice.ca)

Dear Mayor Dilkens

**Re: Increase in Parking Fees – Garage 1 (Pitt Street and Goyeau Street)**

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On February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022, employees of the Windsor Police Service were advised of an increase of the monthly parking fee for all City facilities.

In a letter from Susan McMahon, Parking Permit Coordinator, she states:

*The increased monthly fee for the above noted Garage will be \$10.00 per month plus HST. The new monthly fee will be \$110.00 per month plus HST for a total monthly fee of \$124.30 per permit. The City has approved an effective date of **March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022.***

This monthly total of \$124.30 represents a 13% increase from the previous 2021 rate.

As an Association we are extremely concerned about the high cost of parking for our members. The monthly fee for parking (HST included) has risen steadily from \$73.45 in 2017 to the soon to be effective rate of \$124.30 in 2022. This represents an almost **70%** increase over a six-year span. That number is not a misprint.

As you can appreciate, our members have very little options when it comes to parking in the Downtown area. There simply are no other options available at a reasonable rate to safely park the vehicles for the almost 700 members of the Windsor Police Service.

Complicating this matter is the requirement for many employees to work rotational shifts resulting in members leaving Headquarters after nightfall. This significant safety concern, especially for unaccompanied females, necessitates the requirement for nearby parking for their personal safety.

Finally, information we have received indicates that other employees of the City of Windsor park their vehicles in that same facility or other nearby lots for a significantly reduced rate.

The issue of parking fees for our members has been a long-standing issue. It was raised again in bargaining for the 2020 to 2022 Collective Agreement however despite significant progress being made, it was removed for consideration by the Board in June 2021.

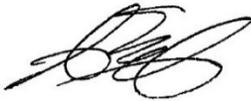
We have raised our issues with Chief Pamela Mizuno who indicated she would also be approaching the Windsor Police Services Board to see if some sort of remedy can be achieved to address this issue.

In conclusion, the Windsor Police Association respectfully requests that the Windsor Police Services Board approach the City of Windsor and determine if some form of relief can be provided to our members given this unique situation.

The Windsor Police Association is also willing to work in partnership with Chief Pamela Mizuno and the Windsor Police Services Board to develop an internal solution to reduce the escalating rates our members must endure.

Looking forward to your response to this pressing matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shawn McCurdy', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Shawn McCurdy  
President  
Windsor Police Association

Dear Monthly Parker:

**RE: NEW MONTHLY PARKING FEES – GARAGE 1 (PITT AND GOYEAU)**

During the 2021 budget process, an increase in monthly parking fees was approved for all City facilities. The increased monthly fee for the above noted Garage will be \$10.00 per month plus HST. The new monthly fee will be \$110.00 per month plus HST for a total monthly fee of \$124.30 per permit. The City has approved an effective date of **March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022**.

If you wish to continue parking with the City of Windsor, no action is required.

If you wish to cancel your parking arrangement, you must return your rear view tag and card key that you presently use to 1266 McDougall Ave on or before **March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022**. **Please note, there is a mail slot on the exterior of the building. Should you wish to cancel, place your parking pass(es) in an envelope with your name on it and a note indicating you would like to cancel and utilize the mail slot.**

We thank you for your continued cooperation in this matter.

Yours truly,

Susan McMahon  
Parking Permit Coordinator  
cityparking@citywindsor.ca



MEMO

DATE: February 24, 2022  
TO: Chair and Members  
FROM: Sarah Sabihuddin, Administrative Director  
RE: OIPRD Service Complaint - Request for Board Review (#E-20211019143197797)  
\*\*\*\*\*

The complainant in this matter (E-20211019143197797) made a request to the WPS Board for further review of her complaint.

According to the Police Services Act:

Sec. 63(5-8) (pg. 197)- "In response to a request for review, the board must advise the chief of police of the request, review the complaint, take any action (or no action) as it considers appropriate, and notify the complainant, chief of police and OIPRD accordingly.

Sec. 63(6)- Boards other than three-member boards may appoint a committee to deal with a complaint per sec. 63(7), and the board (or committee of the board) may hold a public meeting in the course of conducting its review, per sec. 63(8)."

Also, "the process now contains the requirement to formally notify the complaint oversight body of the disposition sec. 63(6)c."

Due to the sensitive nature of the information found within the documentation provided this complaint should be reviewed by the WPS Board in-camera and the findings reported on in public session.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sarah Sabihuddin".

Sarah Sabihuddin  
Administrative Director

150 Goyeau Street • P.O. Box 60 • Windsor, Ontario • N9A 6J5  
P: 519-255-6700 Ext. 4445 • E: ssabihuddin@windsorpolice.ca



## MEMO

DATE: February 24, 2022  
TO: Chair and Members of the WPS Board  
FROM: Sarah Sabihuddin, Administrative Director  
RE: OAPSB Spring Conference: May 26-27, 2022

### Chair and Members

The Ontario Association of Police Services Boards (OAPSB) is hosting its Virtual Spring Conference and the Annual General Meeting (AGM) on May 26-27, 2022.

The Early Bird Member Full Virtual Conference Pass is \$350 per registered individual. This price is valid until April 1, 2022.

Each year the OAPSB requests participation and sponsorship. The WPS Board has been asked to consider sponsoring the conference.

Please consider the proposed resolutions:

<b>RESOLVED THAT</b>	The Windsor Police Services Board APPROVES the purchase of OAPSB Full Virtual Conference passes for interested Board members.
<b>BE IT FUTHER RESOLVED THAT</b>	The Windsor Police Services Board APPROVES the sponsorship of the OAPSB Spring Conference at the Bronze level in the amount of \$500.

## Sponsorship Levels:

### Platinum - \$5,000 +

- Premium Exposure on Virtual Platform as Platinum Sponsor
- Recognition on the OAPSB website
- Logo recognition on digital presentations at conference
- Logo recognition on one feature event (i.e. Welcome / Virtual reception)

### Gold - \$3,000 +

- Recognition Virtual Platform as Gold Sponsor
- Recognition on the OAPSB website
- Logo recognition on digital presentations at conference
- Logo recognition on one feature event (i.e., virtual breaks)

### Silver - \$1,000 +

- Recognition Virtual Platform as Silver Sponsor
- Recognition on the OAPSB website

### Bronze – Up to \$999

- Recognition Virtual Platform as Bronze Sponsor
- Recognition on the OAPSB website