



The Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board

To Make a Difference in Our Community

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REVISED AGENDA PUBLIC SESSION

Wednesday, May 24, 2017, 10:00 a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM "A"

YORK REGION ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE

17250 YONGE STREET

NEWMARKET, ONTARIO

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6. REPORTS OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

- 6.1 Direct Purchase of an Upgrade to the Kronos TeleStaff Scheduling System 120

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board authorize a contract with Kronos Canadian Systems Inc. for the purchase of upgraded Workforce TeleStaff version 6 licenses and professional services, under the direct purchase provisions of the Purchasing By-law, at a cost of \$93,100 plus applicable taxes; and
2. That the Board approve the award of a new software support and maintenance contract to Kronos Canadian Systems Inc. for a period of one year with an option to renew for four additional one year terms, subject to satisfactory performance and the Chief's approval, at a total additional cost of \$101,700 excluding HST, if all options to renew are exercised; and
3. That the Chief of Police be authorized to execute the contracts for the license upgrade and software support and maintenance, and to exercise any options to renew the support and maintenance contract, subject to the approval of the Regional Municipality of York's Regional Solicitor, or designate

- 6.2 Award for End-User Computing Devices and Services 124

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board authorize the award of the contract for end-user computing devices and services with Dell Canada Inc., as a

cooperative purchase with the Ontario Education Collaborative Marketplace agreement #OECM-2016-261-01, for the initial four-year cost of \$8,139,100, excluding H.S.T.; and

2. That the Board approve the award for an initial four years with an option to renew for two additional two year terms, subject to satisfactory performance and the Chief's approval, for a total contract cost of \$14,875,100, if all options were exercised, excluding H.S.T.; and
3. That the Chief of Police be authorized to execute the contract, and any options to renew the contract, subject to the approval of The Regional Municipality of York's Regional Solicitor, or designate, as to form and content.

6.3 Capital Asset Replacement Reserves and Reserve Funds

128

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board approve in principle the expanded use of reserves for tax stabilization, voice communications and infrastructure capital asset replacement; and
2. That the Board approve in principle a surplus management treatment similar to Community and Health Services, with 80 per cent of surplus proceeds directed to reserves; and
3. That the Board forward the report to the Regional Treasurer for his consideration.

6.4 Execution of Documents Bylaw and Purchasing Bylaw

132

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Board receive this report pursuant to the Execution of Documents By-Law No. 08-15 and Purchasing By-Law 06-14 quarterly reporting requirements.

6.5 Legalization of Cannabis and Amendments to Impaired Driving Laws

140

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Board receive this report for information.

6.6 2016 Annual Statistics

144

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Board receive this report pursuant to Police Services Board Crime, Call and Public Disorder Analysis Policy No. 02/00-5.

6.7 Forfeited Offense-Related Property/ Proceeds of Crime/ Civil Remedies

218

for Illicit Activities (CRIA)

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Board receive this report for its information.

7. REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

7.1 Repeal Course Reimbursement Policy 224

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Board repeal the Course Reimbursement Policy No. 04/05, attached to this report as Appendix "A".

7.2 New Procedural Bylaw 230

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Board repeal Board Bylaw No. 1-96, the bylaw governing proceedings of the Board, and its amendments and replace it with the new procedural bylaw No. 07-17 attached as Appendix A to this report.

7.3 *Proposed Feedback on the Report of the Independent Police Oversight Review* 260

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board consider and approve the proposed feedback on the Report of the Independent Police Oversight Review.
2. That the Executive Director submit the Board's feedback to the Ontario Attorney General.

8. ADDENDUM ITEMS

9. OTHER BUSINESS

10. CONSIDERATION OF MOTION TO MOVE INTO PRIVATE SESSION

11. CONSIDERATION OF MOTION TO MOVE INTO PUBLIC SESSION

12. CONSIDERATION OF PRIVATE ITEMS

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b) Appointment of Special Constable as Forensic Identification Processor (Recommendation 1)

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**THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK
POLICE SERVICES BOARD**

**DRAFT MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC MEETING
Subject to Board Approval**

April 19, 2017

The Board commenced its meeting of April 19, 2017 in Committee Room A, York Region Administrative Centre, 17250 Yonge Street, Newmarket, Ontario on the above-noted date at 9:00 a.m. in public session.

Board Members Present: F. Scarpitti, Chair, Mayor of the City of Markham
V. Hackson, Vice Chair, Mayor of the Town of East Gwillimbury
(Chaired meeting until 9:17 a.m.)
W. Emmerson, Chairman & C.E.O., York Region
J. Molyneaux, Member
B. Jiang, Member
B. Rogers, Member
K. Usman, Member

Board Staff: M. Avellino, Executive Director
J. Kogan, Administrative Assistant

YRP Present: E. Jolliffe, Chief of Police
T. Carrique, Deputy Chief of Police
A. Crawford, Deputy Chief of Police
D. Conley, Executive Officer to the Chief of Police
J. Channell, Manager, Financial Services
J. Fraser, Manager, Legal Services
K. Griffin, Manager, Corporate Communications

YR Legal & Court Services: J. Hulton, Regional Solicitor

152 **INTRODUCTION OF ADDENDUM ITEMS AND OTHER BUSINESS**

Nil

153 **DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST**

Nil

154 **CONFIRMATION OF PUBLIC MINUTES OF MARCH 22, 2017 BOARD MEETING**

It was moved by Mr. Rogers, seconded by Chairman Emmerson that the Board confirm the minutes for the public session of the meeting held on March 22, 2017 in the form supplied to the members.

CARRIED

PRESENTATIONS

155 Volunteer of the Year Award

Retired Detective Peter Fleming was presented with the Volunteer of the Year Award for his commitment and dedication as a volunteer with York Regional Police. Detective Fleming joined the York Regional Police in 1987 and in 1989 was appointed Pipe Major in the Pipes and Drums Band for York Regional Police. Detective Fleming has retained the volunteer position for almost 25 years playing at numerous police events. Among the many accomplishments as a volunteer, Detective Fleming has also helped organize the York Regional Police Special Olympic Tattoos. Detective Peter Fleming is recognized for his exemplary commitment to York Regional Police and the citizens of York Region.

Moved by Mr. Molyneaux, seconded by Mr. Rogers that the presentation be received.

CARRIED

156 Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Prevention Plan – Dr. Kyle Handley

The Supporting Ontario's First Responders Act was passed in 2016 and creates a presumption that Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) diagnosed in first responders is work-related thereby providing quicker access to WSIB benefits, resources and timely treatment. York Regional Police presented its PTSD Prevention Plan - a comprehensive system of prevention, intervention and return to work related to this workplace health and safety issue. Some components in the Plan include PTSD awareness and anti-stigma training, as well as the policies and procedures related to PTSD hazard recognition.

York Regional Police will develop an automated early identification system for delivering targeted support and intervention to police personnel who have been exposed to intense calls and an online screening tool for employees to independently and confidentially assess their psychological health and well-being. The measure will be a brief symptom inventory designed to provide a rapid measure of an employee's current mental health and to offer links to appropriate supports and resources based on their responses.

Moved by Mr. Usman, seconded by Ms Jiang that the presentation be received.

CARRIED

157 How Technology is Changing Community Policing in York Region

Sector Model Policing is the culmination of five years of research and design that has resulted in the realignment of patrol area boundaries (now called sectors) as well as officer deployment times. The focus of the new Model is to ensure that officers are in the right place at the right time doing the right things. The initiative was piloted in the City of Markham and has shown to increase officer presence in the community when demand for service is highest; enhance supervision and accountability and decrease response times to high priority calls.

Moved by Chairman Emmerson, seconded by Mr. Rogers that the presentation be received.

CARRIED

COMMUNICATIONS

- 158 Correspondence from Mr. Eli El-Chantiry, Chair and Mr. Fred Kaustinen, Executive Director, Ontario Association of Police Services Boards, March 31, 2017, requesting sponsorship for the OAPSB 2017 Spring Conference and AGM taking place June 21-24, 2017.

It was moved by Chairman Emmerson, seconded by Mr. Rogers that the correspondence from Mr. Eli El-Chantiry, Chair and Mr. Fred Kaustinen, Executive Director, Ontario Association of Police Services Boards, March 31, 2017, be received and that the Board provide sponsorship in the amount of \$5,000.

CARRIED

Action: Executive Director

- 159 Correspondence from Ms Susan Gorman, Executive Director, Jericho Youth Services, March 30, 2017, requesting participation in the 3rd Annual Trivia Night taking place April 22, 2017 in Sutton, ON.

It was moved by Chairman Emmerson, seconded by Mr. Usman that the correspondence from Ms Susan Gorman, Executive Director, Jericho Youth Services, March 30, 2017, be received and that the Chief of Police provide items for the silent auction.

CARRIED

Action: Chief of Police

- 160 Memorandum from Mr. Stephen Beckett, Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services, April 4, 2017, requesting feedback on the Police Street Checks Public Awareness Campaign Materials.

It was moved by Mr. Molyneaux, seconded by Ms Jiang that the memorandum from Mr. Stephen Beckett, Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services, April 4, 2017, be received and that the provide feedback to the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services as per Mr. Stephen Beckett's request.

CARRIED

Action: Chief of Police

- 161 Correspondence from Chief Al Frederick, Windsor Police Service, April 18, 2017, regarding events taking place May 1-5, 2017 in recognition of the 150th Anniversary of the Windsor Police Service.

It was moved by Chairman Emmerson, seconded by Mr. Usman that the correspondence from Chief Al Frederick, Windsor Police Service, April 18, 2017, be received and that the Board send a congratulatory letter to the Windsor Police Service.

CARRIED

Action: Executive Director

REPORTS OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

162 Volunteer of the Year Award

It was moved by Mr. Rogers, seconded by Ms Jiang that the Board adopt the following recommendation contained in the Report of the Chief of Police:

1. That the Board receive this report pursuant to Auxiliaries and Volunteers Board Policy No. 03/02 and present Peter Fleming with the Volunteer of the Year Award.

CARRIED

163 Award for Ballistic Soft Body Armour

It was moved by Mr. Molyneaux, seconded by Vice Chair Hackson that the Board adopt the following amended recommendations contained in the Report of the Chief of Police:

1. That the Board authorize the award of the contract for the supply, delivery and disposal of ballistic soft body armour systems with Pacific Safety Products Inc. (PSP), as a cooperative purchase with the Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services and the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP), Request for Proposal OPP-1057, for an annual cost of \$400,000, excluding H.S.T.; and
2. That the Board approve the award for an initial three years with an option to renew for two additional one year terms, subject to satisfactory performance and the Chief's approval, for a total contract cost of \$2,006,812, if all options were exercised, excluding H.S.T.; and
3. That the Chief of Police be authorized to execute the contract, and any options to renew the contract, subject to the approval of The Regional Municipality of York's Regional Solicitor, or his or her designate, as to form and content.

CARRIED

164 Award for Janitorial Services

It was moved by Mr. Usman, seconded by Mr. Molyneaux that the Board adopt the following recommendations contained in the Report of the Chief of Police:

1. That the Board authorize the award of the contract for Request for Proposal (P-17-02) for the provision of janitorial services at the Training facility to 1434378 Ontario Inc. o/a Commercial Cleaning Services, who submitted the highest scoring Proposal, which represents the best value to the Board, for an annual cost of \$75,077, excluding H.S.T.; and
2. That the Board approve the award of an initial one year term with an option to renew for two additional two year terms, subject to satisfactory performance and the Chief's approval, for a total contract cost of \$375,387, if all options were exercised, excluding H.S.T.; and
3. That the Chief of Police be authorized to execute the contract, and exercise any options to renew the contract, subject to the approval of The Regional Municipality of

York's Regional Solicitor, or his or her designate, as to form and content.

CARRIED

165 York Regional Police Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Prevention Plan

It was moved by Mr. Usman, seconded by Ms Jiang that the Board adopt the following recommendations contained in the Report of the Chief of Police:

1. That the Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board receive this report.
2. That the Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board submit the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Prevention Plan to the Ontario Ministry of Labour.

CARRIED

Action: Executive Director

166 Use of Force Statistics

It was moved by Ms Jiang, seconded by Vice Chair Hackson that the Board adopt the following recommendation contained in the Report of the Chief of Police:

1. That the Board receive this report pursuant to Use of Force Board Policy No. 01/14.

CARRIED

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

167 Delegated Authority to the Chief of Police

It was moved by Mr. Usman, seconded by Vice Chair Hackson that the Board receive the Report of the Executive Director and that the Chief of Police submit a draft policy on the use of YRP official mark, including exemptions, to the Board for its consideration and adoption; and further, that the Chief of Police be delegated the authority to respond to the recent request to use the YRP official mark.

CARRIED

Action: Chief of Police

168 OTHER BUSINESS

Moved by Vice Chair Hackson, seconded by Mr. Molyneaux that the Board meeting scheduled for June 28, 2017 be re-scheduled to July 10, 2017 and that the public be notified according to the Board's Procedural Bylaw No. 06-02.

The Board requested a written report and a presentation from the Chief of Police on the proposed marijuana legislation including an overview of the legislation, highlights of the areas of concern and any associated benefits of the new legislation and financial implications for police services.

CONSIDERATION OF MOTION TO MOVE INTO PRIVATE SESSION

- 169 *It was moved by Mr. Molyneaux, seconded by Mr. Rogers that the Board convene in Private Session for the purpose of considering confidential items pertaining to legal and personnel matters in accordance with Section 35(4)(b) of the Police Services Act.*

CARRIED

The Board met in Private Session at 11:50 a.m. and reconvened in public at 1:58 p.m.

CONSIDERATION OF MOTION TO MOVE INTO PUBLIC SESSION

- 170 *It was moved by Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr. Usman that the Board rise and report from the Private Session.*

CARRIED

CONSIDERATION OF PRIVATE ITEMS

171 **Human Resources**

It was moved by Chairman Emmerson, seconded by Mr. Molyneaux that the Board adopt the following recommendations contained in the Reports of the Chief of Police:

1. That the Board appoint one civilian, pursuant to Section 31(1)(a) of the *Police Services Act*.

Re-Appointment of Special Constables as Court Security Officers

1. That the Board authorize the re-appointment of five York Regional Police Special Constables for a further five year period, effective April 19, 2017, pursuant to Section 53(1) of the *Police Services Act*.

CARRIED

172 **CONFIRMATORY BYLAW**

The Board had before it Bylaw No. 06-17. The Bylaw is necessary to confirm the proceedings of the Board at this meeting.

It was moved by Vice Chair Hackson, seconded by Ms Jiang, that Bylaw No. 06-17, being "a Bylaw confirming the proceedings of the Board at this meeting," be read and enacted. Bylaw No. 06-17 was read and enacted as follows:

"To confirm the proceedings of the Board at this meeting".

CARRIED

173 **ADJOURNMENT**

It was moved by Mr. Molyneaux, seconded by Vice Chair Hackson that the meeting be adjourned.

CARRIED

The meeting adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

Mafalda Avellino
Executive Director

Mayor Frank Scarpitti
Chair

Minutes to be confirmed and adopted at the next regular meeting of the Board to be held on May 24, 2017.

Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request.



Office of the Minister

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MC-2016-3108
By e-mail

APR 26 2017

His Worship Frank Scarpitti
Mayor
The Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board
17250 Yonge Street
Newmarket ON L3Y 6Z1
psb@yrp.ca

Dear Mayor Scarpitti:

Thank you for your letter to the former Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services, regarding the Collection of Identifying Information in Certain Circumstances (CIICC) training. I apologize for the delay in responding.

The ministry appreciates your support of the new regulation and your ongoing commitment to ensuring that police services are delivered without bias and in a manner that is fair and respects the rights of all individuals.

The curriculum for the CIICC training was developed by the Ontario Police College (OPC) in consultation with an expert panel appointed by the ministry. The panel included experts in the areas of human rights, community needs, youth issues, curriculum development, policing and other relevant fields. To provide police services with sufficient lead time to meet the in-force date of January 1, 2017, the OPC used a "Train the Trainer" approach to deliver the CIICC training effectively and efficiently. The police members who attended those sessions came from police services from across the province. The CIICC training has two components, an online component and an in-person component, both of which must be completed to meet the training requirements.

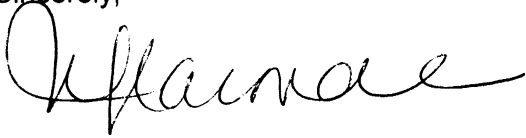
The ministry recognizes the efforts of the York Regional Police Service to train police officers prior to the in-force date of January 1, 2017, pursuant to Section 11 (1) of the regulation, which requires the Chief of Police to ensure that every police officer who attempts to collect identifying information about an individual from the individual, or who acts as the designate of the Chief of Police, to successfully complete the required training.

Most recently, ministry staff and I had a very positive meeting with the OACP Board on the matter of next steps with respect to data collection and the multi-year research study to assess the impacts of the CCIIIC regulation. We will continue to work collaboratively with all parties involved to assist where possible, in your continued efforts to adhere to the regulatory requirements.

His Worship Frank Scarpitti
Page 2

Thank you again for writing and for your support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Marie-France Lalonde". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "M".

Marie-France Lalonde
Minister

Dear Ms. Avellino,

Re: Investigation into the TTC's Oversight of its Transit Enforcement Unit

Please find attached Ombudsman Toronto's investigation report. The report appears on the agenda for next week's City of Toronto Council meeting.

The investigation reviewed issues related to the oversight of transit enforcement staff, including staff designated as Special Constables. The report makes 26 recommendations to improve the public accountability and transparency of the TTC's oversight for its transit enforcement staff and Special Constables, including the handling of use of force incidents, de-escalation policies and training, complaints procedures, and public reporting on use of force and complaints. The TTC has accepted all of Ombudsman Toronto's recommendations.

Please feel free to share the report with any persons or organizations interested in oversight issues for transit enforcement staff and Special Constables.

Regards,

Adam Orfanakos
Investigator

Ombudsman Toronto
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NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release

TTC Transit Enforcement Needs Better Oversight

Toronto – April 21, 2017

Toronto's Ombudsman says the Toronto Transit Commission needs to improve oversight and supervision of the transit enforcement staff working at its stations and on its trains, buses and streetcars.

Susan Opler today released the report of the Ombudsman Toronto Investigation into the TTC's Oversight of its Transit Enforcement Unit, which includes transit enforcement officers (who enforce the law on TTC property and have police-like powers) and transit fare inspectors (who enforce the Proof of Payment system). Ombudsman Toronto began its enquiry after videos on social media showing a physical altercation at Union Station between transit enforcement officers and two members of the public generated significant public concern.

"Members of the Transit Enforcement Unit can issue tickets or arrest people," says Opler. "Sometimes difficult situations develop. A robust system of oversight is essential to the public having confidence in the services these TTC staff members provide. This will be increasingly important as the TTC expands Proof-of-Payment inspections throughout the system."

Ombudsman Toronto's investigation found that:

- The Transit Enforcement Unit missed an opportunity to examine the incident at Union Station involving Transit Enforcement Officers to determine how the incident might have been avoided.
- The Transit Enforcement Unit's policy on reporting use of force incidents is unclear, and its use of force policy does not specifically address de-escalation as an alternative to use of force.
- It is not clear how transit enforcement staff are being taught and evaluated on de-escalation skills.
- There is no internal tracking of use of force incidents to detect and address use of force trends.
- There is no process for monitoring complaint trends about transit enforcement staff.

“The TTC needs to improve its oversight and monitoring,” says Opler. “Unless there is a complaint from the public, there is no clear process for investigating the conduct of members of the Transit Enforcement Unit. And the current public reporting of complaints is inadequate.”

The TTC has accepted all of the report’s 26 recommendations. Among other things, it has agreed to:

- Examine the Union Station incident to consider how it might have been avoided and whether new policies or procedures could help prevent a similar incident.
- Clearly outline the importance of de-escalation in its training materials.
- Ensure that transit enforcement officers and transit fare inspectors receive regular training on responding to people with mental illness or in emotional distress.
- Publish annual reports on use of force incidents and complaint trends.

The TTC will update Ombudsman Toronto every three months on the implementation of the report’s recommendations.

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The full report can be viewed at ombudsmantoronto.ca.
Copies are also available on request.

For more information or to arrange interviews, contact:

Alex DiGiuseffo
Access and Education Assistant
Ombudsman Toronto
416-397-5435
alexandra.digiuseffo@toronto.ca

Ombudsman Toronto listens to and investigates complaints and concerns about City services. We are a free and impartial office that is independent of the City administration, holding it accountable to the people it serves.



Ombudsman
Toronto

Listening. Investigating. Improving City Services.

Ombudsman Toronto Report

An Investigation into the Toronto Transit Commission's Oversight
of its Transit Enforcement Unit

April 20, 2017

Susan E. Opler, Ombudsman

Kwame Addo, Interim Ombudsman/Director of Investigations & Conflict Resolution

Amanjit Brar, Acting Director of Investigations

Adam Orfanakos, Lead Investigator

Luke Brown, Investigator

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ombudsman Toronto began its enquiry on April 2, 2015, one day after social media videos of a January 29, 2015 incident at Union Station gained widespread attention. These videos recorded a physical altercation between two TTC employees and two members of the public.

Our focus was on the TTC's system of internal oversight of members of its Transit Enforcement Unit: Transit Enforcement Officers (TEOs) and Transit Fare Inspectors (TFIs).

TEOs are designated Special Constables by the Toronto Police Services Board. They have powers similar to police officers to enforce laws on TTC property and are authorized to carry and use handcuffs, batons and pepper spray. TFIs inspect and enforce rider Proof of Payment and have the power to issue provincial offences tickets and summonses, but they are not Special Constables.

In doing their jobs, TEOs and TFIs sometimes find themselves in conflict with TTC users. Routine interactions can at times result in them using force against, or arresting, a member of the public.

The TTC's Transit Enforcement Unit is responsible for protecting the safety and integrity of the third largest transit system in North America, which serves more than 500 million people annually. The Transit Enforcement Unit plays a vital role in ensuring that the TTC is safe, for both riders and staff.

The information we gathered during our enquiry raised some questions about how the Transit Enforcement Unit handles training, oversight and public reporting. In March, 2016, we launched an investigation to examine these issues more closely, and to consider any systemic recommendations that might be required.

Significant Findings

The TTC conducted an internal review of the Union Station incident that focused on how to improve internal reporting processes. It did not however examine the incident – which presented a risk to public and staff safety – through a preventative lens, with an aim of considering policies and procedures that could reduce the likelihood of a similar incident in the future. We found that this was a missed opportunity.

Other findings included the following:

- The Transit Enforcement Unit's use of force reporting policy is not clear, and there is no internal system to track use of force incidents.
- Its use of force policy does not address the use of de-escalation as an alternative to the use of force.

- Training materials do not clearly outline how TEOs and TFIs are taught and evaluated on de-escalation skills, and their training on dealing with people with mental illness or in emotional distress is limited.
- There is no process for investigating TEO and TFI conduct unless someone makes a complaint, and there is no process for monitoring complaint trends against individual staff members.
- The TTC does not report publicly on complaints about TFIs, and its public reporting on TEO complaints is missing important information necessary for transparency and accountability.

Ombudsman Toronto Recommendations

The TTC is a public organization that employs staff with powers similar to those of police officers and the authority to use force and arrest citizens. The public interest requires that the TTC have a comprehensive, effective and publicly accessible oversight system in place for TEOs and TFIs.

To ensure accountability, the TTC's oversight system must be transparent and subject to scrutiny, and must inspire and maintain public confidence.

We made 26 recommendations aimed at improving the public accountability of the Transit Enforcement Unit.

As highlighted examples, we recommended that the TTC:

- Examine the January 29, 2015 Union Station incident to consider whether it could have been avoided and whether policies or procedures to prevent a similar incident from occurring again should be implemented;
- Amend its use of force policy and training materials to clearly outline the importance of de-escalation as an alternative to the use of force;
- Ensure that TEOs and TFIs receive regular training on responding to people affected by mental illness or in emotional distress;
- Publish detailed annual reports on TEO and TFI use of force incidents and complaints including information on trends, incident summaries, complaint outcomes and historical use of force and complaints data to allow for a comparative analysis;

- Put in place a system to investigate TEO and TFI conduct even where there has been no complaint; and
- Improve internal use of force policies and practice, including by the establishment of:
 - internal systems and processes to monitor, track, and review use of force incidents and to detect and address trends
 - a new use of force report form to capture important information that can be used to improve training and policies.

The TTC accepted all 26 recommendations. It will provide quarterly updates to Ombudsman Toronto on the implementation of the recommendations until implementation is complete.

INTRODUCTION

THE TRANSIT ENFORCEMENT UNIT

1. The TTC's Transit Enforcement Unit (the "Unit") exists to ensure the safety and security of Toronto's transit system and its customers. It employs Transit Enforcement Officers ("TEOs") and Transit Fare Inspectors ("TFIs"). The Unit's activities include emergency response, crime prevention, enforcing TTC By-Law No. 1,¹ and fare inspection and enforcement, the last of which is largely handled by TFIs, who inspect TTC rider Proof of Payment on streetcar lines and at subway interchange stations.
2. In addition to the roles and responsibilities assigned by the TTC, TEOs are designated special constables by the Toronto Police Services Board (the "Police Services Board"), a status that gives them powers similar to those of a police officer to enforce various provincial and federal laws on TTC property. The TTC and the Police Services Board have a formal agreement (the "Special Constable Agreement") covering administrative matters regarding operation of TTC's special constable program. These areas include reporting, governance, and training for TEOs.
3. Riders of the TTC are likely familiar with the posters on TTC vehicles and in stations bearing photos of uniformed TEOs proclaiming:

The Transit Enforcement Unit is proud to keep you safe while you are on the TTC.

THE UNION STATION INCIDENT: CATALYST FOR THE INVESTIGATION

4. On January 29, 2015 at Union Station, following a Toronto Maple Leafs game, one of two TEOs assigned to crowd control for outgoing fans leaving the Air Canada Centre became involved in a physical altercation with two men on the concourse level. The other TEO, who had been directing crowds on the subway platform, attended to assist his partner, and became involved in the altercation.
5. The Toronto Police Service (the "Toronto Police") attended and arrested the two men. They charged both men with assaulting a peace officer and uttering a threat.²

¹ The TTC has the authority to pass by-laws regulating the use of its transit system, in accordance with section 143 and Part XV of the *City of Toronto Act*. By-law No. 1 is a by-law regulating the use of the TTC local passenger transportation system.

² In December 2016 the charges against the men were withdrawn. A related civil matter was launched by both men against the TTC in January 2017.

6. Two months later on March 31, 2015, bystander videos of the incident on various social media sites started to attract the attention of the public and the media.³
7. The videos generated considerable expressions of concern from members of the public, the media, and elected members of government at both the municipal and provincial levels. Some questioned the amount of force used by the TEOs and their training in de-escalation, or questioned the adequacy of the TTC's oversight of TEOs generally.⁴
8. The next day on April 1, 2015, the TTC issued a statement informing the public that the TTC's Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO") had asked Toronto Police to investigate the incident, and that it had agreed to do so. While the TTC had not received any complaint from the public about the incident, it explained that it wished to ensure any use of force by its TEOs was justified, and that approved procedures were followed. In addition to the social media videos, the TTC provided to Toronto Police its own CCTV footage of the incident.
9. The TTC's public statement referred to an agreement between the TTC and the Police Services Board, noting that under this agreement complaints regarding the conduct of TTC special constables can be reviewed by Toronto Police. It also stated that complaints about the conduct of TEOs "are typically handled by a separate unit within the TTC's human resources department" but without further details.

³ There are two versions of the same video available online on YouTube. The longer one, which is approximately six minutes in length, shows one of the men striking a TEO at around the 1:01 mark of the video to 1:08. The second video is a shorter version of the first video, and is approximately three minutes in length. Both videos show the several strikes used by one of the TEOs against one of the men. The longer video can be accessed at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VWhOrVmrGjM> and the shorter version can be accessed at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7BQnyLlp7EE> (accessed 10 April 2017).

⁴ See news articles on the CBC <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/toronto/ttc-head-says-he-s-shocked-and-extremely-concerned-about-brawl-video-1.3017467>, the Toronto Star, <https://www.thestar.com/news/gta/2015/04/01/ttc-ask-toronto-police-to-investigate-violent-incident.html>, the National Post <http://news.nationalpost.com/toronto/ttc-to-address-disturbing-incident-caught-on-video-in-which-special-constables-pummel-two-men>, the Toronto Sun <http://www.torontosun.com/2015/04/01/two-charged-for-assaulting-enforcement-officers-ttc> and the Globe and Mail <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/toronto/ttc-brawl-under-scrutiny-after-video-surfaces/article23733469/> (all articles accessed 10 April 2017)

10. The statement concluded:

Public safety is the TTC's first priority; public trust in those charged with maintaining that safety must follow. [TEOs] are trained to a police standard in all that they do, including communications, de-escalation and use of force, as necessary. It is for this reason that the TTC is seeking the assistance of police in independently reviewing the matter, and looks forward to the conclusion of their investigation.

11. Later the same day, the CEO held a press conference where he announced that both TEOs had been assigned to administrative duties during the Toronto Police investigation.

OMBUDSMAN TORONTO INVESTIGATION

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION GATHERING

12. On April 2, 2015, prompted by public expressions of concern about videos of the Union Station incident, we contacted the TTC to inquire about its internal oversight mechanisms for monitoring and addressing TEO conduct. Over several months, investigators spoke with and obtained documents from TTC officials.
13. The information we gathered raised questions about how the Unit handles use of force incidents, as well as about other forms of oversight including public complaints procedures, public reporting of use of force incidents and complaints, and de-escalation training for TEOs.
14. Our information gathering raised the same questions with respect to TFIs, who, while not special constables, like TEOs, also have authority to issue tickets and summonses under TTC By-law No. 1. This can place TFIs in situations of conflict with transit users, which may result in the arrest of,⁵ or the use of force against,⁶ a member of the public.
15. As a public organization employing staff with similar powers to those of police officers and the authority to use force against and arrest citizens, the public interest requires that the TTC have a comprehensive, effective and publicly accessible oversight system in place for the Unit. Such a system must be

⁵ TTC Report – 2014 TTC Transit Enforcement Unit Annual Report to the Toronto Transit Commission and the Toronto Police Services Board. Submitted to the Toronto Transit Commission on September 28, 2015. The report notes that a TFI maintains citizen's power of arrest pursuant to the *Criminal Code of Canada* and that in 2014 TFIs made one arrest under the *Trespass to Property Act*. By policy, TFIs are only permitted to effect an arrest when no other options are feasible and there is an immediate threat to personal and/or public safety.

⁶ TTC Report - Transit Fare Inspection and Enforcement Model Update. Submitted to the Toronto Transit Commission on December 20, 2016. The report notes that over the course of six-month period, TFIs were involved in 22 use of force incidents.

transparent, inspire and maintain public confidence, and be subject to public scrutiny to ensure accountability.

THE INVESTIGATION

16. In March, 2016, Ombudsman Toronto launched a formal investigation to examine these issues more closely, and to consider any recommendations that might be required in the public interest to improve the TTC's oversight of the Unit. As part of this, the investigation included a review of the TTC's response to the Union Station incident.
17. The investigation did not review the actions of the TEOs involved in the Union Station incident.
18. Ombudsman Toronto investigators conducted 40 interviews over the course of about 60 hours. Investigators reviewed electronic and physical documents from the Unit, including policy and procedure manuals, training materials, use of force reports, notebook entries, internal reviews, annual reports, complaint investigation files and emails. They also reviewed staff reports and minutes of public meetings of the Police Services Board and the TTC Board, bearing on the issues under investigation.
19. Within the TTC, investigators conducted interviews with:
 - The Head of the Unit, otherwise referred to as the Chief Special Constable
 - Sergeants and Staff Sergeants responsible for training and day-to-day administration and duties of TEOs and TFIs
 - The TTC's Unit Complaints Coordinator, a position in the Human Resources department with responsibility for investigating complaints against TEOs and TFIs
 - The CEO, Chief Service Officer, Executive Director – Corporate Communications, and the Chief People Officer (Human Resources)
 - The Chair of the Board
20. In addition to interviews with TTC staff, investigators accompanied TEOs and TFIs on several occasions in the field during morning and evening rush-hour periods.
21. Outside of the TTC, investigators interviewed:
 - The third party trainer contracted by the TTC to deliver training to TEOs and TFIs

- From the Toronto Police, the Special Constable Liaison Officer, a Use of Force Trainer/Analyst, and investigators from the Professional Standards Unit⁷
 - Ontario transit agencies that employ special constables, including York Region Transit, OC Transpo (Ottawa), and GO Transit
 - Mr. Ian Scott, the former Director of the Special Investigations Unit and Dr. Alok Mukherjee, the former Chair of the Toronto Police Services Board
22. The TTC provided excellent cooperation to us throughout our information gathering and investigation.

INVESTIGATION REPORT

23. This report:
- Provides a brief history and reviews the structure of the Unit, including reporting requirements and complaints procedures
 - Analyzes the TTC's response to the incident at Union Station
 - Reviews the TTC's oversight of the Unit, including how it handles use of force incidents and its public complaints procedures
 - Discusses Unit training and
 - Makes recommendations to improve the public accountability of the Unit, in order to maintain and enhance public trust.

BRIEF HISTORY AND STRUCTURE OF THE TRANSIT ENFORCEMENT UNIT

BACKGROUND: THE ONTARIO SPECIAL CONSTABLE PROGRAM

24. The *Police Services Act, RSO 1990* provides for the appointment of special constables in Ontario. Police services boards may, with the approval of the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services, appoint someone employed by a non-police organization as a special constable and confer on them the powers of a police officer.
25. Across Ontario, special constables are employed by transit agencies, universities, federal and provincial government ministries such as Parks Canada and the Ministry of the Environment, as well as other government agencies such as the Niagara Parks Commission and the Ontario Racing Commission.
26. In Toronto, four organizations have employees with special constable status providing limited law enforcement services as part of their employment: the

⁷ We contacted the current Police Services Board and asked if it wished to participate as part of our investigation. They advised us that the Police Services Board, as currently constituted, has not expressed any concerns related to the Special Constable Agreement. Therefore, it did not feel there was a need to speak with us for the investigation.

TTC; the Toronto Community Housing Corporation; the University of Toronto; and the court security division of the Toronto Police.

27. It is possible for members of the public to confuse special constables, who have similar authority and powers to those of a police officer, with actual police officers. Some agencies whose members have special constable status refer to their officers as "police" (for example, the University of Toronto Campus Police and the Niagara Parks Police Service). Special constables, however, are not subject to the same level of provincial oversight as police officers. This has been the cause of some concern and discussion at the Police Services Board.⁸ During his interview with investigators, the former Chair of the Police Services Board, Dr. Alok Mukherjee, recalled concerns that he and other members of the Police Services Board had over the lack of an oversight for special constables:

From the (Police Services) Board's point of view, there is an unease of these semi-police officers working in the twilight zone, without the same kind of accountability that the police officer has to submit to.

28. The lack of an oversight system for Ontario's special constables was the focus of a February 2010 "white paper" by the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police (OACP) titled *Report on Special Constables in Ontario*.⁹
29. OACP criticized what it called a "void" in provincial legislation governing special constables, particularly in relation to oversight and regulation, arguing that special constables "should be held accountable to the citizens of Ontario in the same way as police services and police officers." It called on the province to initiate a review of its special constable program and to consider establishing a system of oversight and accountability regarding public complaints, use of force options, and a process for dealing with allegations of misconduct surrounding the exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon special constables.
30. We made inquiries with the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services to follow up on this issue and to learn more about its role with respect to special constables. Ministry officials told us that the role of the Ministry is limited to the appointment of special constables, as well as the suspension or

⁸ A report from the Chair of the Police Services Board presented at a November 20, 2008 Police Services Board meeting summarized discussions between the TTC and the Police Service Board on the "need to review and redefine issues of governance, oversight, training and accountability with respect to (TTC) special constables." A November 3, 2008 report from the TTC Chief General Manager presented during the same Police Services Board meeting references discussions between the TTC and the Police Services Board over "the lack of a legislative framework governing special constables" and how this impacted the Police Services Board's governance role with respect to TTC special constables. This report refers to the fact that the same oversight and complaint mechanisms for police officers, like investigations by the Special Investigations Unit, do not apply to special constables. See Item #P300 – Public Transit Safety Framework. Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board held on November 20, 2008.

⁹ The report is available for download at <http://ottawa.ca/calendar/ottawa/citycouncil/opsb/2010/04-26/item2att2.pdf> (accessed 10 April 2017)

termination of that appointment, as outlined in the *Police Services Act*. They said that the Ministry is aware of the legislative "gap" for special constables, namely, the fact that special constables are not subject to the same degree of oversight as police officers. The Ministry told us that it is currently reviewing issues related to its special constable program as part of its ongoing review of the *Police Services Act*.¹⁰

31. Police oversight bodies such as the Office of the Independent Review Director, which investigates public complaints about the conduct of police officers, and the Special Investigations Unit, which investigates incidents of serious injury, death and sexual assault involving police officers, have no legal authority to investigate incidents involving special constables.
32. The lack of a provincial system of oversight and accountability for special constables in Ontario leaves the responsibility for exercising oversight over special constables in the hands of the employer of special constables and the appointing police services board.

THE HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF THE TRANSIT ENFORCEMENT UNIT

33. In 1997, the TTC and the Police Services Board first entered into a special constable agreement (the "previous special constable agreement"), in which the Police Services Board conferred special constable status on some TTC safety and security staff – the personnel now known as TEOs.
34. In 2005, TEOs worked in four groups: the Patrol Division (walking and mobile patrols, fare evasion inspections and other law enforcement activities); the Community Response Unit (targeted patrol and enforcement activities in response to community concerns); the plainclothes Criminal Investigations Unit (intelligence gathering and follow up investigations on crimes such as pickpocketing, assaults, robberies, graffiti and counterfeit fares); and System Security, which involved various security related functions, such as facility inspections and emergency/security planning and awareness exercises.
35. By 2010, there were some changes. Transit Patrol was now known as the Patrol Division. Investigative Services was responsible for issues such as counterfeit fare media and internal criminal investigations, surveillance

¹⁰ According to minutes of public meetings of the Toronto Police Services Board, in 2012 the Ministry accepted OACP's suggestion to initiate a review of its special constable program, which was supposed to begin that year (See Item #P21. Status Update: Review of the Special Constable Agreements between the Board and the University of Toronto and the Toronto Community Housing Corporation. Extract from the minutes of the public meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board held on February 16, 2012). In 2013, the Minister advised the Police Services Board that it had developed a series of draft recommendations related to its special constable program on issues such as training standards, use of force issues and oversight. These recommendations were subsequently shared with other ministries and affected stakeholders for "broader consultation" to occur throughout 2013. Since that time, there has been no announcement from the Ministry regarding proposed changes to its special constable program.

operations, and workplace violence threat assessments, while System Security's responsibilities remained the same.¹¹

36. In February 2011, the Police Services Board terminated the previous special constable agreement and TEOs lost special constable status. The reasons for this are beyond the scope of this investigation and are not relevant here.
37. In September 2011, the Unit was reorganized so that it would provide only a transit enforcement function and would report to a department separate from the Investigative Services and System Security Sections. The TTC explained that these changes were made, in part, "to support the TTC in meeting all its new roles and responsibilities as part of (a) new model for transit policing and security."¹²
38. In April 2012, the Police Services Board considered a report from the Chief of Police on the TTC's request for a new special constable agreement. The Chief's report noted that although the TTC had reorganized its Transit Enforcement Unit, the TTC had not provided any further rationale to support a new special constable agreement. The Chief recommended against a new agreement. Notwithstanding this recommendation, the Police Services Board approved a motion to enter into discussions with the TTC and the Chief of Police on "the feasibility" of a new agreement for a TTC special constable program.¹³
39. According to a June 2013 TTC report, a corporate reorganization at that time resulted in the Head of the Unit reporting directly to the Chief Service Officer, "to ensure that risks can immediately be understood, communicated and action taken."¹⁴
40. Later in October 2013, the Police Services Board approved a further motion to have the City Solicitor, in consultation with the Chief of Police, prepare a new special constable agreement with the TTC.¹⁵ The Police Services Board approved a new special constable agreement (the "Special Constable Agreement") in December, 2013 and it was executed on May 15, 2014. Once again, TEOs became eligible for special constable status.
41. According to a public report prepared by City of Toronto Legal Services Division, the Special Constable Agreement was "designed to address the

¹¹ TTC Report - 2010 TTC Special Constable Annual Report to the Toronto Transit Commission and the Toronto Police Services Board. Submitted to the Toronto Transit Commission on April 6, 2011.

¹² TTC Report - Special Constable Designation for Enforcement officers at the TTC. Submitted to the Toronto Transit Commission on September 25, 2013.

¹³ See Item #P58 – Toronto Transit Commission Special Constable Program. Extract from the minutes of the public meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board held on April 5, 2012.

¹⁴ TTC Report - Transit Enforcement Unit Update. Submitted to the Toronto Transit Commission on June 24, 2013.

¹⁵ See Item #P246 – Special Constable Designation for Transit Enforcement Officers at the TTC – Business Plan. Extract from the minutes of the public meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board held on October 7, 2013.

concerns that arose regarding the (previous special constable agreement)..."¹⁶ It provides more detail about the limitations on the authorities granted to TTC special constables and clarifies the roles of the Police Services Board, the TTC and the Toronto Police regarding oversight of the appointment, training and deployment of TTC special constables. It also sets out what the TTC must include as part of a formal public complaints process for complaints about TEOs.

42. Article 10 of the Special Constable Agreement requires the TTC to forward all public complaints relating to the conduct of a TEO to Toronto Police. Toronto Police is to then classify each complaint as one involving major or minor misconduct. If the allegation is major, the Toronto Police Professional Standards Unit conducts an investigation; if it is minor, the complaint is referred back to the TTC for investigation. The Special Constable Agreement does not however define "major misconduct" or "minor misconduct."
43. The Special Constable Agreement also requires the TTC to have a written complaint investigation procedure for any complaints concerning the conduct of a TEO or relating to the policies of the Transit Enforcement Officer Program. This procedure must be made public and requires that the TTC adhere to requirements laid out in Schedule "D" of the Special Constable Agreement (Complaints Investigation Procedure Criteria) under which the TTC must:
 - Post its complaints process online
 - Have a process for members of the public to file complaints in writing, by email, or by fax and
 - Have all investigations conducted by a designated complaint coordinator who has been trained by Toronto Police's Professional Standards Unit. (The TTC Unit Complaints Coordinator)
44. Finally, the Special Constable Agreement explicitly requires the TTC to have an external body oversee its adherence to its complaints procedure.
45. In late 2013, the TTC approached Ombudsman Toronto to ask that this office fulfill this role. Given Ombudsman Toronto's authority to oversee the TTC and receive complaints about the TTC generally, we agreed.¹⁷
46. As a result, the Special Constable Agreement provides that if, at the conclusion of the TTC's investigation of a complaint against a special constable, the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome they can request Ombudsman

¹⁶ See Item #P289 – Agreement with Toronto Transit Commission regarding Special Constables. Extract from the minutes of the public meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board held on December 12, 2013.

¹⁷ It should be noted that whether or not Ombudsman Toronto agreed to serve as the "independent third party" to oversee the TTC's adherence to its complaints process, Ombudsman Toronto already has the statutory authority to investigate complaints associated with the TTC's complaints procedure for TEOs. This was explained in a December 5, 2013 letter from former Ombudsman Fiona Crean to the Police Services Board Chair.

Toronto to review whether the TTC has complied with its complaints procedure. This complements Ombudsman Toronto's statutory jurisdiction to review whether the TTC's investigation of the complaint was adequate, and also whether the TTC's complaints procedure itself is satisfactory.

CURRENT STRUCTURE OF THE TRANSIT ENFORCEMENT UNIT

47. Today, the Unit consists of four sections:
- The Patrol Division
 - System Security
 - Fare Inspection, which is responsible for education, fare policy compliance and enforcement on all Proof of Payment transit routes and interchange sections and
 - Training and Administration, which is responsible for training and policy development
48. General supervision for the Unit is the responsibility of the Head of Transit Enforcement who also holds the rank of Chief Special Constable. There are five Staff Sergeants: two in Patrol Division; one in Training and Administration; one as the Supervisor for Fare Inspections; and, one for System Security. All positions report directly to the Chief Special Constable.

TRANSIT ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

49. The Patrol Division is comprised of four platoons of TEOs, each one headed by a Sergeant. There are currently 41 TEOs.
50. As special constables, TEOs have authority to enforce certain sections of the *Criminal Code*, the *Mental Health Act*, the *Liquor Licence Act* and the *Trespass to Property Act*. They are also authorized to carry handcuffs, OC (pepper) foam and expandable batons. In a December 2016 Unit report to the TTC Board, the Unit recommended, and the Board approved, a request for enhanced authority for TEOs under the provincial *Highway Traffic Act* to allow TEOs to direct traffic around planned and unplanned closures and service disruptions.¹⁸
51. According to the TTC, conferring special constable designation on TEOs allows the TTC to "increase the level of effectiveness and efficiency in delivering security and limited law enforcement services" in instances where a member of the Toronto Police is not able to respond "in a timely manner."¹⁹

¹⁸ TTC Report - Transit Fare Inspection and Enforcement Model Update. Submitted to the Toronto Transit Commission on December 20, 2016

¹⁹ TTC Report - 2015 TTC Transit Enforcement Annual Report to the Toronto Transit Commission and the Toronto Police Services Board. Submitted to the Toronto Transit Commission on March 23, 2016.

TRANSIT FARE INSPECTORS

52. The newest addition to the Unit is the Transit Fare Inspection Program, whose introduction in August 2014 coincided with the introduction of new Low Floor Light Rail Vehicles on the Spadina 510 streetcar Route, which do not have a farebox. Instead, they are equipped with a system designed to accept the new PRESTO Fare Card – part of an honour based, Proof of Payment system that is gradually being rolled out to all TTC vehicles. The vehicles are also equipped with systems to allow riders to use a TTC token or cash/credit card payment to obtain a Proof of Payment transfer.
53. The job of TFIs is to check PRESTO cards for correct fare payment and to inspect rider Proof of Payment.
54. As Provincial Offences Officers, TFIs are able to issue Provincial Offences tickets and summonses under TTC By-law No. 1. They are not special constables and the Special Constable Agreement does not apply to them.
55. TFIs are trained and expected to perform a range of duties, including, customer service, public education, fare inspections/enforcement and non-physical intervention. The TFI program is supervised by a Staff Sergeant and six Sergeants who act as Team Leads. There is no platoon system like the one in the Transit Patrol Unit for TEOs. There are currently 68 TFIs.
56. In February, 2015, the TTC Board passed a number of motions related to the operation of the Unit, most of which dealt with the Fare Inspection Program. It directed that the then TFI uniform, consisting of a grey shirt, a tactical vest, and Transit Enforcement Unit shoulder patches, be modified to appear more "customer friendly." Another motion asked TTC staff to "search for a third party to undertake the oversight function for fare inspectors." It also approved, in principle, a pilot project involving TFIs not equipped with an expandable baton or handcuffs to perform fare inspections on "one or two LRT or Streetcar lines."²⁰
57. The initial 18 TFIs deployed by the TTC were trained and authorized by the TTC to carry an expandable baton and handcuffs for self-defence purposes and for occasions when a TFI arrests someone in the course of their duties. The eventual pilot project, started in January 2016, involved outfitting an additional 36 TFIs in a "customer friendly" uniform consisting of a white shirt with TTC logo, no baton or handcuffs, and a non-tactical vest. These TFI "white shirts" received similar deployment training as the original 18 TFIs, or "grey shirts", minus use of force and defensive training on the use of baton and handcuffing. As part of the pilot project, TFIs were to collect data on fare evasion rates,

²⁰ TTC Report – Overview of the Transit Enforcement Unit. Submitted to the Toronto Transit Commission on February 25, 2015.

complaints, number of tickets issued, uses of force, and employee assaults, among other things.

58. In a December 2016 Unit report to the TTC Board, findings from the TFI pilot project were summarized. According to the data collected, there was a "negligible difference" between the "grey shirt" and "white shirt" TFI enforcement models. Based in part on the results of the pilot project, the Unit recommended the Board to adopt the "white shirt" fare inspection strategy, that is, a customer friendly uniform with no batons and no handcuffs, for all TFIs. The Board accepted this recommendation.

THE TTC RESPONSE TO THE UNION STATION INCIDENT

59. The incident occurred on January 29, 2015.
60. A member of the Unit completed a summary of the Union Station incident for the TTC's "Morning Report" on January 30, 2015. The Morning Report is a high level summary of the previous day's incidents, sent by email to recipients internal and external to the TTC. Internal recipients include the Chief Special Constable, the CEO, and the Chief Service Officer.
61. The summary of the Union Station incident stated that the two TEOs were threatened and assaulted by two men and that the men resisted arrest. It stated that several other patrons interfered with the arrests and attempted to assist the two men to escape, assaulting the TEOs in the process. The summary did not describe any use of force by the TEOs during the incident.
62. The Unit first learned of a public video of the Union Station incident on February 23, 2015 when a Sergeant in Transit Patrol alerted the Staff Sergeant, Training and Administration of the video's existence on social media. The Staff Sergeant in turn sent an email to the Chief Special Constable to inform him of this.
63. Early the next morning, February 24, 2015, the Staff Sergeant, Training and Administration and the Chief Special Constable viewed the video together. A summary of their reaction was documented as part of a chronology of events prepared later (for the Toronto Police investigation) by the Staff Sergeant, Training and Administration:

A brief discussion was held regarding departmental procedures for reporting and necessary follow up by supervisory and management members in such an incident. Based on the information known at the time, it is agreed that all requirements were met, procedures were followed and appropriate reports submitted. However, (the Chief Special Constable) expresses concern regarding the reporting process(s) and immediately orders an internal review. Later that morning, (the Chief Special Constable) meets with (the) Executive Director-TTC Corporate

*Communications to discuss the content. There had been no public complaint or complaint of any kind filed with respect to the incident.*²¹

64. We asked the Chief Special Constable why he did not flag the video to his direct supervisor, the Chief Service Officer, when it was brought to his attention. He explained that, based on his review of the video, he was satisfied that the force used by the TEOs was appropriate. Further, all Unit procedures for reporting use of force incidents had been followed. Therefore, in his view, there was no need to escalate the issue.
65. The internal review ordered by the Chief Special Constable was called *Gap Analysis and Improvement Plan – Use of Force Incidents* (the "Gap Analysis"). It was not for the purpose of reviewing the actions of the two TEOs, but rather to consider the Unit's reporting processes for use of force incidents. The Chief Special Constable explained:
- Let's say that YouTube (video) never got posted. We would have never known about Union Station ... I don't want to depend on YouTube to let me know what my people are doing and if they are doing it appropriately.*
66. The Chief Special Constable told investigators that he supported the CEO's decision several weeks later to request that Toronto Police investigate the actions of the TEOs. This was not because of any lingering question on his part about the appropriateness of the force used by the TEOs, but because of the concerns expressed by the public and the media about the incident once the video became public.
67. It does not appear that anyone at the TTC outside of the Unit was made aware of the Unit's Gap Analysis, or of the Chief Special Constable's view that the actions of the two TEOs, as captured in the social media video, were appropriate.
68. Documents the TTC provided to us show that in addition to the social media video discovered on February 23, the Unit discovered another social media video of the Union Station incident on March 12, 2015. That day, the Unit forwarded a link of this video to Toronto Police.²²

²¹ The Executive Director-Corporate Communications told investigators that he did not recall receiving a notification from the Chief Special Constable about a social media video of the Union Station incident in February. He said that he first saw a video of the Union Station incident on March 31, 2015.

²² The TTC advised us that the Toronto Police had carriage of the investigation of the Union Station incident, in relation to the arrest and charges against the two men, since January 29, 2015. The purpose of sending the YouTube video to The Toronto Police was in order for the video to be included as part of the Crown's disclosure documents for the court proceedings. The clip, which is the longer, six-minute version of the incident, can be accessed at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VWhOrVmrGjM> (accessed 10 April 2017).

69. The Unit did not make TTC senior executives aware of the second video, which, like the first one, showed their staff engaged in a physical altercation with members of the public. Senior TTC executives only learned of it when it was brought to light by the media almost three weeks later on March 31, 2015.

THE TRANSIT ENFORCEMENT UNIT GAP ANALYSIS

70. The Unit completed the Gap Analysis in early August 2015. It included a review of the Unit's use of force policy and reporting protocols, and the reporting process for the Union Station incident. It identified areas for improvement to ensure that Unit use of force reporting policies and procedures are more accountable and transparent.
71. The Gap Analysis found that, in the hours after the Union Station incident and into the next day, the two TEOs completed various notes and reports, including their respective notebook entries, records of arrests for the two men, and occupational injury reports. (Both TEOs attended the hospital and were assessed and released shortly afterwards). They also requested a digital video recording of the incident from TTC's video services unit.
72. The Special Constable Agreement requires TEOs to complete a report and submit it to the Toronto Police whenever they are involved in a use of force incident as defined in that agreement. The required report is a Toronto Police Service "Use of Force" – Form 1 ("Use of Force Report").
73. The Special Constable Agreement requires a Use of Force Report to be completed "in accordance with the *Ontario Regulation 926/90* on every occasion that 'use of force' options beyond physical control and handcuffing are exercised in accordance with (Toronto Police) Procedure 15-01, Use of Force." Use of Force Reports are to be provided to the Toronto Police as soon as possible.
74. *Ontario Regulation 926/90* and Toronto Police Procedure 15-01, Use of Force, requires that a Use of Force report to be submitted whenever an officer:
- Uses physical force on another person that results in an injury that requires medical attention
 - Draws a handgun in the presence of a member of the public, excluding a member of the police force while on duty
 - Discharges a firearm
 - Points a firearm at a person or
 - Uses a weapon other than a firearm on another person.
75. The two TEOs used physical force against the two men. Under the Special Constable Agreement, since the physical force used by the TEOs did not result in any reported injuries to the two men requiring medical attention, the Union

Station incident was not a use of force incident reportable to the Toronto Police. Therefore, the Unit was not required to prepare Use of Force Reports.

76. The Chief Special Constable told us that the fact that the Union Station incident was not a reportable use of force incident under the Special Constable Agreement suggested to him that the Unit needed to change its internal reporting procedures to account for such an incident. This was the reason that he ordered the Gap Analysis.
77. Despite the fact that the Union Station incident did not require a Use of Force Report under the terms of the Special Constable Agreement, both TEOs completed Use of Force Reports. The reports were dated February 7, 2015 and were subsequently reviewed by a Sergeant and Staff Sergeant within the Unit. These Use of Force Reports were later submitted to the Toronto Police.
78. Based on information obtained during our interviews it appears that a Staff Sergeant asked the TEOs involved in the Union Station incident to complete Use of Force Reports out of an abundance of caution.

THE USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD AND NEW PROTOCOLS FOR USE OF FORCE REPORTING

79. On August 17, 2015, the Executive Director-Corporate Communications emailed an Issue Note to members of the TTC Board informing them that the Toronto Police had concluded its investigation of the Union Station incident and had found that the force used by the TEOs was both lawful and justified. It also referred to the outcome of the Unit's Gap Analysis, which had recently been completed.
80. The Issue Note explained that although the Unit's use of force reporting protocols were compliant with the Special Constable Agreement, the Gap Analysis had determined that internal reporting requirements "ought to be strengthened to ensure accountability whenever use-of-force is applied." It explained that the Unit would be establishing a Use of Force Review Board to review any use of force incident involving a special constable, including the use of OC foam, baton, punching, or any incident when there's an injury sustained "by any party" resulting from the use of force. The Use of Force Review Board would be comprised of the TTC Unit Complaints Coordinator; the Staff Sergeant, Training and Administration; and, a third party expert/trainer on Ontario police use of force standards. (The same person who provides training to TEOs and TFIs).
81. Ten days later, on August 27, 2015, the Staff Sergeant, Training and Administration informed all Unit staff by email of *Routine Order 2015-08.01: Use of Force and Reporting*. The email explained that as a result of the Gap Analysis, and for reasons of "accountability and transparency", changes were

being made to the Unit's use of force and reporting policies. It said that the new policies were "forthcoming", and that in the meantime members were to make themselves aware of and to comply with the contents of the Routine Order.

82. The Routine Order requires members to complete a Use of Force Report "in all cases where a member uses force beyond compliant physical control and handcuffing." It also mentions the Use of Force Review Board, and its mandate to determine the "legality, policy compliance, technical compliance, operational sense and outcomes" of TEO use of force incidents.
83. The Routine Order also set out a new escalation protocol for use of force incidents, requiring that the Chief Special Constable be notified of any use of force incident that is "of a serious nature" or where "the event is likely to be a newsworthy item", although no definition of "serious" or "newsworthy" is provided. The Chief Special Constable is then to notify the Executive Director-Corporate Communications and the Chief Service Officer. Further, the Chief Special Constable is required to report to the Chief Service Officer on the results of any internal review conducted of an incident.

NEW PROTOCOLS TO ENSURE SENIOR MANAGEMENT INFORMED OF INCIDENTS

84. The Chief Special Constable told investigators that should the Unit become aware of a video of an incident involving its members in a high "level of engagement", as in the case of the Union Station incident, he would now bring it to the attention of TTC senior executives, even if he was of the opinion that the force used was appropriate. He has also instituted an informal daily briefing between himself and the Executive Director-Corporate Communications in order to provide updates on issues arising from the Unit, in case Corporate Communications should be contacted about an incident involving the Unit.
85. The Chief Service Officer, to whom the Chief Special Constable reports, told investigators that he would have liked to have been notified of the Union Station incident and the video before it became a news item. He explained that had he been made aware of the incident before the matter attracted public attention, he would have ensured the TTC conducted an internal investigation of the incident.
86. The Chief Service Officer noted that he now gets notified on a regular basis of incidents involving Unit members and attributes this to the changes implemented by the Unit post-Union Station.
87. The CEO informed investigators that he stands by the actions he took once he became aware of the video of the Union Station incident on March 31, 2015, including his request for an independent investigation by the Toronto Police and his direction that the two TEOs be placed on administrative duties.

88. It was important to the CEO that there be "total transparency" in terms of how the TTC was handling this issue, which was one of the reasons he chose to hold a press conference to explain the actions taken by the TTC.
89. The CEO said he believed that he should have been made aware of the incident (and, subsequently, the video) when it occurred. Going forward, his expectation is that the Chief Special Constable will use his judgement to determine if an incident involving members of the Unit is serious enough to warrant flagging to the attention of senior TTC executives.

LIMITATIONS OF TTC'S REVIEW OF THE UNION STATION INCIDENT

90. After viewing the first public video of the Union Station incident, the Chief Special Constable decided that the TEOs had acted appropriately. He initiated the Gap Analysis to focus on internal reporting processes for use of force incidents.
91. The Toronto Police investigation was for the purpose of determining whether there was any criminal liability in relation to the use of force by the TEOs.
92. During his interview, the Staff Sergeant, Training and Administration, advised investigators that once the criminal proceedings involving the two men from Union Station were completed, the Unit would "take a hard look at" what occurred during the Union Station incident to determine whether it could have been avoided.
93. This issue also arose during our interview with the Chief Service Officer. He commented that although the Toronto Police investigation found that the actual use of force was justified and lawful, it did not consider whether the Union Station incident could have been prevented in the first place. This is something that he felt was important for the TTC to consider.

ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

94. Ombudsman Toronto did not investigate and makes no findings about the actions of the TEOs involved in the Union Station incident.
95. We find, however, that the TTC should have examined the incident, which presented a risk to public and staff safety, through a preventative lens, with a view to avoiding similar incidents in the future. While it was also useful, the limited nature of the Gap Analysis into how to improve internal reporting processes, did not consider these matters.

96. The Toronto Police investigation also did not take the place of an internal TTC investigation. The Toronto Police investigation focussed on whether the actions of the TEOs were lawful and justifiable, not on whether they were reasonable, appropriate, and consistent with TTC's organizational expectations.
97. The failure of the TTC to examine the incident through a preventative lens was a missed opportunity.
98. Our investigation found that the Unit leadership became aware of a video showing the physical altercation between TEOs and members of the public at Union Station on February 23, 2015 and again on March 12, 2015. While there is some indication the Chief Special Constable notified the Executive Director-Corporate Communications of the existence of the February 23 video, the extent of the information shared is unclear because it was not documented, and recollections differ.
99. What is clear is that the Unit did not notify the Chief Service Officer or the CEO of the existence of videos, or of the Unit's determination that there was no need to review the actions of the TEOs involved any further.
100. The Unit's response to the videos should have included notifying senior officials outside of the Unit, since the videos depicted an incident with the clear potential to raise questions among members of the public and other stakeholders about the oversight and accountability of TEOs.
101. As discussed above, the Gap Analysis undertaken by the Unit as a direct result of the Union Station incident revealed that although the Unit's policies complied with the requirements of the Special Constable Agreement, its oversight mechanisms for TEOs required strengthening. This in turn resulted in a new use of force reporting policy and the creation of the Use of Force Review Board.
102. The Union Station incident was the catalyst for these changes. It was a clear indication to the TTC that it may need to do more than just what is required under the Special Constable Agreement to ensure accountability whenever TEOs are involved in use of force incidents.
103. The TTC should be credited for the steps it has taken to address internal oversight for the Unit as a result of the Union Station incident. However, our analysis of the TTC's response to the Union Station incident reveals that more should have been done.
104. Although more than two years have passed since the Union Station incident, we believe that there remains value in the TTC examining the Union Station incident, in the interest of public safety and safety for TTC staff. The TTC's examination should consider the circumstances that led to the incident, how such an incident could have been avoided, and whether it is necessary to

implement policies and processes that may help to reduce the likelihood of a similar incident from occurring. **(Recommendation 1)**

105. The balance of this report focuses on areas of Unit oversight where we believe more work is necessary in the interests of transparency and accountability, and offers recommendations to assist the TTC on how to approach this.
106. Our investigation of the TTC's oversight of the Unit covers the following five areas:
 - The review and reporting of use of force incidents
 - The training and policy framework in place to address the de-escalation of incidents without the need to use force
 - The process for receiving, reviewing and reporting on public complaints about TEOs and TFIs
 - The use of TTC video cameras in Unit vehicles
 - The exercise of authority

OVERSIGHT OF THE TRANSIT ENFORCEMENT UNIT

107. The Special Constable Agreement with the Police Services Board requires that the TTC establish and maintain:
 - Written policies and procedures with respect to the duties, powers and responsibilities of TEOs
 - A Code of Conduct for TEOs
 - A written procedure for supervising and evaluating TEO powers and
 - A written disciplinary process regarding all matters relating to any allegation of improper exercise of any power or duty of a TEO as granted pursuant to the Special Constable Agreement
108. Besides meeting these requirements, the Unit maintains written policies, procedures and rules on the duties, authorities and responsibilities of all Unit members, including TFIs, who are not covered under the requirements of the Special Constable Agreement. Both TEOs and TFIs are also required to comply with a TTC Code of Ethics and Core Values.

USE OF FORCE

109. The Unit policy on use of force authorizes a range of force options "in response to an event or incident to preserve the peace, prevent crimes, maintain order and apprehend suspects."

110. It states that the application of force is for the purpose of controlling the subject or in defence against an assault. Unit members may only use force "at a level sufficient to control the subject" and force used must never be excessive, or applied for malicious or punitive reasons. The policy also requires that the force used to control the subject must be de-escalated upon subject compliance.
111. No member of the Unit is authorized to use force on another person without having successfully completed an initial training course on the use of force, including instruction on the use of an expandable baton and OC foam. TEOs are also required to complete use of force re-certification training every 12 months.
112. All TEOs are authorized to carry OC foam and an expandable baton. The use of force policy states that they "may" use them for the following purposes:
- to prevent being overpowered when violently attacked
 - to prevent a person being taken from their custody or from escaping custody
 - to disarm an apparently dangerous person armed with an offensive weapon
 - to control a violent situation when other use of force alternatives are not viable or
 - for any other lawful and justifiable purpose
113. During our interviews, staff told us that TFIs are prohibited "by policy" from using force unless they are attacked. The Unit's use of force policy, however, does not specifically mention TFIs.

REPORTING USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

114. As noted above, the Special Constable Agreement requires that the Unit submit a Use of Force Report to Toronto Police in accordance with the *Ontario Regulation 926/90* on every occasion that use of force options "beyond physical control and handcuffing" are exercised in accordance with (Toronto Police) Procedure 15-01, Use of Force.
115. Prior to the Union Station incident, the Unit's use of force reporting policy mirrored the use of force reporting requirements as outlined in the Special Constable Agreement. Investigators spoke with a Toronto Police Use of Force Trainer/Analyst who receives all Use of Force reports from TTC special constables (as well as University of Toronto and Toronto Community Housing special constables). She confirmed that the Special Constable Agreement does not require the Unit to submit Use of Force Reports that do not involve the use of a weapon or do not result in an injury requiring medical attention.
116. As a result of the Unit's Gap Analysis, however, the forthcoming Unit policy on use of force reporting (already being adhered to but not yet officially adopted) requires TEOs to complete a Use of Force Report any time force is used

"beyond *compliant* physical control and handcuffing" (emphasis added.) In practice, what this appears to mean is that essentially all incidents where a TEO physically touches another person, even if this did not involve a weapon and did not result in an injury requiring medical attention, are required to be reported internally to the Unit on a Use of Force Report – even though not required to be reported to Toronto Police.

117. During interviews with TEOs, we heard concerns that the Unit's new use of force reporting policy will require minor incidents to be reported as a use of force when they otherwise would not be reportable. Another concern was that the new policy will cause the number of Use of Force Reports to skyrocket, potentially leading to accusations that TEOs are using force more often than they should. One TEO emailed the Chief Special Constable and Staff Sergeant, Training and Administration to complain that the change in use of force reporting, and the concomitant increase in Use of Force Reports, will "paint a picture of (the Unit) being a bunch of heavy handed goons."
118. The Staff Sergeant, Training and Administration is responsible for submitting Use of Force Reports to the Toronto Police under the Special Constable Agreement. Since the amended reporting policy now results in the reporting of more Use of Force Reports than what the Special Constable Agreement requires, we asked him how he determines which reports are sent to Toronto Police and which remain internal to the Unit. He responded that it is "a bit of a sliding scale right now" and that he believes there could be greater clarity in the Special Constable Agreement in terms of when the Unit should be sending a Use of Force Report to Toronto Police.
119. The Union Station incident underscores the fact that there is confusion about when the Unit is to submit a Use of Force Report to Toronto Police. The Union Station incident did not trigger a use of force reporting requirement under the Special Constable Agreement but nonetheless, such reports were completed and submitted to Toronto Police.
120. The Chief Special Constable explained that the inclusion of "compliant" into the Unit's use of force reporting policy was due to "arguments" over what exactly physical control means for the purposes of reporting a use of force incident. He stated that adding "compliant" created a use of force definition that provides greater clarity to TEOs on the types of incidents that are to be reported, internally, as a use of force.
121. In an effort to provide more clarification to members as to when a Use of Force Report should (or should not) be completed, in the cover email introducing the new use of force reporting policy (but not in the policy itself), staff were advised "for further clarity" that any time any type of physical control/force is used on a "non-compliant" subject, it must be documented in a Use of Force Report. The email continues that if a TEO handcuffs a person who was "resistive" but was

not injured, that too must be reported on a Use of Force Report. Additionally, TEOs were told that an incident where a non-compliant individual who is not arrested, "but merely physically removed" by being "carried or dragged" shall be reported in a Use of Force Report.

122. A couple of weeks after this email was sent, the Staff Sergeant, Training and Administration sent a second email to respond to questions from staff about the new use of force reporting policy. This email clarified that a Use of Force Report is not required if physical contact is made with a person for the purposes of rendering first-aid or to check on a person's well-being.

OC TRANSPO AND GO TRANSIT USE OF FORCE REPORTING POLICIES

123. The Transit Safety and Enforcement Services section at OC Transpo, Ottawa's public transit system, has employees who are designated special constables by the Ottawa Police Services Board. We were advised that OC Transpo is required to follow the use of force reporting threshold outlined in *Ontario Regulation 926/90*.
124. The OC Transpo Transit Safety and Enforcement Services section has developed its own internal policy to provide members with clarity as to when a use of force report should be submitted. This policy requires a member to complete a report under any of the following conditions:
- When physical control – hard²³ or intermediate weapons are used in response to actual or anticipated assaultive behaviour, grievous bodily harm or death
 - Where the simple presentation of a weapon by the member influenced or changed the subject behaviour or
 - When force is used at the physical control level, if that force response resulted in injury to the Member or subject
125. The OC Transpo policy advises members to consider "the totality of the event" when determining whether a use of force report should be submitted.
126. Members are also encouraged to submit a report at any time if they believe it is appropriate, or if the incident is part of an "unusual event", "high profile", or if they believe it could be "the subject of conduct complaint, even if the reporting threshold is not met." Finally, the policy indicates that management may request/direct a member to complete a use of force report.

²³ This would include closed-fist strikes, elbows, kicks and knee strikes.

127. The GO Transit Safety and Security Division is in the process of amending its use of force reporting policy for its special constables, known as Transit Safety Officers. GO Transit's proposed new use of force reporting policy is consistent with the policy used by OC Transpo.²⁴
128. Previously, GO Transit's policy required a use of force report to be completed whenever an arrest was made and handcuffs were applied, regardless of whether any additional force beyond the handcuffs was used against the person. This was in addition to use of force reports that GO Transit Safety Officers were required to submit when force options such as baton use or OC foam were used.
129. The Director of GO Transit's Safety and Security Division explained that he was not satisfied with this reporting standard since it risked having the more serious use of force incidents, like those involving physical control – hard, OC foam or baton use, "buried" amongst the myriad use of force incidents that only involved the application of handcuffs.

TRACKING USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

130. Very recently, and since Ombudsman Toronto began this investigation, the Unit began to track the number and type of use of force incidents in which its members are involved.
131. Under the Unit's former use of force reporting policy, TEOs completed relatively few Use of Force Reports: one in 2012, four in 2013; five in 2014, and 10 in 2015.²⁵
132. The Unit's new use of force reporting policy has resulted in these numbers rising exponentially; in 2016, TEOs submitted 197 Use of Force Reports.²⁶
133. The Unit is now producing two types of use of force reports: those required under the Special Constable Agreement to be reported to Toronto Police, and those not required to be reported. However, both types of reports are completed using the Toronto Police Use of Force Report template. The Unit has not created a separate form for use of force reports that need not be reported to the Toronto Police. This is despite the fact that, under its new policy, this will represent the vast majority of reports.

²⁴ The Director of the Safety and Security Division of GO Transit advised our office that it is common for his division to collaborate with other transit agencies, such as OC Transpo, York Region Transit and the TTC on areas of mutual interest, such as training, hiring practices, and operational policies and practices.

²⁵ It should be noted that the Unit did not have special constable status for TEOs during this time period, but the Unit was still reporting all incidents of force as if they did have special constable status.

²⁶ Of these reports, 23 met the reporting requirements under the Special Constable Agreement and were forwarded to Toronto Police.

134. Investigators were told that the Unit hopes to eventually develop some form of regular internal reporting for use of force information, such as quarterly reports. However, no decision has been made yet as to what this information will be used for.
135. GO Transit's Safety and Security Division regularly prepares detailed reports on incidents of arrest and use of force by its special constables. The reports track the type of occurrences where force was used, the number of force incidents in which each special constable has been involved, and any injuries to either those arrested or to the involved Transit Safety Officer(s).
136. Further, it has developed its own internal use of force reporting template that allows it to capture information relevant to its operations, such as the station location where force was used, the nature of the offence, and a detailed description of the moments leading up to the officer's decision to use force, in addition to a description of the force used.
137. The data on use of force incidents now collected by the Unit shows the number and type of use of force incidents in which each TEO and TFI has been involved. This is an improvement. Previously, the only method to access information about a member's use of force history was through the recollection of whoever happened to have reviewed the Use of Force Reports. But even the Unit's new data collection system for use of force incidents is not supported by any type of formal tracking system that can "flag" individual member involvement in use of force incidents should that number get beyond an established threshold. Some Unit officials, including the Chief Special Constable, felt that such a tracking system would be useful.
138. Toronto Police can track incidents and has a proactive Early Intervention process for use of force incidents in which its officers are involved. The Use of Force Trainer/Analyst explained to investigators that this is a proactive process that tracks officer use of force reports. An Early Intervention alert is "triggered" when a member exceeds a threshold number of reports, which results in a review of the officer's performance history. A high number of use of force reports could be related to performance and conduct issues, but other factors may also account for a higher number of use of force reports, such as the location where the officer is assigned, or whether the officer responds more often to calls where force is more likely to be required. The Use of Force Trainer/Analyst explained that the Early Intervention review process is not punitive, but proactive, and meant to assist the member, if necessary.
139. The Unit's lack of a tracking system for member use of force incidents means that a TEO or TFI who is involved in a higher number of use of force incidents relative to his or her peers may go unnoticed. While a relatively high number of use of force incidents may not necessarily be a reason for concern, without a closer look at the reason for this, the Unit may be missing an opportunity to

address member performance and conduct issues and/or to provide member support.

PUBLIC REPORTING OF USE OF FORCE BY TRANSIT ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

140. The Special Constable Agreement requires that the Unit submit an annual report to the Police Services Board with statistical information on the activities of TEOs, including the number and type of use of force incidents. This was also a requirement of the previous special constable agreement.
141. The Unit's Annual Report, which it submits to both the TTC Board and the Police Services Board, includes one page devoted to Use of Force Reporting. It consists of a chart with numbers of incidents, the type of force used, the number of Use of Force Reports submitted, and the category of offence involved in each type of force application. Below is an example of the use of force reporting as found in the 2015 Annual Report:

<i>Type of Force Utilized</i>	<i>Number of Incidents</i>	<i>Use of Force Reports Submitted</i>	<i>Criminal Code</i>	<i>Provincial Offence (LLA, MHA, TPA)</i>
<i>Expandable Baton</i>	1	1	1	0
<i>OC Foam</i>	2	2	2	0
<i>Empty Hand</i>	6	7 (two reports submitted for same incident)	5	1
Total	9	10		

142. Dr. Muhkerjee, former Chair of the Police Services Board, told investigators that he considers the public reporting of use of force incidents to be a "form of public accountability." Mr. Ian Scott, former Director of the Special Investigations Unit, told us that, in his opinion, public reports are an "essential aspect of accountability."
143. Mr. Scott suggested that the Unit's current reporting on use of force incidents could be improved by presenting year-over-year statistics, rather than only for the year in question. That way, if there were an increase in the number of OC foam deployments, for example, this could prompt either the TTC Board or the Police Services Board to ask questions of the TTC about the increase. The Toronto Police Use of Force Trainer/Analysis with whom we spoke agreed, noting: "Giving one year's worth of numbers really is pie in the sky. It doesn't mean a lot unless you can put it into context."
144. Our investigation found that the Unit used to provide the TTC Board with reports on TEO use of force activities where greater and more detailed statistical information was disclosed. This was specific to TEO use of OC foam.

145. In 1998, the TTC Board approved equipping special constables with OC foam on a one-year trial basis, eventually authorizing permanent issuance in May 2000. The Unit used to provide the TTC Board (but not the Police Services Board) with a mid-year and then a year-end statistical report on incidents of OC foam use. Unlike the current use of force reporting included in the Annual Report, these reports offered year-over-year statistics.²⁷ In addition, some reports provided detailed summaries of the circumstances of the incidents, including an explanation why OC foam was used against a person.²⁸
146. The Unit no longer prepares detailed use of force reports for the TTC Board. The current Chair of the TTC Board advised investigators that he has not seen such reports, but believed it could be useful data to receive as part of the Unit's Annual Report provided to the Board.

PUBLIC REPORTING OF USE OF FORCE BY TRANSIT FARE INSPECTORS

147. As noted above, the Unit submits an Annual Report of its activities to the TTC Board. Since the Special Constable Agreement also requires that it report annually to the Police Services Board on the activities of its special constable program, a protocol has been developed where the Unit submits its Annual Report to the TTC Board with a recommendation that the TTC Board receive it and forward to the Police Services Board.
148. The 2014 Unit Annual Report was the first one to be submitted under this protocol since the TTC regained special constable status for its TEOs. It provided extensive statistical information for both TEOs and TFIs, including year-over-year comparisons of by-law charges and cautions, fare evasion and provincial offence categories, "Top Ten" charts of incidents at TTC stations, as well as use of force reporting and public complaints numbers for both groups.
149. The 2015 Unit Annual Report, however, looked much different. Gone were the year-over-year comparisons, Top Ten charts and, most noticeably, information about the activities of TFIs. This included information about TFI arrests, use of force incidents, and public complaints.
150. The Staff Sergeant, Training and Administration reported that the difference in reports was due to a directive sent by the Toronto Police Special Constable Liaison Office. It advised the Unit that the Police Services Board only requires statistical information related to the activities of special constables; it is not concerned with or interested in receiving information related to non-special constable activities, such as fare inspection. The Unit was instructed to use a standard reporting template when submitting its Annual Report to the Police Services Board.

²⁷ TTC Report - Oleoresin Capsicum Spray 2010 Year End Report. Submitted to the TTC Board on March 1, 2011.

²⁸ TTC Report - Oleoresin Capsicum Spray 2007 Year End Report. Submitted to the TTC Board on March 26, 2008. The report provided summaries of the each of the OC foam incidents.

151. Currently, the Unit only provides one Annual Report to both the TTC Board and the Police Services Board. Unlike the Police Services Board, however, one can surmise that the TTC Board is interested in all activities undertaken by the Unit, not just those involving special constables and reportable under the Special Constable Agreement. Yet we were told that the use of a Toronto Police reporting template for the Annual Report limits the amount of information the TTC Board (and by extension, the public) receives about the Unit, particularly information about TFIs.
152. There was no Unit annual reporting for the activities of TFIs for 2015. The only public report on the activities of TFIs since the 2014 Annual Report where any information was provided about use of force (or complaints, or arrests) was a December 2016 report to the TTC Board about the TFI pilot project. This report included information about the use of force (22 incidents) involving TFIs covering only the first six months of the pilot project.
153. While the requirements of the Special Constable Agreement ensure there will be an annual report on TEOs covering the important oversight issue of use of force, there is nothing requiring a similar public reporting for TFIs.

THE USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD

154. As of the date of writing this report, the Use of Force Review Board, created in the wake of the Union Station incident, has yet to convene. It has not yet reviewed a single use of force incident.
155. As explained to investigators, the purpose of the board is to allow the Staff Sergeant, Training and Administration, the Unit's third-party use of force expert/trainer, and the TTC's Unit Complaints Coordinator to meet in order to review use of force incidents that involve empty hand techniques (or physical control) -hard, OC foam and baton use, as well as any incident that results in an injury or death. The board is tasked with determining "legality, policy compliance, technical compliance, operational sense and outcomes."
156. The Unit has not developed any policies or procedures to inform the Use of Force Board's review of incidents. As a result, it is unknown what information or evidence the board will consider as part of a review (e.g., memo books, radio calls, video recordings, witness interviews, live testimony); whether the Unit member(s) involved in the force incident will be required to participate; or, whether disciplinary and/or training action or outcomes can result from a board review. Even the processes and procedures governing when and how the board will convene remain undeveloped.
157. Under the Special Constable Agreement, the TTC is required to have a Unit Complaints Coordinator (the "UCC") who is responsible to investigate complaints made against TEOs. This position is separate and independent from

the Unit and is staffed by a Staff Sergeant located within the Human Resources department. The TTC believes that placing the UCC in the Human Resources department and not in the Unit gives the position a measure of independence and objectivity critical to the investigation of complaints.

158. Our review of past complaint investigations conducted by the UCC indicates that he investigates complaints about excessive use of force by TEOs. One such investigation took place in 2015.
159. It is not clear, however, what the role of the UCC will be in the event he is tasked with investigating a use of force complaint that is being considered concurrently (or has already been considered) by the Use of Force Review Board, of which he is a member.
160. During his interview with investigators, the UCC commented that his participation on the Use of Force Board could potentially put him in an "awkward" position in such a circumstance. The Chief People Officer, to whom the UCC reports, told investigators that she was not familiar with the Use of Force Review Board. However, she commented that anything that could potentially impact the objectivity of the UCC's investigation of a complaint should be examined closely.

ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

USE OF FORCE REPORTING

161. The Unit's new use of force reporting policy requires members to submit a Use of Force Report anytime force "beyond compliant physical control and handcuffing" is used. It was intended to go beyond the reporting requirements outlined in the Special Constable Agreement and to provide greater clarity to members as to when a Use of Force Report is to be submitted, primarily through the inclusion of the word "compliant."
162. Evidence obtained during our investigation suggests that the new use of force reporting policy has not had the clarifying effect intended. We therefore recommend that the Unit amend its use of force reporting policy to provide greater clarity to members on when a Use of Force Report is to be submitted, including outlining the types of actions that the Unit wishes to be captured in a Use of Force Report.
163. As part of this recommendation, we strongly urge the Unit to consider adopting a use of force reporting policy like the one used by OC Transpo's Transit Safety and Enforcement Services section (also proposed to be used by the GO Transit Safety and Security division). The policy clearly describes the type of member actions that are to be captured on a use of force report, and gives members and

management discretion to submit use of force reports even when not strictly required.

164. It also captures certain types of incidents that are not covered by the Special Constable Agreement. For example, it requires a use of force report whenever presentation of a weapon influences or changes a subject's behaviour, even if that weapon is not used. It also specifies that the use of physical control – hard (e.g. punches) against a person is a reportable use of force incident, even if that force does not result in an injury. Had this policy been in place at the Unit at the time of the Union Station incident, there is no doubt that internal reporting of it as a use of force incident would have been required. **(Recommendation 2)**
165. Additionally, we recommend that the Unit obtain clarification from Toronto Police about its Use of Force Reporting requirements under the Special Constable Agreement. Confusion over the reporting of the Union Station incident as a use of force to Toronto Police despite the fact that the Special Constable Agreement did not require it suggests that further clarity and understanding is needed on this topic. **(Recommendation 3)**
166. The Unit should create its own use of force reporting template to document use of force incidents that are not required to be submitted to Toronto Police. This would allow the Unit to capture information relevant to its operations and to harness the information to identify trends and, potentially, develop policy and training improvements.
167. The current Use of Force Report forms used by the Unit do not have a space to indicate whether the incident occurred on a subway, streetcar, bus, or at what TTC station. Developing a Unit-specific form would not only help the Unit meet its needs, but would also reduce confusion resulting from using the Toronto Police form both for incidents reportable to Toronto Police and incidents reportable only within the Unit. **(Recommendation 4)**
168. The Unit's recent move to begin tracking use of force incidents is a positive initiative. What is lacking, however, is a formal system to monitor the frequency and type of use of force incidents for members that can serve as a way to detect trends or patterns in the use of force that may need to be addressed. Like the Early Intervention process in place at Toronto Police, a tracking system for use of force incidents should not be punitive, but rather, an early opportunity to identify and address patterns of behaviour and/or the need for member support, if they exist. **(Recommendation 5)**
169. Public reporting is a vital aspect of public accountability. The Unit's Annual Report to the TTC Board and the Police Services Board providing information about TEO use of force incidents plays an important role in this.

170. Our investigation found evidence supporting the benefits of providing year-over-year use of force statistics in a public report in order to provide context and to better identify use of force trends. This is not a novel concept for the Unit, which at one time prepared detailed reports for the TTC Board on use of force incidents of OC foam use by TEOs. Such contextual information is vital to ensuring greater accountability and transparency for every occasion that a TEO, or TFI, is involved in a use of force incident with a member of the public.
171. We recommend that the Unit issue public reports on use of force activities for its members, both TEOs and TFIs, on an annual basis. These reports should provide information for all use of force incidents the Unit wishes to be captured on a use of force report, including, at a minimum, the number of incidents, a brief summary of each, and year-over-year use of force statistics. Given the reporting requirements under the Special Constable Agreement, and the fact that the Police Services Board only wishes to receive specific information about TEOs, it will likely be necessary for the Unit to prepare a separate report for submission to the TTC Board to include expanded use of force information for both TEOs and TFIs. **(Recommendation 6)**

TRANSIT FARE INSPECTOR USE OF FORCE

172. According to the Unit, TFIs are prohibited from using force unless it is in defence against an assault. Although the Unit has suggested that staff understand this, there is no specific policy on the use of force by TFIs and when it may be permitted. This should be addressed. The actions of TFIs, and any resulting review of these actions, for instance, by the Use of Force Review Board, should be guided by a policy that reflects the Unit's operational expectations of the TFI position. **(Recommendation 7)**

THE USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD

173. The Use of Force Review Board was created to review all use of force incidents involving physical control-hard, OC foam, baton, and where injury or death has occurred. The mandate of the board is to determine the "legality, policy compliance, technical compliance, operational sense and outcomes" of the actions of Unit members involved in use of force incidents.
174. The absence of a comprehensive policy and procedures to guide the board's operations is concerning, given that development of the board was a key feature of the Gap Analysis undertaken by the Unit following the Union Station incident and completed in August 2015. Without these, the board is not equipped to effectively review a use of force incident. This raises questions of what benefit the board will provide to the Unit, and whether it will even be used.

175. The Unit should address this situation immediately by developing policies and procedures for its Use of Force Review Board. Included in these should be clear explanations of the reason the board was created, the board's mandate and processes, and how the board enhances the Unit's oversight of its members. **(Recommendation 8)**
176. A use of force incident subject to review by the board could potentially also become the subject of a complaint investigation by the UCC. The UCC is expected to be an impartial investigator who considers a complaint independently of the Unit. This impartiality could be compromised if the UCC were to participate in a board review of an incident that eventually came before him as the subject of a complaint requiring investigation, placing him in a conflict of interest.
177. We therefore recommend that the Unit remove or replace the UCC as a participating member of its Use of Force Review Board. **(Recommendation 9)**

TRAINING

TRANSIT ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

178. Initial training for TEOs is made up of 424 hours over 53 days. It includes classroom-based training complemented by practical skills training and dynamic simulations on topics such as evidence handling, courtroom procedures and the use of force.
179. The Special Constable Agreement with the Police Services Board requires the TTC to train TEOs in specific areas including arrest authorities, crime scene management, note taking and report writing, rules of evidence, mental health and dealing with emotionally disturbed persons, and use of force legislation and reporting. TEOs also receive mandatory TTC training in areas such as first aid, the subway rulebook and suicide intervention awareness. All TEO training is reviewed and approved by Toronto Police annually.
180. Annual recertification training is also required for TEOs. It is made up of 24 hours over three days, and includes mandatory defensive tactics and use of force training.
181. According to the 2014 Transit Enforcement Unit Annual Report, this training "is developed and delivered with a view to de-escalation and includes a legislative update and holistic, reality based simulations in the actual transit environment."

TRANSIT FARE INSPECTORS

182. The initial TFI training program (for "grey shirts") consisted of 200 hours over 25 days. Delivered by the same third party trainer as the TEO training, it included fare inspection, customer service, de-escalation, tactical communication and "related enforcement." TFIs also receive the same mandatory TTC training given to TEOs.
183. The Unit 2014 Annual Report notes that TFIs are trained "with a view to non-physical intervention." The training does, however, provide TFIs with practical skills training and "use of force theory" in the event that TFIs are required to use force to defend themselves, for example, when experiencing assaultive behaviour from a TTC customer.
184. As a result of direction from the TTC Board in February 2015, TFIs deployed as part of the pilot project ("white shirts") received the same training curriculum as TFI grey shirts, minus the use of force theory, and legislation and practical skills training. The training for white shirts includes de-escalation tactics.

DE-ESCALATION TRAINING

185. In the days after the Union Station video became a major news story, TTC officials made many public references to the de-escalation training received by TEOs. Both the Chair and Vice Chair of the TTC Board referred to de-escalation during interviews about the Union Station incident.²⁹ The CEO also stated during his press conference that TEOs undergo "rigorous training" to police standards in the areas of communications and de-escalation.
186. In his interview with investigators, the TTC Board Chair remarked how often the topic of de-escalation training for Unit members has come up during Board meetings, especially when discussion of equipping members with weapons, such as batons, has arisen. He commented that the topic of de-escalation is one that the Board has "spent more time on than I even would have imagined", including questions about how robust the training is and whether more is needed.
187. The Unit members we interviewed explained that de-escalation is always the first option when responding to an incident. This was echoed by the CEO, who noted that members should always try to de-escalate a situation so that it does not spiral out of control. The Chief Service Officer also spoke about the importance of training members so that they know how to "de-escalate an event rather than escalate it."

²⁹ See comments made by the Chair of the TTC Board at <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/toronto/ttc-head-says-he-s-shocked-and-extremely-concerned-about-brawl-video-1.3017467> and comments by the then Vice Chair of the TTC Board on CBC Metro Morning at <http://www.cbc.ca/metromorning/episodes/2015/04/02/transit-enforcement-officers/> (accessed 10 April 2017).

188. The use of force training for Unit members is based on the Ontario Use of Force Model developed for police officers.³⁰ This model is a graphic in the form of a wheel and represents the elements of the process by which a police officer assesses, plans, and responds to a given situation. The model is intended to be a training aid and is not meant to be used to prescribe specific responses to situations, nor is it meant to serve as a justification for an officer's use of force.³¹
189. The Ontario Use of Force Model makes no reference to de-escalation. In fact, the model has come under criticism for not identifying de-escalation as an option and not identifying possible de-escalation tactics available to officers.
190. In his 2014 report to the Toronto Police Service, *Police Encounters with People in Crisis*, retired Supreme Court Justice Frank Iacobucci, commenting on the Use of Force Model, noted "there is surprisingly little focus on the need to attempt various methods of communication before using physical force or a weapon on a person." He also remarked that the provincial Use of Force training guidelines for police officers, premised on the Use of Force Model, "do not emphasize communication and de-escalation techniques as imperative to all stages of the police response to crisis situations."
191. In a June 2016 report on police training and de-escalation, Ombudsman Ontario recommended that the province develop a new use of force model that "clearly identifies de-escalation options." The Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services, responsible for policing in the province, agreed with this recommendation. "The use of force model certainly needs to be redefined" remarked the Minister when responding to Ombudsman Ontario's report.
192. The Unit's use of force policy states that force used against a subject must be applied at a level sufficient to control the subject, must never be excessive, and must be de-escalated upon subject compliance. It does not however address the importance of using de-escalation to gain subject compliance before resorting to physical use of force. While it provides examples of subject behaviour where use of force options such as OC foam and expandable baton may be used, it makes no mention of when members may consider the use of de-escalation techniques. Further, it provides no examples of types of de-escalation techniques that could be considered by a member when responding to an incident.
193. Investigators reviewed the use of force training curriculum for TEOs and TFIs. They contained few references to de-escalation and de-escalation techniques. The TEO and TFI training module for use of force theory does not reference de-escalation at all. There is reference to de-escalation in the introduction to the module for use of force simulation-based training, but it is in the context of the

³⁰ See Ontario Use of Force Model (2004) - Appendix A.

³¹ Ron Hoffman, Chris Lawrence and Greg Brown. "Canada's National Use-of-Force Framework for Police Officers" (October 2004) – The Police Chief Magazine.

"de-escalation of force" – not the de-escalation of a situation before having to resort to physical force.

194. There is no TEO and TFI training module devoted to de-escalation. Instead, it was explained to us that "the whole de-escalation theory" is "woven" into the training. We were told that while the training curriculum for TEOs and TFIs may not have "black and white" references to de-escalation, the Unit focuses "heavily" on de-escalation and communications training for members. This includes training TEOs and TFIs using dynamic simulation training scenarios using actors simulating an incident a member might encounter. The primary focus of these training exercises, we were told, is on managing subject behaviour such that TEOs, or TFIs, do not have to resort to using physical force.

EVALUATING DE-ESCALATION SKILLS

195. Unit members, particularly those that have been with the Unit for years, told investigators that the use of force training they receive now is likely the best the Unit has ever received. These members heaped much praise on the dynamic simulation training scenarios that are part of the training.
196. While some believed that the scenarios are effective at getting members to think about how they can resolve a situation through de-escalation, others were uncertain how (or whether) members are being evaluated on their use of de-escalation techniques during these simulations.
197. As part of the initial recruit training for TEOs and TFIs, members are taught and evaluated on physical use of force skills, including handcuffing, takedowns, holds, "stuns", empty hand techniques such as punches, knee and elbow strikes, baton strikes and, for TEOs, OC foam use. Each trainee is required to demonstrate these skills for instructors who evaluate their skills using a form to indicate whether the skill is "superior", "adequate", or a "fail." To achieve a passing grade, a member must score a minimum of "adequate" for all components.
198. There is however no similar evaluation framework process for communication and de-escalation skills. We were told that these are evaluated as part of the dynamic simulation scenarios. These scenarios, however, are not solely for the purpose of evaluating communication and de-escalation skills, but also for evaluating physical use of force techniques.
199. TEOs must be recertified on use of force every 12 months, as are TFIs who are equipped with batons. During this recertification training, they are trained on physical use of force skills, part of which involves the application of the same physical use of force skills they were taught and on which they were evaluated during recruit training. The recertification process involves no specific training

on or evaluation of communication and de-escalation skills. Again, we were told that these are "integrated" into the training as part of the dynamic simulation scenarios.

200. During his interview with investigators, the Unit's third party trainer stated that he did not think there was much value in having members practise communication and de-escalation skills in a "check box" like format, as is done for physical use of force skills. He believes that it is far better to assess communication and de-escalation skills as part of the dynamic simulation scenarios.
201. Recent reports examining use of force and de-escalation training for Ontario police officers have commented on the fact that police officers are required to be recertified annually on use of force skills like baton, OC spray and firearms, but not on communication and de-escalation techniques.
202. In his report to Toronto Police, Justice Iacobucci commented on the training recruits receive at the Ontario Police College and how it was "interesting and somewhat concerning that recruits are not evaluated on forms of communication that are designed to achieve de-escalation without confrontation." He recommended that Toronto Police "consider requiring officers to re-qualify annually or otherwise in the areas of crisis communication and negotiation, de-escalation and containment measures."³²
203. The Ombudsman Ontario report recommends that annual use of force training for all police officers include one day dedicated to training on de-escalation techniques and one day dedicated to training on use of force techniques. The recommendation also states that the province should develop guidelines to evaluate an officer's use of de-escalation techniques. The province has accepted this recommendation in its entirety.

MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING

204. Under the Special Constable Agreement, TEOs have the authority to conduct apprehensions under the *Mental Health Act*. The agreement requires that all TEOs receive training on "emotionally disturbed persons/*Mental Health Act*."
205. In 2014, TEOs participated in a three-day mental health awareness training program which included education on different types of mental illness, communication and crisis intervention techniques, psychological first aid, and information on self-care.

³² The Toronto Police responded that these areas are incorporated into its annual training and that an officer would be required to relinquish his or her use of force options until her or she is able to demonstrate competence.

206. Initially, TFIs were not provided with any training on mental health or on dealing with emotionally disturbed persons; the expectation was that they would "observe and report" any such incident. At its February 2015 meeting however, the TTC Board passed a motion supporting mental health training for all TFIs. The Unit engaged Ombudsman Toronto to assist it in identifying organizations that could provide this training. After the training took place, we were told that the feedback from the participants and the facilitators of the training was "overwhelmingly positive."
207. We spoke with the CEO about the increased mental health training that has been implemented for Unit members. He acknowledged that it is incumbent on the TTC to ensure that TEOs and TFIs are equipped and trained to be able to respond to persons whose behaviour might be affected by mental illness.
208. We heard from several Unit members that a high number of their interactions involve patrons who are either impacted by some form of mental illness, are "emotionally disturbed", or are otherwise experiencing a crisis. One Sergeant told us that the Unit conducts mental health apprehensions "all the time."
209. In 2015, when TEOs were granted the authority to apprehend under the *Mental Health Act*, TEOs apprehended 41 patrons under this authority, and transported 30 of them to a mental health facility. From 2008 to 2010, the number of apprehensions was 55, 47 and 43, respectively.
210. The three-day mental health awareness training that TEOs and TFIs received in 2014 and 2015, we were told, was a "one-time deal." Several Unit members told us they believe they could benefit from more regular training on this topic, perhaps annually or every other year. Some members who have gained experience working with persons impacted by mental illness outside of the TTC believe this experience has aided them immensely as part of their job with the Unit. The more experience and training, we were told, the better.
211. OC Transpo has recognized and acted on the need for regular training for its special constables to deal with patrons impacted by mental health issues. It has designated one of its own special constables as an in-house trainer to provide mental health training for members. To prepare for this position, OC Transpo had the special constable/trainer spend time with the Mental Health Unit of the Ottawa Police Service. The Chief Special Constable for OC Transpo told us that the organization believes it is important to have this additional in-house training resource for members due to the frequency of member interactions with customers impacted by issues of homelessness and mental illness.

ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

212. Throughout our investigation, we heard repeated reference to the importance of de-escalation as part of the duties of TEOs and TFIs. This should be clearly reflected in the Unit policies and training documents.
213. The Unit's use of force policy refers to de-escalation only in the context of de-escalating the use of force, not as an option to be considered and employed as an alternative. The training documents barely make any mention of de-escalation.
214. The Unit's use of force policy should be amended to clearly outline the importance of de-escalation as an alternative to the use of physical force, rather than referring to it just as an approach to be considered after force has been used. It should also include a clear definition of de-escalation tactics and should offer examples of situations where they may be appropriate, as it currently does for the use of batons and OC foam. These amendments will ensure that the Unit's policy on the use of force reflects the TTC's commitment to de-escalation as an important aspect of the job of TEOs and TFIs. **(Recommendation 10)**
215. On paper, the use of force training delivered to TEOs and TFIs is skewed towards the physical use of force. TEOs and TFIs are trained on and required to demonstrate proficiency in a wide range of specific physical use of force skills such as punches, takedowns and baton strikes, but there is nothing similar for de-escalation skills. Instead, we were told, de-escalation skills are "integrated" into the training, often as part of scenarios that also include the use of physical force.
216. Oral assurances that members of the Unit are trained in de-escalation are insufficient. We are recommending that the Unit develop training materials for TEOs and TFIs that explicitly highlight the importance and value of de-escalation as an alternative to the use of force, not just as an approach to consider once force has been applied and compliance has been achieved. The training materials should also clearly outline how de-escalation skills are taught to members, as they do with respect to physical use of force skills. **(Recommendation 11)**
217. The Unit has no formal evaluation tool for de-escalation skills. At best, this represents a missed opportunity to highlight the importance of de-escalation to the job of both a TEO and a TFI. At worst, it devalues the utility of de-escalation when compared to physical use of force skills in the eyes of Unit members and the public. The Unit should develop a formal process to ensure that TEOs and TFIs are formally assessed and evaluated on de-escalation skills as part of both initial and ongoing training. **(Recommendation 12)**

218. By all accounts, the three-day mental health training received by TEOs and TFIs was very successful and well received. Given the frequency with which Unit members interact with people affected by mental illness or in crisis, the TTC must consider some form of regular, ongoing mental health training for them.
219. We appreciate that more training requires resources and the TTC, like all City divisions, agencies and corporations, is facing significant budgetary challenges. However, given the public importance attached to this topic, and the emphasis it has received within the broader law enforcement community, it is necessary, not optional. **(Recommendation 13)**

PUBLIC COMPLAINTS

220. The TTC's website provides information on the complaints investigations procedures for both TEOs and TFIs.

COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATIONS PROCEDURE – TRANSIT ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

221. The procedure for investigation of complaints about TEOs is based on the requirements of the Special Constable Agreement.
222. The TTC must forward all public complaints about the conduct of a TEO to Toronto Police. Toronto Police Professional Standards Unit investigates major complaints; minor complaints are referred back to the TTC for investigation. A complaint referred back to the TTC must be investigated and reported on by the UCC within 60 days from the date the complaint was assigned to the TTC for investigation. Each complaint investigation must be conducted in a "thorough, fair and impartial manner and be expeditiously resolved."
223. The Chief Special Constable is responsible for disciplinary action and penalties for TEOs at the conclusion of a complaint investigation.
224. The Special Constable Agreement requires that the Unit report complaint information about TEOs in its Annual Report to the Police Services Board.

COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATIONS PROCEDURE – TRANSIT FARE INSPECTORS

225. The TTC forwards all complaints involving the conduct of a TFI to the UCC. The UCC has 60 days from the date the complaint was received to investigate and report on his findings to the Chief Special Constable, who is responsible for any penalties and/or discipline related to the matter.
226. The procedure notes that at any time during the UCC's investigation of a complaint, the police may be requested to investigate the matter if he identifies any criminality by a TFI.

227. Complaints made more than six months after the incident in question are reviewed by the UCC and the Chief Special Constable to consider the "severity of the allegations" to determine if an investigation is warranted. In addition, a complaint may not be investigated if it is the opinion of both the UCC and the Chief Special Constable that:
- The complaint is frivolous or vexatious or made in bath faith
 - The complaint could be more appropriately dealt with, in whole or in part, under any other Act or/or policy
 - Having regard to all the circumstances, dealing with the complaint is not in the public interest
228. For complaint investigations of either TEOs and TFIs, there are three categories of possible complaint investigation findings:
1. **Unsubstantiated**: no evidence exists to support the allegation; available evidence would not constitute misconduct; or, the identity of the officer involved cannot be established
 2. **Substantiated**: complaint found to be supported by the evidence
 3. **Informal Resolution**: successful mediation of a less serious complaint.

THE LOCAL RESOLUTION PROCESS

229. The Special Constable Agreement requires that a formal complaint about a TEO be in writing and signed by the complainant.
230. The UCC told investigators that he often receives telephone calls or emails from people with complaints that are minor in nature, such as that a TEO (or TFI) was rude or unprofessional. Often, we were told, the complainant prefers that the issue be forwarded to the supervisor of the member in question, without engaging the formal complaint process. The UCC does not regard these as complaints *per se* but rather what he calls "concerns" (or "informal complaints") that are then handled through a local resolution process.
231. Upon receiving a telephone call or email from a complainant, the UCC will ask the complainant what they are looking for in terms of resolving the matter. They are typically advised of the difference between a local resolution and a formal complaint. The matter is not moved forward until the complainant determines how they would like their complaint handled.
232. According to the UCC, if a complainant has already predetermined how they would like the complaint to be handled, he may not always discuss the other options for complaints. If the complainant makes it clear they will not be satisfied by pursuing the matter through local resolution, then he will advise them of the option of making a formal complaint. Similarly if a complainant is

clearly seeking disciplinary action against the TEO or TFI, the UCC will inform them about the formal complaint process.

233. When a matter proceeds through local resolution, the UCC advises the complainant that he will pass on their information to the Chief Special Constable and the supervisor of the TEO or TFI may meet with the employee involved. The supervisor will advise the TEO or TFI of how they made the complainant feel and obtain their version of events. Once the supervisor has met with the member the UCC informs the complainant that the resolution has been completed as indicated and that there is no formal investigation into the matter. This local resolution process is not guided by any policy or procedure, either in terms of what issues will be dealt with under it, or in what manner.
234. The UCC recently developed a complaint intake form for complaints about Unit members. Once a complainant fills out the form, the complaint is considered formal and, in the case of TEOs, is sent to Toronto Police for classification. This form, is not available on the TTC's website - it can only be accessed after contact is made with the UCC, and then after it is determined that the complainant wishes to make a formal complaint. During our investigation, the TTC advised us that the UCC now considers any written document as a formal complaint, if the complainant does not wish to complete the intake form. The purpose of the intake form, we were told, is that it has all of the pertinent information that will be required to conduct a thorough investigation in an easy to read format, as well as methods to contact the complainant.
235. When asked why the complaint form is not available online, the UCC replied that once a complaint is submitted on the complaint form, a local resolution is not possible. He explained that the possibility of resolving a complaint through local resolution only exists before there is a formal complaint. If a complainant were to obtain or complete the intake form online, the complaint would automatically be considered a formal one and would have to be sent to Toronto Police, as per the Special Constable Agreement. This, he said, would result in relatively minor issues that could be resolved through local resolution being unnecessarily reported to Toronto Police as formal complaints.
236. The Toronto Police Special Constable Liaison Officer told investigators that it was her expectation that all email complaints about TEOs received by the TTC be forwarded to Toronto Police for classification. If an oral complaint is made, the expectation is that the UCC will attempt to obtain something in writing from the complainant. If the complainant refuses, then the matter is not considered to be a complaint under the Special Constable Agreement and it does not have to be reported to Toronto Police.

237. The UCC tracks the number of informal complaints received about TEOs and TFIs, but this information is neither reported to Toronto Police (in the case of TEOs), nor publicly reported in the Unit's Annual Report. This is because the complaints are not considered to be formal complaints.
238. In 2016, there were six formal and 11 informal complaints about TEOs.
239. We were told that in 2015 there were "upwards of 59" informal complaints against TEOs, but only one formal complaint. The current UCC did not handle complaints in 2015 and there is no clear record of the resolution of these informal complaints.
240. Our investigation found that the requirement for a complaint about a special constable to be made in writing in order to be considered a "formal" complaint is not uniform across all Ontario transit agencies that employ special constables.
241. The special constable agreement between York Region Transit and the York Regional Police Services Board allows complaints about special constables to be made either "verbally" (i.e. orally) or in writing. It states that if the Manager of York Region Transit (who is responsible for investigating complaints) receives an oral complaint, the Manager will provide the complainant with a complaint form to submit a written complaint "if the complainant so wishes." The agreement however does not require that a complaint against a special constable be made in writing.
242. During our investigation, the TTC advised us that if a complainant is unable for any reason to submit anything in writing, the UCC will make every effort to assist the complainant in submitting a complaint to the UCC for review and investigation. Further, the TTC advised that should a complainant make allegations but refuse to submit a written complaint, if, in the opinion of the UCC, the allegations are of an "alarming" nature, the UCC will take on the role of a complainant and initiate an investigation.

INFORMAL RESOLUTION OF A FORMAL COMPLAINT

243. Under the previous special constable agreement, the TTC had a written procedure on the informal resolution of complaints. An informal resolution (different from a local resolution, as discussed above) occurred when someone had filed a formal complaint and an investigation had been initiated, but the complaint was then resolved through mediation.
244. The Unit's current Policies, Procedures and Rules manual was updated in December 2014 in light of the Special Constable Agreement. The manual, however, no longer includes any information on informal resolutions. There is therefore no longer any procedure to resolve complaints about TEOs or TFIs through informal resolution.

245. The old procedure permitted an informal resolution to be considered only if the allegation was "less serious", and if the subject officer, the Head of the Unit, and the complainant agreed to informal resolution. Informal resolution was not permitted when the complainant received injuries of a "serious nature", when the misconduct was categorized as "serious", or when there was a known history of similar misconduct by the subject officer.
246. The procedure defined "serious misconduct" as: being charged or found guilty of a criminal offence; misconduct that impacts upon the integrity, reputation or public confidence in the (TTC special constable service), or in the Toronto Police; and, incidents such as domestic violence, sexual harassment, acts of discrimination, excessive use of force, deceit, breach of confidentiality and liquor offences. The procedure also permitted the Head of Unit or the Chief of Police to deem any other matter as "serious misconduct."
247. A review of historical complaint statistics suggests that it was common for former UCCs to resolve formal complaints through informal resolution. In some years, informal resolution was used in more than half of complaints received. From 2000 to 2005, the UCC at the time conducted 30 formal investigations of complaints, 25 of which were resolved through informal resolution. In 2012, four of six TEO complaints were resolved through informal resolution. In 2013, all three complaints about TEOs were resolved informally.
248. One document we reviewed raised questions about the appropriate use of informal resolution to resolve a complaint when there is a past pattern of conduct by the same Unit member.
249. The document was a memorandum from the former UCC to the Chief Special Constable that discussed "conduct trends" relating to a TFI based on public complaints received about that TFI. It noted that the TFI had been the subject of three complaints in 2015, all of which involved female passengers. The allegations in the first complaint were found to be unsubstantiated after a formal investigation. The other two complaints went to informal resolution, even though the UCC had "reservations" about the conduct of the TFI.
250. One of the complaints was from the family of an elderly woman who was issued a ticket for failing to provide valid Proof of Payment. The elderly passenger had challenged the authority of the TFI which resulted in the TFI not allowing her to continue her journey eastbound from Spadina Station to her destination in Scarborough. Instead, according to the memo, the TFI "inexplicably" removed the elderly woman from the station and put her onto the street at 10:00 P.M. "with no way home and in an unfamiliar neighbourhood."

251. As noted in the memorandum, when asked about his conduct, the TFI told the former UCC that he did not "really care about the consequences" of removing the passenger from the subway station late at night. He remarked the passenger "was fortunate that she wasn't arrested for failing to leave."
252. The former UCC wrote that in light of "an expected learning curve", he felt that it was "sufficient that an informal resolution would suffice in this instance." The proposed resolution involved an "in depth training analysis debrief" with the TFI. The complaint was subsequently closed.
253. Just one month after this complaint had been dealt with, the same TFI was the subject of another complaint by a female passenger. This passenger was a younger woman who had also challenged the authority of the TFI to issue her a ticket. The situation escalated and the TFI arrested the passenger and charged her with assault. (The charge was later changed to causing a disturbance). The following day, the complainant made a formal complaint, asserting that the arrest and ticket were unlawful and unnecessary.
254. The former UCC reviewed the incident, which was captured on TTC video, and noted in the memorandum that his "concerns are many and 'red flags' are warranted..." While he believed the arrest for assault by the TFI was lawful, the former UCC noted in the memo that the actions of the TFI "were unnecessary and or careless." He also identified other concerns, including the TFI's misleading and inaccurate notebook entries that appeared to him to have been "exaggerated to give some justification for the arrest." Further, when the former UCC notified the TFI of the complaint made against him, the TFI asked him "if he could now lay assault charges against the complainant." The former UCC responded that the matter should be taken up with the TFI's supervisor but also noted to the TFI that "on the face of it, it appears to be a vindictive reaction to the complaint."
255. The memorandum further noted that during the investigation of this complaint, due to some "personal struggles" on the part of the complainant, the former UCC decided that "...an informal resolution would be fair settlement even though (he) had some reservations about (the TFI's) reaction and conduct." He drafted a proposed informal resolution with the assistance of a TTC prosecutor that would have had the complainant plead guilty to the charge of causing a disturbance in exchange for the withdrawal of the ticket for no Proof of Payment. However, when he presented the informal resolution to the TFI – one that "would absolve him of any misconduct" – the TFI dismissed the proposed resolution and refused to sign it. According to the UCC, the TFI was also "dismissive" when advised that there appeared to be a trend of complaints against him involving women challenging his authority.
256. In the end, the former UCC logged the complaint as "Withdrawn."

257. The former procedure for the informal resolution of complaints did not provide for the possibility of the UCC continuing with a formal investigation in a situation where the complainant preferred to resolve the matter through informal resolution, or wanted to withdraw the complaint. It also did not provide the authority for the UCC to initiate an investigation of the conduct of a TEO or TFI in the absence of a complaint.

TRACKING COMPLAINT TRENDS

258. The same 2015 memorandum to the Chief Special Constable from the former UCC included a comment on the lack of a process to track complaint trends about TEOs and TFIs:

Historically, due to the small size of the department and organizational changes within, there has been no formal flagging process or software used to track complaint trends. Since inception of the public complaint process in 1997, there have only been 3 investigators and information such as this was informally shared and passed on.

259. The current UCC told us that he is currently using a software package that allows him to track how often a TEO or TFI has been the subject of a complaint. We were also advised that the Unit's Statistical Analyst has recently begun to keep a record of formal complaints lodged against members.
260. There is no policy, however, outlining how the Unit will use this statistical information, how often it will be reviewed, by whom, or for what purpose. Further, the information collected does not include informal complaints, only formal ones. Informal complaints are tracked by the UCC on his own initiative, in an effort to identify trends. How often informal complaints will be reviewed and by whom, or what a "flagging process" will look like, is unclear.
261. It was apparent from our interviews that there was no common understanding about how or whether the UCC can use trends to initiate an investigation, or whether the Unit can use trends, from formal or informal complaints, to address staff performance.
262. During her interview with investigators, the Chief People Officer said that, in her opinion, the fact that a complaint against a TEO or TFI has not been substantiated through an investigation does not preclude the TTC as employer from taking action to address issues raised by the complaint(s). She explained that such action would not be "disciplinary in nature" but rather an attempt to improve the performance of TEO or TFI: "I think we want to set our employees up for success...We don't want them to fail."
263. The tracking of informal complaints for trends purposes is particularly relevant to TFIs, who are the subject of more informal complaints than TEOs. In 2016,

the UCC received 108 informal complaints about TFIs. This is compared to 11 informal complaints about TEOs over the same time period. It is reasonable to expect that the number of informal complaints about TFIs will rise considerably with the extension of Proof of Payment to all surface level transit routes and the accompanying expansion of the transit fare inspector program.

264. The Supervisor for TFIs told investigators that, personally, he wants to be kept apprised of informal complaints against TFIs, even if they have not been substantiated through a formal complaint investigation by the UCC. If he detects a pattern he will "definitely" broach the matter with the TFI involved. This is not a requirement of his position, however, and it is not required through any policy or procedure. Rather, it is something the Supervisor believes is important for him to do as part of the operation of the TFI program. He told investigators that, in his opinion, how the TTC handles complaints about TFIs will "make or break" the fare inspection program.

PUBLIC REPORTING ON COMPLAINTS

265. The UCC is responsible for gathering and maintaining formal complaint statistics for TEOs and TFIs. He currently reports them directly to the Unit. In the case of TEOs, the statistics are then used in preparation of the Annual Report submitted to the TTC Board and the Police Services Board. Apart from this, the TTC does not report to the public on complaints about TEOs or TFIs.
266. The 2015 Transit Enforcement Unit Annual Report reported only one formal complaint against a TEO. Although there were as many as 59 informal complaints against TEOs in the same year, this information was not publicly disclosed. The seven formal and 47 informal complaints lodged against TFIs for 2015 also were not publicly reported, nor was information about the 108 informal and 6 formal public complaints about TFIs in 2016 publicly reported in any type of TTC report.
267. The UCC believes the TTC Board and the public should know how many informal complaints as well as formal ones there are about TEOs and TFIs. He commented that a low number of formal complaints might suggest everything is "hunky dory", but in order to "paint a truer picture", reporting all complaints – formal and informal - is important.
268. Information about TEO public complaints in the Unit Annual Reports only includes the number of (formal) complaints received and the outcomes. There is no information about the nature of the allegations or complaint trends. There is also no information about complaints in prior years. This makes year-over-year comparison, and trends analysis, difficult.

269. This was not always the case. A decade ago, the Unit used to provide year-end statistical reports for the TTC Board with information about complaints on TEOs. These were separate from the Annual Reports submitted to the Police Services Board.
270. For example, a 2005 report submitted to the TTC Board provided a year-over-year complaint chart for the 1997 to 2005 period.³³ The report also provided a brief summary for each of the 16 complaints made about TEOs in 2005. Of these 16 complaints, five raised allegations of illegal detention/arrest, four of assault/excessive force, and five of feeling threatened and intimidated by the actions of TEOs.
271. The Unit no longer provides this level of detail about public complaints in any report, public or internal.

REPORTING THE OUTCOME OF COMPLAINT INVESTIGATIONS TO COMPLAINANTS

272. The Special Constable Agreement requires the TTC to notify the complainant in writing of the outcome of the UCC's complaint investigation.
273. At the time our investigation began, the Chief Special Constable was the official that sent a letter to the complainant at the conclusion of the UCC's investigation. The letter included the UCC's report, and information about the option of contacting Ombudsman Toronto if the complainant was not satisfied with the outcome.
274. The Chief Special Constable has no involvement in the complaint investigation process. During our investigation, the UCC expressed his belief that it was "odd" the investigation outcome letter comes from the Chief Special Constable and not the UCC.
275. The Chief People Officer also expressed concerns about this during her interview with investigators, stating that since it is the UCC who is responsible for investigating the complaint, then it should be the UCC who is responsible for communicating the outcome of the investigation. She pointed out that the complainant's perception of the independence and objectivity of the UCC could be compromised by having the investigative outcome communicated by the Chief Special Constable. She stated that the communication from the Chief Special Constable to the complainant could give the (false) impression that the Chief oversees, or has to "approve or be happy with the results of the investigation."

³³ TTC Report – Annual Special Constable Services Year End 2005 Statistical Report. Submitted to the TTC Board on September 20, 2006.

276. We became aware during our investigation that the Chief Special Constable no longer notifies complainants about the outcome of the UCC's investigations and that this is now the responsibility of the UCC.

ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INFORMAL COMPLAINTS RESOLVED BY LOCAL RESOLUTION

277. The UCC uses a local resolution process to address informal complaints against TEOs and TFIs. They are typically less serious complaints about the conduct of a TEO or a TFI.
278. There is however currently no TTC policy that addresses the resolution of informal complaints through local resolution, or what issues are eligible to be dealt with in this manner. There is no reference to local resolution of informal complaints in the complaints investigations procedures for TEOs or TFIs on the TTC website. It is a matter of concern that the UCC's use of the local resolution process, as it is currently structured, is not guided by any policy.
279. Anyone dissatisfied with the conduct of a TEO or a TFI should be fully and properly informed about the differences between pursuing a formal complaint investigation and having the issue addressed through an informal complaint and local resolution process, before deciding which option to pursue. Further, the UCC's use of a local resolution process to address informal complaints against TEOs and TFIs should be guided by a formal policy. At a minimum, the TTC's policies and procedures for local resolution should:
- Outline what matters are eligible for local resolution
 - Indicate that informal complaints raising serious issues cannot be addressed through local resolution, and who makes this determination
 - Provide timelines associated with the resolution of informal complaints through local resolution
 - Outline what communication complainants will receive about the outcome of the local resolution
 - Establish a system to track the outcomes of informal complaints addressed through local resolution and
 - Explain how a complainant can initiate a formal complaint should he or she not be satisfied with the outcome of the local resolution
280. Information about the local resolution process, once formalized in policy, should be included in the TTC's complaints investigation procedures for TEOs and TFIs and posted on the TTC website. **(Recommendation 14)**
281. The distinction drawn between formal complaints (made in writing on a complaint form) and informal complaints (namely, oral complaints and complaints submitted by email), appears to be rooted in the requirement in the

Special Constable Agreement that all complaints about TEOs be made in writing. But the Special Constable Agreement does not apply to TFIs. Furthermore, the fact that Toronto Police does not wish to be notified of oral complaints about TEOs does not mean that the TTC cannot or should not receive these complaints for the purposes of conducting formal complaint investigations.

282. Accepting oral complaints is common practice. Ombudsman Toronto routinely accepts complaints from members of the public who contact us by telephone or who choose to attend in person to make their complaint. York Region Transit's special constable program also permits complaints about special constables – who have similar powers and authorities as TEOs – to be submitted either orally or in writing.
283. Requiring that complaints be reduced to writing presents a barrier to some complainants, something the TTC acknowledged during our investigation. The TTC has assured us that the fact that a complaint is not in writing does not prevent the UCC from reviewing and potentially investigating the complaint allegations. We are therefore recommending that the TTC amend its complaints investigations procedures for TEOs and TFIs to clarify that the UCC accepts and can formally investigate oral complaints. (**Recommendation 15**)
284. During the investigation, we heard from the Toronto Police Special Constable Liaison Officer that all email complaints against TEOs should be submitted to Toronto Police for classification, under the Special Constable Agreement. Based on evidence obtained during this investigation, it may be that the TTC is not forwarding email complaints against TEOs to Toronto Police. The TTC should clarify this aspect of its complaint reporting requirements with Toronto Police. (**Recommendation 16**)

INFORMAL RESOLUTION OF FORMAL COMPLAINTS

285. Our investigation found that informal resolution to resolve formal complaints about the conduct of TEOs was used extensively under the previous special constable agreement. Although the UCC continues to have the ability to resolve a complaint through informal resolution, there is no longer any policy in place to guide this process.
286. The TTC should establish a written procedure to guide the informal resolution of formal complaints about TEOs and TFIs. The TTC may wish to use its previous policy for informal resolution as a starting point, and update it to reflect the new complaints procedure requirements under the Special Constable Agreement. The TTC's new policy should clearly state that the determination of whether or not to attempt informal resolution of a formal complaint should include the agreement of the UCC. (The prior policy required the subject officer, the Head of the Unit and the complainant to agree to pursue informal resolution but made

no mention of the UCC). The policy should also address what relevance, if any, a past history of similar complaints against a TEO or TFI will have on the availability of informal resolution. **(Recommendation 17)**

INVESTIGATION WITHOUT A COMPLAINT

287. The TTC should amend its complaints investigation procedures for TEOs and TFIs to authorize the UCC to conduct an investigation even in the absence of a complaint. The TTC's complaints investigation procedure for TEOs and TFIs does indicate that a "complaint" about the conduct of a TEO or TFI can originate from "sources internal to the TTC concerning the conduct" of a TEO or TFI, which presumably, includes the UCC. But this is not the same as a clear statement authorizing the UCC to initiate an investigation in the absence of a complaint. This would ensure the UCC can investigate matters of concern to him, regardless of whether or not there has been a public complaint. **(Recommendation 18)**

COMPLAINT TRACKING AND REPORTING

288. The UCC has implemented a system to track how often a Unit member has been the subject of a formal or informal complaint. This is a substantial improvement over the previous system where information of this type was, in the words of a former UCC, "informally shared and passed on." However, there is still no formal process to monitor complaint trends and no policy addressing who should be alerted when a trend becomes apparent, or what should be done. The TTC should establish such a process. **(Recommendation 19)**
289. The Special Constable Agreement requires the Unit to submit an Annual Report to the Police Services Board about the activities of TEOs, including information about public complaints. Information about public complaints is not maintained by the Unit, but rather the UCC, who in turn supplies this information to the Unit.
290. The UCC is the independent investigator of complaints about TEOs and TFIs. As such, it makes sense that reports with information about public complaints should come directly from him. The requirement that the Unit provide the Police Services Board with certain information on public complaints about TEOs as special constables does not, and should not, prevent the UCC from preparing a separate report on complaints about both TEOs and TFIs for the TTC Board. This is of particular importance with regard to TFIs, of which the Unit's Annual Report to the TTC Board and the Police Services Board make no mention.
291. A public report from the UCC about TEO and TFI complaints should contain more detailed information than is currently provided in the Unit's Annual Report. At present, the only information included is the number of complaints about TEOs. There are no year-over-year complaint statistics, and no information about the subject matter of the complaints. The more information provided to

the TTC Board – and to the public – about the nature of complaints received, the more useful this information will be when considering the successes and/or the areas of needed improvement for both the TEO and TFI programs.

292. A UCC report on complaints about TEOs and TFIs should at minimum include year-over-year complaint statistics for both formal and informal complaints, brief summaries of complaint issues or common complaints received, complaint outcomes, and information about complaint trends. The inclusion of formal and informal complaints in such a report will help to provide a more complete picture of the effectiveness of the TEO and TFI programs and enhance the public confidence in their operation and oversight. **(Recommendation 20)**
293. As noted earlier, the Chief Special Constable no longer notifies complainants about the outcome of the UCC's investigations. This is now the responsibility of the UCC. This is a positive development and one that should be formalized in the complaints investigation procedures for TEOs and TFIs. **(Recommendation 21)**

TTC VIDEO CAMERAS

294. The TTC has more than 11,000 video cameras on its vehicles and property. All TTC buses, streetcars, and wheel-trans vehicles have cameras.³⁴ All subway trains operating on the Yonge-University-Spadina line are equipped with them, and the TTC is working towards having trains on the Bloor-Danforth subway line equipped with cameras. Most, but not all, subway platforms have video cameras as well, and camera expansion is planned for all platforms across the subway grid.
295. Many of the TEOs with whom investigators spoke were supportive of the increased use of video cameras as part of their work. In fact, we heard that many TEOs would like their interactions with patrons to be captured on video as a way to clear them of any alleged wrongdoing in the event that a complaint is filed about them. As part of the Unit's new use of force policy, any time a member of the Unit uses force, they must request a copy of the digital video recording if one is available so that it will form part of the Use of Force Report for that incident.
296. The Unit has a fleet of 10 patrol cars for TEOs to access as part of their duties. The cars are not equipped with video cameras.
297. We were told that occasionally, TEOs interview patrons in these vehicles, when they consider it more appropriate than doing so on a subway platform or in an electrical room at a station. A Sergeant told us that TEOs may take patrons and

³⁴ In 2013 Ombudsman Toronto issued an investigative report into the TTC's use of video surveillance on wheel-trans vehicles. The report can be accessed at <http://www.ombudsmantoronto.ca/Investigative-Work/Investigative-Reports>

"put them in our cars, even though there's no camera in our cars." He explained that the intent is not to take someone out of the view of a camera, but to speak to a patron in a safe place.

298. TEOs also occasionally use their vehicles to transport patrons. The Special Constable Agreement permits TEOs, with the prior authorization of the Toronto Police officer-in-charge, to transport someone who is apprehended or in custody to a police facility, medical facility or anywhere otherwise directed. If that same individual were to be transported in a Toronto Police vehicle, it is almost certain that the transport would be captured on the Toronto Police In Car Camera System.³⁵
299. We heard of incidents when individuals being transported in a Unit vehicle have injured themselves. One Sergeant recalled a time when an individual repeatedly banged his head on the window during a transport. This Sergeant stated she would be "all for" vehicle cameras, "so if you get to the station and the guy's dripping blood, I can say check the tape..." The UCC, who is also the head of the TTC's Video Services Unit, informed our investigators that video is very helpful for him as a source of evidence during investigations.

ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

300. The TTC's video recording policy states that video recording cameras are installed across the system for safety, security and evidentiary reasons. All of these considerations are also present when a TEO interviews or transports someone in a patrol car.
301. We recommend that the TTC install video recording cameras in each of its Unit patrol cars. It has already established a set of policies and procedures guiding the use of its video recording system to address issues such as customer privacy and access. These policies and procedures should be amended to include the use of video recording cameras in patrol cars. **(Recommendation 22)**

THE EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY

302. The Unit developed a Code of Conduct on May 23, 2014, shortly after the enactment of the Special Constable Agreement. Six core values are listed as the basis for the Code:
- Leadership
 - Professionalism
 - Integrity
 - Teamwork

³⁵ We were advised by the Toronto Police that the expectation is that if a vehicle has an operational In Car Camera System it will be activated during all investigative contacts and rear prisoner transports.

- Accountability
- Reliability

303. Although the Code of Conduct does not specifically refer to TFIs, it states that "any member/employee of the Unit" is subject to its provisions.
304. The Unit Code of Conduct is similar to the Code of Conduct for Ontario police officers under the *Police Services Act (Ontario Regulation 268/10)*, with slight modifications. It essentially holds Unit members to the same standards as police officers in the areas of discreditable conduct, insubordination, neglect of duty, deceit, breach of confidence and corrupt practice, among others. It provides in paragraph 2(g)(i) that it is misconduct to engage in "unlawful or unnecessary exercise of authority, in that he or she, without good and sufficient cause makes an unlawful or unnecessary arrest." This is identical to a provision in the *Police Services Act Code of Conduct*.³⁶
305. The Unit's 2014 Annual Report notes that TFIs have a citizen's powers of arrest under the *Criminal Code of Canada*. The Annual Report states that, "by policy", TFIs are only permitted to effect an arrest when no other options are feasible and there exists an immediate threat to personal and/or public safety. Of the three TFI arrests reported in the 2014 Annual Report, one was made under the *Trespass to Property Act* and involved a customer who, with a "vicious" dog that was causing alarm to other customers, refused to leave TTC property. The other two separate arrests were of people alleged to have assaulted TFIs after a request for Proof of Payment.
306. We inquired about Unit policies pertaining to TFI arrest authority and were told that the Unit was awaiting the outcome of the TFI pilot project before developing policies. In the meantime, management instructed TFIs to arrest only as a "last resort", although no written policy has been developed.³⁷
307. As of September 2016, TFIs had made 68 arrests during 2016. This compares with 16 for all of 2015.
308. The issue of arrest authority arose in the days after the Union Station incident becoming public. On April 10, 2015, and in the days following, the Chief Special Constable and the Staff Sergeant, Training and Administration, addressed all front line members and shared a "'legal vs. need' concept of operations" with staff.

³⁶ See section 30(g)(i) of Ontario Regulation 268/10 of the *Police Services Act*.

³⁷ TTC Report – 2014 TTC Transit Enforcement Unit Annual Report to the Toronto Transit Commission and the Toronto Police Services Board. Submitted to the Toronto Transit Commission on September 28, 2015. The report states that citizen's arrests made by a TFI "shall only be made as a last resort and shall be governed by forthcoming policy amendments."

309. In his interview with Ombudsman investigators, the Staff Sergeant, Training and Administration described this as a way to get staff to "take a step back" before making an arrest, and to ask, "Is this the best course of action in all circumstances to deal with the incident?" The Chief Special Constable explained that the "legal vs. need" discussion was about what Unit members have the "legal right" to do, contrasted with what "they should do." As he explained it, although a TEO may, as an example, have the lawful authority to arrest a person for trespassing, the Chief Special Constable wanted to ensure members were considering other options before making a decision to arrest.
310. Throughout the investigation, we heard that the Unit was undergoing a culture change, shifting from a transit policing model to one more oriented towards security and customer service. The Chief Special Constable's address to members about a "legal vs. need" concept of operations was, in essence, a discussion about the proper exercise of discretion specifically, and culture change generally. The Staff Sergeant, Training and Administration told us that the Union Station incident was a "springboard" for this discussion, but he believed that it would likely have occurred anyway as part of the broader culture change occurring within the Unit.
311. We found during our interviews with Unit staff that they did not understand what would be considered an "unnecessary" exercise of authority, or more specifically, an unnecessary arrest, despite the fact that under the Code of Conduct, such an arrest amounts to misconduct. Some, including senior members of the Unit, believe there is "no such thing" as an unnecessary arrest, and that an arrest is either lawful or unlawful. "I don't see there being an unnecessary arrest, to be honest", commented one Sergeant. "Why would I arrest you if it's not necessary?"
312. The Unit has not amended its policies or procedures to guide its members on the appropriate exercise of discretion or to reflect its "legal vs. need" approach to operations. Investigators were told that the lack of clarity in the form of a policy or direction on the exercise of their authority, including arrest authority, has led to confusion and frustration on the front lines. The Chief Special Constable acknowledged this in his interview with investigators, commenting that members are getting a "mixed message." He remarked: "We're giving you authorities – but we really don't want you to use them all the time."

ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

313. TEOs and TFIs, by virtue of their respective roles, exercise discretion in their work. While issuing a ticket to someone may be within a TFI's legal authority, it may not be necessary in a given situation, and giving a warning may suffice. Similarly, there may be legal grounds for a TEO to arrest someone, but other reasonable options may be available and an arrest may not be necessary.

314. The fact that Unit staff does not fully understand that they have discretion or how they should use it is a matter of concern. It is incumbent on Unit leadership to provide clarity and guidance in this area.
315. Given that the Unit's training and Code of Conduct holds members to account for unnecessary arrests, one would expect that the April 2015 discussion about "legal vs. need" would have reinforced this concept. But we found that there is a lack of understanding among members about what would constitute an "unnecessary" exercise of authority, specifically an unnecessary arrest. Members also expressed frustration about not having a clear idea of management's expectations regarding the exercise of their authority to arrest.
316. From our perspective, the inclusion of "unnecessary arrest" in the Code of Conduct without a common, clearly communicated understanding of what this means is problematic. It suggests that the Unit will likely encounter difficulty not only in ensuring that members are meeting operational expectations, but also in ensuring that they are adhering to the Code of Conduct.
317. The Code of Conduct, which we were told applies to both TEOs and TFIs, was closely modelled on one designed for police officers. It appears to be more aligned with the operational expectations of a law enforcement agency than of a public transit agency whose members have limited law enforcement responsibility.
318. We recommend that the Unit review its Code of Conduct. This is consistent with its stated goal to effect a culture change, and to move away from a policing-type model to more of a customer-service oriented model. The review should clarify the term "unnecessary" arrest, which is a basis for a finding of misconduct. More broadly, the review should examine the entire Code of Conduct to determine whether any changes may be required in order to better align with the Unit's operational vision and organizational expectations.
(Recommendation 23)
319. We also recommend that the Unit consider creating and implementing a policy to provide members with guidance on the use of discretion in exercising their authority. **(Recommendation 24)**
320. We were told that the Unit has instructed TFIs to arrest only as a last resort, but it has no written policy or protocol addressing this. In 2016, TFIs made at least 68 arrests. A written policy on the authority for TFI arrests, and how that authority should be exercised, is necessary for Unit management to ensure that its expectations for the role of TFI are being met.
321. It is unclear how the December 2016 decision of the TTC Board to no longer equip TFIs with handcuffs (or batons) will change the current, and unwritten, policy of arrest as a "last resort" for TFIs. In the interim, the Unit should adopt a

basic policy framework to guide TFIs in exercising their authority to arrest.
(Recommendation 25)

CONCLUSION

322. The TTC Transit Enforcement Unit is responsible for protecting the safety and integrity of the third largest transit system in North America – a system which serves in excess of 500 million people annually. Transit Enforcement Officers and Transit Fare Inspectors play a vital role in ensuring that the TTC remains safe and reliable for these hundreds of millions of riders and for TTC staff.
323. Investigators heard from many witnesses, and saw firsthand, how difficult the jobs of a TEO and TFI can be. Throughout the investigation, we observed much dedication, commitment and justified pride among the members of the Unit.
324. Given the significant role played by the Unit, it is essential that the TTC have a strong and effective oversight system in place for its TEOs and TFIs. Such a system must ensure accountability, promote transparency, and create and maintain public confidence in the Unit. The need for effective oversight is only underscored by the fact that, as special constables, TEOs have many of the same powers and authorities as police officers, yet are not subject to the same level of independent, civilian oversight.
325. TFIs, while they do not have special constable status or the police-like powers of TEOs, often find themselves in confrontational situations with TTC passengers because of the nature of their role. Concerns about the adequacy of oversight for TFIs prompted the TTC Board to request the Unit to search for an independent third party to take on this responsibility. In the meantime, the onus now rests squarely on the TTC to ensure there is a robust oversight system for TFIs.
326. Our investigation revealed some shortcomings in the way the Unit and the TTC responded to the Union Station incident. These include the TTC's failure to examine the incident through a preventative lens and the Unit's inadequate communication about the incident to TTC members outside of the Unit.
327. While the TTC has taken some steps toward improving its oversight of the Unit after the Union Station incident, like amending use of force reporting and creating a Use of Force Review Board, our investigation found that more work is needed in these areas. Also, other areas of Unit oversight need attention. For these reasons, we have made a number of recommendations to address oversight in the crucial areas of use of force, de-escalation, and complaints, as well as in the areas of video surveillance and the exercise of authority.
328. We believe that implementation of our recommendations will help create an improved and comprehensive oversight system for the Unit of which the TTC, its riders, and the public as a whole, can be proud.

RECOMMENDATIONS

329. Based on the evidence obtained and considered in this investigation and our findings, we are making the following recommendations:

UNION STATION INCIDENT

1. The TTC should examine the January 29, 2015 incident at Union Station in the interest of public safety and safety for TTC staff. Matters analyzed in such an examination should include the circumstances that led to the incident, how it could have been avoided, and whether it is necessary to implement policies and processes aimed at reducing the likelihood of a similar incident in the future.

USE OF FORCE

2. The Transit Enforcement Unit should amend its use of force reporting policy to provide greater clarity to members about use of force reports and when they must be completed. The policy should indicate the types of member actions the Unit wishes to capture on a use of force report. The Unit should strongly consider implementing a use of force reporting policy similar to the one put in place by OC Transpo's Transit Safety and Enforcement Services section.
3. The Transit Enforcement Unit should obtain clarification from Toronto Police about the use of force reporting requirements under the Special Constable Agreement.
4. The Transit Enforcement Unit should create its own use of force reporting template to document use of force incidents not required to be submitted to the Toronto Police. The reports should capture information that is relevant to the operations of the Unit, for example, station location and type of TTC vehicle involved. The Unit should use this information to identify trends and, potentially, to develop policy and training improvements.
5. The Transit Enforcement Unit should implement a formal "early warning" tracking system to monitor the frequency and type of use of force incidents in which members are involved as a way to detect and, if need be, address patterns in member use of force.
6. The Transit Enforcement Unit should issue, on an annual basis, a public report documenting TEO and TFI use of force activities. The report should, at a minimum, provide the number of use of force incidents involving TEOs and TFIs, a brief summary of each incident, and statistics of use of force activities for previous years to allow for a comparative analysis.
7. The Transit Enforcement Unit should implement a written policy on TFI authority to use force.

8. The Transit Enforcement Unit should develop written policies and procedures for its Use of Force Review Board. These should include a clear explanation of the board's purpose, its mandate and processes, and how the board enhances the Unit's oversight of its members.
9. The Transit Enforcement Unit should remove or replace the Unit Complaints Coordinator as a participating member of the Use of Force Review Board.

TRAINING – DE-ESCALATION AND MENTAL HEALTH

10. The Transit Enforcement Unit should amend its use of force policy to clearly outline the importance of de-escalation as an alternative to the use of physical force. The policy should provide a definition of de-escalation tactics and offer examples of situations where such tactics may be appropriate.
11. The Transit Enforcement Unit should develop and/or amend training materials for TEOs and TFIs to highlight the importance and value of de-escalation as an alternative to the use of force. The training materials should also clearly outline how de-escalation skills and tactics are taught to TEOs and TFIs.
12. The Transit Enforcement Unit should develop a formal evaluation process to assess TEO and TFI use of de-escalation techniques during initial and ongoing training.
13. The Transit Enforcement Unit should ensure that TEOs and TFIs receive regular training on mental health and on responding to persons impacted by issues related to mental health and mental illness.

PUBLIC COMPLAINTS

14. The TTC should develop a policy on resolving informal complaints against TEOs and TFIs through a local resolution process, and amend its complaints investigation procedures to include information about informal complaints and the resolution of same through a local resolution process. At a minimum, the policy should:
 - Outline what matters are eligible and ineligible for local resolution, and clarify that informal complaints which raise serious issues are ineligible for local resolution
 - Provide timelines within which informal complaints will be resolved by local resolution
 - Outline what communication complainants will receive about the complaints addressed by local resolution, for example, findings and outcome
 - Establish a system to track the outcomes of informal complaints addressed by local resolution and

- Explain how a complainant can initiate a formal complaint should they not be satisfied with the outcome of the local resolution
15. The TTC should amend its complaints investigations procedures to clarify that the Unit Complaints Coordinator accepts and can formally investigate oral complaints about TEOs and TFIs.
 16. The TTC should contact Toronto Police and clarify its complaint reporting obligations under the Special Constable Agreement for complaints about TEOs that the TTC receives by email.
 17. The TTC should establish a written policy for the resolution of formal complaints against TEOs and TFIs informally. The policy should state that the Unit Complaints Coordinator must agree to resolve the complaint informally. The policy should also address whether a complaint can be resolved informally if there is a history of similar complaints against the TEO or TFI involved.
 18. The TTC's complaints investigations procedure for TEOs and TFIs should be amended to empower the Unit Complaints Coordinator to initiate an own initiative investigation in the absence of a public complaint, and, where deemed necessary by the Unit Complaints Coordinator, to continue a complaint investigation even if the complaint has been withdrawn.
 19. The Transit Enforcement Unit should establish a formal process to identify and monitor complaint trends for TEOs and TFIs. The Unit should also implement a policy outlining the process to be followed when a trend becomes apparent.
 20. The TTC, through the Unit Complaints Coordinator, should make and release an annual public report that provides information on public complaints about TEOs and TFIs. These reports should include year-over-year complaint statistics for formal and informal complaints, brief summaries of complaint issues or common complaints received, complaint outcomes, information about complaint trends, and any other information deemed relevant by the Unit Complaints Coordinator.
 21. The TTC should amend its complaints investigations procedures for TEOs and TFIs to reflect that the Unit Complaints Coordinator will notify complainants about the outcome of complaint investigations.

VIDEO CAMERAS

22. The TTC should install video recording cameras in all Transit Enforcement Unit patrol cars. The TTC should also amend its corporate policy and procedures on video recording in public areas to reflect the use of video recording cameras in Transit Enforcement Unit patrol cars.

THE EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY

23. The Transit Enforcement Unit should review its Code of Conduct for TEOs and TFIs to ensure that it aligns with the Unit's operational and organizational expectations of both positions. The Conduct of Conduct should define "unnecessary" arrest, which is a basis for a finding of misconduct.
24. The Transit Enforcement Unit should consider creating a policy on the exercise of discretion by TEOs and TFIs to use their authority.
25. The Transit Enforcement Unit should create a written policy on the arrest authority of a TFI.

REPORTING BACK

26. The TTC should report back to Ombudsman Toronto on a quarterly basis on the status of the implementation of all of the above noted recommendations until such time as we are satisfied that adequate steps have been taken to address them.

THE TTC'S RESPONSE

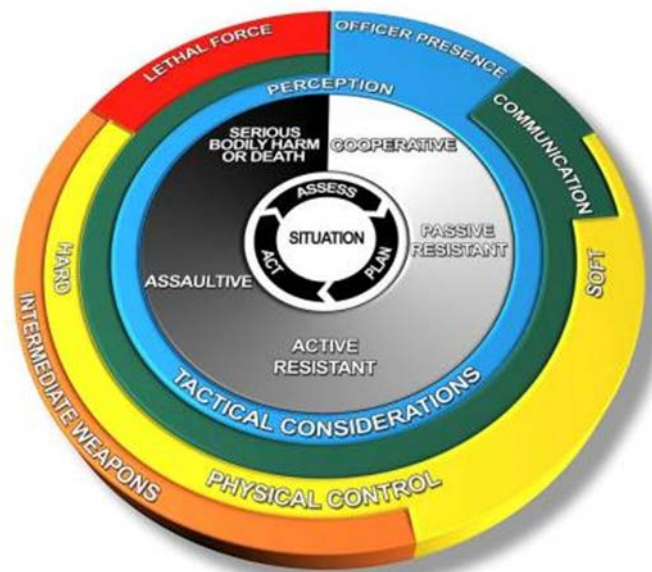
330. Pursuant to s. 172(2) of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006*, Ombudsman Toronto provided the TTC with a copy of a draft investigation report containing preliminary findings and recommendations, in order to allow the TTC to make representations in response to the draft.
331. Representatives from Ombudsman Toronto and the TTC met on March 9, 2017 to discuss the draft investigation report and to receive the TTC's comments. Ombudsman Toronto then prepared a subsequent draft investigation report and provided it to the TTC on March 30, 2017.
332. The TTC CEO responded by letter of April 10, 2017. He stated that he agreed with and supported the investigation's recommendations. On behalf of the TTC, he committed to implementing all of them, the majority by the end of 2017.
333. A copy of the CEO's response letter, with attached chart outlining the TTC's response to and timeline for the implementation of each of the 26 recommendations, is attached as Appendix B.
334. Ombudsman Toronto will monitor the TTC's progress in implementing the recommendations.

(Original signed)

Susan E. Opler
Ombudsman

APPENDIX A – ONTARIO USE OF FORCE MODEL (2004)

1. **Officer Presence:** The presence of an officer can affect the subject's behaviour and the situation. It is not strictly a use of force option.
2. **Communication:** This is the use of verbal and non-verbal communication to control and/or resolve a situation.
3. **Physical Control:** This refers to any physical technique used to control the subject that does not involve the use of a weapon. This can include soft techniques that have a lower probability of causing injury (e.g. non-resistant handcuffing) and hard techniques, such as empty hand strikes like punches and kicks.
4. **Intermediate Weapons:** This refers to the use of a less-lethal weapon (expandable baton, OC foam), not intended to cause serious bodily harm or death.
5. **Lethal Force:** This is the use of any weapon or technique that is intended to, or is reasonably likely to, cause serious bodily harm or death.



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

APPENDIX B – RESPONSE FROM THE CEO OF THE TTC

TORONTO TRANSIT COMMISSION



JOSH COLLE
CHAIR
ALAN HEISEY, Q.C.
VICE-CHAIR
ANDY BYFORD
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

RICK BYERS
JOHN CAMPBELL
SHELLEY CARROLL
VINCENT CRISANTI
CLENN DE BAEREMAEKER

JOANNE DE LAURENTIIS
RON LALONDE
JOE MIHEVC
DENZIL MINNAN-WONG



April 10, 2017

Ms Susan Opler
Ombudsman
City of Toronto
375 University Avenue, Suite 203
Toronto, Ontario M5G 2J5

Dear Ms Opler:

Re: Ombudsman Toronto Report: An Investigation into the Toronto Transit Commission's Oversight of its Transit Enforcement Unit

I have reviewed your report, "An Investigation into the Toronto Transit Commission's Oversight of its Transit Enforcement Unit" and thank you for the thorough investigation and recommendations provided to improve oversight of the unit. We agree with and support the recommendations in your report.

To date 23 of the 26 recommendations are in progress and recommendation 3 is complete. Implementation of the majority of the recommendations is targeted for the end of the third quarter of 2017. The balance of your recommendations will be completed by the end of the year, with video cameras in patrol cars slated for implementation at the end of 2018.

Work on this specific recommendation is underway and involves consultation with the Toronto Police Service on the design, procurement and installation of video recording equipment. It will also require approval from the Toronto Police Services Board in the form of an amendment to the current special constable agreement. TTC staff will also need to ensure privacy regulations are considered and form part of their use, in addition to seeking Board approval for procurement of the equipment itself.

I would like to reiterate that on December 21, 2016, the TTC Board approved a new fare inspection model at the TTC that included changes such as a more customer-friendly uniform and the removal of defensive tools, including handcuffs. Fare inspectors retain citizen powers of arrest pursuant to the Criminal Code of Canada as a last resort, and empty hand force shall only be used only when lawfully permitted in cases of self defense. Based on the model approved by the TTC Board, a new draft policy and procedures manual for Transit Fare Inspectors will be completed by the end of the third quarter of 2017.



1900 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada M4S 1Z2 Telephone: 416-393-4000 Web Site: www.ttc.ca



I appreciate the opportunity to comment on this important matter and thank you for the comprehensive review and report provided today. I want to assure you that TTC staff will consult with your office prior to finalizing and publishing any policy and process changes identified in your report. We will report back to you on a quarterly basis as implementation of the recommendations progresses.

Sincerely,



Andy Byford
Chief Executive Officer

Attachment: TTC Response



An Investigation into the TTC's Oversight of its Transit Enforcement Unit - Ombudsman Toronto Report

Rec #	Section	Recommendation	Agree	Comments	Implementation Timeline
1	Section 104	Union Station incident – The TTC should examine the January 29, 2015 incident at Union Station in the interests of public safety and safety for TTC staff. This examination should consider the circumstances that led to the incident, how it could have been avoided, and whether it is necessary to implement policies and processes that may help to reduce the likelihood of a similar incident in the future.	Yes		Unknown
2	Section 164	Use of Force – The Transit Enforcement Unit should amend its use of force reporting policy to provide greater clarity to members about use of force reports and when they must be completed. The policy should indicate the types of member actions the Unit wishes to capture on a use of force report. The Unit should strongly consider implementing a use of force reporting policy similar to the one put in place by the OC Transpo's Transit Safety and Enforcement Services sections.	Yes	In Progress. Formal amendments will be made to the Transit Enforcement Unit Policies and Procedures subject to consultation with the Toronto Police Service and the Toronto Police Services Board pursuant to section 9.5 of the Special Constable Agreement which states "The TTC shall consult with the Board and the Service prior to changing its enforcement policies, rules, standards, or procedures for T.E.O.s and shall forward copies of any such change to the Board and the Service upon its enactment by the TTC."	A draft policy will be submitted to TPS by the end of Q3 2017
3	Section 165	The Transit Enforcement Unit should obtain clarification from Toronto Police about use of force reporting requirements under the Special Constable Agreement.	Yes	Complete. The Staff Sergeant-Training and Administration met with members of the Toronto Police College on June 13, 2016. It was agreed that all Form 15 meeting the PSA ORing 500/500 criteria would be submitted under the established protocol to the Toronto Police Service. For the TTC, that constitutes all interactions where a Special Constable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses physical force on another person that results in an injury that requires medical attention. • Uses a weapon other than a firearm on another person (in our case: OC Foam, baton or weapon of opportunity) 	Complete June 13, 2016
4	Section 167	The Transit Enforcement Unit should create its own use of force reporting template to document use of force incidents not required to be submitted to the Toronto Police. The reports should capture information that is relevant to the operations of the Unit, for example, station location and type of TTC vehicle involved. The Unit should use this information to identify trends and, potentially, to develop policy and training improvements.	Yes	In Progress. Formal amendments will be made to the Transit Enforcement Unit Policies and Procedures subject to consultation with the Toronto Police Service and the Toronto Police Services Board pursuant to section 9.5 of the Special Constable Agreement which states "The TTC shall consult with the Board and the Service prior to changing its enforcement policies, rules, standards, or procedures for T.E.O.s and shall forward copies of any such change to the Board and the Service upon its enactment by the TTC."	A draft template will be submitted to TPS by the end of Q3 2017
5	Section 168	The Transit Enforcement Unit should implement a formal "early warning" tracking system to monitor the frequency and type of use of force incidents in which members are involved as a way to detect and, if need be, address patterns in member use of force.	Yes	In Progress. The unit will develop and implement a formal early warning tracking system in consultation with the Toronto Police Service and the Toronto Police Services Board pursuant to section 9.5 of the Special Constable Agreement which states "The TTC shall consult with the Board and the Service prior to changing its enforcement policies, rules, standards, or procedures for T.E.O.s and shall forward copies of any such change to the Board and the Service upon its enactment by the TTC."	A draft tracking system will be submitted to TPS by the end of Q3 2017

An Investigation into the TTC's Oversight of its Transit Enforcement Unit - Ombudsman Toronto Report

Rec #	Section	Recommendation	Agree	Comments	Implementation Timeline
6	Section 171	The Transit Enforcement Unit should issue, on an annual basis, a public report documenting TEO and TFI use of force activities. The report should, at a minimum, provide the number of use of force incidents involving TEOs and TFIs, a brief summary of each incident, and statistics of use of force activities for previous years to allow for a comparative analysis.	Yes	In Progress. 2017 Transit Enforcement Annual Report to TTC and TPSB currently scheduled for consideration at the April TTC meeting and tentatively scheduled for consideration at the May TPSB meeting.	Q3 2017
7	Section 172	The Transit Enforcement Unit should implement a written policy on TFI authority to use force.	Yes	In progress. On December 21, 2016, the TTC Board approved a new model of Fare Inspection for the TTC which included a change to a more customer friendly uniform and the removal of offensive tools. Empty hand force shall only be used by a Transit Fare Inspector when lawfully permitted in cases of self defense. Based on the model approved by the TTC Board, a new policy and procedures manual for TFIs will be completed.	Q4 2017
8	Section 175	The Transit Enforcement Unit should develop written policies and procedures for its Use of Force Review Board. These should include a clear explanation of the board's purpose, its mandate and processes, and how the board enhances the Unit's oversight of its members.	Yes	In progress. Amendments will be made to the Transit Enforcement Unit Policies and Procedures subject to consultation with the Toronto Police Service and the Toronto Police Services Board pursuant to section 9.5 of the Special Constable Agreement which states "The TTC shall consult with the Board and the Service prior to changing its enforcement policies, rules, standards, or procedures for T.E.O.s and shall forward copies of any such change to the Board and the Service upon its enactment by the TTC."	A draft policy will be submitted to TPS by the end of Q3 2017
9	Section 177	The Transit Enforcement Unit should remove or replace the Unit Complaints Coordinator as a participating member of the Use of Force Review Board.	Yes	In progress. Prior to submitting draft amendments to the Transit Enforcement Unit Policies and Procedures to the Toronto Police Service and the Toronto Police Services Board, the Unit Complaints Coordinator will be removed as a participating member of the Use of Force Review Board.	Q3 2017
10	Section 214	Training (De-Escalation and Mental Health) – The Transit Enforcement – The Transit Enforcement Unit should amend its use of force policy to clearly outline the importance of de-escalation as an alternative to the use of physical force. The policy should provide a definition of de-escalation tactics and offer examples of situations where such tactics may be appropriate.	Yes	In progress. Amendments will be made to the Transit Enforcement Unit Policies and Procedures subject to consultation with the Toronto Police Service and the Toronto Police Services Board pursuant to section 9.5 of the Special Constable Agreement which states "The TTC shall consult with the Board and the Service prior to changing its enforcement policies, rules, standards, or procedures for T.E.O.s and shall forward copies of any such change to the Board and the Service upon its enactment by the TTC."	A draft policy will be submitted to TPS by the end of Q3 2017
11	Section 216	The Transit Enforcement Unit should develop and/or amend training materials for TEOs and TFIs to highlight the importance and value of de-escalation as an alternative to the use of force. The training materials should also clearly outline how de-escalation skills and tactics are taught to TEOs and TFIs.	Yes	In progress. Amendments will be made to the Transit Enforcement Unit Policies and Procedures and course training standards subject to consultation with the Toronto Police Service and the Toronto Police Services Board and with the approval of the Toronto Police College pursuant to sections 9.5 of the Special Constable Agreement which states "The TTC shall consult with the Board and the Service prior to changing its enforcement policies, rules, standards, or procedures for T.E.O.s and shall forward copies of any such change to the Board and the Service upon its enactment by the TTC." and Article 12 and Schedule "B" of the Special Constable Agreement which states "The TTC shall inform the Board and the Service of changes and updates to the training requirements, which information shall include a detailed explanation and rationale as to the change and update to the training requirements, and, provided the Board has approved such changes and updates, the TTC shall forthwith provide such modified or additional training for its applicants and T.E.O.s."	A draft policy will be submitted to TPS by the end of Q3 2017

An Investigation into the TTC's Oversight of its Transit Enforcement Toronto Report

Rec #	Section	Recommendation	Agree	Comments	Implementation Timeline
12	Section 217	The Transit Enforcement Unit should develop a formal evaluation process to assess TEO and TFI use of de-escalation techniques during initial and ongoing training.	Yes	In Progress. Since Q4 of 2013 when Transit Enforcement Officers began their recertification training for special constable appointments, a formal evaluation process has been in place to assess first, TEO and subsequently, TFI use of de-escalation techniques during initial and ongoing training. This is accomplished during holistic simulation training conducted during recert and annual recertification training. However, staff will continue to work with external partners to explore how to refine the evaluation process to specifically target de-escalation.	Q3 2017
13	Section 219	The Transit Enforcement Unit should ensure that TEOs and TFIs receive regular training on mental health and on responding to persons impacted by issues related to mental health and mental illness.	Yes	In Progress. TEOs and TFIs currently receive initial training as facilitated by a 3rd party provider and ongoing training as developed and delivered by the TTC Training and Development Department. Additional ongoing training will be implemented in phases and delivered during annual recertification and refresher training delivered to both groups.	TBD
14	Section 260	Public Complaints – The TTC should develop a policy on resolving informal complaints against TEOs and TFIs through a local resolution process, and amend its complaints investigation procedures to include information about informal complaints and the resolution of same through a local resolution process. At a minimum, the policy should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline what matters are eligible and ineligible for local resolution, and clarify that informal complaints which raise serious issues are ineligible for local resolution. • Provide timelines within which informal complaints will be resolved by local resolution. • Outline what communication complainants will receive about the complaints addressed by local resolution, for example, findings and outcome. • Establish a system to track the outcomes of informal complaints addressed by local resolution and. • Explain how a complainant can initiate a formal complaint should they not be satisfied with the outcome of the local resolution. 	Yes	In Progress. This can be done for TFIs but will involve some discussion with the Toronto Police Services Board as it may require a change to the complaint process which is part of the TTC/TPSB special constable agreement.	Q3 for TFIs For TEOs the policy will be submitted to TFS by Q3
15	Section 263	The TTC should amend its complaints investigations procedures to clarify that the Unit Complaints Coordinator accepts and can formally investigate oral complaints about TEOs and TFIs.	Yes	In Progress. To address this concern: When a Complainant is unable to communicate in writing, or due to any disability is unable to meet with the UCC, the UCC shall make every effort to assist the Complainant in completing the form. Receiving complaints verbally is acceptable but the practice of investigating verbal complaints is not used by any other agency (OPHD, GO, Ottawa) including other departments of the TTC. Oral complaints are difficult to investigate because they are subject to interpretation, not always clear in terms of allegations, are difficult to summarize by the UCC and can be modified at any point by the Complainant. A written complaint provides clear allegations which can be investigated. Should the Complainant have a barrier that prevents them from submitting a written complaint the UCC will provide assistance as required. If a Complainant provides allegations of an alarming nature but then refuses to submit a written complaint, the UCC would then take on the role of the Complainant.	Reference to handling verbal complaints can be added to the complaint procedures in Q3.

An Investigation into the TTC's Oversight of its Transit Enforcement Unit - Ombudsman Toronto Report

Rec #	Section	Recommendation	Agree	Comments	Implementation Timeline
16	Section 284	The TTC should contact Toronto Police and clarify its complaint reporting obligations under the Special Constable Agreement for complaints about TEOs that the TTC receives by email.	Yes	In Progress. This can be done but it will require consultation with TPS and/or TP5B	Will be submitted to TPS by Q3
17	Section 286	The TTC should establish a written policy for the resolution of formal complaints against TEOs and TFIs informally. The policy should state that the Unit Complaints Coordinator must agree to resolve the complaint informally. The policy should also address whether a complaint can be resolved informally if there is a history of similar complaints against the TEO or TFI involved.	Yes	In Progress. The process change for TFIs should be fairly straight forward however the process change for TEOs will require discussion with TP5B.	Q3 for TFIs For TEOs the policy will be submitted to TPS by Q3
18	Section 287	The TTC's complaints investigations procedure for TEOs and TFIs should be amended to empower the Unit Complaints Coordinator to initiate an own initiative investigation in the absence of a public complaint, and, where deemed necessary by the Unit Complaints Coordinator, to continue a complaint investigation even if the complainant has been withdrawn.	Yes	In Progress.	Q3 2017
19	Section 288	The Transit Enforcement Unit should establish a formal process to identify and monitor complaint trends for TEOs and TFIs. The Unit should also implement a policy outlining the process to be followed when a trend becomes apparent.	Yes	In Progress.	Q3 2017
20	Section 292	The TTC, through the Unit Complaints Coordinator, should make and release an annual public report that provides information on public complaints about TEOs and TFIs. These reports should include year-over-year complaint statistics for formal and informal complaints, brief summaries of complaint issues or common complaints received, complaint outcomes, information about complaint trends, and any other information deemed relevant by the Unit Complaints Coordinator.	Yes	In Progress. Given the complaint process changed significantly in 2016, the year over year comparison would only begin in 2016. Other than basic statistics it would be extremely difficult to compare specific information for the years prior to 2016.	Q3 2017
21	Section 293	The TTC should amend its complaints investigations procedures for TEOs and TFIs to reflect that the Unit Complaints Coordinator will notify complainants about the outcome of complaint investigations.	Yes	In Progress. This is already practiced by the UCC however it will be documented and added to the complaint procedures.	Q3 2017
22	Section 301	Video Cameras - The TTC should install video recording cameras in all Transit Enforcement Unit patrol cars. The TTC should also amend its corporate policy and procedures on video recording in public areas to reflect the use of video recording cameras in Transit Enforcement Unit patrol cars.	Yes	In progress. The Staff Sergeant Training and Administration and TTC vehicle engineering staff have consulted with the Toronto Police Service on the design, procurement and installation of video recording equipment into TTC Transit Enforcement patrol vehicles. Implementation would require approval from the Toronto Police Services Board in the form of an amendment to the current special constable agreement from a policy and procedures perspective and an equipment approval perspective. Implementation would also be impacted by privacy regulations and procurement/statulation of the equipment. This decision would also require TTC Board approval.	Q4 2018

An Investigation into the TTC's Oversight of its Transit Enforcement Toronto Report

Rec #	Section	Recommendation	Agree	Comments	Implementation Timeliness
23	Section 318	The Transit Enforcement Unit should review its Code of Conduct for TEOs and TFIs to ensure that it aligns with the Unit's operational and organizational expectations of both positions. The Code of Conduct should define "unnecessary" arrest, which is a basis for a finding of misconduct.	Yes	In Progress. Formal amendments will be made to the Transit Enforcement Unit Policies and Procedures subject to consultation with the Toronto Police Service and the Toronto Police Services Board pursuant to section 9.5 of the Special Constable Agreement which states "The TTC shall consult with the Board and the Service prior to changing its enforcement policies, rules, standards, or procedures for TEOs and shall forward copies of any such change to the Board and the Service upon its enactment by the TTC." In progress. A review of the Transit Enforcement Policy, Procedures and Rules Manual is currently underway. The current document includes the word "discretion" 14 times. Section 01-03.10 states "It is expected that in the course of their duties, Transit Enforcement Officers will exercise discretion and good judgment. Members will use their experience and the training provided by the Commission when involved in a situation. Before any action is initiated by a member, they shall first consider the personal safety of all concerned." As part of the current review, the Transit Enforcement Unit will look for opportunities to reinforce the exercise of discretion by TEOs and TFIs to use their authority in the course of their duties. Formal amendments will be made to the Transit Enforcement Unit Policies and Procedures subject to consultation with the Toronto Police Service and the Toronto Police Services Board pursuant to section 9.5 of the Special Constable Agreement which states "The TTC shall consult with the Board and the Service prior to changing its enforcement policies, rules, standards, or procedures for TEOs and shall forward copies of any such change to the Board and the Service upon its enactment by the TTC."	A draft policy will be submitted to TPS by the end of Q3 2017
24	Section 319	The Transit Enforcement Unit should consider creating a policy on the exercise of discretion by TEOs and TFIs to use their authority.	Yes	In progress. On December 21, 2016, the TTC Board approved a new model of Fare Inspection for the TTC which included a change to a more customer friendly uniform and the removal of defensive tools including handcuffs. TFIs retain citizen's powers of arrest pursuant to the Criminal Code as a last resort and empty hand force shall only be used by a Transit Fare Inspector when lawfully permitted in cases of self defense. Based on the model approved by the TTC Board, a new policy and procedures manual for TFIs will be completed.	A draft policy will be submitted to TPS by the end of Q3 2017
25	Section 321	The Transit Enforcement Unit should create a written policy on the arrest authority of a TFI.	Yes	Pending. To be developed in consultation with the Ombudsman's Office.	Q2 2017
26		Reporting Back – The TTC should report back to Ombudsman Toronto on a quarterly basis on the status of the implementation of all of the above noted recommendations until such a time as we are satisfied that adequate steps have been taken to address them.	Yes		



Deeds Speak

Thomas Carrique
Deputy Chief of Police

Eric Jolliffe
Chief of Police

André Crawford
Deputy Chief of Police

April 20, 2017

Ms. Mafalda Avellino
Executive Director
The Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board
17250 Yonge Street
4th Floor
Newmarket, Ontario
L3Y 6Z1

Dear Ms. Avellino:

On Friday, June 30, 2017, York Regional Police will be hosting our 12th Annual Golf Tournament in support of the Community Safety Village, Big Brothers Big Sisters of York Region, Victim Services of York Region and Community Living Aurora/ Newmarket. These organizations are close to the heart of York Regional Police as our officers come in contact with someone from one of these organizations each and every day

In partnership with our presenting sponsor CGI, we would like to thank you for your generous support in the past and hope you will be able to join us again this year at the prestigious Copper Creek Golf Club in Kleinburg. The shotgun tee off will start at 7:30 a.m.

About our charities.

- The Community Safety Village of York Region has provided safety lessons to over 400,000 students from Kindergarten to Grade 5, through innovative, hands-on educational programming on Internet safety, gang prevention, traffic safety and fire safety
- Big Brothers Big Sisters of York Region is a child and youth mentoring charity, facilitating life-changing relationships that inspires and empowers them to reach their full potential

Vision-inspired

Mission-focused

Values-driven

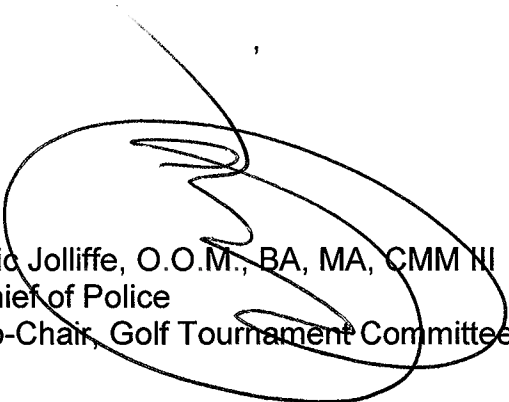


- Victim Services of York Region is a non-profit, charitable agency that works in partnership with YRP to provide 24-hour emotional support and practical assistance to persons victimized by crime or tragic circumstances
- Community Living Aurora/ Newmarket is a non-profit, charitable organization that provides support to people who have intellectual disabilities and helps them achieve their full potential

Your ongoing support will help ensure we can continue our work towards a safe future for everyone.

For further information and to register your team, please contact Karen Richards, Special Events Supervisor at 5475@yrp.ca or 1-866-876-5423, ext. 7774.

Yours truly



Eric Jolliffe, O.O.M., BA, MA, CMM III
Chief of Police
Co-Chair, Golf Tournament Committee

EJ:kr

You are cordially invited to the
12th Annual
York Regional Police
Golf Tournament

Registration includes:

- Shotgun start at 7:30 a.m.
- Continental breakfast
- Green fees
- Shared carts
- Free use of driving range
- Buffet lunch
- Prizes
- Silent auction

Event will conclude in the early afternoon.

Last year's tournament sold out quickly, so register today by completing the registration form and sending it in by email or fax.

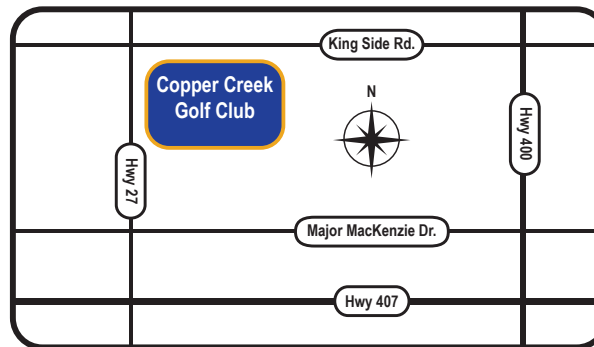
Proceeds will be shared between the Community Safety Village, Big Brothers Big Sisters of York Region, Victim Services of York Region and Community Living Aurora/Newmarket.



Copper Creek Golf Club
11191 Highway 27, Kleinburg
905-893-3370



COPPER
CREEK



Deeds Speak



CGI

is proud to present the

**12th Annual
York Regional Police
Golf Tournament**

Copper Creek Golf Club
Friday, June 30, 2017
Shotgun start at 7:30 a.m.



CORPORATE SPONSORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

Presenting Sponsor \$10,000
(includes foursome)

Participant Gift Sponsor \$5,000

Lunch Sponsor \$5,000

Breakfast Sponsor \$3,000

On-course Prize Sponsor \$3,000

Beverage Cart Sponsor \$2,500

Golf Cart Sponsor \$1,500

Hole Sponsor \$500



About our charities:

- The Community Safety Village of York Region has provided safety lessons to more than 400,000 students from Kindergarten to Grade 5, through innovative, hands-on educational programming on Internet safety, gang prevention, traffic safety and fire safety

- Big Brothers Big Sisters of York Region is a child and youth-mentoring charity, facilitating life-changing relationships that inspire and empower them to reach their full potential

- Victim Services of York Region is a non-profit, charitable agency that works in partnership with YRP to provide 24-hour emotional support and practical assistance to persons victimized by crime or tragic circumstances

- Community Living Aurora/ Newmarket is a non-profit, charitable organization that provides support to people who have intellectual disabilities and help them achieve their full potential

REGISTRATION FORM

Payment MUST be received
by Friday, June 16, 2017

Please register me for the following:

Foursome @ \$1,750 per team

Individual @ \$450 each

I am unable to attend but
would like to make a donation

For information, please contact:

Special Events Supervisor

Karen Richards

47 Don Hillock Drive

Aurora, ON L4G 0S7

Email: 5475@yrp.ca

Tel: 1-866-876-5423 ext. 7774

Fax: 905-927-1215

Name/Contact: _____

Address: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

My foursome includes:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Cheque Visa Master Card Amex

Card #: _____

Exp. Date: _____

Please make all cheques payable to
York Regional Police.

Signature: _____



**TRANSFORMATION
INSTITUTE**
for
LEADERSHIP & INNOVATION



19 Waterman Avenue, Suite 207
Toronto ON M4B 1Y2 Canada

Tel: (416) 247-5777
Tel: (416) 650-6424

www.SilvertrustMedia.com
www.TransformationInstitute.ca
www.DiversityMagazine.ca

April 26th 2017

Chief Eric Jolliffe

York Regional Police
47 Don Hillock Drive
Aurora, Ontario
L4G 0S7 Canada

Dear Chief Jolliffe,

RE: THE 2017 TRANSFORMATION AWARD FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

We are pleased to announce that you are to receive the prestigious Transformation Award for Public Service at an auspicious gala scheduled for Friday, June 16th 2017, at Royal York Hotel in Toronto. You were selected for your spirit of excellence, and distinguished leadership as Chief Of Police in the Regional Municipality Of York. As a visionary and role model, your commitment to harmony and public safety by harnessing the best of our diversity is an inspiration to present and future generations. You were nominated by Detective Don Yirenkyi. A panel under the direction of the Transformation Institute For Leadership And Innovation as well as Silvertrust Media, the parent company of Diversity Magazine and other publishing, broadcasting and special event initiatives, selected you for this honour.

Since 2010, the Transformation Awards, also known as the Diversity or Harmony Awards program, has celebrated leadership & excellence, development & innovation as well as harmony & the best of our cultural diversity. The event features a red carpet reception, networking, sumptuous dinner, world class entertainment, inspiring recipients, high profile presenters, a classy ceremony and the participation of youth from the Crossover Mentorship Program. The gala will be held at the Royal York Hotel in the heart of downtown Toronto. VIPs including business executives, ministers, police chiefs and others attend the gala.

GALA HIGHLIGHTS

Date: Friday, June 16th, 2017

Awards: Reception at 6:00 PM, Dinner & Awards at 7.00 PM

Venue: Grand Ballroom, Fairmont Royal York Hotel, Toronto

Info: DiversityMagazine.ca, TransformationInstitute.ca

PREVIOUS RECIPIENTS

Previous recipients of the Transformation Awards include World Vision President Dave Toycen; South Asian aviation tycoon and philanthropist Surjit Babra; York University President Mamdouh Shoukri; former Lieutenant Governor Lincoln Alexander; esteemed Aboriginal Architect Douglas Cardinal; football legend Michael "Pinball" Clemons; Royal Bank Regional President Jennifer Tory; ECG President Slava Levin; Frank Scarpitti, Mayor of the City of Markham; hotel and real estate magnate Dr. Steve Gupta, Peel Regional Police Chief Jennifer Evans, and many other extraordinary Canadians.

CATEGORIES AND RECENT SPONSORS

Award categories include Leadership, Enterprise, Excellence, Media, Lifetime, Public Service, Development, Innovation, Heritage, Harmony, Community Service and Entertainment. Recent sponsors include General Motors, Bank of Montreal, TD Bank, Canadian Armed Forces, York Regional Police Service, other businesses, individuals and organizations. Many youth associated with the Crossover Mentorship Program are sponsored to attend the gala, in order to be inspired and to connect with role models.

NOMINATION & SELECTION

People of diverse backgrounds are nominated to receive one of 12 prestigious Transformation Awards, with special additional honours or awards that are conferred from time to time. Nominees are those who inspire, transform, empower, showcase, celebrate and integrate various elements of our tapestry or mosaic through leadership, excellence, harmony, innovation and more. Recipients either *reflect* or *advance* the best of our diversity as role models. A committee under the direction of Silvertrust Communications and the Transformation Institute For Leadership And Innovation selects successful candidates, who are then honoured at the prestigious gala. Unsuccessful nominations may be considered in subsequent years.

CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

Recipients are required to attend the Transformation Awards gala in person, in part due to the high profile nature of the program. Please let us know your acceptance of the award and confirm your availability to attend. Any emergency situation will be understood. Those unable to attend are considered for subsequent years. **Two** complimentary (**free**) tickets are provided and additional tickets are available at \$200 each or \$2,000 for each table of 10. We *encourage* family, friends, associates and others to celebrate the auspicious occasion with you. Mayors, police chiefs, business leaders and many others attend the gala every year! Long and short versions of your bio, photos and video if available, are needed for the event and media collaterals.

THE DIVERSITY, SILVERTRUST, TRANSFORMATION AND CROSSOVER BRANDS

The awards are presented by the Transformation Institute for Leadership and Innovation as well as Silvertrust Communications Inc., which publishes Diversity Magazine. 20,000 copies of Diversity are distributed via blue street boxes, transit stations, shopping centres, GM Dealerships and others. The brand reaches corporate and public sector decision makers, including government officials, business leaders, entrepreneurs, immigrants and other professionals. Recipients, sponsors and advertisers get great exposure.

Youth, women and others who are a part of the Crossover Mentorship Program connect with other participants at the Transformation Awards and the associated Diversity Expo, enabling them to lead healthier lifestyles, make positive contributions to society, and become responsible citizens. The mission is to equip Crossover Ambassadors with tools that impact lives, by identifying problems and proffering solutions with professional guidance. The awards program is broadcast on OMNI Television and other stations, as well as published in Diversity Magazine, among other media and online platforms, to impact lives beyond the gala.

ENVISION AND THE CANADA 150 INSPIRING LEADERS AND INNOVATORS LIST

Recipients of the 2017 Transformation Awards are being automatically included on the Canada 150 Inspiring Leaders and Innovators list. The list includes extraordinary Canadians and immigrants, to commemorate Canada's 150th anniversary. Historical and contemporary achievers are a part of the list. They will be highlighted in television biography specials, a documentary film and interstitials, as a part of the Envision Canada television initiative, developed for broadcast on Canadian and other stations. A world-class coffee table book is also being developed and will profile the carefully selected leaders, innovators and achievers.

Looking forward to hearing from you at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,



Moses A. Mawa
President & CEO

Transformation Institute
For Leadership And Innovation

Silvertrust Communications
Media and Upscale Activations

TRANSFORMATION AWARDS

FRIDAY, JUNE 16TH, 2017

ROYAL YORK HOTEL | 100 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO | RED CARPET RECEPTION, 6.00 PM | DINNER & AWARDS, 7.00 PM

What do all these people have in common?

They are recipients of the **Transformation Awards** and each believes in harmony.



Belinda Stronach



Surjit Babra



Senator Vivienne Poy



Jennifer Tory



Peter Sloly



Mayor Frank Scarpitt

DISTINGUISHED RECIPIENTS IN 12 CATEGORIES

- Leadership
- Enterprise
- Innovation
- Media
- Harmony
- Entertainment
- Public Service
- Excellence
- Heritage
- Development
- Community Service
- Lifetime Achievement

The 2017 gala will also recognise 150 INSPIRING CANADIAN LEADERS AND INNOVATORS Since Confederation! These include, but not limited to, past and present recipients of the Transformation Awards. Recommend someone!



CANADA 150

TRANSFORMATION AWARDS

Since 2010, the Awards program has celebrated leadership, excellence, harmony and innovation. It features a red carpet reception, networking, a sumptuous dinner, entertainment, inspiring recipients, high profile presenters, a classy ceremony and the participation of youth from the Crossover Mentorship Program.

OUR PARTNERS



TRANSFORMATION INSTITUTE
for LEADERSHIP & INNOVATION



Canadian Race Relations Foundation

Fondation canadienne des relations raciales



SilvertrustMedia

ENVISION

#TransformationAwards

BECOME A PARTNER

You, your organisation or company can become a partner to inspire the next generation! Sponsor one of twelve awards and present based on a key Canadian value that you espouse.

TICKETS
\$200 or \$2000 for a table of 10

TEL: (416) 755-7788
Info@TransformationInstitute.ca

www.TransformationInstitute.ca
www.DiversityMagazine.ca

Partners to be featured in Canada 150
Leaders and Innovators legacy book.

- Red carpet reception and networking
- Sumptuous dinner by renown chef
- Exceptional music and other entertainment
- Awards to recipients by high profile presenters
- Crossover mentorship opportunities



Paul and Neeraa Rishi

WHY SPONSOR ?

Sponsors get unparalleled value and make a profound impact by maximizing and celebrating leadership, excellence, harmony and innovation; while getting exposure via this integrated expo, awards gala and media platforms.

INTRODUCTION

The Transformation Awards, Diversity Expo, Magazine and other related initiatives advance harmony and innovation as a part of the Diversity brand, a publishing, special events and online media project of Silvertrust Communications and Transformation Institute for Leadership and Innovation.

The Diversity Expo and Transformation Awards were launched at the prestigious Roy Thomson Hall in Toronto in 2010 and the Magazine was launched in 2012, with print and online versions. With a focus on cross-cultural integration, our mission is to inspire, transform, empower, showcase, celebrate and integrate elements of our mosaic.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Expo, Awards and associated initiatives include:

1. **Inspire** people in our diverse communities to aspire for greater success
2. **Transform** lives and society by maximizing values and the impact of our diversity
3. **Empower** individuals, businesses and organizations with information
4. **Showcase** the best of people to encourage service and transformation
5. **Celebrate** leadership, enterprise and other pertinent success stories
6. **Integrate** immigrants, Aboriginals and others for a more perfect mosaic

BRANDS THAT HAVE SUPPORTED THE TRANSFORMATION AWARDS

Since 2010, many of Canada's leading brands have sponsored and participated in other ways regarding the Transformation Awards. To be a part of the leadership, innovation and cultural diversity ecosystem, become a sponsor today. Benefits can be customised as all corporations or organisations are not the same.



LEADERSHIP AWARD

York University President Mamdouh Shoukri, retail expert Kevin Graff and Toronto Financial Services Alliance President Janet Ecker received this award among other high profile recipients.

ENTERPRISE AWARD

This highly coveted award has been received by aviation tycoon Surjit Babra, personal injury lawyer Jeremy Diamond, and automotive sales leader and Raptors Superfan Nav Bhatia among others.

INNOVATION AWARD

This honour has been accorded to AppLabb Founder Kundan Joshi, Trios College CEO Frank Gerencser, hotel and real estate magnate Dr. Steve Gupta, and Hakim Optical President & CEO Karim Hakimi.

PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD

The Honourable Justice Michael Tulloch of the Ontario Court of Appeal, Peel Regional Police Chief Jennifer Evans, as well as Canadian Armed Forces veteran and Citizenship Judge Albert Wong received it.

PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE AWARD

Royal Bank of Canada Senior Vice President William Onuwa, Olympic gold medalist Donovan Bailey and Royal Victoria Hospital Anesthesiologist Dr. Busola Onayemi are some of the past recipients.

HARMONY AWARD

Hon. Jean Augustine, former Minister and Commissioner; Arthur K. Miki of the National Association of Japanese Canadians, and Rahul K. Bhardwaj of the Toronto Community Foundation are past recipients.

DEVELOPMENT AWARD

Executive Leadership Coach Judith Puttoch, Rexdale Community Health Centre Executive Director Safia Ahemed, as well as entrepreneurship facilitator Katherine Roos have received this award.

HERITAGE AWARD

This honour has been accorded to First Chinese Canadian Senator and Fashion Designer Vivienne Poy, Historica Canada President Anthony Wilson-Smith, and Scotiabank Vice President Christine E. Williams.

MEDIA AWARD

Slava Levin, CEO of Ethnic Channels Group and Nextologies; Global News Chief Meteorologist Anthony Farnell and Independent Production Consultant Paritosh Mehta are honoured recipients.

COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD

Canadian Council For Aboriginal Business President Jean Paul Gladu, York Regional Police Inspector Ricky Veerapan, and European Club of Canada Founder Marek Goldyn have received this honour.

ENTERTAINMENT AWARD

Grammy and multiple Juno award winner Dan Hill, Legendary Singer and Actor Jackie Richardson, and music critic as well as television producer Raoul Juneja have been accorded this honour.

LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

YMCA Canada Chief Executive Scott Holdane, Aboriginal Architect Douglas Cardinal who designed the Canadian Museum of Civilization, and Mississauga Mayor Hazel McCallion have received the honour.



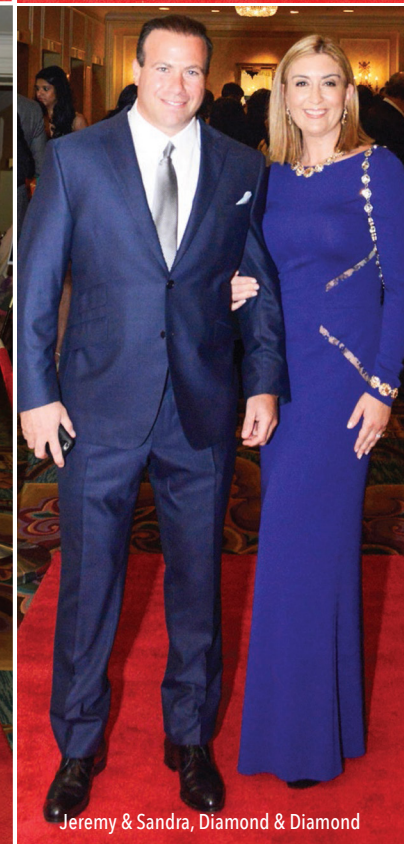
Ricardo & Gloria Mcrae



Mayor Frank Scarpitti & Albert Wong



Dilshand Burman & Raoul Juneja



Jeremy & Sandra, Diamond & Diamond



98 Christine Williams, V.P. Scotiabank, with Hubby

The Transformation Awards gala is the finest event of its kind in all of Canada! Proceeds or funds raised from the auspicious gala go to support the Crossover Mentorship Program. #TransformationAwards.



AWARD CATEGORIES

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Leadership | 7. Development |
| 2. Enterprise | 8. Harmony |
| 3. Community | 9. Innovation |
| 4. Excellence | 10. Heritage |
| 5. Media | 11. Entertainment |
| 6. Lifetime | 12. Education |



Dr. Jean Augustine, & Mayor Frank Scarpitti

NOMINATION & SELECTION

People of diverse backgrounds are nominated to receive one of 12 Transformation Awards. Nominees are people who inspire, transform, empower, showcase, celebrate and integrate elements of our mosaic through leadership, excellence, harmony and innovation. A committee under the direction of Silvertrust Communications selects and notifies successful candidates, who are then honoured at a prestigious gala. Unsuccessful nominations may be considered in subsequent years.

PAST RECIPIENTS

Previous recipients of the Awards include South Asian businessman and philanthropist Mr. Surjit Babra; World Vision President Dave Toyce; Ab original architect and philosopher Douglas J. Cardinal; National Vice President of OMNI TV Madeline Ziniak; Lieutenant Governor of Ontario Lincoln Alexander; environmentalist & broadcaster David Suzuki; football legend Michael "Pinball" Clemons, Royal Bank Regional President Jennifer Tory and others.



SPONSORS OF THE EXPO & AWARDS GET ADVERTISING & ARE FEATURED

Sponsors get advertising and are featured in Diversity Magazine. 20,000 copies are distributed bi-monthly via blue street boxes, transit stations, bus stops, shopping centres, GM Dealerships and other locations. The readership is 80,000, including corporate and public sector decision makers, professionals, entrepreneurs, immigrants and other Canadians.

CANADA 150 INSPIRING LEADERS & INNOVATORS

Sponsorship or partnership benefits include being featured at the event, in the magazine, on television, other media and online! Your support will make celebration of Canada's 150th birthday at the awards gala possible.

Tel: (416) 755-7788 | info@silvertrustmedia.com



CANADA 150

**York Region Police Service
Board**

May 14, 2017

17250 Yonge St, Newmarket, ON L3Y 4W5, Canada

Attention: Mayor Frank Scarpitti, Chair

The Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board

CC: Mr. KHALID USMAN, Regional Council Appointee

Re: YRAACC Grant Request

Greetings Mayor Scarpitti,

The **York Region Alliance of African Canadian Communities**, (York Region AACC) is an Ontario registered Non-profit organization since January 2016. Our vision: to create a cohesive and influential York Region African Canadian community.

Our youth related objectives somewhat mirrors that of the York Regional Police, in that we seek to mentor youth, especially vulnerable and at risk African Canadian youth in York Region on the attributes of Leadership, Accountability, and Good Citizenship.

One of the ways in which we intend work to instil these values, is by providing positive experiences and instruction in a **Cultural Summer Camp**. A key result area of the camp is to see demonstrated positive attitudes in the participants, militating against anti-social behaviour and ultimately crime prevention and personal safety.

It is our intent to arrange interaction between YRP and the participants to further the police service's desire for youth engagement.

Within a Collective Impact Framework. **Our request is for a grant in the sum of three thousand, three hundred and seventy five dollars (\$3,375) for the express purpose of hiring 3 youth mentors as Leaders in Training.**

The attached proposal provides details of our initiative, and I will be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

I look forward to your kind consideration, and response

Yours Sincerely

Lee Miller

Chair



Vision: A cohesive and influential York Region African Canadian Community.

Mission: To facilitate the cultivation of a progressive York Region African Canadian Community, through advocacy, resource development and service delivery as it relates to culture, education, employment, social services and governmental responsibilities.

www.yorkregionaacc.ca



York Region Alliance of
African Canadian Communities

Vision:

A cohesive and influential York Region African Canadian community.

Mission:

To facilitate the cultivation of a progressive York Region African Canadian Community, through advocacy and resource development as it relates to culture, education, employment, social services and governmental responsibilities

York Region AACC is an Ontario registered Non-profit organization. We do not purport to replace or compete with other Afro-centric organization in the region, but rather collaborate with the existing entities, taking a regional as opposed to a more parochial perspective.

Background

Racism and family challenges are among a complex set of problems that have led to black youth in our communities continuing to experience disproportionately negative outcomes, including unemployment, violence and a lack of opportunities. It is evidenced by:

- Over-representation of Black children and youth within the child welfare system
- Achievement gap between Black students and all students within the publicly-funded education system
- Disproportionate number of Black males involved in the youth justice and justice systems.

A part of the recurring problem is believed to lie in the lack of cultural identity and cultural consciousness which leads to a segment of our youth inventing their own culture, frequently with negative consequences.

The University of Houston-Victoria School of Arts and Sciences demonstrated through research that:

Significant positive relationships were found between Black consciousness and self-esteem and Black consciousness and academic self-efficacy. The results of the study showed that Black consciousness appears to be an important construct to use in understanding self-esteem and academic self-efficacy in African American men.

Another study also showed that black males who possess positive attitudes about their race tend to have a heightened sense of academic self-efficacy (Okech & Harrington, 2002).

Black youth in York Region, 3% of the diverse population, have the same negative experiences as their peers in other parts of the GTA. There is a major void within YRDSB, YRCAS, The Faith Sector and The African Canadian Community in the celebration and maintenance of cultural practices and history of people of African Heritage.

The York Region Alliance of African Canadian Communities, is committed to taking steps to close this gap, and proposes to start by piloting a program of raising cultural consciousness by way of an afro-centric summer program for African Canadian students.

It is imperative that we engage our children in positive behaviors and cultural consciousness at the early stages of their lives, opening a portal to a safer and more cohesive community.

The Program

A York Region African Canadian Summer Cultural Program for Students of African Heritage between the ages of 9 – 15 years.
(Maximum 20 Students)

The Program will be a 3 days per week schedule, (Tue-Thru) 5 hours per day, 10am to 3pm for 5 weeks. **Starting the Week of July 16th 2017 and ending the week of August 13th 2017.**

Activities will included for example:

- Introduction to African Studies relating to Africa, Canada and the Caribbean.
- Understanding and Practicing the 7 Principles of Kwanzaa.
- Presentations by African Canadian Role Models and Elders.
- The Teaching of African Drumming & Dancing.
- Ensemble.

The York Region African Canadian Summer Cultural Program for Students of African Heritage is aimed at consciousness raising and provides alternatives spheres of realities for Youth of African descent; drawing upon and integrating principles of the Nguzo Saba, (7 principles of Kwanzaa) eldership respect, healthy living, and community responsibility, all designed to contribute to protective factors (Gilbert et al., 2009). It also will incorporate traditional practices, education, and arts such as drum and dance.

Activities and discussions will lead to answers to the following questions (Paul Hill NROP)

1. Who am I?
 - What values, history, traditions and cultural precepts do I recognize, respect, and continue:
2. How did I come to be who I am?
 - What were/are the forces, events, people which have come together to frame who I am?
3. Am I really who I think I am?
 - To what extent do I understand, internalize, employ, and reflect the cultural authenticity of my origins?
4. What is my life purpose? (What are my Goals).

Expected Results

Program participants have increased cultural consciousness and self esteem, and expresses a motivation to maintain high morals, and excel academically. (Pre and post program interviews conducted)

Budget

ITEMS	AMOUNT	UNIT COST	TOTAL
		\$	\$
Drums	10	400.00	4,000.00
		\$	\$
Lunch	300	10.00	3,000.00
		\$	\$
Honorarium	15	100.00	1,500.00
		\$	\$
Salary (3 x 75 Hrs)	225	15.00	3,375.00
		\$	\$
Accessories / Stationaries	1	300.00	300.00
		\$	\$
Subtotal			12,175.00
		\$	\$
Contingency	10%		1,217.50
		\$	\$
Insurance			750.00
		\$	\$
			14,142.50
		\$	\$
Facility Rental			4,500.00
		\$	\$
			18,642.50

The York Region Alliance of African Canadian Communities is actively seeking partnerships with government, public and private sector and civil society organizations through funding or in-kind support to make this summer program for African Canadian Students a reality.

Email: info@yorkregionaacc.ca www.yorkregionaacc.ca

Phone: Lee Miller 416 688 2813



**York Region Alliance of
African Canadian Communities**



May 11, 2017

Regional Municipality of York
Police Services Board
17250 Yonge Street, 4th Floor
Newmarket, ON
L3Y 6Z1

Crime Stoppers is an international, not for profit organization which functions as a community based program in partnership with the public, the news media and the police. Our mission is to solve crime and keep our streets safe.

Since the inception of the program in 1986, Crime Stoppers has assisted the police, and other investigative agencies in a number of different areas of unsolved crime. The Board of Directors oversees the program, initiates fundraising and public awareness efforts.

As Chair of Crime Stoppers of York Region, I am honored to invite you to assist and/or participate in our *Annual Wayne Snooks Golf Classic* to be held on Tuesday June 6th, 2017 at Cardinal Golf Course in Kettleby, Ontario.

This tournament is our most successful fundraising event, and continues to play a vital role in our organization.

In the past, including last year, the Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board has sponsored a Gold level for the golf tournament. Attached is this year's flyer and we hope consideration can be given for another sponsorship, or sponsorship at a different level.

Crime Stoppers of York Region appreciates any consideration given to this sponsorship request.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Leo Ralph".

Leo Ralph,
Chair – Crime Stoppers of York Region Inc.

Crime Stoppers of York Region Inc., 12-16715 Yonge Street Suite 286; Newmarket, Ontario L3X 1X4
Tel: 905-830-0303 ext.7167 Fax: 905-895-3839 www.1800222tips.com

TOURNAMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Meet NHL Celebrities

Hole in One "WIN A CAR"

On Course Skill Contests

Prize Chest Key Contest

On Course Prizes

Win use of Custom Golf Cart

Gourmet Buffet Lunch

Special Silent Auction Table

Live Auction

Raffle

26th ANNUAL WAYNE SNOOKS GOLF CLASSIC

Tuesday, June 6th, 2017

7:30 a.m. registration

8:00 a.m. shotgun start

CRIME STOPPERS

OF YORK REGION



SPONSORED BY



Help "DRIVE" Crime out of our community

Cardinal Golf Club
2740 Davis Drive West
West of Newmarket

SPONSORSHIP LEVELS AND GOLF PRICING

Tournament Sponsor \$5000

includes 8 golfers

Platinum Sponsor \$2500

includes 4 golfers (sponsor front or back 9)

Gold Sponsor \$1500

includes 4 golfers (1 hole sponsorship)

Cart Sponsor \$500

(signage on all golf carts)

Breakfast Sponsor \$500

(signage as a meal sponsor)

Lunch Sponsor \$500

(signage as a meal sponsor)

Hole Sponsor \$300

(signage at Tee Deck)

Closest to the Pin Sponsor \$300

(signage at Tee Deck)

Straightest Drive Sponsor \$300

(signage at Tee Deck)

Longest Drive Sponsor \$300

(signage at Tee Deck)

Beat the Pro Sponsor \$300

(signage at Tee Deck)

Individual Golfer \$225

Foursome \$850

Donations accepted if you are unable to join us

Gifts warmly accepted for Silent Auction

If you're not golfing please join us for lunch \$25

PLEASE SELECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING

Tournament Sponsor (\$5000)

Platinum Sponsor (\$2500)

Gold Sponsor (\$1500)

Cart Sponsor (\$500)

Breakfast Sponsor (\$500)

Lunch Sponsor (\$500)

Hole Sponsor (\$300)

Closest to the Pin Sponsor (\$300)

Straightest Drive Sponsor (\$300)

Longest Drive Sponsor (\$300)

Beat the Pro Sponsor (\$300)

Individual Golfer (\$225)

Foursome (\$850)

Donation (Amount) _____

Silent Auction Item _____

Lunch (\$25)

Note: If your sponsorship level includes a sign at the tournament please provide contact information so your company logo can be acquired for printing on the sign(s).

Contact info (e-mail and phone number)

GOLFER/BUSINESS INFORMATION

Company Name (include name/address/phone #/e-mail)

Golfers Names

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Total Amount Owning \$ _____

Method of Payment: Cheque

Visa

MasterCard

Card Number _____

Expiry Date _____

Name on Card _____

Signature _____

Phone Number _____

**Please mail, e-mail or fax the completed form to
Crime Stoppers of York Region Inc.**

12-16715 Yonge St. Suite 286, Newmarket, ON L3X 1X4

e-mail: info@1800222tips.com fax: (905)895-3839

For info please contact (905)830-0303 extension 7167

To: CAPG Member

We are writing today to ask for your support for the 2017 Annual Conference of the Canadian Association of Police Governance (CAPG), *The Future of Police Governance*. The Conference begins with a one-day First Nations Police Governance Session *Reconciliation: Indigenous Policing Models in a Pluralistic Society* on Thursday, July 13, 2017 and includes a tour of the Kahnawake Peacekeepers later in the afternoon. From Friday, July 14 to Sunday, July 16 the CAPG conference takes place and will explore the future of police governance, looking at the role of police governance bodies in shaping policing, innovations in recruitment, training and measuring your employee satisfaction to name just a few of the sessions. The closing panel on Sunday, July 16 will include the Presidents of the three national police associations talking about their vision for the future of policing, police governance and public safety.

In previous years, CAPG has had the financial and organizational support of a host board/commission. With no civilian oversight in Quebec it means we are doing things a bit differently this year.

That's why we are writing to you to ask for your support to help us offset the cost of putting on this first rate conference. Your contribution helps keep the registration fees for our delegates to a level that even the smallest of police boards and commissions are able to afford.

Our members have shown their generosity and commitment by sponsoring coffee breaks, hospitality suites, lunches or simply contributing whatever their budget can manage. There are a variety of exceptional sponsorship opportunities available that can be tailored to give you the high level of recognition and visibility you deserve.

Sponsorship of a CAPG Conference isn't simply about money. It is about delivering a message to people that you are a champion of excellence in the governance of municipal police in Canada and that you believe in the values of integrity, transparency and accountability. It is also an opportunity to raise your boards profile, through branding and recognition of your commitment to civilian governance and social responsibility.

I invite you to position yourself as a leader and take up our offer to sponsor CAPG 2017, *The Future of Police Governance*.

You can download the [sponsorship package here](#). We are sincerely grateful for any contributions you are able to make and we commit to making the conference experience unique and rewarding for everyone who attends.

We hope you've marked July 13 to 16, 2017, in your calendar as you won't want to miss the exciting line up of speakers and presenters who will educate, inform and entertain in Montreal. Visit the CAPG Conference website at <http://capgconference.ca/> to download the most up to date information, check out travel discounts and find out how to register.

We look forward to seeing you in Montreal!

Jennifer Malloy | Executive Director | Canadian Association of Police Governance

Registered In-House Lobbyist #778827

78 George Street, Suite 204, Ottawa, ON K1N 5W1

613.344.2384 phone | 613.298.9795 mobile | 613.344.2385 fax



jmalloy@capg.ca | www.capg.ca | [Twitter@JennCAPG](https://twitter.com/JennCAPG)

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P Please consider the environment before printing this email and/or its attachments.

28th ANNUAL CAPG CONFERENCE

Montréal, Québec

2017 CONFERENCE SPONSORSHIP



Canadian Association of Police Governance

78 George Street, Suite 204
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 5W1
www.capgconference.ca

tel. 613.344.2384
fax. 613.344.2385
communications@capg.ca

Dedicated to Excellence in Police Governance in Canada Since 1989



INNOVATION



PROACTIVITY



INCLUSION

ABOUT THE CAPG

Who We Are

The Canadian Association of Police Governance (CAPG) is the only national organization dedicated to excellence in police governance in Canada. Since 1989, the CAPG has worked diligently to achieve the highest standards as the national voice of civilian oversight of municipal police. Our Association has grown to represent 75% of municipal police services throughout Canada.

Our Mission

The Canadian Association of Police Governance works collaboratively and proactively with members and partners to enhance civilian governance of policing in Canada.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

28 Years of Commitment

Now entering its 28th year, the Annual CAPG Conference is held over a three day period during which delegates are encouraged to network, discuss, engage, and discover the rich community we continue to foster.

The conference offers a variety of learning and networking activities, including:

- Inspiring speakers and networking reception.
- Engaging and interactive plenary and small group discussions with thought leaders and field experts.
- Skill building workshops to help delegates develop concrete skills.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING...



Excellent information from across the Country on many aspects of issues facing police today.

The topics are always interesting and important for the overall policing function in Canada.

I was quite impressed with the variety and scope of the speakers and panelists.

I can say that your conference was very well organized and presented. I have been to a LOT of conferences, and this struck me as top notch.

I'm a new kid on the block and I wasn't sure what to expect. But I thoroughly enjoyed it and brought back with me considerably more insight.



SPONSORSHIP BENEFITS

We strive to make the conference a valuable experience for all of our sponsors. We offer four standard levels of sponsorship to meet a variety of budgets and objectives. However, we recognize that you may have unique sponsorship needs and we'd be happy to work with you to customize a package that offers the level of engagement and return on investment you are looking for.

Brand Exposure

Sponsors receive recognition and thanks on all conference materials, on the CAPG's public website, social media sites, and newsletter. Sponsors will also have the opportunity to include branded giveaways in the delegates' packages, and leave a lasting impression with delegates by being a front-and-centre presence at the Conference.

Network

By sending company delegates, your organization will have the opportunity to connect with leading voices in police governance and will have access to the latest research, discussions and interests within the community.

Connect With a National Audience

Engage with a national audience, with hundreds of delegates attending from across North America. Become part of our community!

STANDARD SPONSORSHIP STREAMS

PLATINUM Sponsor

\$10,000

Prioritized listing as a Platinum Sponsor on all printed and on-line media, including the conference website, program and/or schedule-at-a-glance, eblasts, and post-conference report. Also includes:

1. Five (5) minute speaking opportunity to introduce one keynote speaker.
2. Two (2) complimentary conference registrations including evening activities.
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8. Recognition in the fall edition of Board Connection, the CAPG quarterly newsletter.
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2. Recognition on CAPG's social media profiles.

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2. One (1) complimentary conference registration, including evening activities.
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4. Recognition in the fall edition of Board Connection, the CAPG quarterly newsletter.
5. Recognition on CAPG's social media profiles.

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Have your company logo appear on the bags that will be in the hands of each attendee.

Name Badge Holders \$2,000

Have your company logo appear on the name badge holders that will be with each delegate.

Lanyards \$2,000

Have your company logo appear on the lanyards that will be with each delegate.

Hotel Key Cards \$2,500

Have your company logo appear on the hotel key cards that will be in the hands of each attendee.

Staff & Volunteer Shirts \$2,500

Have your company logo located on the conference staff and volunteer shirts.

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Gala banquet, registration desk & main plenary

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May 23, 2017

Mafalda Avellino
Executive Director
York Police Services Board
17250 Yonge Street
Newmarket, ON L3Y 6Z1

Dear Ms. Avellino:

Re: Town of Georgina Land Acquisition

Regional Council, at its meeting held on May 18, 2017, adopted the following confidential recommendations regarding "Town of Georgina – Land Acquisition":

1. Council authorize the acquisition of the following land required for a York Regional Police (YRP) marine facility in the Town of Georgina.

No.	Owner	Municipal Address	Legal Description	Interest Required
1.	2542960 Ontario Inc.	20 Bonnie Boulevard, Georgina	Part Block G Plan 69 and, Part Lots 13 & 14 Plan 168 (former Village of Sutton) and, Part of Water Lot in Front of Lot 2, Concession 9, Township of Georgina	Fee Simple
			Part Block G Plan 69 and, Part of Water Lot in Front of Lot 2, Concession 9, Township of Georgina	Permanent Easement
The permanent easement required is described as a limited interest in perpetuity being a permanent easement or rights in the nature of a permanent easement for unrestricted access in, over, along and through the Water Lot.				

2. The Commissioner of Corporate Services be authorized to execute all necessary documents to complete the transaction.
3. Council report back to Police Services Board with its recommendations.

A copy of the confidential report is enclosed for your information. Council has permitted the Police Services Board to make the decision public at its meeting on May 24, 2017.

Please contact Michael Shatil, at 1-877-464-9675 extension 71684 if you have any questions with respect to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'CR', with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Christopher Raynor
Regional Clerk

CR/sd

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK
POLICE SERVICES BOARD

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

MAY 24, 2017

**Direct Purchase of an Upgrade to the Kronos TeleStaff
Scheduling System**

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board authorize a contract with Kronos Canadian Systems Inc. for the purchase of upgraded Workforce TeleStaff version 6 licenses and professional services, under the direct purchase provisions of the Purchasing By-law, at a cost of \$93,100 plus applicable taxes; and
2. That the Board approve the award of a new software support and maintenance contract to Kronos Canadian Systems Inc. for a period of one year with an option to renew for four additional one year terms, subject to satisfactory performance and the Chief's approval, at a total additional cost of \$101,700 excluding HST, if all options to renew are exercised; and
3. That the Chief of Police be authorized to execute the contracts for the license upgrade and software support and maintenance, and to exercise any options to renew the support and maintenance contract, subject to the approval of the Regional Municipality of York's Regional Solicitor, or designate.

SYNOPSIS

This report requests approval to enter into a direct purchase of the Workforce TeleStaff version 6 upgrade licenses, professional services, annual support and maintenance with Kronos

Canadian Systems Inc. for up to five years at a total cost of \$194,800. The Purchasing By-law 06-14 section 9.1(a) and 9.2 permits direct purchases where the compatibility of the purchase with existing equipment or services is the paramount consideration and subject to the Board's approval if greater than \$100,000.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Funds in the amount of \$190,000 are included in the 2017 and 2018 Capital Budgets for the purchase of upgrades to the Kronos TeleStaff scheduling system. The project was approved under Capital Spend Authority to facilitate multi-year purchase commitments. The treatment to capitalize the initial one year term of software maintenance within the Kronos TeleStaff system project is consistent with the development cycle of information technology projects. Whereas, software maintenance beyond the initial year is typically captured in the Operating Budget, to reflect the ongoing software maintenance and support costs. The funding for 2018 and to renew each outlook year, averaging an additional \$20,340 per year for the direct purchase of software maintenance, will be included in future annual Operating Budget proposals and subject to the annual approval of the Board and Regional Council.

BACKGROUND

At its June 25, 2012 meeting, the Board approved the award for a Staff Scheduling System to Kronos Canadian Systems Inc. at a cost of \$465,386 (including HST) and a maintenance cost of \$266,121 (including HST) for a five year period. In 2016, the Regional Municipality of York purchased the same Kronos Staff Scheduling System for Paramedic Services and Long Term Care.

The current version of TeleStaff facilitates efficient tracking of staff working a complex variety of shifts. The system will show who is/is not working, and allows a drag-and-drop real-time reallocation of resources to backfill for any absences. The capability to run an auction-format selection for annual vacation by seniority within platoons, is one of the fundamental requirements met by this application. It also has the capability for supervisors to run custom queries to view their staff scheduling in a variety of ways, assisting with the analysis of requests submitted for approval, and trends, both past and future. TeleStaff version 2.92 is now at its End-of-Life and does not function properly on Microsoft Windows 10.

TeleStaff version 6 resolves not only the incompatibility issues with Microsoft Windows 10, but introduces functional updates which improves on its speed and performance and allows it to be run from tablets and mobile devices. Additional enhancements include the ability to approve requests from multiple persons simultaneously, as well as improved reporting and query features. Organization structure charts can be moved without the necessity to rebuild all of the unit changes manually.

It is recommended that the Board approve the direct purchase of the upgrade, professional services, and the new software support and maintenance agreement to Kronos Canadian Systems Inc. The total cost for the direct purchase, if all options to renew the support and maintenance contract are exercised, is \$194,800 plus applicable taxes, and therefore the Board's approval is required in accordance with the Purchasing By-law 06-14 section 9.2, for direct purchases that exceed \$100,000.

Eric Jolliffe, O.O.M., BA, MA, CMM III
Chief of Police

EJ:rh

Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK
POLICE SERVICES BOARD

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

MAY 24, 2017

Award for End-User Computing Devices and Services

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board authorize the award of the contract for end-user computing devices and services with Dell Canada Inc., as a cooperative purchase with the Ontario Education Collaborative Marketplace agreement #OECM-2016-261-01, for the initial four-year cost of \$8,139,100, excluding H.S.T.; and
2. That the Board approve the award for an initial four years with an option to renew for two additional two year terms, subject to satisfactory performance and the Chief's approval, for a total contract cost of \$14,875,100, if all options were exercised, excluding H.S.T.; and
3. That the Chief of Police be authorized to execute the contract, and any options to renew the contract, subject to the approval of The Regional Municipality of York's Regional Solicitor, or designate, as to form and content.

SYNOPSIS

This report requests the Board's approval to award the contract for end-user computing devices and services to Dell Canada Inc. (Dell) at an annual average cost of \$1,859,400 for a term of up to eight years via a cooperative purchase through the Ontario Education Collaborative Marketplace (OECM), Request for Proposal 2016-261-01. The Purchasing By-law No. 06-14 section 6.16 requires the Board's approval to award a contract that exceeds \$1,000,000.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Funds in the amount of \$1,205,000 are included in the 2017 Information Technology Capital budgets for desktops, laptops, monitors, servers, storage devices and related services. The funding for 2018 and renewal outlook periods will be included in the proposed 2018 Capital budget and subject to the annual approval of the Board and Regional Council.

BACKGROUND

Information Technology, through competitive processes have transitioned between various vendors within technologies for desktop computers, laptops, servers and storage as part of the core computing infrastructure. In recent years, York Region Police has benefited from a relationship with Dell based on a competitive pricing model. Dell's equipment has met and exceeded requirements for mission critical infrastructure such as servers and storage, with an average of uptime of 99.999% which is an industry standard for reliability. Other benefits include excellent customer service and training, programs such as Not Returning Failed Hard Drives to meet stringent security safety standards and timely dispatch of parts and support. We also believe as we look to maximize our investments with on premise solutions from Dell, that they are well-positioned to allow us to migrate to the rapidly changing technology landscape.

Information Technology replaces equipment based on an ever-greening program. Client devices (desktops/laptops) are replaced on a three or six-year cycle depending on the known life expectancy. Server and storage equipment are replaced every five years. Net new equipment is also purchased yearly as required (new hires or services).

A Request for Proposal (RFP) was issued by the OECM on September 8, 2016 and closed on October 13, 2016. The intent of this RFP was to enter into multi-Supplier master agreements, with qualified Vendors for the provision of End-User Computing Devices and Services, each offering Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) desktop and laptop devices. The term of the agreement is for a period of four years, with an option in favour of OECM to extend the term for two additional periods of two years each, on the same terms and conditions. York Regional Police has been participating in the OECM Dell Canada Inc. contract since 2016 and benefit from the volume discounts received through their pricing.

Proposals were received from the following three vendors on the closing date:

1. CDW Canada Corp.
2. Compugen Inc.
3. Dell Canada Inc.

The evaluation was a seven stage process including: qualification submission requirements, technical responses, optional presentations, commercial response, cumulative score, a tie break if necessary and negotiation. At the conclusion of the seven stage evaluation process, OECM invited CDW Canada Corp., Compugen Inc. and Dell Canada Inc. to enter into negotiations. Negotiations were based on the RFP requirements, the proposal submission and pricing to achieve the best overall solution and value for money and included discussions around devices and services (e.g. performance management scorecard, reporting, agreement terms, conditions and rates).

Agreement Award Summary

Three preferred Proponents, each offering different OEMs, finalized agreements with OEEM.

This agreement is available to eligible public sector agencies across the province. The benefits to using the OEEM Agreement include advantageous pricing and streamlined administrative effort required to procure goods and services.

The recommended award is based upon the Proponent selected via the cooperative purchase through the OEEM, Request for Proposal #2016-261-01. The Purchasing By-Law No. 06-14 section 6.16 requires the Board's approval for contracts that exceed \$1,000,000.

Eric Jolliffe, O.O.M., BA, MA, CMM III
Chief of Police

EJ:nm

Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK
POLICE SERVICES BOARD

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

MAY 24, 2017

Capital Asset Replacement Reserves and Reserve Funds

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board approve in principle the expanded use of reserves for tax stabilization, voice communications and infrastructure capital asset replacement; and
2. That the Board approve in principle a surplus management treatment similar to Community and Health Services, with 80 per cent of surplus proceeds directed to reserves; and
3. That the Board forward the report to the Regional Treasurer for his consideration.

SYNOPSIS

This report is to provide a review on the use of reserves. The proposed changes to police reserve treatments for consideration by the Board and Regional Treasurer include a Police Infrastructure Reserve, a Police Voice Communications Reserve and a Police Tax Stabilization Reserve. These reserves will be partially funded by the proposed Police Surplus Management treatment. If approved, the reserve treatment will be implemented into the 2018 budget.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Reserve Funds in the amount of \$9,917,734 were reported on Schedule of Reserve Balances as of December 31, 2016. The reserves include a balance of \$297,114 Board Public Relations

Fund, \$13,100,567 Development Charge Reserve and a negative balance of \$3,479,946 for the Sick Bank Reserve.

Funding in the amount of \$8,559,489 or 2.5 per cent of gross expenditures is included in the 2017 Operating budget inclusive of \$6,135,000 to capital reserves for project spending, \$1,500,000 to the sick leave reserve, \$864,489 for repayment to the debt reduction reserve and \$60,000 to the seized funding reserve. In comparison, Toronto, Peel and Ottawa Police Services each contribute four to five per cent of gross spending to reserve/reserve funds. The comparators show sustainability at maturity above existing contributions levels. Increased funding to reserves is anticipated from three sources: from the operating budget at a suggested incremental increase of \$250,000 per year starting in 2018; from contributions from the proposed surplus management policy; and, potential additional contributions from the Regional Fiscal Strategy.

BACKGROUND

Reserves and reserve funds are key elements of the Region's long-term fiscal strategy as referred to in The Regional Municipality of York Reserve and Reserve Fund Policy updated December 15, 2016. As quoted in the policy, the primary objectives for reserves and reserve funds in priority order are:

- a) Adherence to statutory requirements
- b) Promotion of financial stability and flexibility
- c) Provision for major capital expenditures
- d) Reducing the need for tax-levy funded debentures

These objectives assist to adhere to statutory requirements as defined by bylaws, maintain adequate non-capital reserves to achieve long-term financial stability and flexibility, to provide for new capital assets and replacement and rehabilitation of major capital assets as identified in asset management plans, tax stabilization and to reduce the need for tax levy funded debentures.

The Region has had a formal fiscal strategy since 2014 that is updated as part of each annual budget. This fiscal strategy provides the framework for managing the integration of the Region's capital plan, reserves and the use of debt. In order to achieve financial sustainability, the 2017 Regional Fiscal Strategy identifies three pillars: manage the capital plan, save for the future and reduce reliance on debt, which is managed through 48 reserves. In saving for the future, the Region contributes to three different types of reserves to accomplish this goal, the Debt Reduction Reserve, the tax-supported asset replacement reserves and the water and wastewater capital asset replacement reserves.

As part of its fiscal strategy, York Region will continue to build and maintain reserves, with a focus on saving for asset replacement and debt reduction, with an expected reserve projection of approximately \$5.5 billion by 2026, as presented in the 2017 Regional Fiscal Strategy. The Region's reserves consist of cash and cash equivalent assets, which also promotes investor confidence.

York Region’s current Surplus Management Policy directs the funds deemed to be operating surpluses as a result of Regional operations on a yearly basis in the following order. First, these funds are directed to cover off any contingent liability reserves held by the Region; next, these funds will then be placed in the General Capital Reserve if it determined there is a need for further funds in that reserve; next, funds are directed to the Fuel Cost Stabilization Reserve if there is a loss incurred during the year from hedging transactions; any remaining funds will be transferred to the Debt Reduction Reserve. On top of this policy, 80 per cent of surpluses attributable to housing operational savings compared to budgeted is placed in the Social Housing Development Reserve, the other 20 per cent is placed in the Working Capital Reserve.

A comparison to other Police Services in their treatment of Reserves resulted in Toronto, Peel and Ottawa Police Services spending between four and five per cent of gross expenditures.

York Regional Police (YRP) utilizes Seized Monies and Sick Leave Reserves for stability and flexibility and Development Charge Reserve for growth related major capital expenditures, which amounts to 2.5 percent of gross spending.

A schedule of YRP historical surplus or deficit, compared to net contributions and withdrawals from debt reduction reserve is contained in the chart below, showing a situation of \$18.8 million related to net surpluses compared to net withdrawals of \$28.6 million. The large withdrawals are primarily due to funding capital projects, specifically the Radio System project initiated in 2013 and completed in 2016.

Comparison of Surplus/(Deficit) to Net Withdrawals from Debt Reduction Reserve

Year	Surplus/(Deficit)	Net Withdrawals
2011	\$1,689,649	\$0
2012	\$6,623,187	\$0
2013	\$5,395,052	\$10,240,000
2014	\$5,705,866	\$5,934,000
2015	\$183,749	\$7,763,808
2016	\$(805,147)	\$4,640,237
Totals 2011-2016	\$18,792,356	\$28,578,045

In short, York Regional Police is currently a net beneficiary of funding from the Region’s Debt Reduction Reserve, but would like to request a similar treatment to Community and Health Services, that is, to allocate a percent of the annual surplus as a contribution to a YRP reserve. These reserves can be flexible or identified by the Board for specific purposes. Identified reserves can be used to fund capital assets such as fleet, facilities, information technology and tax stabilization. Flexibility in reserve management would allow Financial Services to fund operating expense for tax stabilization purposes, such as to fund wages in year without 261 working days.

The proposed new reserves would require annual reserve analysis within the annual budget process to assess the adequacy of the reserve. Any recommended funding changes would be approved by the Board and forwarded to the Regional Treasurer for consideration as part of the annual budget approval.

This report proposes the following changes to police reserve treatments for consideration by the Board and Regional Treasurer and approval by Council in 2018:

- A Police Infrastructure Reserve inclusive of capital asset replacement for Vehicles, Communications, Information Technology, Facilities and Specialized Equipment. This 'portfolio approach' provides the flexibility to be funded/underfunded in various categories and eliminates the need for the Treasurer to approve inter-reserve transfers between asset types.
- A Police Voice Communications Reserve for external partnerships with Fire Services and future new entrants to the Voice System.
- A Police Tax Stabilization Reserve would provide flexibility in reserve management and allow YRP to fund operating expense for tax stabilization purposes. The impact of wage stabilization or strategic operating initiative can be minimized through reserve management versus impacting the tax rate.
- A Police Surplus Management treatment to mimic Community and Health Services 80 per cent of surplus, the proceeds of which will be directed to the Police Infrastructure Reserve and, if fully funded, the Police Tax Stabilization Reserve.

It is therefore recommended that the Board approve in principle the expanded use of reserves for tax stabilization, voice communications and infrastructure capital asset replacement. It is also recommended that the Board approve in principle a surplus management treatment with 80 percent of surplus proceeds directed to reserves, for implementation in 2018.

Eric Jolliffe, O.O.M., BA, MA, CMM III
Chief of Police

EJ:se

Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK
POLICE SERVICES BOARD

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

MAY 24, 2017

Execution of Documents By-law and Purchasing By-Law

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Board receive this report pursuant to the Execution of Documents By-Law No. 08-15 and Purchasing By-Law 06-14 quarterly reporting requirements.

SYNOPSIS

In accordance with the Police Services Board's Execution of Documents By-Law No. 08-15 and Purchasing By-Law 06-14, this report contains a summary of documents, agreements and purchasing matters that were executed in the first quarter of 2017.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The funds necessary to satisfy the terms of each contract identified in this report were included in the 2017 Operating or Capital Budgets.

BACKGROUND

In accordance with the Execution of Documents By-Law No. 08-15, additional authority has been granted to permit the Deputy Chiefs to execute documents related to the programs and projects under their portfolio of responsibility.

The By-law further states that:

- In all cases where documents are executed under delegated authority, a quarterly report must be submitted to the Board; and
- Each signing officer shall obtain the approval of the Regional Solicitor or his or her designate as to form and content prior to executing any document pursuant to this By-law.

In accordance with the Purchasing By-Law No. 06-14, a quarterly report is required to advise the Board of the following matters:

- The award of any contract as a result of a request for tenders; and
- The award of any contract as a result of a request proposal and awarded by the Deputy Chief or Chief of Police; and
- Any expenditures made as a change in scope/additional deliverables.

In accordance with the Execution of Documents By-Law No. 08-15, the agreements and other undertakings that have been executed within the first quarter of 2017 are identified in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 outlines the agreements and undertakings in accordance with the Purchasing By-Law No. 06-14. All amounts listed exclude taxes. It is therefore recommended that the execution of documents and purchasing first quarter report be received.

Eric Jolliffe, O.O.M., BA, MA, CMM III
Chief of Police

EJ:ac

Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request

In accordance with the Execution of Documents By-Law No. 08-15, the agreements and other undertakings that have been executed within the first quarter of 2017 are outlined below in Appendix 1.

Appendix 1 - Execution of Documents By-Law No. 08-15

Contracts and Agreements		
Parties	Expiry Date	Amount
Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Ontario as represented by the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) and The Regional Municipality of York as represented by York Regional Police -Agreement and Waiver to use OPP Facility located at 1940 Burnside Line, Severn Township, Ontario for Emergency Response Unit (ERU) training (including tactical or firearms training) purposes	Agreement in effect until either party serves written notice to the other	N/A
A.U.G. Signals Ltd. (AUGSignals) and The Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board - Letter of Engagement enabling York Regional Police to partner with AUGSignals and York University in a Research and Development Project for which AUGSignals is submitting a funding proposal to Defence Research and Development Canada (DRDC)	None specified	N/A
York Support Services Network (YSSN) and York Regional Police - MOU with York Regional Police crisis workers (Co-Response Crisis Workers of CRCW) regarding the conditions, operational procedures and exchange of information to ensure the integration of mental health and addiction crisis intervention services and compliance with applicable laws	January 23, 2022	N/A
Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Ontario, as represented by the Minister of National Defence, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on behalf of the Communications Security Establishment Canada (CSEC) and the Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board (1) Accountable COMSEC Material (ACM) Control Agreement allowing RCMP to sponsor YRP for the purpose of using ACM to facilitate the exchange of classified and protected C information and (2) MOU identifying Government of Canada policies and procedures that must be implemented and adhered to in providing Government owned ACM to facilitate the exchange of classified and protected C information	March 12, 2018	N/A
The Township of King and The Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board - Rental Agreement for Office Space for Community Policing Centre in the Trisan Centre, 25 Dillane Drive, Schomberg	March 31, 2018	\$3,000

Parties	Expiry Date	Amount
Ottawa Marriott Hotel and The Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board - Canadian Police Memorial 2017 - Contract regarding room rentals for York Regional Police Corporate Communications staff and volunteers, Auxiliary, Pipes & Drums and Venturers-66 Rooms	September 24, 2017	\$13,134
Radisson Hotel Ottawa Parliament Hill and The Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board - Canadian Police Memorial 2017 - Contract regarding room rentals for York Regional Police Male Chorus-64 Rooms	September 24, 2017	\$10,816
Department of National Defence (DND) Compensation for Employers of Reservists Program (CERP) and The Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board - Department of National Defence (DND) grant program - Application for reimbursement for military service by PC Michael Lacroix #1104 from 25Nov15 to 29Feb16	February 28, 2017	\$5,701 reimbursement
Her Majesty the Queen as represented by the Attorney General and The York Regional Police Services Board - 2016-17 Civil Remedies for Illicit Activities (CRIA) Grant Program Agreement - Project ZADKIEL	March 31, 2017	\$26,600
Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (MCSCS) and The Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board – Proceeds of Crime (POC) CISO Grant – Funding of \$100,000 for maintenance of Technical Investigation Equipment from the Technical Resources Program	March 31, 2018	\$100,000
The Salvation Army Ontario Camping Ministries - Contract Agreement to lease property intermittently for Use of Force training	November 13, 2017	\$18,000
Total Expenditures		\$171,550
Total Reimbursements		\$5,701

For comparison purposes, the delegation of authority for contracts and agreements in the first quarter 2016 was \$170,500 excluding HST.

In accordance with the Purchasing By-Law 6-14, the agreements and other undertakings that have been executed within the first quarter of 2017 are outlined below in Appendix 2.

Appendix 2 - Purchasing By-Law No. 06-14

Tender Approvals, Request for Proposals and Scope/Additional Deliverables			
Description	No. of Bids	Award Date	Value
Request for Tender Award (T-16-20): Supply and Delivery of 30 New Ford Police Interceptor Utility Vehicles Vendor: Yonge-Steeles Ford Lincoln Sales Ltd. Term of Contract: One Time	5	January 10, 2017	\$1,005,000
Request for Tender Award (T-17-01): Supply and Delivery of Bates & Cofra Safety Boots Vendor: Futura Workwear Safety Tech Inc. Term of Contract: One year plus two optional one year terms	6	January 25, 2017	\$93,500
Request for Tender Award (T-17-02): Supply, Delivery and Installation of Presentation Room Audio/Visual Equipment at York Regional Police Training Building, 70 Bales Road East, East Gwillimbury Vendor: Dynamix Professional Video Systems Inc. Term of Contract: One Time	10	March 21, 2017	\$152,561
Request for Tender Award (T-17-03): Supply and Delivery of Various Ford Vehicles Vendor: Yonge-Steeles Ford Lincoln Sales Ltd. Term of Contract: One Time	2	March 29, 2017	\$185,850
Request for Tender Award (T-17-04): Supply and Delivery of Various Toyota Vehicles Vendor: Weins Canada Inc. Term of Contract: One Time	3	March 29, 2017	\$149,317
Request for Proposal Award (P-16-09): Generator Operation and Maintenance Service Contract Vendor: Power Station Ltd. Term of Contract: Three years plus two optional one year terms	6	February 1, 2017	\$46,143
Contract Action Request (PO#85969): Reversible Rain Jacket & Pants Vendor: Outdoor Outfits Reason: To extend the contract for the first optional two year term extension		January 16, 2017	\$95,410 Contract Total to date: \$235,525

Tender Approvals, Request for Proposals and Scope/Additional Deliverables			
Description	No. of Bids	Award Date	Value
Contract Action Request (PO#83920): Supply & Delivery of Windstopper Sweaters Vendor: Ingo Global Reason: To extend the contract for an optional one year term (year 5)		January 17, 2017	\$35,750 Contract Total to date: \$187,250
Contract Action Request (PO#83658): Supply & Delivery of Forage Caps Vendor: Muir Cap and Regalia Reason: To extend the contract for an optional one year term		January 17, 2017	\$30,000 Contract Total to date: \$105,000
Contract Action Request (PO#84590): Supply and Delivery of Tires Vendor: Bridgestone Canada Inc. Reason: To extend the contract for the first option year (year four) and add \$114,000		January 24, 2017	\$114,000 Contract Total to date: \$426,000
Contract Action Request (PO#82794): Supply and Delivery of Tires Vendor: Goodyear Canada Inc. Reason: To extend the contract for the first option year (year four) and add \$210,000		January 24, 2017	\$210,000 Contract Total to date: \$953,000
Contract Action Request (PO#89356): Supply and Delivery of Tires Vendor: Toyo Tire Canada Inc. Reason: To extend the contract for the first option year (year four) and add \$16,000		January 24, 2017	\$16,000 Contract Total to date: \$32,000
Contract Action Request (PO#85818): Supply and Delivery of Various Batteries Vendor: Alexander Battery Corp Reason: To extend the contract for the first optional one year extension.		February 14, 2017	\$40,000 Contract Total to date: \$120,000
Contract Action Request (PO#83892): Supply and Delivery of Promotional Products Vendor: Crossroads Promotions Reason: To add contingency and scope change funds for additional requirements.		February 16, 2017	\$122,500 Contract Total to date: \$510,300
Contract Action Request (PO#88848): Supply and Delivery of Uniform Dress Shirts Vendor: Perfection Inc. Reason: To extend the contract for the optional year term		March 6, 2017	\$145,000 Contract Total to date: \$290,000
Contract Action Request (PO#86819): Pilots and Maintenance Service Vendor: Canadian Helicopter and HNZ Company Reason: Scope Change – Gearbox Overhaul		March 27, 2017	\$138,533 Contract Total to date: \$1,571,447

Tender Approvals, Request for Proposals and Scope/Additional Deliverables			
Description	No. of Bids	Award Date	Value
Contract Action Request (PO#85602): Supply, Delivery, Installation and Service of Canon 5240a Multi-Function Photocopiers Vendor: NCOGrenville Reason: To extend the service maintenance contract for the third year (option year 1)		March 29, 2017	\$90,027 Contract Total to date: \$429,611
Total			\$2,669,591

For comparison purposes, the delegation of authority for Purchasing By-law No. 06-14 items in the first quarter 2016 was \$4,692,197, excluding HST.

CO-OPERATIVE PURCHASING

In the first quarter of 2017, the following co-operative purchase orders were initiated under section 13 of Purchasing By-law No. 06-14:

Co-Operative Purchasing Agreements

Description	Co-ordinating Agency	Contract End	Vendor(s)	Value
Supply & Delivery of Winter Clothing	City of Ottawa Police	May 12, 2018	Outdoor Outfits	\$150,000
Supply & Delivery of Custodial Supplies	YPC (York Purchasing Co-operative)	March 31, 2022	Swish Maintenance Limited	\$77,000
Supply & Delivery of Custodial Supplies	YPC (York Purchasing Co-operative)	March 31, 2022	Mister Chemical Inc.	\$77,000
Appraisal Services for Damage to Vehicles and Equipment	Region of York	December 31, 2019	Paragon Appraisals Limited	\$40,000
Total				\$344,000

For comparison purposes, the delegation of authority for co-operative purchasing items in the first quarter of 2016 was \$1,763,237, excluding HST.

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK
POLICE SERVICES BOARD

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

MAY 24, 2017

**Legalization of Cannabis and Amendments to
Impaired Driving Laws**

RECOMMENDATION(S)

1. That the Board receive this report for information.

SYNOPSIS

The federal government has introduced Bill C-45, the *Cannabis Act* to provide legal access to cannabis and to control and regulate its production, distribution and sale. The government has also introduced Bill C-46 to amend provisions of the *Criminal Code* that deal with offences related to impaired driving.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Not applicable.

BACKGROUND

On April 13, 2017, the Government of Canada introduced legislation to legalize cannabis. The legislative package includes Bill C-45 which will create a new federal-provincial regime to regulate the legal production, distribution and sale of recreational cannabis. Bill C-45 will amend provisions of the *Criminal Code* that relate to impaired driving by consumers of both

drugs and alcohol. For medical cannabis, the *Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations* will remain in effect.

The Cannabis Act

The federal government will have licensing powers to regulate the production, sale, testing, packaging, labelling, delivery, transportation, possession and disposal of cannabis for non-medical purposes. They will also be empowered to establish security requirements, product standards, inspections and recall powers for the new recreational cannabis industry. Further details relating to the licensing structure will be set out in the yet-to-be released regulations.

According to Bill C-45's preamble, the main purpose of the legislation is to prevent young people, under the age of 18, from accessing cannabis. In an effort to prevent youth from using cannabis, the *Cannabis Act* will prohibit cannabis products that are appealing to youth, packaging or labelling cannabis in a way that makes it appealing to youth, selling cannabis through self-service displays or vending machines or promoting cannabis, except in narrow circumstances where the promotion could not be seen by a young person.

Various types of cannabis products may be permitted, including edible products and resins, subject to forthcoming regulations. Producers will not be allowed to combine cannabis with caffeine, ethyl alcohol or nicotine.

Adults will be able to lawfully possess up to 30 grams of legal dried cannabis or equivalent in non-dried form. They will also be able to share up to 30 grams of legal cannabis with other adults. Recreational cannabis will be available for purchase from provincially licensed retailers or online from a federally-licensed producer if the province has not set up a regulated retail system. Individuals will also be able to grow up to 4 cannabis plants per household, to a maximum height of 100 cm, from licensed seed or seedlings. It will also be legal to make cannabis products at home, including edibles and beverages, so long as organic solvents are not used.

Individuals who produce, sell or possess cannabis outside of the legal framework will be subject to regulatory or criminal charges depending on the seriousness of the offence. For example, possessing more than 30 grams of cannabis could result in a ticket or up to 5 years in jail. A person could be sent to jail for up to 14 years if they are convicted of illegally trafficking, producing, importing or exporting cannabis.

The proposed regime will defer significant authority to provincial governments. This will include the ability to regulate the distribution, sale and retailing of cannabis and cannabis products, raising the minimum age for purchase and possession (the default minimum age under the *Cannabis Act* will be 18 years old), restrictions on where adults may consume cannabis, lowering of the personal possession limit within their jurisdiction and the creation of additional rules for growing cannabis plants at home.

According to recent Criminal Intelligence Service Canada statistics, there are more than 300 organized crime groups involved in the production, distribution, importation and/or exportation of illicit cannabis in Canada. Many of these groups are well established with national, and even

international, criminal networks. Additionally, a number of these crime groups have infiltrated the legally regulated medical cannabis industry. It is apparent that they will also be entering the regulated recreational cannabis industry once the drug has been legalized. Even if the legal cannabis industry is tightly regulated, it is likely that organized crime will endeavor to maintain or increase their market share vis a vis legitimate providers by supplying cannabis at a reduced price and higher potency (and potentially laced with other illicit substances). They will also maintain their overall profit margins by increasing the availability of other illicit drugs within our communities. It is imperative for the government to implement rigid security screening for those who wish to enter or remain in the legal cannabis industry to eliminate or at least reduce the involvement of organized crime.

It remains to be determined how significant the impact the legalization of cannabis will be on police resources. Police departments in Colorado have seen significantly increased demands for service since cannabis was legalized there. Calls for service related to marijuana use, such as mental health calls, motor vehicle collisions, break and enters, thefts, robberies and injured persons are all on the rise in that state.

The proposed legal cannabis regime will be regulated jointly by the federal and provincial governments. In turn, these governments will be splitting the recreational cannabis tax revenues. According to Canada's Parliamentary Budget Officer, tax revenues could be \$618 million at the outset of legalization, with the number growing as the market matures. It is unclear how much, if any, of these revenues will be shared with municipalities even though towns and cities, and their respective police services, will almost certainly incur increased costs as a result of recreational cannabis legalization.

Impaired Driving Amendments

Bill C-46 will create new offences for having specified levels of a drug in the blood within two hours of driving. The specific levels will be set by regulation. The proposed levels of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the psychoactive compound in cannabis, will be as follows:

- 2 but less than 5 nanograms (ng) of THC will be a summary conviction criminal offence punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000;
- 5 ng or more of THC will be a hybrid offence (summary conviction or indictment) with penalties that mirror the penalties for driving with a blood alcohol concentration over 80 mg%;
- More than 2.5 ng of THC combined with a blood alcohol concentration greater than 50 mg% will also be a hybrid offence.

Police will be authorized to demand an oral fluid sample from a driver if they reasonably suspect that the driver has drugs in their body. A positive result would allow the officer to demand a drug evaluation by an officer who has been trained and qualified as a drug recognition expert or a blood sample. Codifying the Supreme Court's recent decision in *R. v. Bingley*, the drug recognition expert will be able to give opinion evidence in court as to whether the driver was impaired without the need to be qualified by the court as an expert witness.

Currently, a police officer must reasonably suspect that a driver has alcohol in their body before demanding a roadside breath sample. The proposed legislation will allow the police to demand a roadside breath sample from a driver at random so long as the driver was lawfully stopped.

Bill C-46 will increase the mandatory fines for first offenders depending on their blood alcohol readings:

- 80 to 119 mg% = current minimum fine of \$1,000;
- 120 to 159 mg% = minimum fine of \$1,500;
- 160 mg% or more = minimum fine of \$2,000; and
- Refusing to provide a breath sample = \$2,000 fine.

For repeat offenders, the mandatory jail sentences would remain the same.

The proposed amendments to the *Criminal Code* also aim to eliminate or restrict current defences, such as the “bolus drinking” and “intervening drink” defences.

Between April 24 and 27, 2017, York Regional Police charged 21 people with impaired-driving related driving offences. Impaired driving continues to be a primary concern of policing in this region and across the country. Drug-impaired driving is an emerging concern and will become an even greater issue with the legalization of cannabis.

Through Bill C-46, the government appears to be taking positive steps towards improving the impaired driving provisions of the *Criminal Code*. However, it remains to be seen whether the proposed THC level limits, random roadside breath tests and other statutory changes will withstand scientific and judicial scrutiny.

Once the proposed changes to the impaired driving laws are enacted, our police service will need additional funding for front-line officer training, the training of additional drug recognition experts and the purchase of roadside drug screening equipment.

Eric Jolliffe, O.O.M., BA, MA, CMM III
Chief of Police

EJ:jf

Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request.

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK
POLICE SERVICES BOARD

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

MAY 24, 2017

2016 Annual Statistics

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Board receive this report pursuant to Police Services Board Crime, Call and Public Disorder Analysis Policy No. 02/00-5

SYNOPSIS

Pursuant to the long-standing practice of York Regional Police, crime statistics are presented to the Board twice a year, including a comprehensive report at year end. A detailed statistical report which overviews incidents reported between January 1 and December 31, 2016, has been compiled as attached.

York Regional Police publish crime statistics based on the number of reported violations using the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting methodology. Data is submitted to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) and is then used to compile national data which is used for comparison purposes with other Police Services. This data is expected to be available in July and the national and provincial comparisons for 2016 will be included in a separate report following its release.

The reported overall Crime Rate (total number of Criminal & Federal Violations per 100,000 population) increased 1.7 percent in 2016 from 2015. Small increases were seen in the rates of Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property and Other Criminal Code occurrences. The overall clearance rate had a marginal decrease of 1.0 percent

Despite the modest increases in some categories of reported crime, York Region still remains one of the safest communities in Canada. In 2017 and beyond, we will continue to enhance our community policing efforts and crime prevention initiatives to ensure all of our citizens and communities feel safe and secure through excellence in policing.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Not applicable.

BACKGROUND

The following chart summarizes *Criminal Code* violation statistics reported between January 1 to December 31, 2016, as compared to the same time period in the preceding year:

2015-16 Criminal Code Violation Statistics Summary

	2015		2016		Variance (%)	
	Actual	Rate	Actual	Rate	Actual	Rate
Total Crime	33,202	2,846.73	34,377	2,896.35	3.5	1.7
Crimes Against Persons	6,482	555.76	6,795	572.50	4.8	3.0
Crimes Against Property	20,067	1,720.54	20,875	1,758.77	4.0	2.2
Other Criminal Code	3,774	323.58	4,089	344.51	8.3	6.5
Federal Violations	235	20.15	274	23.09	16.6	14.6
Total Clearance Rate	59.7%	N/A	58.7%	N/A	-1.0	N/A
Criminal Code Traffic	4,291	367.91	4,306	362.79	0.3	-1.4

Note: Other Criminal Code includes Other Criminal Code, Weapons & Public Morals. Please see Appendix-B: Type of Violations (page 59) of the 2016 Annual Statistics Report for included categories.

The statistics found in the chart can be found in details below.

TOTAL CRIMINAL & FEDERAL VIOLATIONS

34,377 Criminal & Federal Violations were reported between January 1 and December 31, 2016 compared to 33,202 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 1,175 violations or 3.5 percent. The crime rate per 100,000 population in 2016 was 2,896.35 compared to 2,846.73 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 1.7 percent.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

6,795 Crimes Against Persons (violent crime) violations were reported between January 1 and December 31, 2016 compared to 6,482 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 313 violations or 4.8 percent. The violent crime rate per 100,000 population in 2016 was 572.50 compared to 555.76 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 3.0 percent.

10 Violations Causing Death (Homicide and Criminal Negligence Cause Death) were reported in 2016 compared to 8 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 2 violations or 25.0 percent. Based on the rate of Violations Causing Death per 100,000 population, there has been an increase of 22.8 percent.

11 Attempt Capital Crime violations were reported in 2016 compared to 13 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents a decrease of 2 violations or 15.4 percent.

Based on the rate of Attempt Capital Crime violations per 100,000 population, there has been a decrease of 16.9 percent.

577 Sexual Violations were reported in 2016 compared to 492 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 85 violations or 17.3 percent. Based on the rate of Sexual Violations per 100,000 population, there has been an increase of 15.2 percent.

87 Commodification of Sexual Activity violations were reported in 2016. This new crime category was created in 2016 as part of the implementation of the Bill C-36 Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act. More details about the crime are provided in Appendix-B of the 2016 Annual Statistical Report.

3,426 Assault violations were reported in 2016 compared to 3,347 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 79 violations or 2.4 percent. Based on the rate of Assault violations per 100,000 population, there has been an increase of 0.6 percent.

276 Robbery violations were reported in 2016 compared to 222 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 54 violations or 24.3 percent. Based on the rate of Robbery violations per 100,000 population, there has been an increase of 22.2 percent. Among the 2016 robberies, 57.6 percent were street robberies followed by retail robberies 18.1 percent, home invasion 9.8 percent, financial robberies 5.1 percent and carjacking 1.1 percent.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

20,875 Crimes Against Property (property crime) violations were reported between January 1 and December 31, 2016 compared to 20,067 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 808 violations or 4.0 percent. The property crime rate per 100,000 population in 2016 was 1,758.77 compared to 1,720.54 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 2.2 percent.

1,928 Break and Enter violations were reported in 2016 compared to 2,300 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents a decrease of 372 violations or 16.2 percent. The violations rate per 100,000 population has been decreased 17.6 percent in 2016.

3,877 Fraud violations were reported in 2016 compared to 2,919 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 958 violations or 32.8 percent. The violations rate per 100,000 population has been increased 30.5 percent in 2016.

799 Stolen Vehicles were reported in 2016 compared to 831 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents a decrease of 32 vehicles or 3.9 percent. Based on the rate of stolen vehicles per 100,000 population, there has been a decrease of 5.5 percent. Of the vehicles reported stolen 50.6 percent were trucks, 35.7 percent automobiles, 4.8 percent tractor trailers, 3.3 percent construction/farm equipment and 3.1 percent motorcycles. Honda (71), BMW (34) and Toyota (30) were the top three stolen automobiles and Toyota (67), Ford (49) and Dodge (42) were the top three stolen trucks.

OTHER CRIMINAL CODE

4,089 Other Criminal Code (including Weapons & Public Morals) violations were reported in 2016 compared to 3,774 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 315 violations or 8.3 percent. Based on the rate of Other Criminal Code violations per 100,000 population, there has been an increase of 6.5 percent.

CLEARANCE RATE

In 2016, **Clearance Rate** for the overall Criminal Code & Federal violations decreased to 58.7 percent in 2016 from 59.7 percent during the corresponding period in 2015. The clearance rate for Crimes Against Persons increased slightly to 76.6 percent in 2016 from 76.1 percent in 2015. The clearance rate for Crimes Against Property remained virtually unchanged at 42.6 percent in 2016 from 42.9 percent in 2015.

TRAFFIC RELATED

4,306 **Criminal Traffic** violations were reported in 2016 compared to 4,291 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 15 violations or 0.3 percent. Based on the rate of Criminal Traffic violations per 100,000 population, there has been a decrease of 1.4 percent.

1,271 **Impaired Operation/Related** violations were reported in 2016 compared to 1,255 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 16 violations or 1.3 percent. Based on the rate of Impaired Operation/Related violations per 100,000 population, there has been a decrease of 0.5 percent.

401 **Dangerous Operation** violations were reported in 2016 compared to 363 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 38 violations or 10.5 percent. Based on the rate of Dangerous Operation violations per 100,000 population, there has been an increase of 8.6 percent.

14,092 **Reportable Motor Vehicle Collision Reports** were processed in 2016 compared to 14,697 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents a decrease of 605 reports or 4.1 percent. Based on the rate of reportable motor vehicle collisions per 100,000 population, there has been a decrease of 5.8 percent.

26 **Fatal Collisions** occurred on our roadways in 2016 compared to 19 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 7 collisions or 36.8 percent.

28 **Persons Died** on our roadways in 2016 compared to 23 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 5 persons or 21.7 percent.

YOUTH CRIME

The **Youth Crime** rate per 1,000 youth population decreased by 2.8 percent to 23.23 in 2016 from 23.90 in 2015. The number of young persons charged decreased 0.3 percent while the number of young persons processed by other means increased 0.9 percent. The number of identified Youth involved in criminal incidents (formally charged and processed by other means) in York Region increased 0.6 percent in 2016 compared to the corresponding period in 2015.

HATE CRIME

Reported **Hate Crime** occurrences in York Region decreased 3.4 percent in 2016 compared to the corresponding period in 2015. There were 86 criminal occurrences of hate motivated crime reported in 2016 compared to 89 in 2015. The category with the highest number of occurrences was "race/ethnicity" with a total of 44 hate crimes. Of those cases, the South Asian community was most targeted at 12 occurrences. The next highest category was "religion" where the total reported hate crimes was 33. Of those occurrences, the Jewish community was found to be the most victimized at 17 hate crimes followed by the Muslim community at 13 occurrences. There were 9 hate crimes based on sexual orientation (homosexual – lesbian or gay).

INTIMATE DOMESTIC RELATED OCCURRENCES

5,191 **Intimate Domestic Related** occurrences (criminal and non-criminal) were reported in 2016 compared to 4,998 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 193 occurrences or 3.9 percent. Of the total occurrences reported, 24.9 percent resulted in charges.

SELECTED NON-CRIMINAL STATISTICS

1,695 **Mentally Ill Persons'** reports were submitted in 2016 compared to 1,550 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 145 reports or 9.4 percent. In the last five years, Mentally Ill Persons reports increased by 461 reports or 37.4 percent.

1,983 **Mentally Ill Apprehensions** were reported in 2016 compared to 1,900 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 83 apprehensions or 4.4 percent. In the last five years, Mentally Ill Apprehensions increased by 339 apprehensions or 20.6 percent.

301 **Suicide Attempts** reports were submitted in 2016 compared to 238 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 63 reports or 26.5 percent. In the last five years, Suicide Attempts increased by 69 reports or 29.7 percent.

682 **Non-Criminal Deaths** reports were submitted in 2016 compared to 681 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 1 report or 0.1 percent. In the last five years, Non-Criminal Deaths increased by 123 reports or 22.0 percent.

573 **Missing Adults** reports were submitted in 2016 compared to 529 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 44 reports or 8.3 percent. In the last five years, Missing Adult reports increased by 68 reports or 13.5 percent.

381 **Missing Young Persons** reports were submitted in 2016 compared to 412 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents a decrease of 31 or 7.5 percent. In the last five years, Missing Youth reports decreased by 103 reports or 21.3 percent.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

198,000 **Citizen Generated Calls for Service** were received in 2016 compared to 208,211 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents a decrease of 10,211 calls or 4.9 percent.

In 2016, 213,497 **9-1-1 calls** were received in the Communications Bureau compared to 216,899 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents a decrease of 3,402 calls or 1.6 percent. The number of non-emergency calls also decreased 0.5 percent (389,255 to 387,464). The total number of calls received decreased 0.9 percent (606,154 to 600,691).

Information Management processed 2,844 requests for motor vehicle collision/incident summary reports in 2016 compared to 8,129 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents a decrease of 5,285 requests or 65.0 percent. The decrease in requests for motor vehicle collision/incident summary reports is attributed to the implementation of an electronic portal that makes the reports available without having to submit a request. In March of 2015, the Ministry of Transportation increased the threshold for non-reportable motor vehicle collisions to \$2,000 meaning more collisions met the non-reportable threshold. The number of police clearance letters processed in 2016 increased 8.0 percent from the corresponding period in 2015 (28,550 to 30,844) and the number of volunteer screening letters increased 1.3 percent (41,848 to 42,390).

During 2016, a total of 3,312 **Freedom of Information** requests were received compared to 3,634 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an decrease of 322 requests or 8.9 percent. Formal requests increased 8.9 percent (1,331 to 1,450) and the number of informal requests decreased 19.1 percent (2,303 to 1,862) in 2016.

In 2016, **Alarm Program** saw a 28.9 percent decrease in calls received (15,314 to 10,883). The number of calls for false alarms decreased 40.6 percent (15,099 to 8,972). This resulted a reduction in the proportion of false alarm calls by 16.2 percent from 98.6 percent in 2015 to 82.4 percent in 2016. The change may be attributed to the transition from a registration model to the cost recovery model implemented in September 2015.

Crime Stoppers tips increased 87.6 percent in 2016 compared to 2015 (2,086 to 3,913). Arrests made as a result of Crime Stoppers tips increased 35.1 percent (57 to 77). Property recovered increased by 1.7 percent in 2016 compared to 2015 (\$26,422 to \$26,874). Drugs seized decreased 46.5 percent in 2016 (\$41,651 to \$22,275).

In 2016, the **Victim Services of York Region** program saw an increase of 20.8 percent in the number of telephone crisis calls/office visits (9,192 to 11,106) and an increase of 23.8 percent in the total clients served (6,619 to 8,192). Among the 2016 clients served, 61.8 percent were female, 13.1 percent male and 25.1 percent children.

York Region continues to experience a low crime rate and consistent clearance rate in 2016. This is a clear reflection of the good work our members do each and every day and the progressive delivery of crime prevention, law enforcement, community safety initiatives to the citizens, businesses and communities in York Region. This would not be possible without the continued support of our Police Service Board, Regional and Local Councils, community leaders and our community partners.

A more detailed report of the 2016 Annual Statistics accompanies this report.

Eric Jolliffe, O.O.M., BA, MA, CMM III
Chief of Police

EJ: sd

Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request



STATISTICAL REPORT

JANUARY–DECEMBER 2016



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YORK REGIONAL POLICE

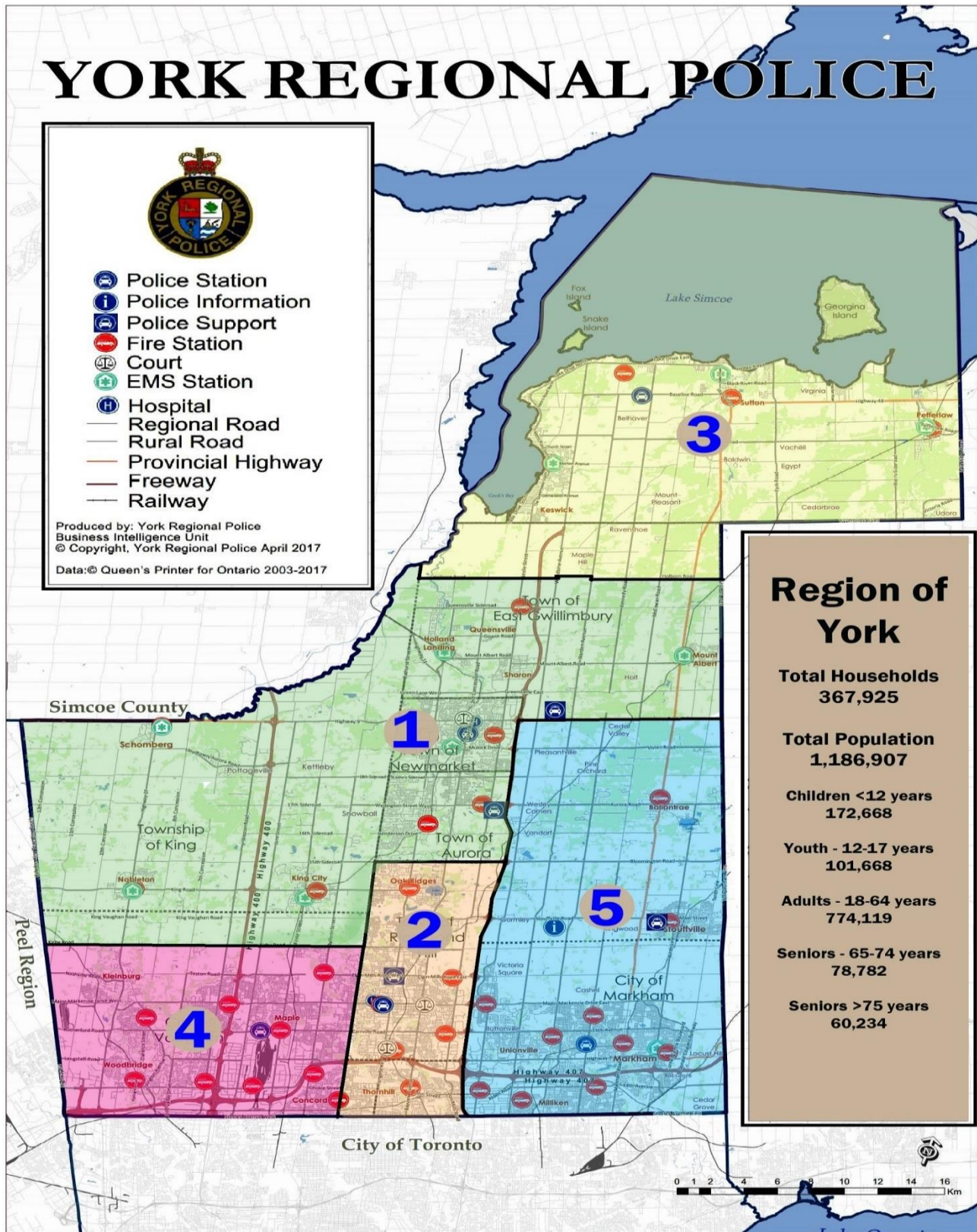




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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a snapshot of crime statistics of York Regional Police pertaining to the incidents reported to York Regional Police in 2016. Crime rates are calculated for York Region, Districts and Municipalities using the corresponding population estimates received from the Regional Municipality of York.

The **Communications Bureau** received 600,691 calls in 2016 of which 35.5% were emergency 9-1-1 calls and 64.5% were non-emergency calls. Call response time decreased in 2016 for all priority calls compared to 2015. The response time for Priority 1 (emergency) calls decreased to 7.4 minutes or by 9.8% in 2016 from 8.2 minutes in 2015.

198,000 **Citizen Generated Calls for Service** were received in 2016 compared to 208,211 calls in 2015, a 4.9% decrease over the year. Of these calls, 102,322 (51.7%) were dispatched, 11,440 calls (5.8%) were diverted to the Community Resource Centre & Alternate Response Unit, and 9,684 calls (4.9%) were diverted to online reporting.

34,377 **Criminal & Federal** violations were reported in 2016, an increase of 1,175 violations or 3.5% from 2015. The crime rate per 100,000 population increased to 2,896.35 or by 1.7% in 2016 from 2,846.73 in 2015. The rate increased in 2016 for Crimes Against Persons (3.0%), Crimes Against Property (2.2%), Total Criminal violations (2.9%) and Other Federal violations (14.6%). The rate decreased for Weapons violations (16.1%) and Drug violations (12.9%).

6,795 **Crimes Against Persons** (violent crime) violations were reported in 2016 compared to 6,482 violations in 2015, an increase of 313 violations or 4.8%. The crime rate per 100,000 population increased to 572.50 in 2016 from 555.76 in 2015 or by 3.0%. The Crimes Against Persons rate increased in 2016 for Violations Causing Death (22.8%), Sexual violations (15.2%), Assault (0.6%) and Robbery & Other Violent violations (0.7%). The rate decreased for Attempt Capital Crime (16.9%) and Violations Depriving Freedom (1.7%).

Robbery violations reported in York Region increased to 276 violations in 2016 from 222 violations in 2015 or by 25.2%. The breakdown of 2016 robberies included Street robberies (57.6%), followed by Retail Robberies (18.1%), Home Invasion (9.8%), Financial Robberies (5.1%) and Carjacking (1.1%).

2,344 **Drug** violations were reported in 2016 compared to 2,644 violations in 2015, a decrease of 300 violations or 11.3%. The crime rate per 100,000 population decreased to 197.49 in 2016 from 226.70 in 2015, or by 12.9%. Of the Drug violations crime categories, the rate increased in 2016 for Import and Exportation by 1,174.4% (from 5 to 65) but decreased for Possession (12.6%), Trafficking (30.8%) and Production (19.4%).

5,191 **Intimate Domestic Related** occurrences (criminal and non-criminal) were reported in 2016 compared to 4,998 occurrences in 2015, an increase of 193 occurrences or 3.9% over a year.

Reported **Hate Crime** occurrences in York Region decreased to 86 incidents or by 3.4% in 2016 from 89 incidents in 2015. The principle motivation factors for reported hate crime were race/ethnicity (51.2%), religion (38.4%) and sexual orientation (10.5%). The Jewish (20.0%) and Muslim (15.1%) communities were the most frequent victims when religion was the principle motivation factor. The South Asian (14.0%), Black (9.3%), Arab/West Asian (7.0%), and East & Southeast Asian (7.0%) communities were the most frequent victims when race/ethnicity was the principle motivation factor.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (CONT'D...)

20,875 **Crimes Against Property** (property crime) violations were reported in 2016 compared to 20,067 violations in 2015, an increase of 808 violations or 4.0%. The crime rate per 100,000 population increased to 1,758.77 in 2016 from 1,720.54 in 2015 or by 2.2%. Of the Crimes Against Property categories, the rate increased in 2016 for Arson (22.5%), Theft Under \$5,000 (2.4%), Have Stolen Goods (0.3%) and Fraud (30.5%). The rate decreased for Break and Enter (17.6%), Theft Over \$5,000 (2.0%) and Mischief (8.1%).

The number of **Stolen Vehicles** in the York Region decreased to 799 in 2016 or by 3.9% from 831 in 2015. However, the rate per 100,000 population actually decreased by 5.5%. Honda (71), BMW (34) and Toyota (30) were the top three stolen automobiles and Toyota (67), Ford (49) and Dodge (42) were the top three stolen trucks.

4,089 **Other Criminal Code (including Weapons and Public Morals)** violations were reported in 2016 compared to 3,774 violations in 2015, an increase of 315 or 8.3% over the year. The rate per 100,000 population increased to 344.51 in 2016 from 323.58 in 2015, an increase of 6.5%.

4,306 **Criminal Traffic** violations were reported in 2016, an increase of 15 violations or 0.3% from 2015. However, the rate per 100,000 population actually decreased by 1.2%. Of the Traffic violations categories, the rate decreased for Impaired Operation (0.5%) and Other Criminal Traffic violations (3.1%), but increased for Dangerous Operation (8.6%).

14,092 **Motor Vehicle Collision** reports were processed in 2016, a decrease of 605 reports or 4.1% from 2015. The rate per 100,000 population decreased by 5.8%. There were 26 Fatal Collisions in 2016 where 28 persons were killed including 13 drivers, 6 passengers, 7 pedestrians and 2 cyclists.

Of the **Provincial Traffic** violations, the rate per 100,000 population increased for Speeding (3,438.01 in 2016 from 3,327.56 in 2015 or 3.3%), Disobeying Stop Sign (1,115.00 in 2016 from 971.69 in 2015 or 14.7%), Careless Driving (470.30 in 2016 from 434.70 in 2015 or 8.2%) and Fail to Remain (10.28 in 2016 from 9.35 in 2015 or 10.0%). The rate decreased for Seatbelt Related violations (116.52 in 2016 from 150.13 in 2015 or 22.4%), Red Light infractions (191.25 in 2016 from 230.13 in 2015 or 16.9%) and Driving Under Suspension (177.86 in 2016 from 179.28 in 2015 or 0.8%).

The **Youth Crime** rate per 1,000 population decreased in 2016 to 23.23 or by 2.8% from 23.90 in 2015. However, the number of young persons involved in criminal incidents (formally charged or processed by other means) increased to 2,480 in 2016 from 2,465 in 2015 or 0.6%.

The **Clearance Rate** for Total Criminal and Federal violations (excluding Traffic) decreased to 58.7% in 2016 from 59.7% in 2015. The clearance rate varies by crime types. The rate increased for Crimes Against Persons (76.6%), Weapons violations (83.9%) and Traffic violations (45.9%). However, the rate decreased for Property Crime (42.6%), Other Criminal Code (88.7%), Drug violations (94.3%) and Other Federal Violations (98.9%).



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (CONT'D...)

Non-Criminal Statistics

1,695 **Mentally Ill Persons'** reports were submitted in 2016, an increase of 145 reports or 9.4% from 2015. In the last five years, Mentally Ill Persons reports increased 37.4%. The number of Mentally Ill Apprehensions increased to 1,983 in 2016 compared to 1,900 in 2015, an increase of 83 reports or 4.4%. In the last five years, Mentally Ill Apprehensions increased 20.6%.

301 **Suicide Attempts** reports were submitted in 2016, an increase of 63 reports or 26.5% from 2015. In the last five years, Suicide Attempts increased 29.7%.

682 **Non-Criminal Deaths** reports were submitted in 2016, an increase of 1 report or 0.1% from 2015. In the last five years, Non-Criminal Deaths increased 22.0%.

573 **Missing Adults** reports were submitted in 2016, an increase of 44 reports or 8.3% from 2015. In the last five years, Missing Adult reports increased 13.5%. 381 **Missing Young Persons** reports were submitted in 2016, a decrease of 31 reports or 7.5% from 2015. In the last five years, Missing Youth reports decreased 21.3%.

Miscellaneous Statistics

Police clearance letters processed by the **Information Management Bureau** increased to 30,844 letters or by 8.0% in 2016 from 28,550 letters in 2015. Volunteer screenings increased to 42,390 in 2016 or by 1.3% from 41,848 in 2015. The number of Warrants processed increased to 1,294 in 2016 or by 6.7% from 1,213 in 2015. However, the number of MVC/Incident Summary Requests decreased to 2,844 in 2016 or by 65.0% from 8,129 requests in 2015.

The number of **Freedom of Information** requests received by the Legal Services Bureau decreased to 3,312 in 2016 or by 8.9% from 3,634 requests in 2015. The volume of formal requests increased by 8.9% while the volume of informal requests decreased by 19.1%.

The volume of **Alarm Calls** received in York Region decreased to 10,883 calls in 2016 or by 28.9% from 15,314 in 2015. The volume of false alarm calls decreased by 40.6% to 8,972 calls in 2016 from 15,099 calls in 2015. The proportion of false alarm calls reduced from 98.6% in 2015 to 82.4% in 2016.

The number of tips received by **Crime Stoppers** increased to 3,913 or by 87.6% in 2016 from 2,086 tips in 2015. As a result of the tips, the number of arrests made increased to 77 or by 35.1% in 2016 from 57 arrests in 2015. The number of weapons seized increased to 14 or by 180.0% in 2016 from 5 weapons in 2015. The value of property recovered increased by 1.7% and drugs seized decreased by 46.5% in 2016.

The **Victim Services of York Region** program served 8,192 clients in 2016 compared to 6,619 clients in 2015, an increase of 23.8%. The breakdown of 2016 clients included 61.8% women, 13.1% men and 25.1% children (0-17 years). The program received 11,106 telephone crisis calls/office visits in 2016 compared to 9,192 visits in 2015, an increase of 20.8%.



INTRODUCTION

This report documents aggregate level crime statistics of York Regional Police (YRP) pertaining to the incidents reported to the York Regional Police between January 01 and December 31, 2016. The report is structured into three sections: statistics for York Region, statistics for the Districts and statistics for the Municipalities. Results of the current reporting year (2016) are compared with the previous year (2015) for all the data tables prepared for the York Region, Districts and Municipalities. Trends in the last five years (2012-2016) are provided for key indicators of regional data. A glossary of terms, types of violations and changes in UCR methodology are included in the appendices.

METHODOLOGY

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) of Statistics Canada, in conjunction with police jurisdictions across Canada, collects Criminal Code violations data through the incident based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) survey methodology. York Regional Police implements UCR2 methodology and captures data in the process of receiving incident reports, providing investigative services and resolving the incidents, where possible.

UCR2 methodology classifies incidents according to the four most serious violations in the incident (generally the violations that carry the longest maximum sentences under the *Criminal Code*). Violent incidents are classified differently from other types of crime. For violent crime, a separate incident is recorded for each victim. In categorizing incidents, violent violations always take precedence over non-violent violations.

York Regional Police publishes crime statistics based on the number of reported violations using the UCR2 methodology. For the purposes of this report, all violations within an incident are included and robbery violations are counted per incident.

The Long Range Planning Department of the Regional Municipality of York has provided estimated 2016 population figures of York Region, Districts and Municipalities. The estimates are based on the Census 2011 counts and CMHC housing completion data. Crime rates are calculated based on the year-end population estimates received from the Regional Municipality of York.

The report also includes statistics for the Alarm Program, Crime Stoppers, Legal Services, Victim Services of York Region and other services (police clearance letters, volunteer screening, MVC/Incident summary reports, warrants processed etc.) provided by the Information Management Bureau.

Crime rates incorporated in this report were estimated for all categories irrespective of the size of the denominator. Generally, rates and ratios are not reliable if it is based on a small number (less than 30). Readers are requested to consider the fact of 'small number' while using crime rate data presented in this report.

For a reported incident, York Regional Police provides investigative resources towards resolving an incident. For some crime types, the process may take years and new investigative information is updated in the records management system. All data in this report is based on reported crime and represents a "snapshot" at the time of extraction from the records management system at year-end. Unless otherwise noted, any updates or revisions to data for the years prior to 2016 are not reflected in this report.



MAKING COMPARISONS

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*. The CCJS published data measures only the most serious offence related to an incident. In addition, the CCJS includes the number of offences reported by the Toronto North Detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with York Regional Police’s crime statistics.

The CCJS data should be used for comparisons between policing jurisdictions as all data is compiled using the same reporting methodology.



CRIME STATISTICS
FIVE YEAR DATA (JANUARY –DECEMBER)

Crime Categories	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Population¹	1,108,570	1,130,386	1,144,760	1,166,321	1,186,907
Citizen Generated Calls for Service	251,924	223,918	220,546	208,211	198,000
Motor Vehicle Collisions (Reportable)					
Property Damage	15,157	14,395	12,340	11,541	10,853
Personal Injury	3,441	3,438	3,225	3,137	3,213
Fatal	26	19	25	19	26
Total	18,624	17,852	15,590	14,697	14,092
Fail to Remain	2,727	3,105	2,849	2,750	2,756
Crimes Against Persons					
Total	6,613	6,080	6,108	6,482	6,795
Cleared	5,222	4,914	4,802	4,932	5,205
Clearance Rate (%)	79.0	80.8	78.6	76.1	76.6
Rate per 100,000 population	596.53	537.87	533.56	555.76	572.50
Crimes Against Property					
Total	20,570	19,283	18,207	20,067	20,875
Cleared	9,643	9,127	8,053	8,609	8,897
Clearance Rate (%)	46.9	47.3	44.2	42.9	42.6
Rate per 100,000 population	1,855.54	1,705.88	1,590.46	1,720.54	1,758.77
Other Criminal Code					
Total	2,841	2,849	2,955	3,160	3,720
Cleared	2,660	2,570	2,712	2,946	3,301
Clearance Rate (%)	93.6	90.2	91.8	93.2	88.7
Rate per 100,000 population	256.28	252.04	258.13	270.94	313.42
Weapons Violations					
Total	394	348	389	423	361
Cleared	313	270	342	331	303
Clearance Rate (%)	79.4	77.6	87.9	78.3	83.9
Rate per 100,000 population	35.54	30.79	33.98	36.27	30.42
Public Morals Violations					
Total	216	182	206	191	8
Cleared	135	124	140	158	6
Clearance Rate (%)	62.5	68.1	68.0	82.7	75.0
Rate per 100,000 population	19.48	16.10	18.00	16.38	0.67
Criminal Code - Total					
Total	30,634	28,742	27,865	30,323	31,759
Cleared	17,973	17,005	16,049	16,976	17,712
Clearance Rate (%)	58.7	59.2	57.6	56.0	55.8
Rate per 100,000 population	2,763.38	2,542.67	2,434.13	2,599.88	2,675.78



CRIME STATISTICS (CONT'D...)
 FIVE YEAR DATA (JANUARY –DECEMBER)

Crime Categories	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Drug Violations					
Total	2,704	2,537	2,870	2,644	2,344
Cleared	2,640	2,465	2,843	2,616	2,211
Clearance Rate (%)	97.6	97.2	99.1	98.9	94.3
Rate per 100,000 population	243.92	224.44	250.71	226.70	197.49
Other Federal Violations					
Total	257	219	227	235	274
Cleared	251	218	223	238	271
Clearance Rate (%)	97.7	99.5	98.2	101.3	98.9
Rate per 100,000 population	23.18	19.37	19.83	20.15	23.09
Total Criminal Code & Federal Violations					
Total	33,595	31,498	30,962	33,202	34,377
Cleared	20,864	19,688	19,115	19,830	20,194
Clearance Rate (%)	62.1	62.5	61.7	59.7	58.7
Rate per 100,000 population	3,030.48	2,786.48	2,704.67	2,846.73	2,896.35
Criminal Code Traffic Violations					
Total	3,704	4,040	4,223	4,291	4,306
Cleared	1,422	1,389	1,624	1,863	1,978
Clearance Rate (%)	38.4	34.4	38.5	43.4	45.9
Rate per 100,000 population	334.12	357.40	368.90	367.91	362.79

¹ Year-end population figures supplied by York Region Corporate Services based on Census data and CMHC housing completion data.

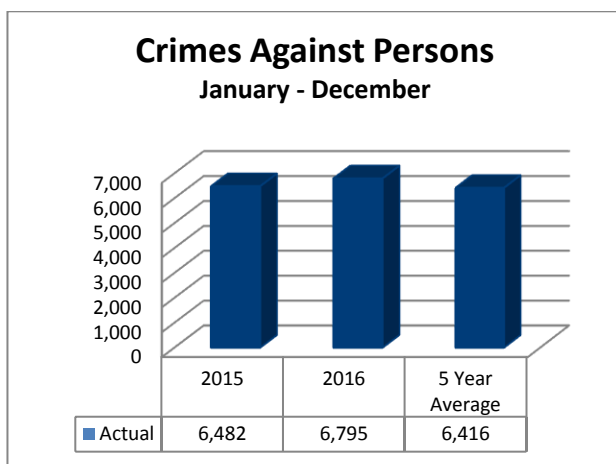


CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

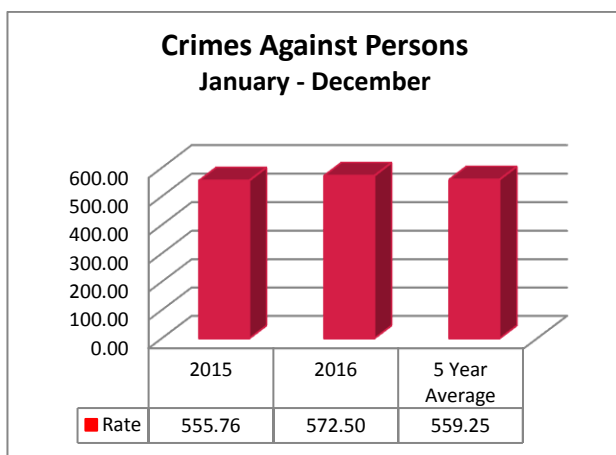
JANUARY-DECEMBER

Crimes Against Persons	2015		2016		5 Year Average		2015-16 Variation (%)	
	Actual	Rate	Actual	Rate	Actual	Rate	Actual	Rate
Violations Causing Death	8	0.69	10	0.84	10	0.85	25.0	22.8
Attempt Capital Crime	13	1.11	11	0.93	17	1.45	-15.4	-16.9
Sexual Violations	492	42.18	577	48.61	487	42.39	17.3	15.2
Commodification of Sexual Activity	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	87	7.33	87	7.33	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Assault	3,347	286.97	3,426	288.65	3,265	284.55	2.4	0.6
Violations Deprivation Freedom	118	10.12	118	9.94	108	9.41	0.0	-1.7
Robbery & Other Violent Violations	2,504	214.69	2,566	216.19	2,512	219.12	2.5	0.7
Total	6,482	555.76	6,795	572.50	6,416	559.25	4.8	3.0

¹ not available ² not calculable



- 6,795 Crimes Against Persons violations were reported in 2016 compared to 6,482 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 313 violations or 4.8%.
- The Violent Crime rate in 2016 was 572.50 per 100,000 population compared to 555.76 during the corresponding period in 2015, an increase of 3.0%.

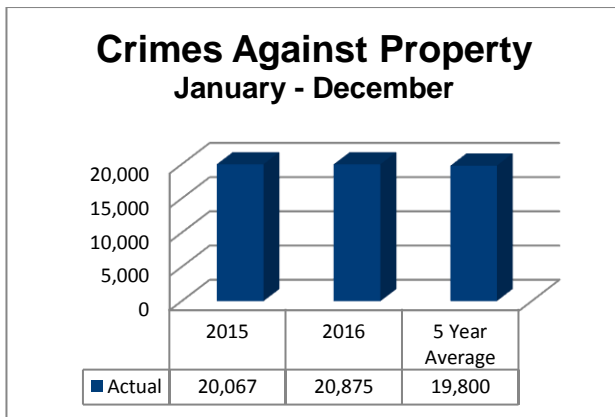


- Violations Causing Death, Sexual Violations, Assault and Robbery & Other Violent Violations increased over the past year while Attempt Capital Crime decreased and Violations Depriving Freedom was unchanged.
- The Violent Crime rates for Violations Causing Death, Attempt Capital Crime and Robbery & Other Violent Violations were below the five-year average, except Sexual Violations, Assault and Violations Deprivation Freedom.

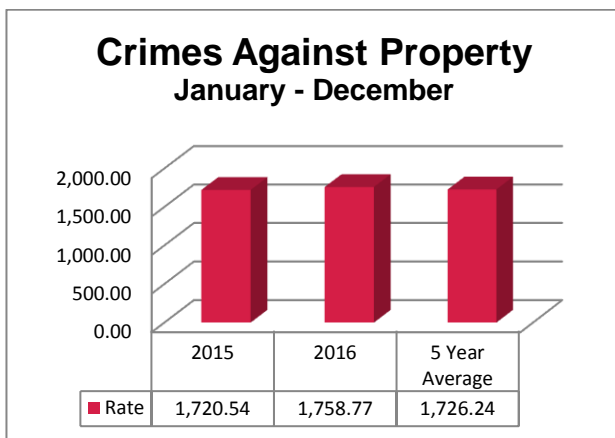


CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY JANUARY-DECEMBER

Crimes Against Property	2015		2016		5 Year Average		2015-16 Variation (%)	
	Actual	Rate	Actual	Rate	Actual	Rate	Actual	Rate
Arson	65	5.57	81	6.82	78	6.83	24.6	22.5
Break and Enter	2,300	197.20	1,928	162.44	2,046	178.49	-16.2	-17.6
Theft Over \$5000	1,104	94.66	1,101	92.76	1,092	95.24	-0.3	-2.0
Theft Under \$5000	8,298	711.47	8,645	728.36	8,209	715.62	4.2	2.4
Have Stolen Goods	2,456	210.58	2,506	211.14	2,576	224.98	2.0	0.3
Fraud	2,919	250.27	3,877	326.65	2,892	251.30	32.8	30.5
Mischief	2,925	250.79	2,737	230.60	2,908	253.78	-6.4	-8.1
Total	20,067	1,720.54	20,875	1,758.77	19,800	1,726.24	4.0	2.2



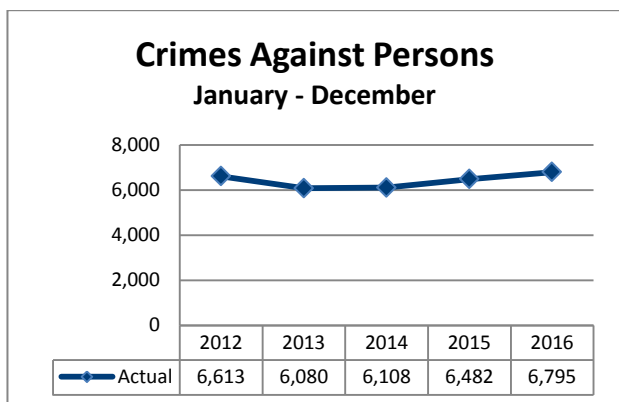
- 20,875 Property Crime violations were reported in 2016 compared to 20,067 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 808 violations or 4.0%.
- The Property Crime rate in 2016 was 1,758.77 per 100,000 population compared to 1,720.54 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 2.2%.
- Property Crimes Arson, Theft Under \$5,000, Have Stolen Goods and Fraud increased in 2016 compared to the corresponding period in 2015 while Break and Enter, Theft Over \$5,000 and Mischief decreased.
- The Property Crime rates for Arson, Break and Enter, Theft Over \$5,000, Have Stolen Goods and Mischief were below the five-year average while Theft Under \$5,000 and Fraud were above the average.





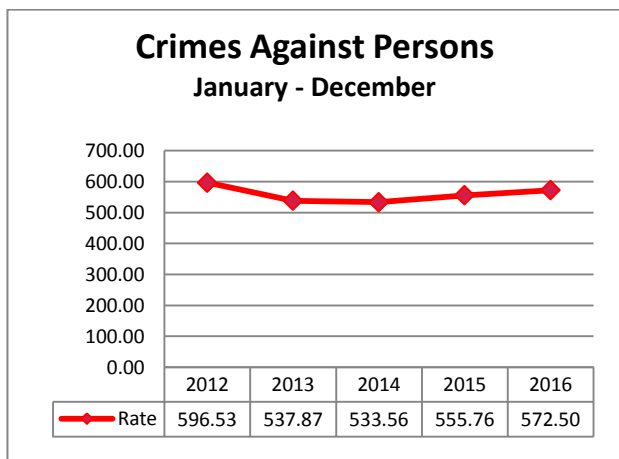
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS
 FIVE-YEAR TREND
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2012-2016)

Year	Actual	1 Year Comparison		5 Year Comparison		Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Variance (%)	
		Variance	(%)	Variance	(%)		1 Year	5 Year
2012	6,613	28	0.4	-320	-4.6	596.53	-1.7	-13.0
2013	6,080	-533	-8.1	-901	-12.9	537.87	-9.8	-20.4
2014	6,108	28	0.5	-943	-13.4	533.56	-0.8	-19.6
2015	6,482	374	6.1	-103	-1.6	555.76	4.2	-8.4
2016	6,795	313	4.8	182	2.8	572.50	3.0	-4.0



1 Year Comparison:

- 6,795 Crimes Against Persons violations were reported in 2016 compared to 6,482 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 313 violations or 4.8%.
- There has been an increase of 3.0% in the rate of Crimes Against Persons per 100,000 population.



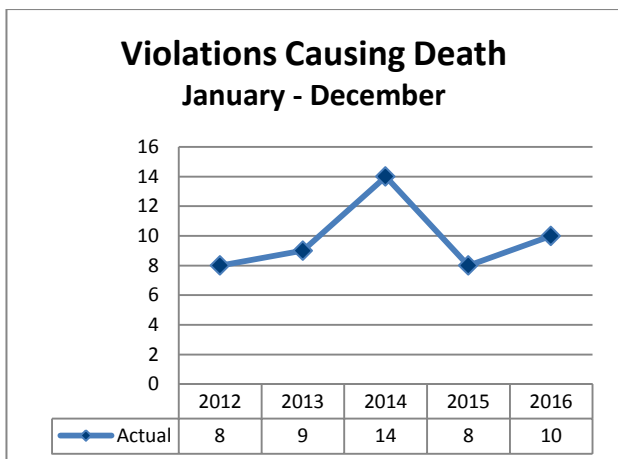
5 Year Comparison:

- 6,795 Crimes Against Persons violations were reported in 2016 compared to 6,613 during the corresponding period in 2012. This represents an increase of 182 violations or 2.8%.
- There has been a decrease of 4.0% in the rate of Crimes Against Persons per 100,000 population.

VIOLATIONS CAUSING DEATH
 (HOMICIDE & CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE CAUSING DEATH)
 FIVE-YEAR TREND
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2012-2016)

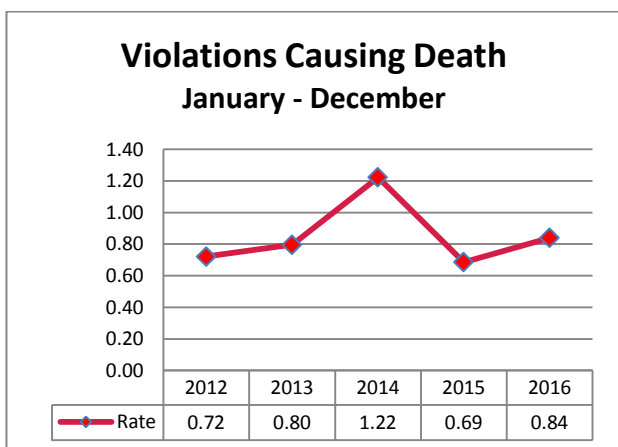


Year	Actual	1 Year Comparison		5 Year Comparison		Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Variance (%)	
		Variance	(%)	Variance	(%)		1 Year	5 Year
2012	8	-3	-27.3	6	300.0	0.72	-28.8	264.9
2013	9	1	12.5	7	350.0	0.80	10.3	311.1
2014	14	5	55.6	7	100.0	1.22	53.6	85.5
2015	8	-6	-42.9	-3	-27.3	0.69	-43.9	-32.3
2016	10	2	25.0	2	25.0	0.84	22.8	16.7



1 Year Comparison:

- 10 Violations Causing Death were reported in 2016 compared to eight during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 2 violations or 25.0%.
- There has been an increase of 22.8% in the rate of Violations Causing Death per 100,000 population.



5 Year Comparison:

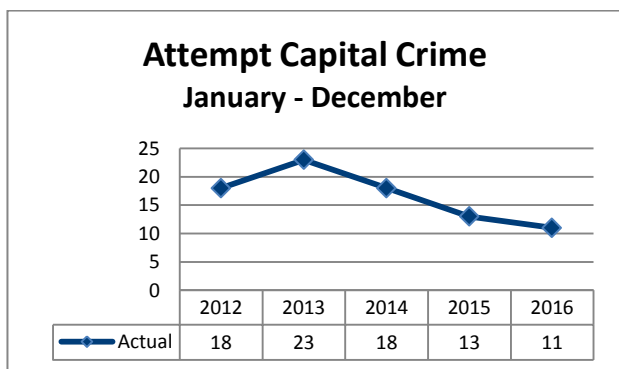
- 10 Violations Causing Death were reported in 2016 compared to 8 during the corresponding period in 2012. This represents an increase of 2 violations or 25.0%.
- There has been an increase of 16.7% in the rate of Violations Causing Death per 100,000 population.



ATTEMPT CAPITAL CRIME
 FIVE-YEAR TREND
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2012-2016)

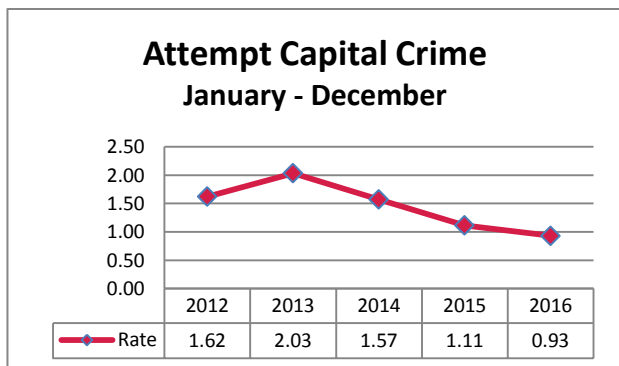
Year	Actual	1 Year Comparison		5 Year Comparison		Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Variance (%)	
		Variance	(%)	Variance	(%)		1 Year	5 Year
2012	18	7	63.6	2	12.5	1.62	60.2	2.6
2013	23	5	27.8	11	91.7	2.03	25.3	75.1
2014	18	-5	-21.7	-10	-35.7	1.57	-22.7	-40.4
2015	13	-5	-27.8	2	18.2	1.11	-29.1	10.0
2016	11	-2	-15.4	-7	-38.9	0.93	-16.9	-42.9

Note: includes Attempt Murder and Conspiracy to Commit Murder.



1 Year Comparison:

- 11 Attempt Capital Crime violations were reported in 2016 compared to 13 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents a decrease of 2 violations or 15.4%.
- There has been a decrease of 16.9% in the rate of Attempt Capital Crime violations per 100,000 population.



5 Year Comparison:

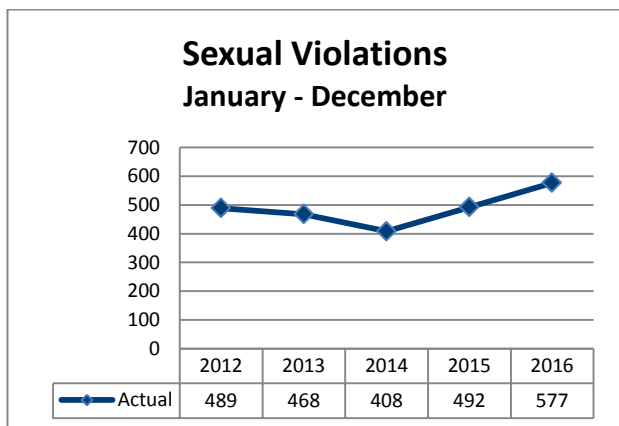
- 11 Attempt Capital Crime violations were reported in 2016 compared to 18 during the corresponding period in 2012. This represents a decrease of 7 violations or 38.9%.
- There has been a decrease of 42.9% in the rate of Attempt Capital Crime violations per 100,000 population.



SEXUAL VIOLATIONS

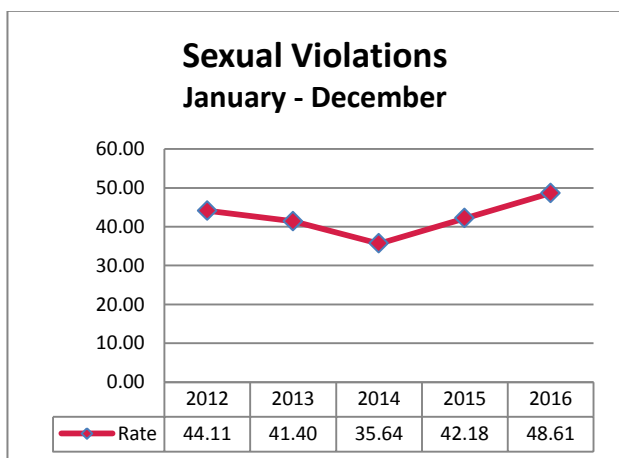
FIVE-YEAR TREND
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2012-2016)

Year	Actual	1 Year Comparison		5 Year Comparison		Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Variance (%)	
		Variance	(%)	Variance	(%)		1 Year	5 Year
2012	489	68	16.2	54	12.4	44.11	13.7	2.6
2013	468	-21	-4.3	64	15.8	41.40	-6.1	5.8
2014	408	-60	-12.8	-20	-4.7	35.64	-13.9	-11.6
2015	492	84	20.6	71	16.9	42.18	18.4	8.8
2016	577	85	17.3	88	18.0	48.61	15.2	10.2



1 Year Comparison:

- 577 Sexual Assault violations were reported in 2016 compared to 492 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 85 violations or 17.3%.
- There has been an increase of 15.2% in the rate of Sexual Assault violations per 100,000 population.



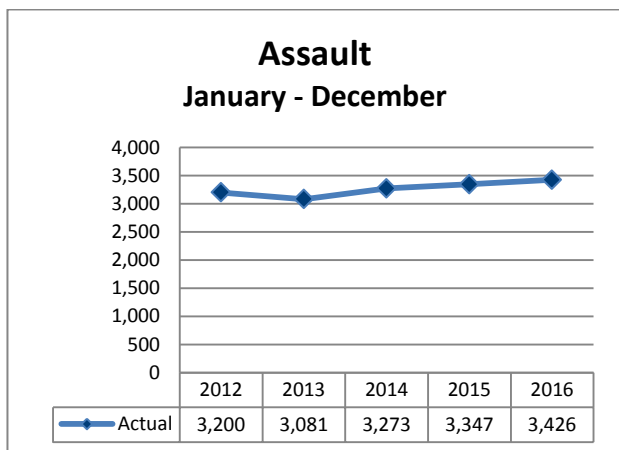
5 Year Comparison:

- 577 Sexual Assault violations were reported in 2016 compared to 489 during the corresponding period in 2012. This represents an increase of 88 violations or 18.0%.
- There has been an increase of 10.2% in the rate of Sexual Assault violations per 100,000 population.



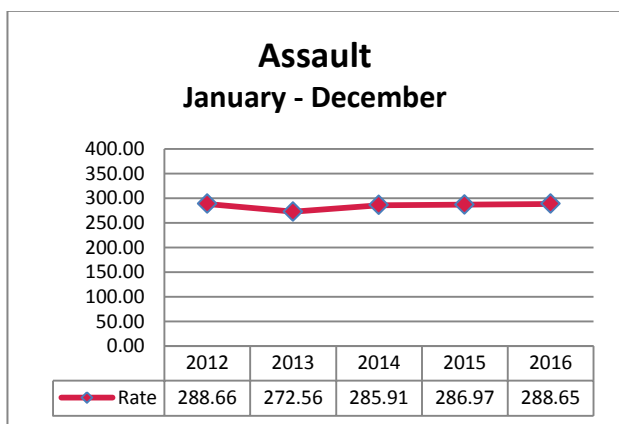
ASSAULT
FIVE-YEAR TREND
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2012-2016)

Year	Actual	1 Year Comparison		5 Year Comparison		Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Variance (%)	
		Variance	(%)	Variance	(%)		1 Year	5 Year
2012	3,200	-160	-4.8	-390	-10.9	288.66	-6.7	-18.7
2013	3,081	-119	-3.7	-397	-11.4	272.56	-5.6	-19.1
2014	3,273	192	6.2	-264	-7.5	285.91	4.9	-14.2
2015	3,347	74	2.3	-13	-0.4	286.97	0.4	-7.3
2016	3,426	79	2.4	226	7.1	288.65	0.6	0.0



1 Year Comparison:

- 3,426 Assault violations were reported in 2016 compared to 3,347 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 79 violations or 2.4%.
- There has been an increase of 0.6% in the rate of Assault violations per 100,000 population.



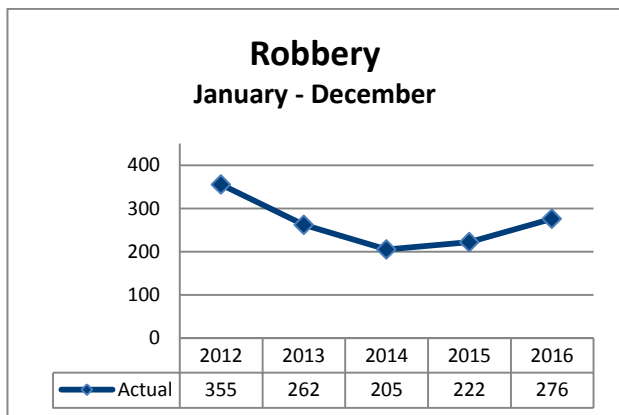
5 Year Comparison:

- 3,426 Assault violations were reported in 2016 compared to 3,200 during the corresponding period in 2012. This represents an increase of 226 violations or 7.1%.
- There was no change in the rate of Assault violations per 100,000 population.



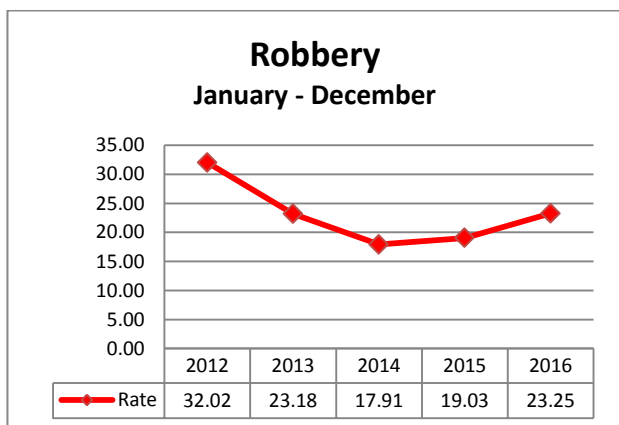
ROBBERY
 FIVE-YEAR TREND
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2012-2016)

Year	Actual	1 Year Comparison		5 Year Comparison		Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Variance (%)	
		Variance	(%)	Variance	(%)		1 Year	5 Year
2012	355	-46	-11.5	-29	-7.6	32.02	-13.3	-15.7
2013	262	-93	-26.2	-126	-32.5	23.18	-27.6	-38.3
2014	205	-57	-21.8	-209	-50.5	17.91	-22.7	-54.1
2015	222	17	8.3	-179	-44.6	19.03	6.3	-48.5
2016	276	54	24.3	-79	-22.3	23.25	22.2	-27.4



1 Year Comparison:

- 276 Robbery violations were reported in 2016 compared to 222 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 54 violations or 24.3%.
- There has been an increase of 22.2% in the rate of Robbery violations per 100,000 population.



5 Year Comparison:

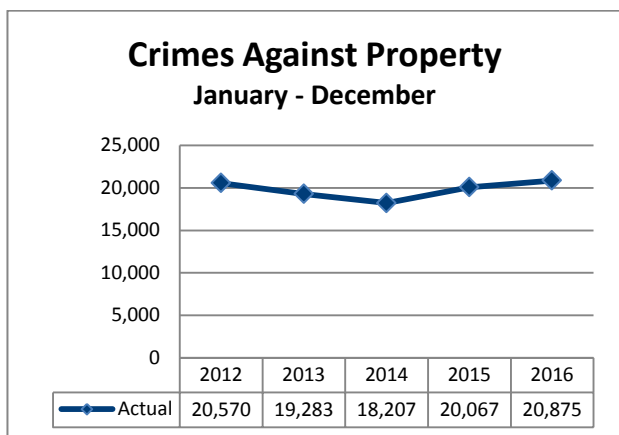
- 276 Robbery violations were reported in 2016 compared to 355 during the corresponding period in 2012. This represents a decrease of 79 violations or 22.3%.
- There has been a decrease of 27.4% in the rate of Robbery violations per 100,000 population.



CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

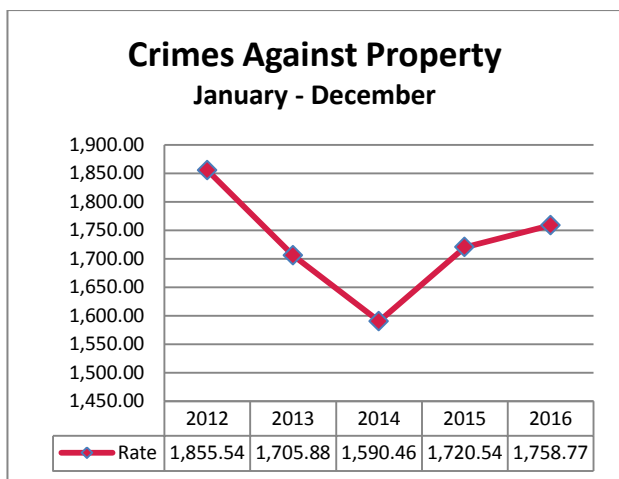
FIVE-YEAR TREND
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2012-2016)

Year	Actual	1 Year Comparison		5 Year Comparison		Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Variance (%)	
		Variance	(%)	Variance	(%)		1 Year	5 Year
2012	20,570	-426	-2.0	-3,322	-13.9	1,855.54	-4.1	-21.5
2013	19,283	-1,287	-6.3	-3,327	-14.7	1,705.88	-8.1	-22.1
2014	18,207	-1,076	-5.6	-3,703	-16.9	1,590.46	-6.8	-22.9
2015	20,067	1,860	10.2	-929	-4.4	1,720.54	8.2	-11.0
2016	20,875	808	4.0	305	1.5	1,758.77	2.2	-5.2



1 Year Comparison:

- 20,875 Crimes Against Property violations were reported in 2016 compared to 20,067 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 808 violations or 4.0%.
- There has been an increase of 2.2% in the rate of Crimes Against Property violations per 100,000 population.



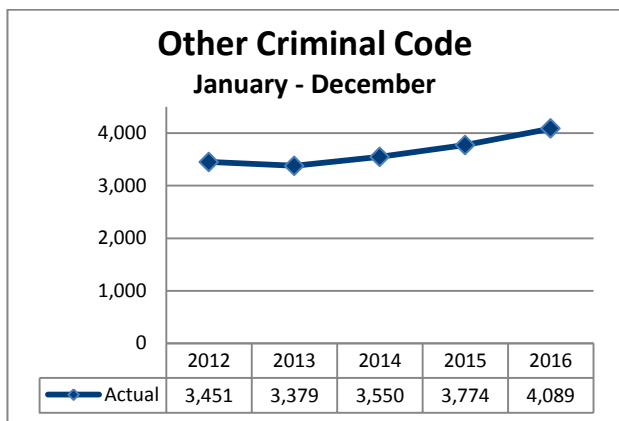
5 Year Comparison:

- 20,875 Crimes Against Property violations were reported in 2016 compared to 20,570 during the corresponding period in 2012. This represents an increase of 305 violations or 1.5%.
- There has been a decrease of 5.2% in the rate of Crimes Against Property violations per 100,000 population.

OTHER CRIMINAL CODE
 (INCLUDES OTHER CRIMINAL CODE, WEAPONS & PUBLIC MORALS)
 FIVE-YEAR TREND
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2012-2016)

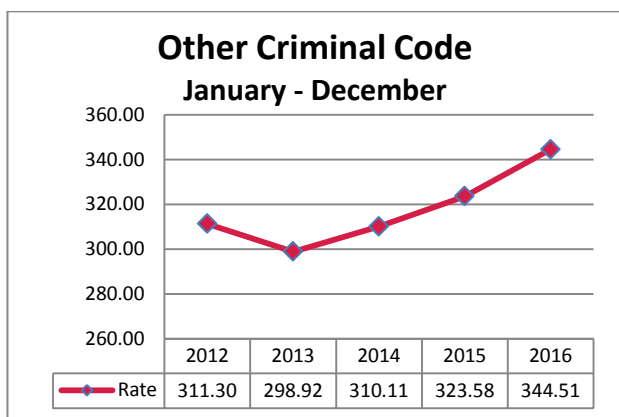


Year	Actual	1 Year Comparison		5 Year Comparison		Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Variance (%)	
		Variance	(%)	Variance	(%)		1 Year	5 Year
2012	3,451	-459	-11.7	-1,058	-23.5	311.30	-13.6	-30.2
2013	3,379	-72	-2.1	-620	-15.5	298.92	-4.0	-22.8
2014	3,550	171	5.1	-466	-11.6	310.11	3.7	-18.0
2015	3,774 ^a	224	6.3	-136	-3.5	323.58	4.3	-10.2
2016	4,089 ^a	315	8.3	638	18.5	344.51	6.5	10.7



1 Year Comparison:

- 4,089^a Other Criminal Code violations were reported in 2016 compared to 3,774^a during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 315 violations or 8.3%.
- There has been an increase of 6.5% in the rate of Other Criminal Code violations per 100,000 population.



5 Year Comparison:

- 4,089^a Other Criminal Code violations were reported in 2016 compared to 3,451 during the corresponding period in 2012. This represents an increase of 638 violations or 18.5%.
- There has been an increase of 10.7% in the rate of Other Criminal Code violations per 100,000 population.

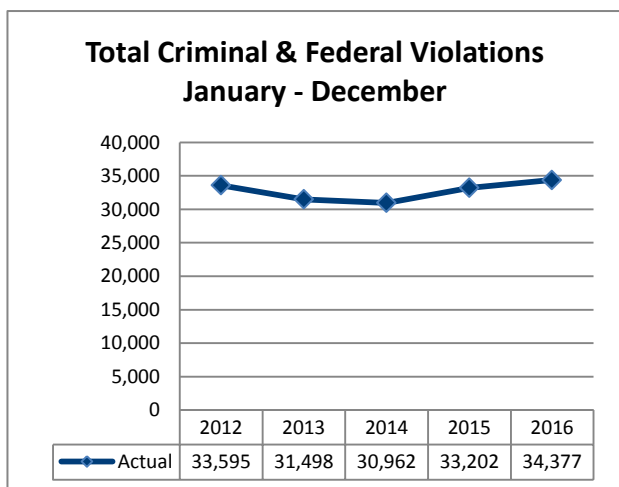
^a Data between 2015 and 2016 are not comparable because of Bill C-36. In 2016, a few of the other crime categories were re-grouped as Crimes Against Persons.



TOTAL CRIMINAL & FEDERAL VIOLATIONS (EXCLUDING TRAFFIC)

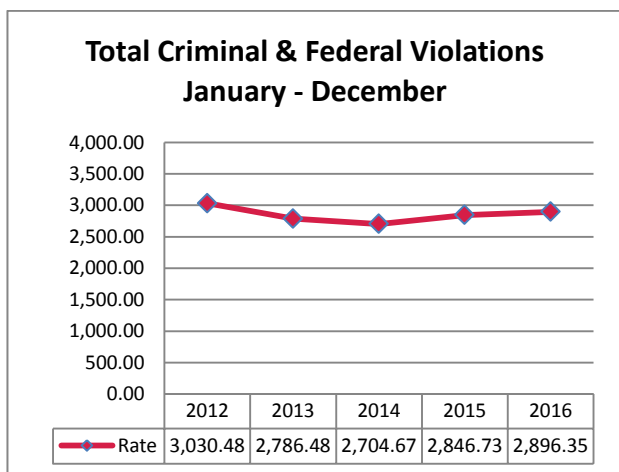
FIVE-YEAR TREND
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2012-2016)

Year	Actual	1 Year Comparison		5 Year Comparison		Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Variance (%)	
		Variance	(%)	Variance	(%)		1 Year	5 Year
2012	33,595	-1,181	-3.4	-5,096	-13.2	3,030.48	-5.4	-20.8
2013	31,498	-2,097	-6.2	-5,311	-14.4	2,786.48	-8.1	-21.8
2014	30,962	-536	-1.7	-5,450	-15.0	2,704.67	-2.9	-21.1
2015	33,202	2,240	7.2	-1,574	-4.5	2,846.73	5.3	-11.1
2016	34,377	1,175	3.5	782	2.3	2,896.35	1.7	-4.4



1 Year Comparison:

- 34,377 Criminal & Federal Statute violations were reported in 2016 compared to 33,202 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 1,175 violations or 3.5%.
- There has been an increase of 1.7% in the rate of Criminal & Federal Statute violations per 100,000 population.



5 Year Comparison:

- 34,377 Criminal & Federal Statute violations were reported in 2016 compared to 33,595 during the corresponding period in 2012. This represents an increase of 782 violations or 2.3%.
- There has been a decrease of 4.4% in the rate of Criminal & Federal Statute violations per 100,000 population.

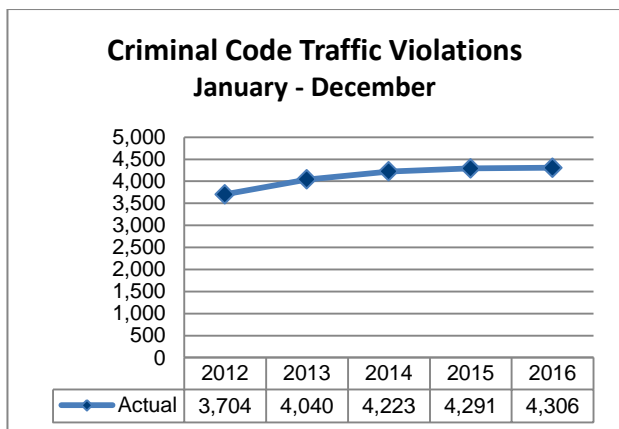


CRIMINAL CODE TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

FIVE-YEAR TREND

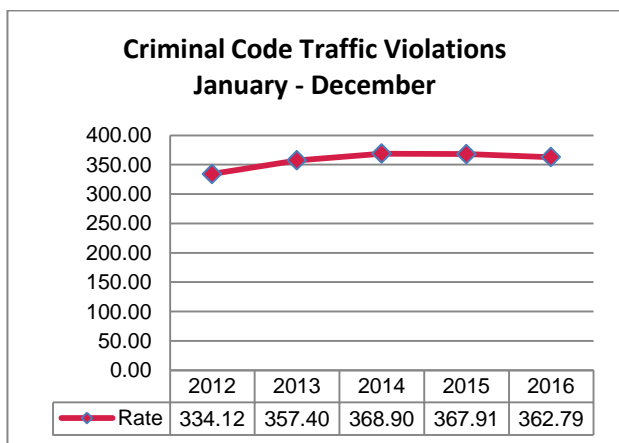
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2012-2016)

Year	Actual	1 Year Comparison		5 Year Comparison		Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Variance (%)	
		Variance	(%)	Variance	(%)		1 Year	5 Year
2012	3,704	-475	-11.4	724	24.3	334.12	-13.2	13.4
2013	4,040	336	9.1	-44	-1.1	357.40	7.0	-9.6
2014	4,223	183	4.5	433	11.4	368.90	3.2	3.4
2015	4,291	68	1.6	112	2.7	367.91	-0.3	-4.4
2016	4,306	15	0.3	602	16.3	362.79	-1.4	8.6



1 Year Comparison:

- 4,306 Criminal Code Traffic violations were reported in 2016 compared to 4,291 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 15 violations or 0.3%.
- There has been a decrease of 1.4% in the rate of Criminal Code Traffic violations per 100,000 population.



5 Year Comparison:

- 4,306 Criminal Code Traffic violations were reported in 2016 compared to 3,704 during the corresponding period in 2012. This represents an increase of 602 violations or 16.3%.
- There has been an increase of 8.6% in the rate of Criminal Code Traffic violations per 100,000 population.



CRIME STATISTICS
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16	
	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Crimes Against Persons	6,482	76.1	555.76	6,795	76.6	572.50	4.8	3.0
Violations Causing Death	8	112.5	0.69	10	90.0	0.84	25.0	22.8
Attempt Capital Crime	13	123.1	1.11	11	72.7	0.93	-15.4	-16.9
Sexual Violations	492	70.3	42.18	577	70.0	48.61	17.3	15.2
Commodification of Sexual Activity	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	87	93.1	7.33	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Assault	3,347	84.2	286.97	3,426	83.3	288.65	2.4	0.6
Violations Deprivation Freedom	118	83.9	10.12	118	78.0	9.94	0.0	-1.7
Robbery & Other Violent Violations	2,504	65.6	214.69	2,566	68.4	216.19	2.5	0.7
Crimes Against Property	20,067	42.9	1,720.54	20,875	42.6	1,758.77	4.0	2.2
Arson	65	15.4	5.57	81	37.0	6.82	24.6	22.5
Break and Enter	2,300	23.7	197.20	1,928	24.2	162.44	-16.2	-17.6
Theft Over \$5000	1,104	22.4	94.66	1,101	23.0	92.76	-0.3	-2.0
Theft Under \$5000	8,298	39.6	711.47	8,645	39.6	728.36	4.2	2.4
Have Stolen Goods	2,456	100.5	210.58	2,506	101.0	211.14	2.0	0.3
Fraud	2,919	33.9	250.27	3,877	29.5	326.65	32.8	30.5
Mischief	2,925	36.4	250.79	2,737	38.3	230.60	-6.4	-8.1
Other Criminal Code	3,160	93.2	270.94	3,720	88.7	313.42	17.7	15.7
Other Criminal Code (Part A)	2,757	94.5	236.38	3,170	89.9	267.08	15.0	13.0
Other Criminal Code (Part B)	403	84.9	34.55	550	81.8	46.34	36.5	34.1
Weapons Violations	423	78.3	36.27	361	83.9	30.42	-14.7	-16.1
Public Morals Violations	191	82.7	16.38	8	75.0	0.67	-95.8	-95.9
Prostitution/Public Morals	187	82.9	16.03	4	125.0	0.34	-97.9	-97.9
Gaming and Betting	4	75.0	0.34	4	25.0	0.34	0.0	-1.7
Total Criminal Violations	30,323	56.0	2,599.88	31,759	55.8	2,675.78	4.7	2.9
Drug Violations	2,644	98.9	226.70	2,344	94.3	197.49	-11.3	-12.9
Other Federal Violations	235	101.3	20.15	274	98.9	23.09	16.6	14.6
Total Criminal Code & Federal Violations (excluding traffic)	33,202	59.7	2,846.73	34,377	58.7	2,896.35	3.5	1.7
Traffic Violations	4,291	43.4	367.91	4,306	45.9	362.79	0.3	-1.4
Dangerous Operation	363	85.7	31.12	401	86.8	33.79	10.5	8.6
Impaired Operation/Related Violations	1,255	99.9	107.60	1,271	100.0	107.09	1.3	-0.5
Other Criminal Code Traffic Violations	2,664	10.8	228.41	2,626	13.4	221.25	-1.4	-3.1
Street Racing	9	100.0	0.77	8	45.9	0.67	-11.1	-12.7

¹ not available ² not calculable



ROBBERY

JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

**Robbery Violations - by Type
January - December**

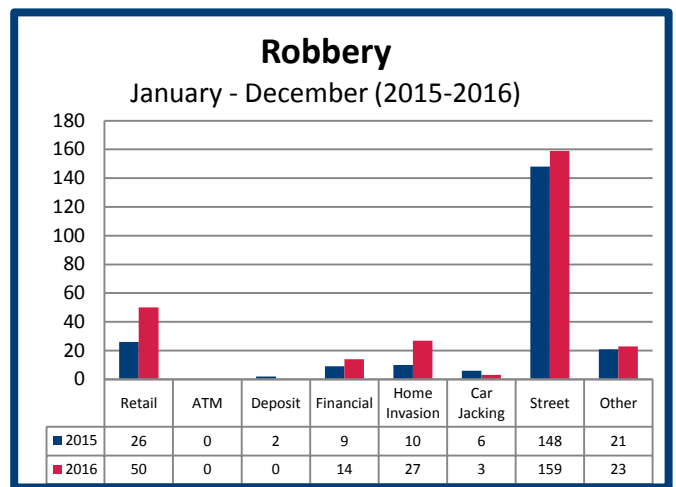
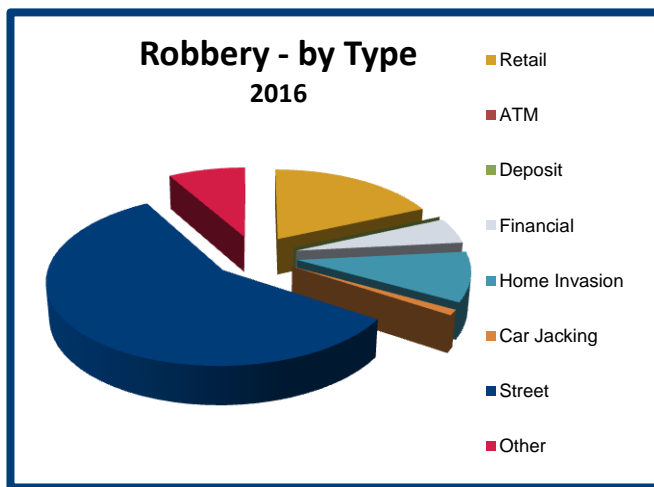
Robbery Type			Variance	
	2015	2016	Actual	%
Retail	26	50	24	92.3
ATM	0	0	0	N.C. ¹
Deposit	2	0	-2	-100.0
Financial	9	14	5	55.6
Home Invasion	10	27	17	170.0
Car Jacking	6	3	-3	-50.0
Street	148	159	11	7.4
Other	21	23	2	9.5
Total	222	276	54	24.3

¹ not calculable

Note: See Appendix A: Glossary of Terms for the definitions of robbery types.

276 robbery violations were reported in York Region during 2016 compared to 222 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents an increase of 54 violations or 24.3%.

Increases were seen in all categories except Deposit (-2) and Car Jacking (-3) and no change in ATM Robberies.





STOLEN VEHICLES

JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Vehicle Type	2015		2016		Variance (%)	
	Actual	Rate	Actual	Rate	Actual	Rate
Automobiles	270	23.15	285	24.01	5.6	3.7
Trucks	412	35.32	404	34.04	-1.9	-3.6
Motorcycles	48	4.12	25	2.11	-47.9	-48.8
Construction/Farm	55	4.72	26	2.19	-52.7	-53.5
Tractor Trailers	20	1.71	38	3.20	90.0	86.7
Other	26	2.23	21	1.77	-19.2	-20.6
Total	831	71.25	799	67.32	-3.9	-5.5

Note: total includes vehicles taken without owner's consent. Does not include attempt theft or vehicles obtained by fraud. Trucks include pickup trucks, bus, van, and recreational vehicles. Tractor-trailers include tractors with or without a trailer.

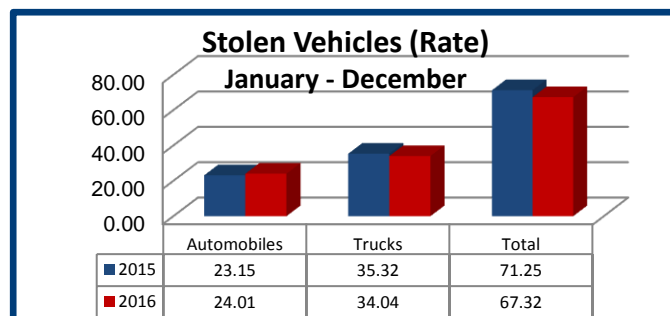
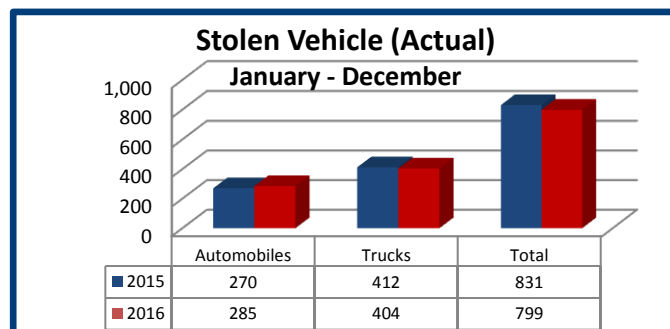
799 vehicles were reported stolen in York Region in 2016 compared to 831 during 2015. This is a decrease of 32 vehicles or 3.9%. There has been a decrease of 5.5% in the rate of stolen vehicles per 100,000 population.

285 automobiles were reported stolen in 2016 compared to 270 during 2015, an increase of 15 automobiles or 5.6%. There has been an increase of 3.7% in the rate of stolen automobiles per 100,000 population.

404 trucks were reported stolen in 2016 compared to 412 during 2015, a decrease of 8 trucks or 1.9%. There has been a decrease of 3.6% in the rate of stolen trucks per 100,000 population.

26 construction/farm equipment were reported stolen in 2016 compared to 55 during 2015, a decrease of 29 vehicles or 52.7%. There has been a decrease of 53.5% in the rate of stolen construction/farm equipment per 100,000 population.

38 tractor-trailers were reported stolen in 2016 compared to 20 during 2015, an increase of 18 tractor-trailers or 90.0%. There has been an increase of 86.7% in the rate of stolen tractor-trailers per 100,000 population.



Top Ten Stolen Vehicles in 2016

Automobiles		Truck	
Make	Total	Make	Total
Honda	71	Toyota	67
BMW	34	Ford	49
Toyota	30	Dodge	42
Mercedes	19	Lexus	37
Acura	17	GMC	28
Mazda	16	Honda	27
Chevrolet	13	Chevrolet	24
Volkswagen	12	BMW	21
Audi	9	Mercedes	14
Lexus	8	Land rover	13



TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Traffic Violations	2015		2016		2015/16	
	Actual	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Impaired Operation/Related Violations	1,255	107.60	1,271	107.09	1.3	-0.5
Impaired Operation/Over 80 Mgs - Alcohol	1,056	90.54	1,029	86.70	-2.6	-4.2
Impaired Operation - Drug	53	4.54	70	5.90	32.1	29.8
Impaired Operation Cause Bodily Harm	5	0.43	14	1.18	180.0	175.1
Impaired Operation Cause Death	4	0.34	4	0.34	0.0	-1.7
Fail/Refuse Breath/Blood Sample/Drug Test	137	11.75	154	12.97	12.4	10.5
Dangerous Operation	363	31.12	401	33.79	10.5	8.6
Dangerous Operation	260	22.29	286	24.10	10.0	8.1
Cause Bodily Harm	35	3.00	24	2.02	-31.4	-32.6
Cause Death	7	0.60	4	0.34	-42.9	-43.8
Evade Police	61	5.23	86	7.25	41.0	38.5
Evade Police Cause Bodily Harm	0	0.00	1	0.08	N.C. ¹	N.C. ¹
Evade Police Cause Death	0	0.00	0	0.00	N.C. ¹	N.C. ¹
Fail to Stop or Remain	2,557	219.24	2,518	212.15	-1.5	-3.2
Drive While Prohibited	107	9.17	108	9.10	0.9	-0.8
Other Criminal Code	0	0.00	0	0.00	N.C.¹	N.C.¹
Street Racing	9	0.77	8	0.67	-11.1	-12.7
Criminal Traffic Violations - Total	4,291	367.91	4,306	362.79	0.3	-1.4
Traffic - Provincial Offences						
Speeding	38,810	3,327.56	40,806	3,438.01	5.1	3.3
Red Light	2,684	230.13	2,270	191.25	-15.4	-16.9
Disobey Stop Sign	11,333	971.69	13,234	1,115.00	16.8	14.7
Seatbelt Related	1,751	150.13	1,383	116.52	-21.0	-22.4
Drive Under Suspension	2,091	179.28	2,111	177.86	1.0	-0.8
Careless Driving	5,070	434.70	5,582	470.30	10.1	8.2
Fail to Remain	109	9.35	122	10.28	11.9	10.0
Motor Vehicle Collisions - Total (Reportable)	14,697	1,260.12	14,092	1,187.29	-4.1	-5.8
Fatal Collisions	19	1.63	26	2.19	36.8	34.5
Personal Injury Collisions	3,137	268.97	3,213	270.70	2.4	0.6
Property Damage Collisions	11,541	989.52	10,853	914.39	-6.0	-7.6
Persons Injured	4,404	377.60	4,053	341.48	-8.0	-9.6
Persons Killed	23	1.97	28	2.36	21.7	19.6
Fail to Remain Collisions	2,750	235.78	2,756	232.20	0.2	-1.5

¹ not calculable

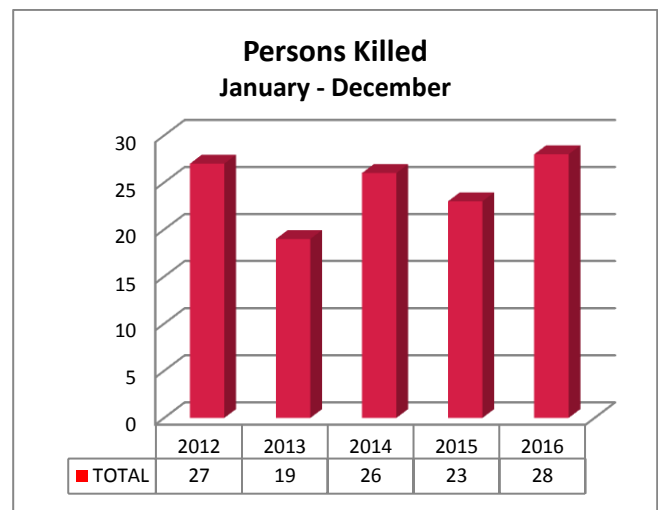
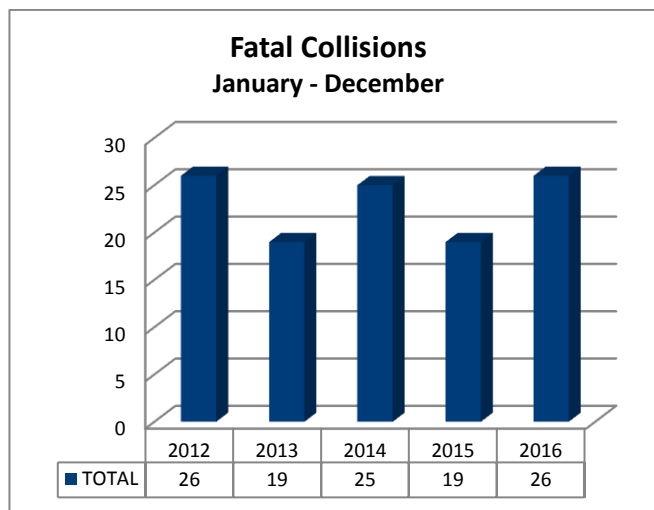


FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISIONS

JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

	2015		2016		2015/16	
	Actual	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Fatal Collisions	19	1.63	26	2.19	36.8	34.5
Persons Killed	23	1.97	28	2.36	21.7	19.6
Driver	5	0.43	13	1.10	160.0	155.5
Passenger	8	0.69	6	0.51	-25.0	-26.3
Pedestrian	7	0.60	7	0.59	0.0	-1.7
Cyclist	3	0.26	2	0.17	-33.3	-34.5
Major Contributing Factors						
Alcohol	1	0.09	8	0.67	700.0	686.1
Speed	1	0.09	0	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Seatbelt	1	0.09	7	0.59	600.0	587.9
Distraction	0	0.00	0	0.00	N.C. ¹	N.C. ¹
Inattentive	5	0.43	15	1.26	200.0	194.8
Lost Control	1	0.09	1	0.08	0.0	-1.7
Drugs	0	0.00	0	0.00	N.C. ¹	N.C. ¹
Fatigue	2	0.17	0	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Careless	3	0.26	1	0.08	-66.7	-67.2
Mechanical	0	0.00	0	0.00	N.C. ¹	N.C. ¹
Weather	1	0.09	1	0.08	0.0	-1.7
Undetermined	4	0.34	0	0.00	-100.0	-100.0

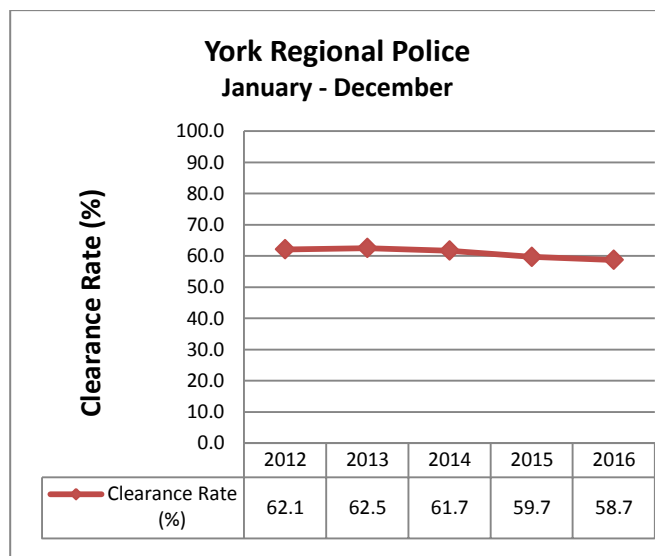
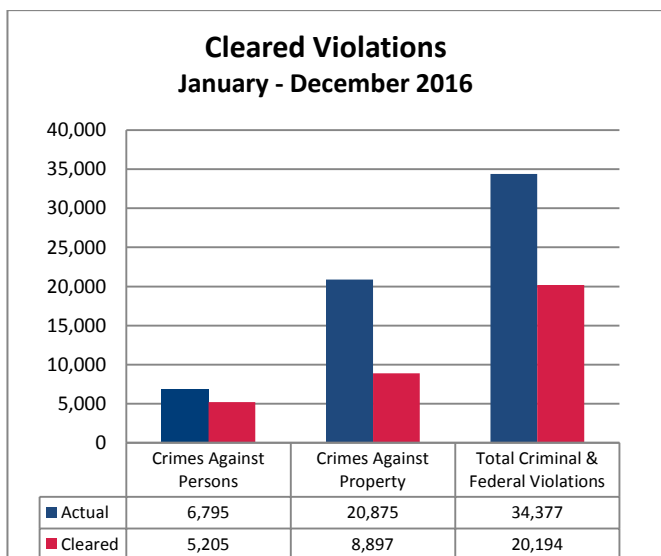
¹ not calculable





CLEARANCE RATE JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16 Variance Cleared (%)
	Actual	Total Cleared	Cleared (%)	Actual	Total Cleared	Cleared (%)	
Crimes Against Persons	6,482	4,932	76.1	6,795	5,205	76.6	0.5
Crimes Against Property	20,067	8,609	42.9	20,875	8,897	42.6	-0.3
Other Criminal Code	3,160	2,946	93.2	3,720	3,301	88.7	-4.5
Weapons Violations	423	331	78.3	361	303	83.9	5.7
Public Morals Violations	191	158	82.7	8	6	75.0	-7.7
Total Criminal Violations	30,323	16,976	56.0	31,759	17,712	55.8	-0.2
Drug Violations	2,644	2,616	98.9	2,344	2,211	94.3	-4.6
Other Federal Violations	235	238	101.3	274	271	98.9	-2.4
Total Criminal & Federal Violations (excluding Traffic)	33,202	19,830	59.7	34,377	20,194	58.7	-1.0
Traffic Violations	4,291	1,863	43.4	4,306	1,978	45.9	2.5



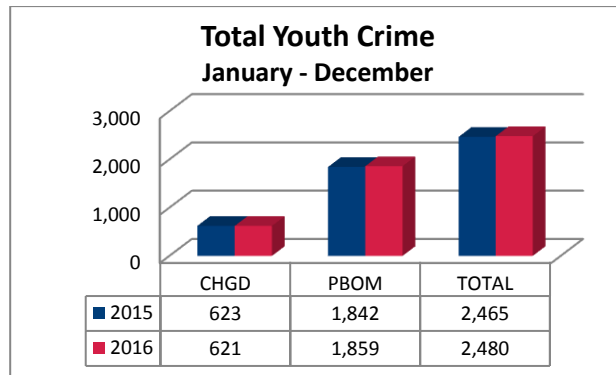
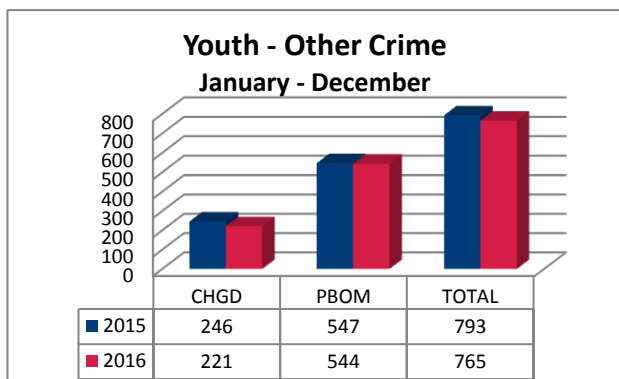
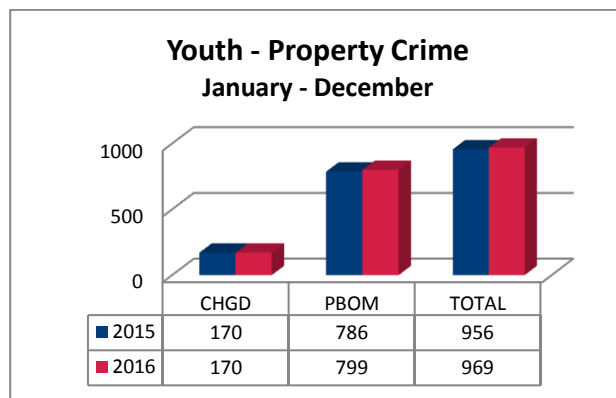
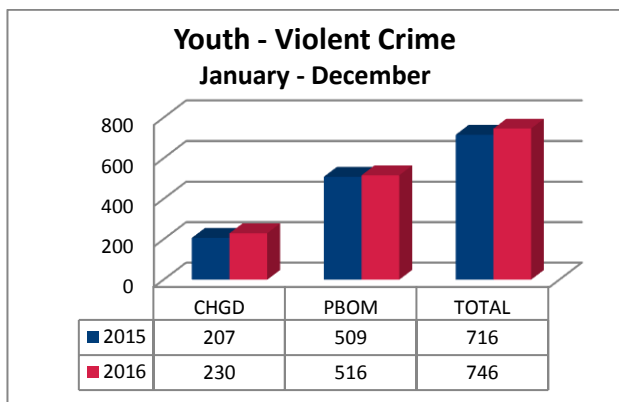


YOUTH STATISTICS
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

YOUTH CRIME

	2015			2016			2015 - 16 Variance (%)		
	CHGD	PBOM	Total	CHGD	PBOM	Total	CHGD	PBOM	Total
Violent Crime	207	509	716	230	516	746	11.1	1.4	4.2
Property Crime	170	786	956	170	799	969	0.0	1.7	1.4
All Other	246	547	793	221	544	765	-10.2	-0.5	-3.5
Total	623	1,842	2,465	621	1,859	2,480	-0.3	0.9	0.6
Youth Crime Rate			23.90			23.23	-2.8		

Note: CHGD - Charged youth includes persons aged 12-17 years inclusive. Includes criminal, federal, & criminal traffic charges
 PBOM - Processed by other means. Includes persons under the age of 18 years.
 Youth Crime is expressed as a rate of youths per 1,000 youth population (12-17 inclusive), rounded to two decimals. The number of persons aged 12-17 inclusive formally charged or processed by other means have been used in this calculation. Youth population estimate supplied by York Region Planning and Development Services Department.



HATE CRIME
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)



Principle Motivation Factor for Hate Crime	2015	2016	Variance (%)
Race/Ethnicity	45	44	-2.2
Aboriginal	0	0	N.C. ¹
Arab/West Asian	7	6	-14.3
Black	20	8	-60.0
East & Southeast Asian	2	6	200.0
South Asian	3	12	300.0
White	2	0	-100.0
Multiple Races/Ethnicities	5	11	120.0
Other Race/Ethnicity	6	1	-83.3
Unknown Race/Ethnicity	0	0	N.C. ¹
Religion	37	33	-10.8
Catholic	3	2	-33.3
Jewish	19	17	-10.5
Muslim (Islam)	11	13	18.2
Other Religion	4	1	-75.0
Unknown Religion	0	0	N.C. ¹
Sexual Orientation	6	9	50.0
Bisexual	0	0	N.C. ¹
Heterosexual	0	0	N.C. ¹
Homosexual (Lesbian or Gay)	6	9	50.0
Other Sexual Orientation	0	0	N.C. ¹
Unknown Sexual Orientation	0	0	N.C. ¹
Language	0	0	N.C.¹
English	0	0	N.C. ¹
French	0	0	N.C. ¹
Other Language	0	0	N.C. ¹
Unknown Language	0	0	N.C. ¹
Disability	0	0	N.C.¹
Mental	0	0	N.C. ¹
Physical	0	0	N.C. ¹
Other Disability	0	0	N.C. ¹
Unknown Disability	0	0	N.C. ¹
Gender	1	0	-100.0
Age	0	0	N.C.¹
Other Factors	0	0	N.C.¹
Unknown	0	0	N.C.¹
Total Hate Crimes	89	86	-3.4

¹ not calculable



CALLS FOR SERVICE
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

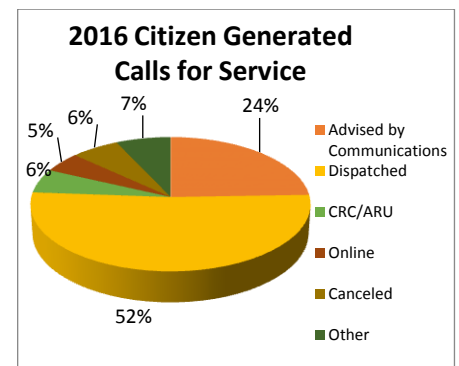
	2015	2016	Variance (Actual)	Variance (%)
Total Citizen Generated Calls for Service	208,211	198,000	-10,211	-4.9
Dispatched Citizen Generated Calls for Service	102,317	102,322	5	0.0
Calls Diverted Community Resource Centre and Alternative Reporting Unit	11,103	11,440	337	3.0
Calls Diverted to Online Reporting	8,700	9,684	984	11.3

1 Year Comparison:

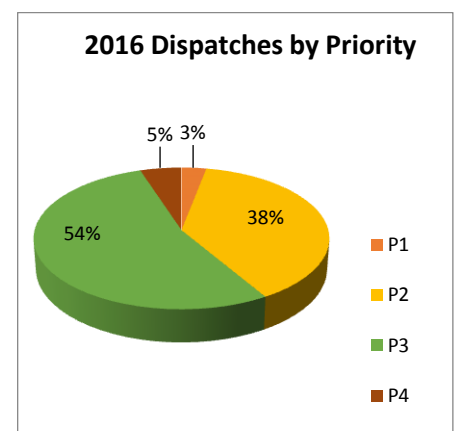
198,000 Citizen Generated Calls for Service were received in 2016 compared to 208,211 during the corresponding period in 2015. This represents a decrease of 10,211 calls or 4.9%.

Calls to Communications Bureau

	2015	2016	Variance (%)
911 Calls	216,899	213,497	-1.6
Non-Emergency Calls	389,255	387,464	-0.5
Total	606,154	600,691	-0.9



Priority	Call Response Time ¹		2015/16 Variance (%)
	2015	2016	
Emergency Priority 1	8.2	7.4	-9.8
High Priority Priority 2	20.6	19.3	-6.3
Medium Priority Priority 3	43.3	42.7	-1.4
Lowest Priority Priority 4	48.2	45.1	-6.4



¹ The time between the Communicator entering the information and the officers advising that they arrived on scene.

Note: In 2015, YRP modified the default priority for some call types. This change in methodology could affect call response time comparisons for 2015 compared to previous years.

CALLS FOR SERVICE
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)



Initial Call Type Comparison	2015		2016		2015/16 VARIANCE	
ABANDONED VEHICLE	254	0.1	245	0.1	-9	-3.5
ABDUCTION	7	0.0	12	0.0	5	71.4
ABUSE CHILD	81	0.0	91	0.0	10	12.3
ABUSE ELDER	70	0.0	89	0.0	19	27.1
ACCIDENT INDUSTRIAL / FARM	350	0.2	289	0.1	-61	-17.4
ADVISED 911 CALL	57,485	27.6	48,436	24.5	-9,049	-15.7
AIRCRAFT	6	0.0	13	0.0	7	116.7
ALARM RELATED	15,648	7.5	10,850	5.5	-4,798	-30.7
ANIMAL COMPLAINT	1,147	0.6	1,072	0.5	-75	-6.5
ARMED BARRICADED PERSON	7	0.0	9	0.0	2	28.6
ASSAULT RELATED	2,215	1.1	2,429	1.2	214	9.7
ASSIST AMBULANCE	3,558	1.7	3,676	1.9	118	3.3
ASSIST CITIZEN	3,749	1.8	3,414	1.7	-335	-8.9
ASSIST P.O. OR OTHER AGENCY	4,341	2.1	4,527	2.3	186	4.3
BOAT IN DISTRESS	85	0.0	99	0.1	14	16.5
BREACH OF CONDITIONS OR PROBATION	722	0.3	756	0.4	34	4.7
BREAK IN RELATED	2,774	1.3	2,447	1.2	-327	-11.8
BY LAW	112	0.1	89	0.0	-23	-20.5
CHECK WELFARE	3,535	1.7	4,309	2.2	774	21.9
DISPUTE	2,664	1.3	2,747	1.4	83	3.1
DISTURBANCE	934	0.4	790	0.4	-144	-15.4
DOMESTIC RELATED	8,225	4.0	8,414	4.2	189	2.3
DRIVING COMPLAINT / HAZARD	2,752	1.3	2,603	1.3	-149	-5.4
DRUGS	896	0.4	968	0.5	72	8.0
ELECTRONIC CRIME	149	0.1	165	0.1	16	10.7
ER006 RESPONSE	55	0.0	71	0.0	16	29.1
ESCAPE/ELOPEE	4	0.0	9	0.0	5	125.0
FALSE/ACCIDENTAL RESIDENTIAL 911 CALL	281	0.1	158	0.1	-123	-43.8
FIRE	1,887	0.9	2,247	1.1	360	19.1
FRAUD RELATED	3,380	1.6	3,801	1.9	421	12.5
GAS DRIVE OFFS	37	0.0	22	0.0	-15	-40.5
HARASSMENT RELATED	1,231	0.6	1,226	0.6	-5	-0.4
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RELATED	260	0.1	271	0.1	11	4.2
IMPAIRED	4,255	2.0	4,680	2.4	425	10.0
INDECENT ACT	139	0.1	131	0.1	-8	-5.8
INFORMATIONAL CALL	382	0.2	752	0.4	370	96.9
INJURED PERSON	2,020	1.0	1,877	0.9	-143	-7.1
INSECURE PREMISE	273	0.1	217	0.1	-56	-20.5
INTELLIGENCE REPORT	15	0.0	26	0.0	11	73.3
KEEP THE PEACE	895	0.4	1,057	0.5	162	18.1

CALLS FOR SERVICE (CONT'D...)
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)



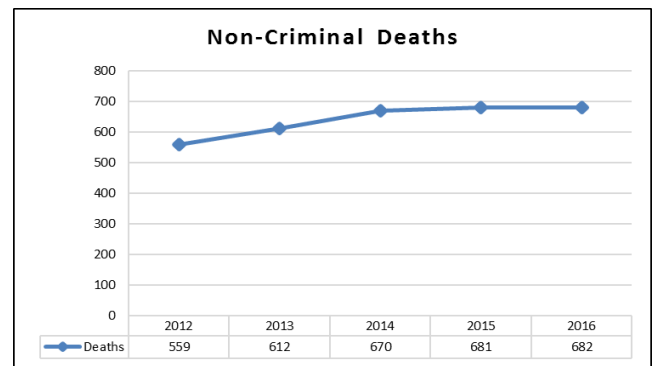
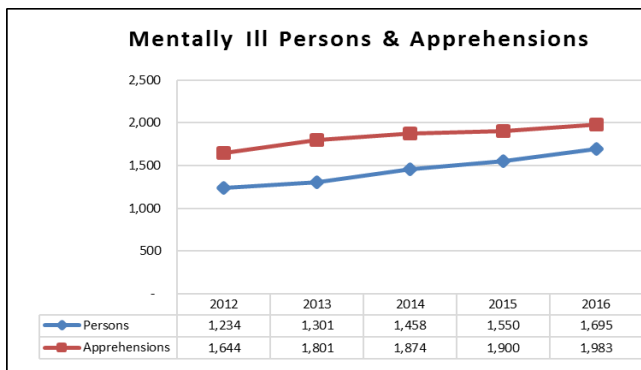
Initial Call Type Comparison	2015		2016		2015/16 VARIANCE	
LIQUOR OFFENCE	482	0.2	462	0.2	-20	-4.1
MAJOR DISASTER	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	N.C. ¹
MENTAL HEALTH RELATED	3,818	1.8	4,283	2.2	465	12.2
MISSING PERSON RELATED	1,780	0.9	1,861	0.9	81	4.6
MVC RELATED	27,127	13.0	27,351	13.8	224	0.8
NOISE COMPLAINT	3,027	1.5	3,097	1.6	70	2.3
ONLINE REPORTS	8,700	4.2	9,684	4.9	984	11.3
PARKING COMPLAINT	233	0.1	209	0.1	-24	-10.3
PROJECT READY	92	0.0	57	0.0	-35	-38.0
PROPERTY DAMAGE	1,671	0.8	1,578	0.8	-93	-5.6
PROPERTY FOUND	726	0.3	765	0.4	39	5.4
PROPERTY LOST	340	0.2	396	0.2	56	16.5
PROWLER	32	0.0	46	0.0	14	43.8
RECOVERED AUTO	200	0.1	219	0.1	19	9.5
ROBBERY RELATED	235	0.1	302	0.2	67	28.5
SEXUAL ASSAULT / SEX OFFENCE RELATED	741	0.4	789	0.4	48	6.5
SHOPLIFTING	1,815	0.9	1,806	0.9	-9	-0.5
SILENT 911	7,261	3.5	6,212	3.1	-1,049	-14.4
SILENT 911 SECURITY TO CHECK/ALL OK	4,555	2.2	4,208	2.1	-347	-7.6
SOUND OF GUNSHOTS	183	0.1	172	0.1	-11	-6.0
STALKING	19	0.0	21	0.0	2	10.5
STRIKES	22	0.0	22	0.0	0	0.0
SUSPECT APPREHENSION PURSUIT	1	0.0	7	0.0	6	600.0
SUSPICIOUS PERSON	2,375	1.1	2,419	1.2	44	1.9
SUSPICIOUS VEHICLE	2,075	1.0	2,233	1.1	158	7.6
THEFT RELATED	4,857	2.3	5,224	2.6	367	7.6
THEFT OF VEHICLE RELATED	1,112	0.5	1,244	0.6	132	11.9
THREATS	1,633	0.8	1,672	0.8	39	2.4
TRAFFIC CONTROL	70	0.0	154	0.1	84	120.0
TRANSPORT WEAPON	145	0.1	113	0.1	-32	-22.1
TRESPASSING	328	0.2	305	0.2	-23	-7.0
UNKNOWN TROUBLE	1,173	0.6	1,048	0.5	-125	-10.7
UNWANTED PERSON	1,775	0.9	2,001	1.0	226	12.7
VITAL SIGNS ABSENT	476	0.2	535	0.3	59	12.4
WANTED PERSON	948	0.5	1,061	0.5	113	11.9
WEAPONS CALL	667	0.3	750	0.4	83	12.4
YOUTH COMPLAINT	637	0.3	609	0.3	-28	-4.4
Total	208,211		198,000		-10,211	-4.9

¹ not calculable
 Note: not all calls result in a report



SELECTED NON-CRIMINAL STATISTICS
JANUARY-DECEMBER

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Year Variance		5 Year Variance	
						Actual	%	Actual	%
Mentally Ill Apprehensions	1,644	1,801	1,874	1,900	1,983	83	4.4	339	20.6
Mentally Ill Persons	1,234	1,301	1,458	1,550	1,695	145	9.4	461	37.4
Suicide Attempt	232	181	179	238	301	63	26.5	69	29.7
Non-Criminal Deaths	559	612	670	681	682	1	0.1	123	22.0
Missing Persons	989	933	1,036	941	954	13	1.4	-35	-3.5
Missing Youth	484	406	482	412	381	-31	-7.5	-103	-21.3
Missing Adult	505	527	554	529	573	44	8.3	68	13.5

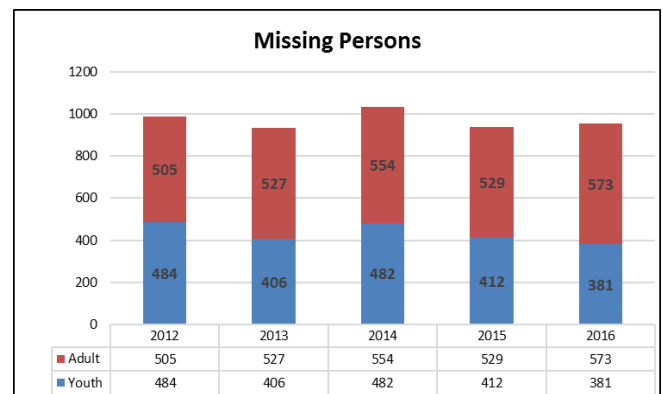
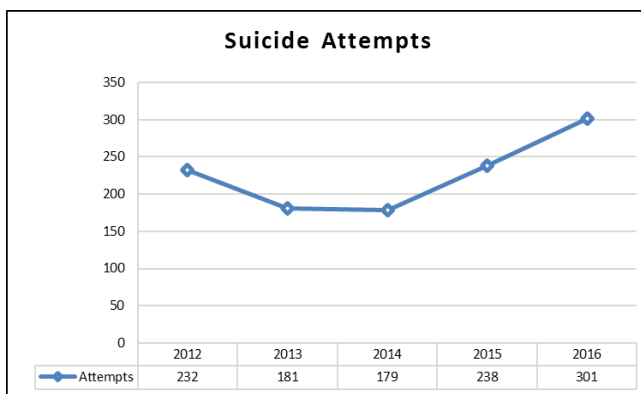


1,983 Mentally Ill Apprehensions were reported in 2016 compared to 1,900 in 2015, an increase of 83 or 4.4%. In the last five years the increase was 20.6%.

1,695 Mentally Ill Persons' reports were submitted in 2016 compared to 1,550 in 2015, an increase of 145 or 9.4%. In the last five years the increase was 37.4%.

301 Suicide Attempts were reported in 2016 compared to 238 in 2015, an increase of 63 or 26.5%. In the last five years the increase was 29.7%.

573 Adults were reported missing in 2016 compared to 529 in 2015, an increase of 44 or 8.3%. In the last five years the increase was 13.5%.





MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

	2015	2016	2015/16 Variance (%)
Alarm Program			
Alarm Calls Received	15,314	10,883	-28.9
False Alarms	15,099	8,972	-40.6
False Alarm (%)	98.6	82.4	-16.2
Crime Stoppers			
Tips Received	2,086	3,913	87.6
Arrests Made	57	77	35.1
Cases Cleared	55	122	121.8
Property Recovered	\$26,422	\$26,874	1.7
Weapons Seized	5	14	180.0
Drugs Seized	\$41,651	\$22,275	-46.5
Rewards Authorized	\$19,995	\$26,955	34.8
Arson Loss Value	N.A. ¹	\$8,000,000	N.C. ²
Information Management			
Police Clearance Letters	28,550	30,844	8.0
Volunteer Screening	41,848	42,390	1.3
MVC/Incident Summary Reports	8,129	2,844	-65.0
Warrants Processed	1,213	1,294	6.7
Legal Services			
<i>Freedom of Information</i>			
Formal requests	1,331	1,450	8.9
Informal requests	2,303	1,862	-19.1
Total	3,634	3,312	-8.9
Intimate Domestic Incidents			
Total Number of Occurrences	4,998	5,191	3.9
Occurrences where Charges Laid	1,296	1,292	-0.3
Occurrences Other/No Probable Grounds for Charges	3,702	3,899	5.3
Domestic Violence Homicides (# of Incidents)	1	0	-100.0
Victim Services of York Region			
On-Scene Occurrences	663	558	-15.8
Telephone Crisis Calls/Office Visits	9,192	11,106	20.8
Total Clients Served	6,619	8,192	23.8
Female	3,947	5,063	28.3
Male	905	1,076	18.9
Children (0-17 years)	1,767	2,053	16.2

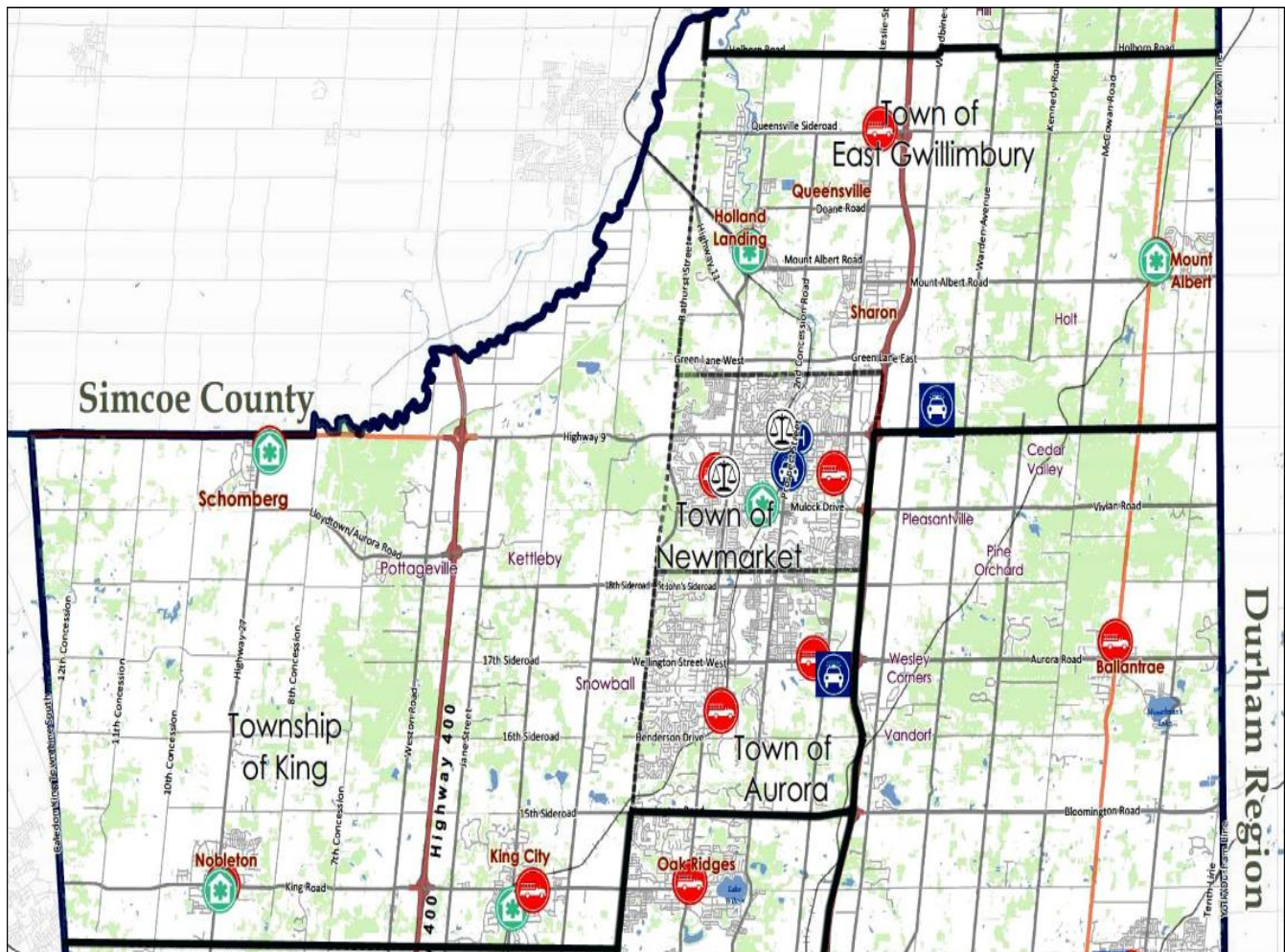
¹ not available ² not calculable

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not subtract exactly.



#1 DISTRICT

(NEW MARKET, EAST GWILLIMBURY, AURORA, NORTH KING, NORTH WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE)



Indicators	#1 District	Region
# of Households	62,083	367,925
Total Population	200,277	1,186,907
Seniors >75	10,164	60,234
Seniors 65-74	13,293	78,782
Adults 18-64	130,624	774,119
Youth 12-17	17,060	101,105
Children <12	29,136	172,668



CRIME STATISTICS
 #1 DISTRICT
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16	
	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Crimes Against Persons	1,302	74.3	666.90	1,384	74.7	691.04	6.3	3.6
Violations Causing Death	1	100.0	0.51	1	100.0	0.50	0.0	-2.5
Attempt Capital Crime	1	100.0	0.51	3	100.0	1.50	200.0	192.4
Sexual Violations	125	61.6	64.03	123	74.0	61.41	-1.6	-4.1
Commodification of Sexual Activity	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	N.C. ²	11	81.8	5.49	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Assault	710	82.3	363.67	715	81.3	357.01	0.7	-1.8
Violations Deprivation Freedom	23	73.9	11.78	14	92.9	6.99	-39.1	-40.7
Robbery & Other Violent Violations	442	64.9	226.40	517	65.0	258.14	17.0	14.0
Crimes Against Property	3,639	41.7	1,863.94	3,719	46.0	1,856.93	2.2	-0.4
Arson	10	20.0	5.12	20	40.0	9.99	100.0	95.0
Break and Enter	341	27.6	174.66	321	34.3	160.28	-5.9	-8.2
Theft Over \$5000	106	26.4	54.29	114	24.6	56.92	7.5	4.8
Theft Under \$5000	1,692	35.9	866.66	1,616	42.5	806.88	-4.5	-6.9
Have Stolen Goods	423	100.2	216.67	503	101.2	251.15	18.9	15.9
Fraud	399	30.8	204.37	563	27.7	281.11	41.1	37.5
Mischief	668	35.6	342.16	582	36.4	290.60	-12.9	-15.1
Other Criminal Code	1,058	95.7	541.92	1,226	90.8	612.15	15.9	13.0
Other Criminal Code (Part A)	983	96.5	503.50	1,130	92.6	564.22	15.0	12.1
Other Criminal Code (Part B)	75	85.3	38.42	96	69.8	47.93	28.0	24.8
Weapons Violations	77	76.6	39.44	67	92.5	33.45	-13.0	-15.2
Public Morals Violations	52	61.5	26.63	1	0.0	0.50	-98.1	-98.1
Prostitution/Public Morals	52	61.5	26.63	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Gaming and Betting	0	N.C. ²	0.00	1	0.0	0.50	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Total Criminal Violations	6,128	58.6	3,138.83	6,397	61.3	3,194.08	4.4	1.8
Drug Violations	352	97.4	180.30	312	92.6	155.78	-11.4	-13.6
Other Federal Violations	32	103.1	16.39	23	91.3	11.48	-28.1	-29.9
Total Criminal Code & Federal Violations (excluding traffic)	6,512	60.9	3,335.52	6,732	62.8	3,361.34	3.4	0.8
Traffic Violations	742	41.6	380.06	685	42.8	342.03	-7.7	-10.0
Dangerous Operation	59	86.4	30.22	43	86.0	21.47	-27.1	-29.0
Impaired Operation/Related Violations	204	99.5	104.49	202	100.0	100.86	-1.0	-3.5
Other Criminal Code Traffic Violations	478	11.3	244.84	440	12.3	219.70	-7.9	-10.3
Street Racing	1	100.0	0.51	0	N.C. ¹	0.00	-100.0	-100.0

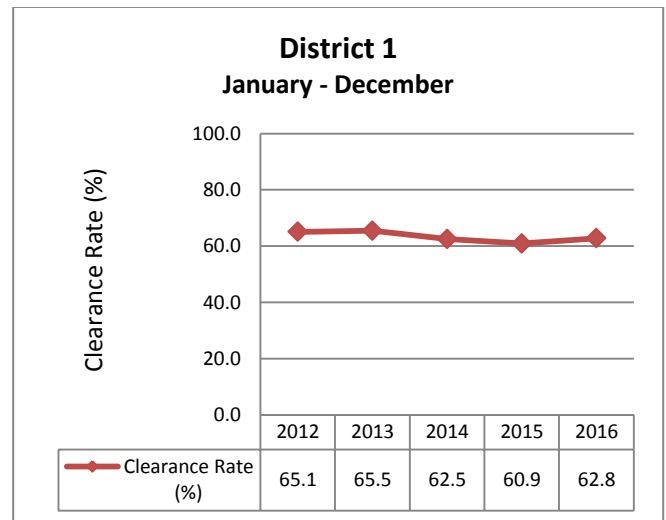
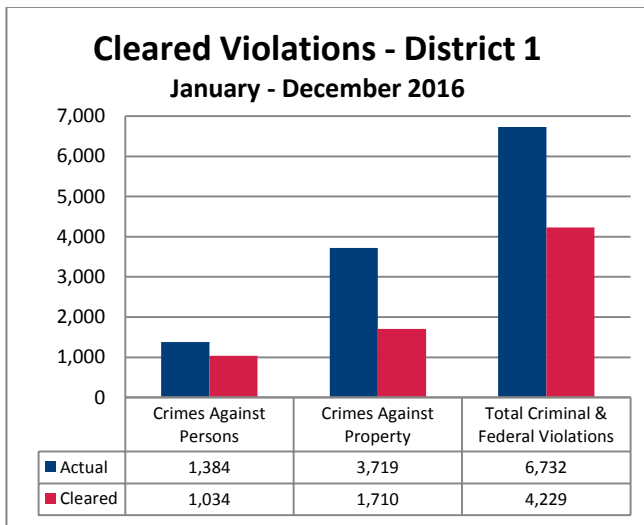
¹ not available ² not calculable

Note: District crime statistics may not equal regional figures due to investigations that occur outside York Region

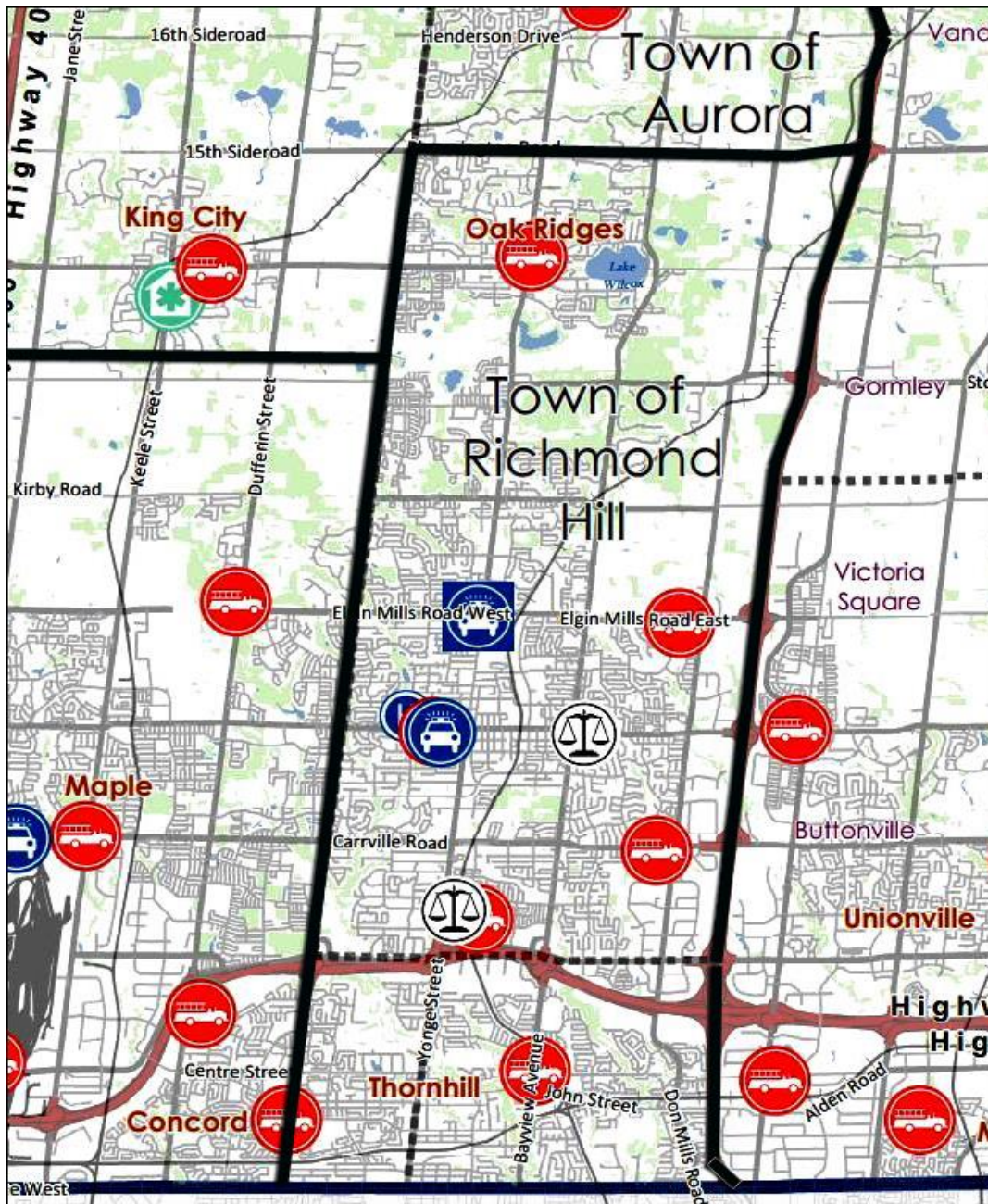


CLEARANCE RATE
 #1 DISTRICT
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16 Variance Cleared (%)
	Actual	Total Cleared	Cleared (%)	Actual	Total Cleared	Cleared (%)	
Crimes Against Persons	1,302	967	74.3	1,384	1,034	74.7	0.4
Crimes Against Property	3,639	1,517	41.7	3,719	1,710	46.0	4.3
Other Criminal Code	1,058	1,013	95.7	1,226	1,113	90.8	-5.0
Weapons Violations	77	59	76.6	67	62	92.5	15.9
Public Morals Violations	52	32	61.5	1	0	0.0	-61.5
Total Criminal Violations	6,128	3,588	58.6	6,397	3,919	61.3	2.7
Drug Violations	352	343	97.4	312	289	92.6	-4.8
Other Federal Violations	32	33	103.1	23	21	91.3	-11.8
Total Criminal & Federal Violations (excluding Traffic)	6,512	3,964	60.9	6,732	4,229	62.8	1.9
Traffic Violations	742	309	41.6	685	293	42.8	1.1



#2 DISTRICT
(RICHMOND HILL, WEST MARKHAM)



Indicators	#2 District	Region
# of Households	94,275	367,925
Total Population	304,125	1,186,907
Seniors >75	15,434	60,234
Seniors 65-74	20,186	78,782
Adults 18-64	198,355	774,119
Youth 12-17	25,906	101,105
Children <12	44,243	172,668



CRIME STATISTICS
 #2 DISTRICT
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16	
	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Crimes Against Persons	1,468	74.2	490.82	1,517	73.6	498.81	3.3	1.6
Violations Causing Death	2	200.0	0.67	3	100.0	0.99	50.0	47.5
Attempt Capital Crime	4	125.0	1.34	1	100.0	0.33	-75.0	-75.4
Sexual Violations	130	78.5	43.47	132	59.1	43.40	1.5	-0.1
Commodification of Sexual Activity	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	N.C. ²	15	93.3	4.93	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Assault	746	81.0	249.42	795	80.8	261.41	6.6	4.8
Violations Deprivation Freedom	30	86.7	10.03	15	86.7	4.93	-50.0	-50.8
Robbery & Other Violent Violations	556	62.6	185.90	556	65.6	182.82	0.0	-1.7
Crimes Against Property	4,201	44.3	1,404.59	4,572	44.8	1,503.33	8.8	7.0
Arson	10	20.0	3.34	21	42.9	6.91	110.0	106.5
Break and Enter	575	30.6	192.25	485	21.6	159.47	-15.7	-17.0
Theft Over \$5000	220	25.5	73.56	218	28.0	71.68	-0.9	-2.5
Theft Under \$5000	1,636	43.8	546.99	1,827	42.8	600.74	11.7	9.8
Have Stolen Goods	451	100.4	150.79	529	102.1	173.94	17.3	15.4
Fraud	717	33.5	239.73	887	35.1	291.66	23.7	21.7
Mischief	592	36.7	197.93	605	40.0	198.93	2.2	0.5
Other Criminal Code	718	92.6	240.06	901	88.1	296.26	25.5	23.4
Other Criminal Code (Part A)	613	92.0	204.96	790	88.9	259.76	28.9	26.7
Other Criminal Code (Part B)	105	96.2	35.11	111	82.9	36.50	5.7	4.0
Weapons Violations	90	74.4	30.09	72	79.2	23.67	-20.0	-21.3
Public Morals Violations	50	102.0	16.72	4	100.0	1.32	-92.0	-92.1
Prostitution/Public Morals	50	102.0	16.72	4	100.0	1.32	-92.0	-92.1
Gaming and Betting	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Total Criminal Violations	6,527	57.2	2,182.29	7,066	56.9	2,323.39	8.3	6.5
Drug Violations	524	99.0	175.20	548	98.2	180.19	4.6	2.8
Other Federal Violations	8	100.0	2.67	8	100.0	2.63	0.0	-1.7
Total Criminal Code & Federal Violations (excluding traffic)	7,059	60.3	2,360.16	7,622	59.9	2,506.21	8.0	6.2
Traffic Violations	868	39.4	290.21	895	40.3	294.29	3.1	1.4
Dangerous Operation	67	89.6	22.40	72	90.3	23.67	7.5	5.7
Impaired Operation/Related Violations	219	100.0	73.22	238	99.2	78.26	8.7	6.9
Other Criminal Code Traffic Violations	580	10.5	193.92	584	10.1	192.03	0.7	-1.0
Street Racing	2	100.0	0.67	1	100.0	0.33	-50.0	-50.8

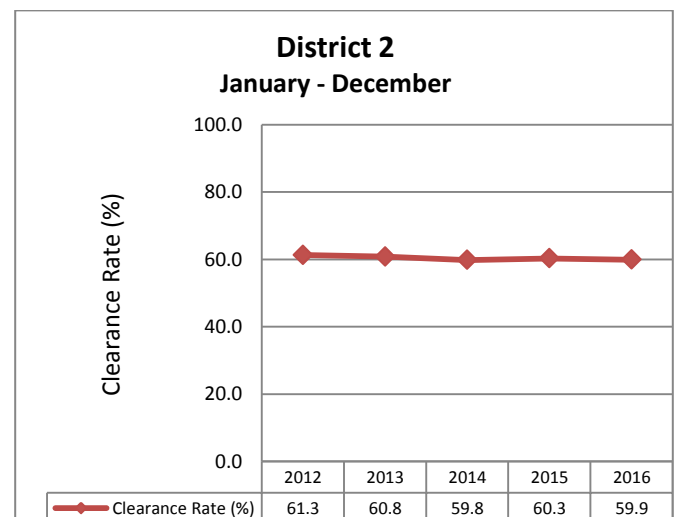
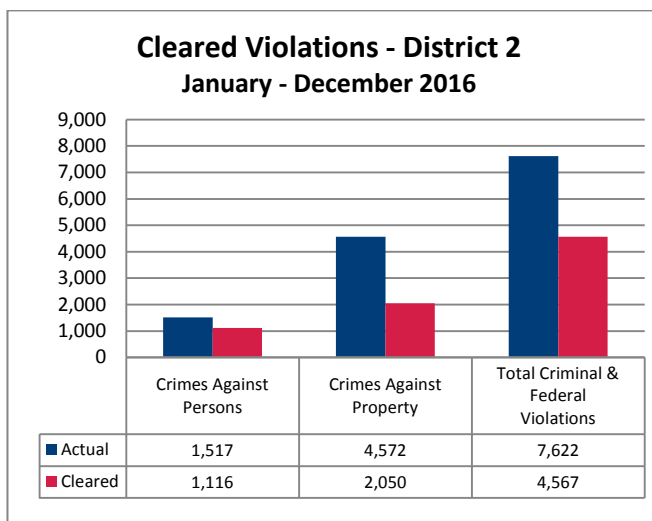
¹ not available ² not calculable

Note: District crime statistics may not equal regional figures due to investigations that occur outside York Region

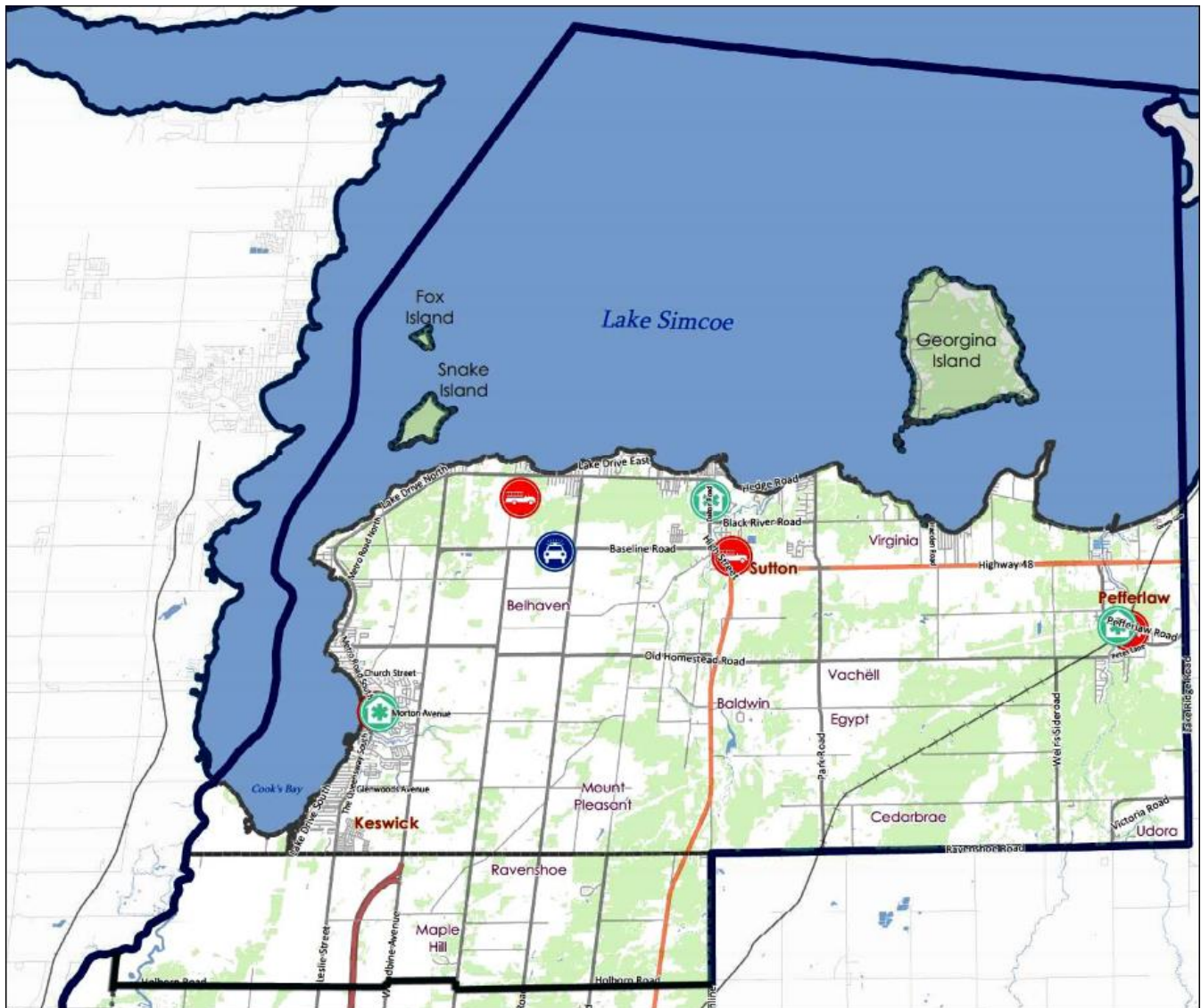


CLEARANCE RATE
#2 DISTRICT
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16 Variance Cleared (%)
	Actual	Total Cleared	Cleared (%)	Actual	Total Cleared	Cleared (%)	
Crimes Against Persons	1,468	1,089	74.2	1,517	1,116	73.6	-0.6
Crimes Against Property	4,201	1,860	44.3	4,572	2,050	44.8	0.6
Other Criminal Code	718	665	92.6	901	794	88.1	-4.5
Weapons Violations	90	67	74.4	72	57	79.2	4.7
Public Morals Violations	50	51	102.0	4	4	100.0	-2.0
Total Criminal Violations	6,527	3,732	57.2	7,066	4,021	56.9	-0.3
Drug Violations	524	519	99.0	548	538	98.2	-0.9
Other Federal Violations	8	8	100.0	8	8	100.0	0.0
Total Criminal & Federal Violations (excluding Traffic)	7,059	4,259	60.3	7,622	4,567	59.9	-0.4
Traffic Violations	868	342	39.4	895	361	40.3	0.9



#3 DISTRICT
(GEORGINA)



Indicators	#3 District	Region
# of Households	14,940	367,925
Total Population	48,196	1,186,907
Seniors >75	2,446	60,234
Seniors 65-74	3,199	78,782
Adults 18-64	41,434	774,119
Youth 12-17	4,106	101,105
Children <12	7,011	172,668



CRIME STATISTICS
 #3 DISTRICT
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16	
	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Crimes Against Persons	489	83.8	1,029.37	471	87.3	977.26	-3.7	-5.1
Violations Causing Death	0	N.C. ²	0.00	1	100.0	2.07	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Attempt Capital Crime	1	100.0	2.11	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Sexual Violations	43	58.1	90.52	43	72.1	89.22	0.0	-1.4
Commodification of Sexual Activity	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	N.C. ²	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Assault	258	91.9	543.10	232	92.7	481.38	-10.1	-11.4
Violations Deprivation Freedom	5	100.0	10.53	12	91.7	24.90	140.0	136.6
Robbery & Other Violent Violations	182	78.0	383.12	183	83.6	379.71	0.5	-0.9
Crimes Against Property	970	45.3	2,041.89	851	48.9	1,765.71	-12.3	-13.5
Arson	10	10.0	21.05	2	0.0	4.15	-80.0	-80.3
Break and Enter	137	30.7	288.39	105	27.6	217.86	-23.4	-24.5
Theft Over \$5000	51	23.5	107.36	28	50.0	58.10	-45.1	-45.9
Theft Under \$5000	340	39.4	715.71	327	42.2	678.49	-3.8	-5.2
Have Stolen Goods	106	98.1	223.13	79	106.3	163.92	-25.5	-26.5
Fraud	84	32.1	176.82	130	36.2	269.74	54.8	52.5
Mischief	242	49.2	509.42	180	57.8	373.48	-25.6	-26.7
Other Criminal Code	212	97.2	446.27	225	88.4	466.84	6.1	4.6
Other Criminal Code (Part A)	184	98.4	387.33	202	88.1	419.13	9.8	8.2
Other Criminal Code (Part B)	28	89.3	58.94	23	91.3	47.72	-17.9	-19.0
Weapons Violations	34	91.2	71.57	19	89.5	39.42	-44.1	-44.9
Public Morals Violations	7	114.3	14.74	0	N.C.²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Prostitution/Public Morals	7	114.3	14.74	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Gaming and Betting	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Total Criminal Violations	1,712	63.9	3,603.83	1,566	66.6	3,249.23	-8.5	-9.8
Drug Violations	164	100.0	345.23	132	96.2	273.88	-19.5	-20.7
Other Federal Violations	175	100.6	368.38	220	99.5	456.47	25.7	23.9
Total Criminal Code & Federal Violations (excluding traffic)	2,051	69.9	4,317.44	1,918	72.4	3,979.58	-6.5	-7.8
Traffic Violations	208	57.2	437.85	240	66.3	497.97	15.4	13.7
Dangerous Operation	19	89.5	40.00	35	85.7	72.62	84.2	81.6
Impaired Operation/Related Violations	81	101.2	170.51	103	101.0	213.72	27.2	25.3
Other Criminal Code Traffic Violations	108	18.5	227.34	102	24.5	211.64	-5.6	-6.9
Street Racing	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²

¹ not available ² not calculable

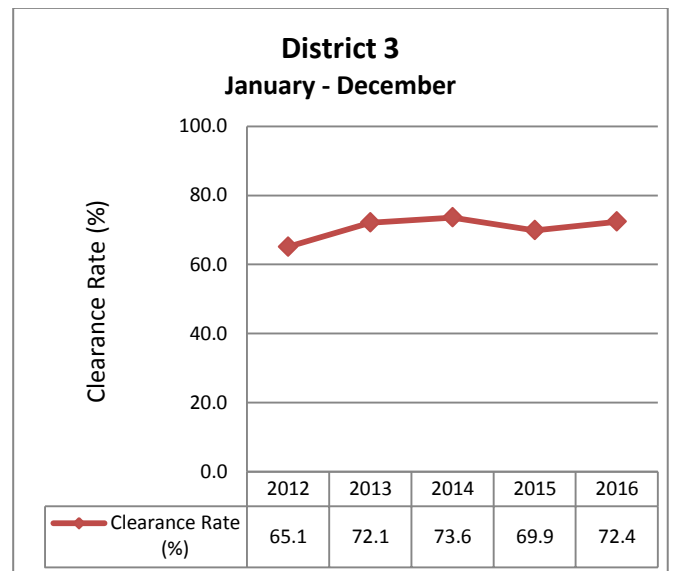
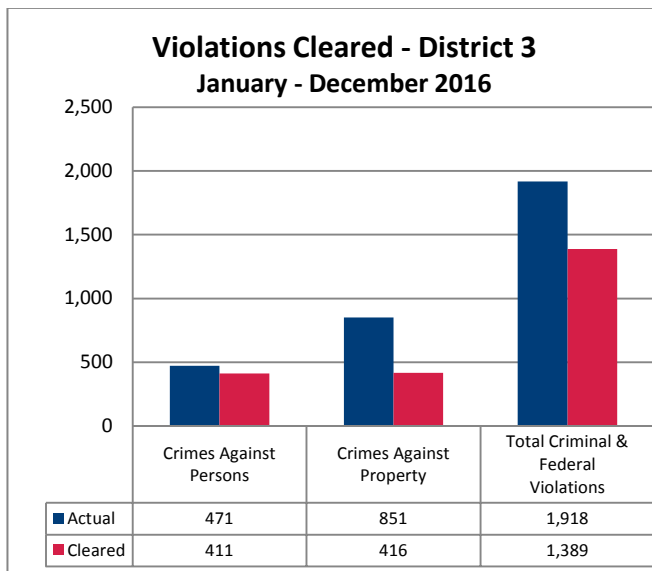
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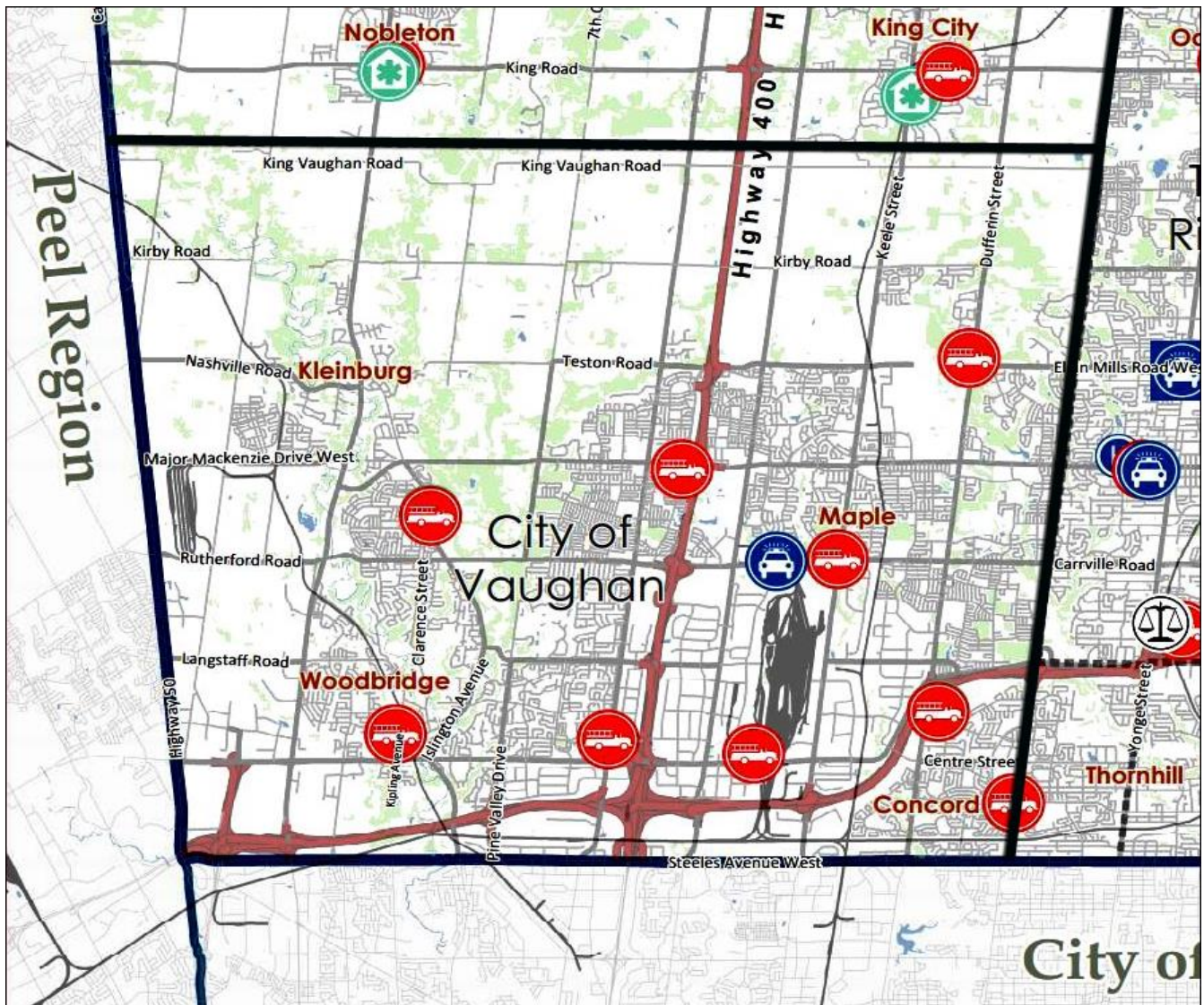
CLEARANCE RATE
#3 DISTRICT
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	Actual	2015		Actual	2016		2015/16 Variance Cleared (%)
		Total Cleared	Cleared (%)		Total Cleared	Cleared (%)	
Crimes Against Persons	489	410	83.8	471	411	87.3	3.4
Crimes Against Property	970	439	45.3	851	416	48.9	3.6
Other Criminal Code	212	206	97.2	225	199	88.4	-8.7
Weapons Violations	34	31	91.2	19	17	89.5	-1.7
Public Morals Violations	7	8	114.3	0	0	N.C. ¹	N.C. ¹
Total Criminal Violations	1,712	1,094	63.9	1,566	1,043	66.6	2.7
Drug Violations	164	164	100.0	132	127	96.2	-3.8
Other Federal Violations	175	176	100.6	220	219	99.5	-1.0
Total Criminal & Federal Violations (excluding Traffic)	2,051	1,434	69.9	1,918	1,389	72.4	2.5
Traffic Violations	208	119	57.2	240	159	66.3	9.0

¹ not calculable



#4 DISTRICT
(VAUGHAN, SOUTH KING)



Indicators	#4 District	Region
# of Households	96,464	367,925
Total Population	311,188	1,186,907
Seniors >75	15,792	60,234
Seniors 65-74	20,655	78,782
Adults 18-64	202,962	774,119
Youth 12-17	26,508	101,105
Children <12	45,271	172,668



CRIME STATISTICS
#4 DISTRICT
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16	
	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Crimes Against Persons	1,905	76.7	624.12	1,943	79.1	624.38	2.0	0.0
Violations Causing Death	5	80.0	1.64	2	100.0	0.64	-60.0	-60.8
Attempt Capital Crime	4	150.0	1.31	6	50.0	1.93	50.0	47.1
Sexual Violations	89	73.0	29.16	150	70.7	48.20	68.5	65.3
Commodification of Sexual Activity	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	N.C. ²	33	93.9	10.60	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Assault	978	84.7	320.41	974	84.1	312.99	-0.4	-2.3
Violations Deprivation Freedom	33	81.8	10.81	31	71.0	9.96	-6.1	-7.9
Robbery & Other Violent Violations	796	66.8	260.79	747	74.2	240.05	-6.2	-8.0
Crimes Against Property	7,218	43.6	2,364.77	7,008	42.2	2,252.01	-2.9	-4.8
Arson	22	22.7	7.21	28	32.1	9.00	27.3	24.8
Break and Enter	675	17.0	221.14	557	21.2	178.99	-17.5	-19.1
Theft Over \$5000	528	18.6	172.98	544	18.2	174.81	3.0	1.1
Theft Under \$5000	3,224	40.2	1,056.25	3,209	38.5	1,031.21	-0.5	-2.4
Have Stolen Goods	1,039	101.1	340.40	962	100.7	309.14	-7.4	-9.2
Fraud	915	33.0	299.77	983	28.8	315.89	7.4	5.4
Mischief	815	34.2	267.01	725	33.4	232.98	-11.0	-12.7
Other Criminal Code	615	91.4	201.49	685	88.5	220.12	11.4	9.2
Other Criminal Code (Part A)	506	96.0	165.78	526	91.3	169.03	4.0	2.0
Other Criminal Code (Part B)	109	69.7	35.71	159	79.2	51.09	45.9	43.1
Weapons Violations	138	79.0	45.21	111	84.7	35.67	-19.6	-21.1
Public Morals Violations	36	75.0	11.79	1	100.0	0.32	-97.2	-97.3
Prostitution/Public Morals	34	79.4	11.14	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Gaming and Betting	2	0.0	0.66	1	100.0	0.32	-50.0	-51.0
Total Criminal Violations	9,912	53.5	3,247.38	9,748	53.3	3,132.51	-1.7	-3.5
Drug Violations	714	99.0	233.92	644	92.7	206.95	-9.8	-11.5
Other Federal Violations	14	107.1	4.59	8	100.0	2.57	-42.9	-44.0
Total Criminal Code & Federal Violations (excluding traffic)	10,640	56.6	3,485.88	10,400	55.8	3,342.03	-2.3	-4.1
Traffic Violations	1,419	43.3	464.89	1,423	46.2	457.28	0.3	-1.6
Dangerous Operation	138	85.5	45.21	161	85.1	51.74	16.7	14.4
Impaired Operation/Related Violations	396	99.7	129.74	406	99.5	130.47	2.5	0.6
Other Criminal Code Traffic Violations	881	11.0	288.63	850	12.9	273.15	-3.5	-5.4
Street Racing	4	100.0	1.31	6	100.0	1.93	50.0	47.1

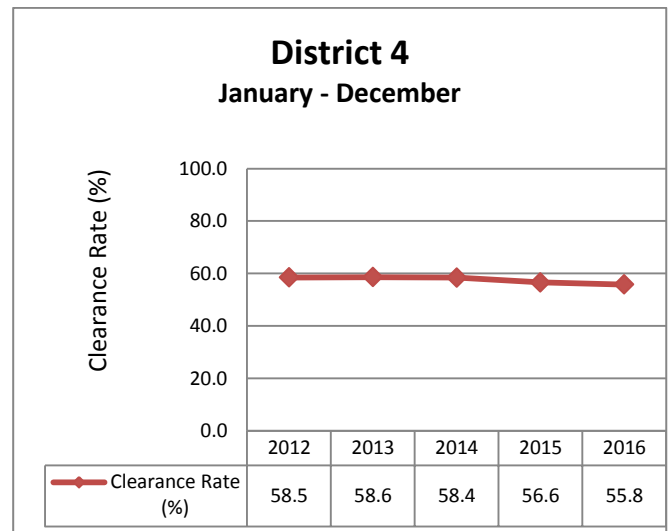
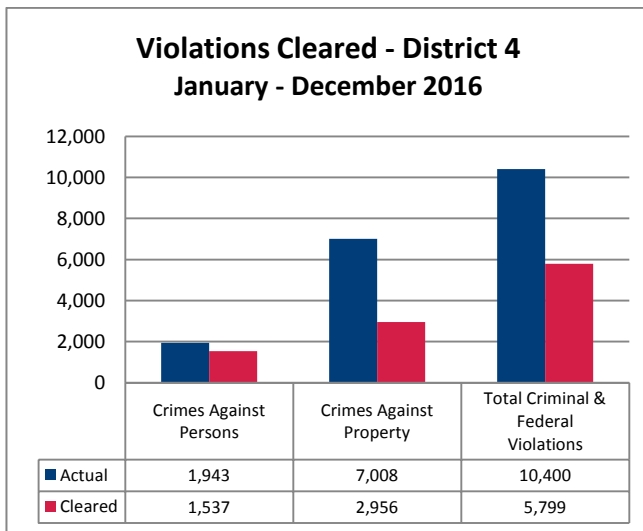
¹ not available ² not calculable

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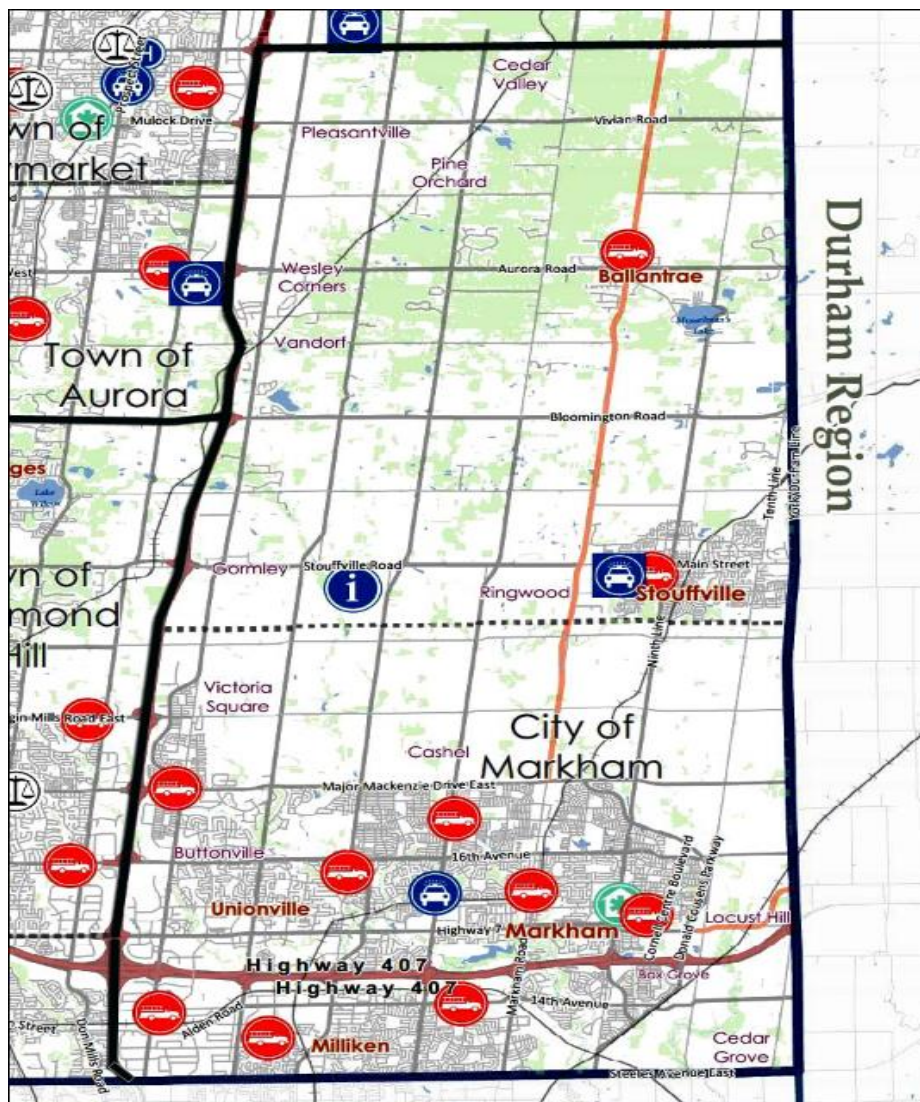


CLEARANCE RATE
#4 DISTRICT
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16 Variance Cleared (%)
	Actual	Total Cleared	Cleared (%)	Actual	Total Cleared	Cleared (%)	
Crimes Against Persons	1,905	1,462	76.7	1,943	1,537	79.1	2.4
Crimes Against Property	7,218	3,145	43.6	7,008	2,956	42.2	-1.4
Other Criminal Code	615	562	91.4	685	606	88.5	-2.9
Weapons Violations	138	109	79.0	111	94	84.7	5.7
Public Morals Violations	36	27	75.0	1	1	100.0	25.0
Total Criminal Violations	9,912	5,305	53.5	9,748	5,194	53.3	-0.2
Drug Violations	714	707	99.0	644	597	92.7	-6.3
Other Federal Violations	14	15	107.1	8	8	100.0	-7.1
Total Criminal & Federal Violations (excluding Traffic)	10,640	6,027	56.6	10,400	5,799	55.8	-0.9
Traffic Violations	1,419	614	43.3	1,423	657	46.2	2.9



#5 DISTRICT
(MARKHAM, SOUTH WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE)



Indicators	#5 District	Region
# of Households	100,163	367,925
Total Population	323,121	1,186,907
Seniors >75	16,398	60,234
Seniors 65-74	21,447	78,782
Adults 18-64	210,744	774,119
Youth 12-17	27,525	101,105
Children <12	47,007	172,668



CRIME STATISTICS
#5 DISTRICT
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16	
	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Crimes Against Persons	1,259	76.1	394.35	1,432	74.8	443.18	13.7	12.4
Violations Causing Death	0	N.C. ²	0.00	2	50.0	0.62	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Attempt Capital Crime	3	100.0	0.94	1	100.0	0.31	-66.7	-67.1
Sexual Violations	95	74.7	29.76	121	76.9	37.45	27.4	25.8
Commodification of Sexual Activity	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	N.C. ²	25	96.0	7.74	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Assault	641	86.3	200.77	690	84.5	213.54	7.6	6.4
Violations Deprivation Freedom	22	95.5	6.89	40	72.5	12.38	81.8	79.6
Robbery & Other Violent Violations	498	62.2	155.98	553	61.5	171.14	11.0	9.7
Crimes Against Property	3,815	39.1	1,194.94	4,279	36.9	1,324.27	12.2	10.8
Arson	13	0.0	4.07	10	40.0	3.09	-23.1	-24.0
Break and Enter	560	18.9	175.40	459	22.7	142.05	-18.0	-19.0
Theft Over \$5000	190	24.2	59.51	175	24.6	54.16	-7.9	-9.0
Theft Under \$5000	1,385	37.8	433.81	1,646	34.9	509.41	18.8	17.4
Have Stolen Goods	374	101.3	117.14	383	100.0	118.53	2.4	1.2
Fraud	691	32.9	216.44	978	23.8	302.67	41.5	39.8
Mischief	602	34.7	188.56	628	37.4	194.35	4.3	3.1
Other Criminal Code	482	90.2	150.97	536	82.3	165.88	11.2	9.9
Other Criminal Code (Part A)	411	90.5	128.73	466	83.7	144.22	13.4	12.0
Other Criminal Code (Part B)	71	88.7	22.24	70	72.9	21.66	-1.4	-2.6
Weapons Violations	77	75.3	24.12	83	78.3	25.69	7.8	6.5
Public Morals Violations	41	85.4	12.84	2	50.0	0.62	-95.1	-95.2
Prostitution/Public Morals	39	82.1	12.22	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Gaming and Betting	2	150.0	0.63	2	0.0	0.62	0.0	-1.2
Total Criminal Violations	5,674	52.4	1,777.22	6,332	49.8	1,959.64	11.6	10.3
Drug Violations	814	98.9	254.96	621	96.0	192.19	-23.7	-24.6
Other Federal Violations	6	100.0	1.88	12	100.0	3.71	100.0	97.6
Total Criminal Code & Federal Violations (excluding traffic)	6,494	58.3	2,034.06	6,965	54.0	2,155.54	7.3	6.0
Traffic Violations	1,033	44.8	323.56	1,032	48.1	319.38	-0.1	-1.3
Dangerous Operation	76	81.6	23.80	89	88.8	27.54	17.1	15.7
Impaired Operation/Related Violations	348	100.0	109.00	317	100.9	98.11	-8.9	-10.0
Other Criminal Code Traffic Violations	607	8.4	190.13	625	15.4	193.43	3.0	1.7
Street Racing	2	100.0	0.63	1	100.0	0.31	-50.0	-50.6

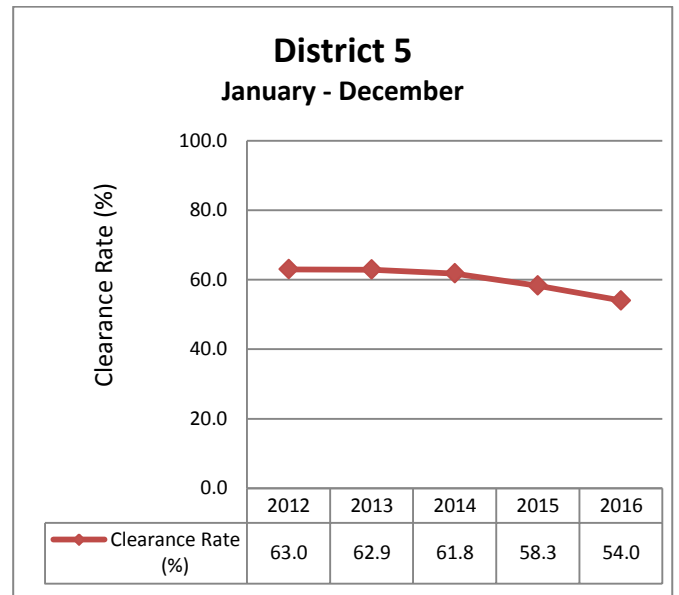
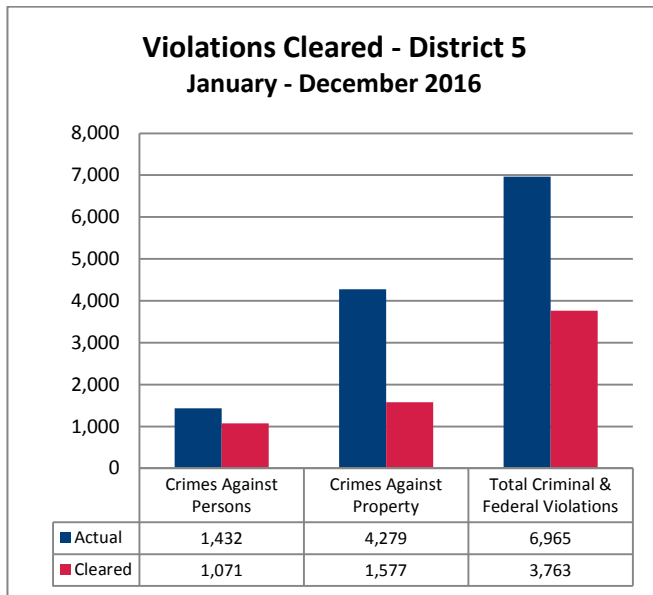
¹ not available ² not calculable

Note: District crime statistics may not equal regional figures due to investigations that occur outside York Region



CLEARANCE RATE
#5 DISTRICT
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

	2015			2016			2015/16
	Actual	Total Cleared	Cleared (%)	Actual	Total Cleared	Cleared (%)	Variance Cleared (%)
Crimes Against Persons	1,259	958	76.1	1,432	1,071	74.8	-1.3
Crimes Against Property	3,815	1,490	39.1	4,279	1,577	36.9	-2.2
Other Criminal Code	482	435	90.2	536	441	82.3	-8.0
Weapons Violations	77	58	75.3	83	65	78.3	3.0
Public Morals Violations	41	35	85.4	2	1	50.0	-35.4
Total Criminal Violations	5,674	2,976	52.4	6,332	3,155	49.8	-2.6
Drug Violations	814	805	98.9	621	596	96.0	-2.9
Other Federal Violations	6	6	100.0	12	12	100.0	0.0
Total Criminal & Federal Violations (excluding Traffic)	6,494	3,787	58.3	6,965	3,763	54.0	-4.3
Traffic Violations	1,033	463	44.8	1,032	496	48.1	3.2





CRIME STATISTICS
AURORA
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16	
	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Crimes Against Persons	367	73.3	637.15	368	74.5	613.38	0.3	-3.7
Violations Causing Death	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Attempt Capital Crime	0	N.C. ²	0.00	3	100.0	5.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Sexual Violations	30	83.3	52.08	37	59.5	61.67	23.3	18.4
Commodification of Sexual Activity	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	N.C. ²	3	66.7	5.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Assault	197	76.6	342.01	190	85.3	316.69	-3.6	-7.4
Violations Deprivation Freedom	6	50.0	10.42	4	100.0	6.67	-33.3	-36.0
Robbery & Other Violent Violations	134	67.2	232.64	131	61.8	218.35	-2.2	-6.1
Crimes Against Property	886	33.3	1,538.19	1,056	46.4	1,760.15	19.2	14.4
Arson	2	0.0	3.47	3	33.3	5.00	50.0	44.0
Break and Enter	91	27.5	157.99	84	40.5	140.01	-7.7	-11.4
Theft Over \$5000	23	0.0	39.93	24	29.2	40.00	4.3	0.2
Theft Under \$5000	419	26.7	727.43	451	43.7	751.73	7.6	3.3
Have Stolen Goods	79	100.0	137.15	146	102.1	243.35	84.8	77.4
Fraud	109	27.5	189.24	170	22.9	283.36	56.0	49.7
Mischief	163	30.1	282.99	178	35.4	296.69	9.2	4.8
Other Criminal Code	128	90.6	222.22	158	80.4	263.36	23.4	18.5
Other Criminal Code (Part A)	113	87.6	196.18	134	82.8	223.35	18.6	13.9
Other Criminal Code (Part B)	15	113.3	26.04	24	66.7	40.00	60.0	53.6
Weapons Violations	21	81.0	36.46	25	80.0	41.67	19.0	14.3
Public Morals Violations	24	66.7	41.67	1	0.0	1.67	-95.8	-96.0
Prostitution/Public Morals	24	66.7	41.67	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Gaming and Betting	0	N.C. ²	0.00	1	0.0	1.67	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Total Criminal Violations	1,426	50.0	2,475.69	1,608	56.7	2,680.22	12.8	8.3
Drug Violations	101	96.0	175.35	96	90.6	160.01	-5.0	-8.7
Other Federal Violations	3	100.0	5.21	1	100.0	1.67	-66.7	-68.0
Total Criminal Code & Federal Violations (excluding traffic)	1,530	53.1	2,656.25	1,705	58.6	2,841.90	11.4	7.0
Traffic Violations	176	36.9	305.56	184	41.8	306.69	4.5	0.4
Dangerous Operation	9	66.7	15.63	13	84.6	21.67	44.4	38.7
Impaired Operation/Related Violations	46	102.2	79.86	58	98.3	96.67	26.1	21.1
Other Criminal Code Traffic Violations	120	9.2	208.33	113	8.0	188.35	-5.8	-9.6
Street Racing	1	100.0	1.74	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0

¹ not available ² not calculable



CRIME STATISTICS
 EAST GWILLIMBURY
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16	
	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Crimes Against Persons	149	75.8	605.30	162	69.8	642.58	8.7	6.2
Violations Causing Death	0	N.C. ²	0.00	1	100.0	3.97	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Attempt Capital Crime	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Sexual Violations	14	50.0	56.87	7	71.4	27.77	-50.0	-51.2
Commodification of Sexual Activity	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	N.C. ²	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Assault	96	80.2	389.99	91	78.0	360.95	-5.2	-7.4
Violations Deprivation Freedom	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Robbery & Other Violent Violations	39	74.4	158.43	63	57.1	249.89	61.5	57.7
Crimes Against Property	599	38.2	2,433.38	553	44.3	2,193.49	-7.7	-9.9
Arson	2	0.0	8.12	4	25.0	15.87	100.0	95.3
Break and Enter	68	22.1	276.24	70	24.3	277.66	2.9	0.5
Theft Over \$5000	20	40.0	81.25	16	25.0	63.46	-20.0	-21.9
Theft Under \$5000	284	32.0	1,153.72	231	40.7	916.27	-18.7	-20.6
Have Stolen Goods	72	98.6	292.49	86	105.8	341.12	19.4	16.6
Fraud	48	22.9	195.00	60	25.0	237.99	25.0	22.0
Mischief	105	31.4	426.55	86	26.7	341.12	-18.1	-20.0
Other Criminal Code	62	87.1	251.87	78	89.7	309.39	25.8	22.8
Other Criminal Code (Part A)	52	90.4	211.24	70	88.6	277.66	34.6	31.4
Other Criminal Code (Part B)	10	70.0	40.62	8	100.0	31.73	-20.0	-21.9
Weapons Violations	10	80.0	40.62	8	100.0	31.73	-20.0	-21.9
Public Morals Violations	3	66.7	12.19	0	N.C.²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Prostitution/Public Morals	3	66.7	12.19	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Gaming and Betting	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Total Criminal Violations	823	49.3	3,343.35	801	54.4	3,177.18	-2.7	-5.0
Drug Violations	49	91.8	199.06	45	84.4	178.49	-8.2	-10.3
Other Federal Violations	2	100.0	8.12	6	100.0	23.80	200.0	192.9
Total Criminal Code & Federal Violations (excluding traffic)	874	51.8	3,550.54	852	56.3	3,379.48	-2.5	-4.8
Traffic Violations	141	55.3	572.80	106	50.9	420.45	-24.8	-26.6
Dangerous Operation	16	87.5	65.00	7	114.3	27.77	-56.3	-57.3
Impaired Operation/Related Violations	53	98.1	215.31	32	103.1	126.93	-39.6	-41.0
Other Criminal Code Traffic Violations	72	16.7	292.49	67	19.4	265.76	-6.9	-9.1
Street Racing	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²

¹ not available ² not calculable



CRIME STATISTICS
 GEORGINA
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16	
	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Crimes Against Persons	489	83.8	1,029.37	471	87.3	977.28	-3.7	-5.1
Violations Causing Death	0	N.C. ²	0.00	1	100.0	2.07	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Attempt Capital Crime	1	100.0	2.11	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Sexual Violations	43	58.1	90.52	43	72.1	89.22	0.0	-1.4
Commodification of Sexual Activity	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	N.C. ²	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Assault	258	91.9	543.10	232	92.7	481.38	-10.1	-11.4
Violations Deprivation Freedom	5	100.0	10.53	12	91.7	24.90	140.0	136.6
Robbery & Other Violent Violations	182	78.0	383.12	183	83.6	379.71	0.5	-0.9
Crimes Against Property	970	45.3	2,041.89	851	48.9	1,765.74	-12.3	-13.5
Arson	10	10.0	21.05	2	0.0	4.15	-80.0	-80.3
Break and Enter	137	30.7	288.39	105	27.6	217.86	-23.4	-24.5
Theft Over \$5000	51	23.5	107.36	28	50.0	58.10	-45.1	-45.9
Theft Under \$5000	340	39.4	715.71	327	42.2	678.49	-3.8	-5.2
Have Stolen Goods	106	98.1	223.13	79	106.3	163.92	-25.5	-26.5
Fraud	84	32.1	176.82	130	36.2	269.74	54.8	52.5
Mischief	242	49.2	509.42	180	57.8	373.48	-25.6	-26.7
Other Criminal Code	211	97.2	444.16	225	88.4	466.85	6.6	5.1
Other Criminal Code (Part A)	183	98.4	385.22	202	88.1	419.13	10.4	8.8
Other Criminal Code (Part B)	28	89.3	58.94	23	91.3	47.72	-17.9	-19.0
Weapons Violations	34	91.2	71.57	19	89.5	39.42	-44.1	-44.9
Public Morals Violations	7	114.3	14.74	0	N.C.²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Prostitution/Public Morals	7	114.3	14.74	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Gaming and Betting	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Total Criminal Violations	1,711	63.9	3,601.73	1,566	66.6	3,249.30	-8.5	-9.8
Drug Violations	164	100.0	345.23	132	96.2	273.89	-19.5	-20.7
Other Federal Violations	175	100.6	368.38	220	99.5	456.48	25.7	23.9
Total Criminal Code & Federal Violations (excluding traffic)	2,050	69.9	4,315.34	1,918	72.4	3,979.67	-6.4	-7.8
Traffic Violations	208	57.2	437.85	240	66.3	497.98	15.4	13.7
Dangerous Operation	19	89.5	40.00	35	85.7	72.62	84.2	81.6
Impaired Operation/Related Violations	81	101.2	170.51	103	101.0	213.72	27.2	25.3
Other Criminal Code Traffic Violations	108	18.5	227.34	102	24.5	211.64	-5.6	-6.9
Street Racing	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²

¹ not available ² not calculable



CRIME STATISTICS
KING
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16	
	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Crimes Against Persons	149	73.2	599.50	161	78.9	622.44	8.1	3.8
Violations Causing Death	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Attempt Capital Crime	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Sexual Violations	15	66.7	60.35	16	68.8	61.86	6.7	2.5
Commodification of Sexual Activity	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	N.C. ²	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Assault	70	78.6	281.64	69	87.0	266.76	-1.4	-5.3
Violations Deprivation Freedom	4	75.0	16.09	4	100.0	15.46	0.0	-3.9
Robbery & Other Violent Violations	60	68.3	241.41	72	72.2	278.36	20.0	15.3
Crimes Against Property	331	24.8	1,331.78	361	20.8	1,395.65	9.1	4.8
Arson	2	0.0	8.05	5	20.0	19.33	150.0	140.2
Break and Enter	75	21.3	301.76	57	28.1	220.37	-24.0	-27.0
Theft Over \$5000	31	24.0	124.73	31	12.9	119.85	0.0	-3.9
Theft Under \$5000	120	17.5	482.82	161	14.3	622.44	34.2	28.9
Have Stolen Goods	9	111.1	36.21	8	87.5	30.93	-11.1	-14.6
Fraud	33	27.3	132.78	35	20.0	135.31	6.1	1.9
Mischief	61	27.9	245.43	64	26.6	247.43	4.9	0.8
Other Criminal Code	40	92.5	160.94	58	89.7	224.23	45.0	39.3
Other Criminal Code (Part A)	35	94.3	140.82	39	97.4	150.78	11.4	7.1
Other Criminal Code (Part B)	5	80.0	20.12	19	73.7	73.46	280.0	265.1
Weapons Violations	9	100.0	36.21	6	83.3	23.20	-33.3	-35.9
Public Morals Violations	4	50.0	16.09	0	N.C.²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Prostitution/Public Morals	4	50.0	16.09	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Gaming and Betting	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Total Criminal Violations	533	44.8	2,144.52	586	44.2	2,265.52	9.9	5.6
Drug Violations	40	97.5	160.94	29	93.1	112.12	-27.5	-30.3
Other Federal Violations	0	N.C.²	0.00	0	N.C.²	0.00	N.C.²	N.C.²
Total Criminal Code & Federal Violations (excluding traffic)	573	48.5	2,305.46	615	46.5	2,377.64	7.3	3.1
Traffic Violations	105	55.2	422.47	105	58.1	405.94	0.0	-3.9
Dangerous Operation	11	90.9	44.26	10	80.0	38.66	-9.1	-12.6
Impaired Operation/Related Violations	40	100.0	160.94	41	100.0	158.51	2.5	-1.5
Other Criminal Code Traffic Violations	54	14.8	217.27	54	22.2	208.77	0.0	-3.9
Street Racing	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²

¹ not available ² not calculable



CRIME STATISTICS
 MARKHAM
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			201/16	
	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Crimes Against Persons	1,340	75.7	382.87	1,522	73.2	430.07	13.6	12.3
Violations Causing Death	0	N.C. ²	0.00	3	66.7	0.85	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Attempt Capital Crime	4	100.0	1.14	1	100.0	0.28	-75.0	-75.3
Sexual Violations	125	82.4	35.72	144	68.8	40.69	15.2	13.9
Commodification of Sexual Activity	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	N.C. ²	38	94.7	10.74	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Assault	651	84.5	186.01	729	83.1	205.99	12.0	10.7
Violations Deprivation Freedom	27	96.3	7.71	39	69.2	11.02	44.4	42.8
Robbery & Other Violent Violations	533	62.1	152.29	568	60.4	160.50	6.6	5.4
Crimes Against Property	3,974	39.7	1,135.48	4,437	36.5	1,253.75	11.7	10.4
Arson	11	0.0	3.14	8	37.5	2.26	-27.3	-28.1
Break and Enter	599	20.7	171.15	477	22.4	134.78	-20.4	-21.2
Theft Over \$5000	209	24.4	59.72	208	25.5	58.77	-0.5	-1.6
Theft Under \$5000	1,456	38.9	416.02	1,698	34.7	479.80	16.6	15.3
Have Stolen Goods	375	101.6	107.15	393	99.0	111.05	4.8	3.6
Fraud	731	33.1	208.87	1,046	24.1	295.56	43.1	41.5
Mischief	593	35.8	169.44	607	37.1	171.52	2.4	1.2
Other Criminal Code	473	89.6	135.15	547	85.2	154.56	15.6	14.4
Other Criminal Code (Part A)	402	90.5	114.86	476	87.2	134.50	18.4	17.1
Other Criminal Code (Part B)	71	84.5	20.29	71	71.8	20.06	0.0	-1.1
Weapons Violations	91	74.7	26.00	87	75.9	24.58	-4.4	-5.5
Public Morals Violations	59	94.9	16.86	2	50.0	0.57	-96.6	-96.6
Prostitution/Public Morals	57	93.0	16.29	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Gaming and Betting	2	150.0	0.57	2	0.0	0.57	0.0	-1.1
Total Criminal Violations	5,937	52.9	1,696.36	6,595	49.5	1,863.53	11.1	9.9
Drug Violations	841	99.0	240.30	687	96.7	194.12	-18.3	-19.2
Other Federal Violations	6	100.0	1.71	11	100.0	3.11	83.3	81.3
Total Criminal Code & Federal Violations (excluding traffic)	6,784	58.6	1,938.37	7,293	54.0	2,060.76	7.5	6.3
Traffic Violations	1,033	43.0	295.16	1,013	45.5	286.24	-1.9	-3.0
Dangerous Operation	77	87.0	22.00	74	87.8	20.91	-3.9	-5.0
Impaired Operation/Related Violations	323	100.3	92.29	303	101.0	85.62	-6.2	-7.2
Other Criminal Code Traffic Violations	630	7.9	180.01	635	14.0	179.43	0.8	-0.3
Street Racing	3	100.0	0.86	1	100.0	0.28	-66.7	-67.0

¹ not available ² not calculable



CRIME STATISTICS
NEWMARKET
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16	
	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Crimes Against Persons	710	74.9	824.90	776	75.1	888.59	9.3	7.7
Violations Causing Death	1	100.0	1.16	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Attempt Capital Crime	1	100.0	1.16	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Sexual Violations	72	54.2	83.65	69	78.3	79.01	-4.2	-5.5
Commodification of Sexual Activity	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	N.C. ²	8	87.5	9.16	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Assault	378	86.2	439.17	399	79.4	456.89	5.6	4.0
Violations Deprivation Freedom	14	85.7	16.27	8	87.5	9.16	-42.9	-43.7
Robbery & Other Violent Violations	244	62.7	283.49	292	67.8	334.37	19.7	17.9
Crimes Against Property	1,984	47.9	2,305.07	1,954	48.0	2,237.52	-1.5	-2.9
Arson	4	50.0	4.65	10	50.0	11.45	150.0	146.4
Break and Enter	140	32.9	162.66	135	37.8	154.59	-3.6	-5.0
Theft Over \$5000	48	35.4	55.77	60	25.0	68.71	25.0	23.2
Theft Under \$5000	933	42.0	1,083.99	883	43.4	1,011.12	-5.4	-6.7
Have Stolen Goods	268	100.7	311.37	267	99.3	305.74	-0.4	-1.8
Fraud	230	34.3	267.22	315	30.8	360.70	37.0	35.0
Mischief	361	39.9	419.42	284	42.6	325.21	-21.3	-22.5
Other Criminal Code	852	96.9	989.88	962	92.5	1,101.58	12.9	11.3
Other Criminal Code (Part A)	802	98.1	931.79	908	94.1	1,039.75	13.2	11.6
Other Criminal Code (Part B)	50	78.0	58.09	54	66.7	61.84	8.0	6.4
Weapons Violations	44	72.7	51.12	33	100.0	37.79	-25.0	-26.1
Public Morals Violations	23	60.9	26.72	0	N.C.²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Prostitution/Public Morals	23	60.9	26.72	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Gaming and Betting	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Total Criminal Violations	3,613	65.2	4,197.70	3,725	65.6	4,265.48	3.1	1.6
Drug Violations	177	99.4	205.64	154	94.8	176.34	-13.0	-14.2
Other Federal Violations	27	103.7	31.37	16	87.5	18.32	-40.7	-41.6
Total Criminal Code & Federal Violations (excluding traffic)	3,817	67.0	4,434.71	3,895	66.8	4,460.14	2.0	0.6
Traffic Violations	372	36.0	432.20	342	38.6	391.62	-8.1	-9.4
Dangerous Operation	27	92.6	31.37	19	78.9	21.76	-29.6	-30.6
Impaired Operation/Related Violations	83	98.8	96.43	90	100.0	103.06	8.4	6.9
Other Criminal Code Traffic Violations	262	10.3	304.40	233	11.6	266.81	-11.1	-12.3
Street Racing	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²

¹ not available ² not calculable



CRIME STATISTICS
 RICHMOND HILL
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16	
	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Crimes Against Persons	1,075	74.2	519.70	1,098	74.1	521.31	2.1	0.3
Violations Causing Death	2	200.0	0.97	2	100.0	0.95	0.0	-1.8
Attempt Capital Crime	3	133.3	1.45	1	100.0	0.47	-66.7	-67.3
Sexual Violations	80	73.8	38.68	86	59.3	40.83	7.5	5.6
Commodification of Sexual Activity	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	N.C. ²	2	100.0	0.95	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Assault	560	80.5	270.73	589	80.6	279.65	5.2	3.3
Violations Deprivation Freedom	22	81.8	10.64	11	100.0	5.22	-50.0	-50.9
Robbery & Other Violent Violations	408	64.2	197.24	407	66.8	193.24	-0.2	-2.0
Crimes Against Property	3,271	48.4	1,581.34	3,590	48.7	1,704.47	9.8	7.8
Arson	5	40.0	2.42	19	47.4	9.02	280.0	273.2
Break and Enter	407	35.4	196.76	344	23.0	163.32	-15.5	-17.0
Theft Over \$5000	151	29.1	73.00	136	28.7	64.57	-9.9	-11.5
Theft Under \$5000	1,314	47.0	635.24	1,487	47.4	706.00	13.2	11.1
Have Stolen Goods	412	100.7	199.18	486	102.9	230.74	18.0	15.8
Fraud	525	37.1	253.81	651	36.7	309.08	24.0	21.8
Mischief	457	36.1	220.93	467	38.3	221.72	2.2	0.4
Other Criminal Code	628	93.5	303.60	777	88.0	368.91	23.7	21.5
Other Criminal Code (Part A)	539	92.8	260.58	685	88.3	325.23	27.1	24.8
Other Criminal Code (Part B)	89	97.8	43.03	92	85.9	43.68	3.4	1.5
Weapons Violations	63	73.0	30.46	56	78.6	26.59	-11.1	-12.7
Public Morals Violations	20	105.0	9.67	4	100.0	1.90	-80.0	-80.4
Prostitution/Public Morals	20	105.0	9.67	4	100.0	1.90	-80.0	-80.4
Gaming and Betting	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Total Criminal Violations	5,057	60.0	2,444.77	5,525	59.7	2,623.17	9.3	7.3
Drug Violations	386	98.4	186.61	391	98.0	185.64	1.3	-0.5
Other Federal Violations	7	100.0	3.38	5	100.0	2.37	-28.6	-29.9
Total Criminal Code & Federal Violations (excluding traffic)	5,450	62.8	2,634.76	5,921	62.2	2,811.18	8.6	6.7
Traffic Violations	680	39.3	328.74	705	40.7	334.72	3.7	1.8
Dangerous Operation	49	85.7	23.69	54	96.3	25.64	10.2	8.2
Impaired Operation/Related Violations	175	100.0	84.60	190	98.9	90.21	8.6	6.6
Other Criminal Code Traffic Violations	455	10.8	219.97	460	10.0	218.40	1.1	-0.7
Street Racing	1	100.0	0.48	1	100.0	0.47	0.0	-1.8

¹ not available ² not calculable



CRIME STATISTICS
 VAUGHAN
 JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16	
	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Crimes Against Persons	1,946	76.7	601.53	1,984	78.9	602.09	2.0	0.1
Violations Causing Death	5	80.0	1.55	2	100.0	0.61	-60.0	-60.7
Attempt Capital Crime	4	150.0	1.24	6	50.0	1.82	50.0	47.3
Sexual Violations	91	70.3	28.13	156	72.4	47.34	71.4	68.3
Commodification of Sexual Activity	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	N.C. ²	33	93.9	10.01	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Assault	1,011	85.0	312.51	1,004	84.0	304.69	-0.7	-2.5
Violations Deprivation Freedom	34	82.4	10.51	29	69.0	8.80	-14.7	-16.3
Robbery & Other Violent Violations	801	66.3	247.60	754	73.3	228.82	-5.9	-7.6
Crimes Against Property	7,377	43.0	2,280.33	7,144	42.2	2,168.02	-3.2	-4.9
Arson	24	20.8	7.42	26	34.6	7.89	8.3	6.4
Break and Enter	700	16.3	216.38	588	20.2	178.44	-16.0	-17.5
Theft Over \$5000	537	17.7	165.99	555	19.5	168.43	3.4	1.5
Theft Under \$5000	3,265	40.1	1,009.25	3,220	38.7	977.19	-1.4	-3.2
Have Stolen Goods	1,040	101.0	321.48	973	100.6	295.28	-6.4	-8.1
Fraud	973	31.8	300.77	1,044	29.4	316.83	7.3	5.3
Mischief	838	34.4	259.04	738	33.9	223.96	-11.9	-13.5
Other Criminal Code	623	92.0	192.58	697	88.4	211.52	11.9	9.8
Other Criminal Code (Part A)	513	96.3	158.58	540	91.5	163.88	5.3	3.3
Other Criminal Code (Part B)	110	71.8	34.00	157	77.7	47.65	42.7	40.1
Weapons Violations	139	77.7	42.97	110	86.4	33.38	-20.9	-22.3
Public Morals Violations	37	70.3	11.44	1	100.0	0.30	-97.3	-97.3
Prostitution/Public Morals	35	74.3	10.82	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Gaming and Betting	2	0.0	0.62	1	100.0	0.30	-50.0	-50.9
Total Criminal Violations	10,122	53.1	3,128.84	9,936	53.3	3,015.32	-1.8	-3.6
Drug Violations	747	99.3	230.91	687	93.4	208.49	-8.0	-9.7
Other Federal Violations	15	106.7	4.64	11	100.0	3.34	-26.7	-28.0
Total Criminal Code & Federal Violations (excluding traffic)	10,884	56.3	3,364.39	10,634	55.9	3,227.15	-2.3	-4.1
Traffic Violations	1,443	42.9	446.05	1,459	45.2	442.77	1.1	-0.7
Dangerous Operation	142	85.2	43.89	166	84.3	50.38	16.9	14.8
Impaired Operation/Related Violations	400	99.8	123.65	404	99.5	122.60	1.0	-0.8
Other Criminal Code Traffic Violations	897	10.6	277.27	883	12.6	267.97	-1.6	-3.4
Street Racing	4	100.0	1.24	6	100.0	1.82	50.0	47.3

¹ not available ² not calculable



CRIME STATISTICS
WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE
JANUARY-DECEMBER (2015-2016)

Crime Categories	2015			2016			2015/16	
	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Percent Cleared	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Variance in Actual (%)	Variance in Rates (%)
Crimes Against Persons	198	75.3	436.75	198	82.3	427.91	0.0	-2.0
Violations Causing Death	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Attempt Capital Crime	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Sexual Violations	12	66.7	26.47	10	130.0	21.61	-16.7	-18.4
Commodification of Sexual Activity	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	N.C. ²	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Assault	112	89.3	247.05	101	88.1	218.28	-9.8	-11.6
Violations Deprivation Freedom	1	100.0	2.21	5	80.0	10.81	400.0	389.9
Robbery & Other Violent Violations	73	54.8	161.02	82	69.5	177.22	12.3	10.1
Crimes Against Property	450	27.8	992.61	472	31.8	1,020.08	4.9	2.8
Arson	5	0.0	11.03	4	25.0	8.64	-20.0	-21.6
Break and Enter	71	9.9	156.61	67	20.9	144.80	-5.6	-7.5
Theft Over \$5000	25	16.0	55.15	21	4.8	45.38	-16.0	-17.7
Theft Under \$5000	146	21.9	322.05	166	24.7	358.76	13.7	11.4
Have Stolen Goods	32	93.8	70.59	16	118.8	34.58	-50.0	-51.0
Fraud	72	23.6	158.82	82	25.6	177.22	13.9	11.6
Mischief	99	35.4	218.37	116	45.7	250.70	17.2	14.8
Other Criminal Code	67	86.6	147.79	67	68.7	144.80	0.0	-2.0
Other Criminal Code (Part A)	57	82.5	125.73	59	66.1	127.51	3.5	1.4
Other Criminal Code (Part B)	10	110.0	22.06	8	87.5	17.29	-20.0	-21.6
Weapons Violations	5	100.0	11.03	8	87.5	17.29	60.0	56.8
Public Morals Violations	9	88.9	19.85	0	N.C.²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Prostitution/Public Morals	9	88.9	19.85	0	N.C. ²	0.00	-100.0	-100.0
Gaming and Betting	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²
Total Criminal Violations	729	47.3	1,608.03	745	49.1	1,610.08	2.2	0.1
Drug Violations	63	98.4	138.97	36	91.7	77.80	-42.9	-44.0
Other Federal Violations	0	N.C.²	0.00	1	100.0	2.16	N.C.²	N.C.²
Total Criminal Code & Federal Violations (excluding traffic)	792	51.4	1,746.99	782	51.2	1,690.04	-1.3	-3.3
Traffic Violations	112	56.3	247.05	137	55.5	296.08	22.3	19.8
Dangerous Operation	9	66.7	19.85	22	86.4	47.55	144.4	139.5
Impaired Operation/Related Violations	47	97.9	103.67	45	100.0	97.25	-4.3	-6.2
Other Criminal Code Traffic Violations	56	19.6	123.52	70	17.1	151.28	25.0	22.5
Street Racing	0	N.C. ²	0.00	0	N.C. ²	0.00	N.C. ²	N.C. ²

¹ not available ² not calculable



APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Actual totals include only those incidents for which an occurrence report was made and have been substantiated through police investigation.

ATM Robberies include robberies at ATM machines within financial institutions or at stand-alone locations where the victim is approached and forced to withdraw money or is robbed as they are leaving the machine.

Calls to Communications Bureau include all telephone calls, 911 and non-emergency, made by members of the public.

Car Jacking includes robberies where the intent is to steal a motor vehicle with the use or threat of violence against the person(s) in care or control of that vehicle.

Citizen Generated Calls for Service occur when a citizen requests or requires a police response of any kind. Requests are received by, but not limited to, 911 telephone calls, non-emergency telephone calls, walk-in requests, online reports, or requests via other agencies.

Clearance Rates are calculated by the number of violations cleared by charge or otherwise (persons processed by other means) divided by the number of violations. These violations may not necessarily have occurred during the reporting period but sometime prior.

Crime Rates are expressed as a rate per 100,000 population using year-end population estimates supplied by the York Region Planning and Development Services Department and have been rounded to two decimals.

Criminal Incident refers to a set of connected events which usually constitute an occurrence report. One incident can include more than one violation.

Deposit Robberies include robberies where a business deposit is stolen from a person using force.

Fatal Motor Vehicle Collisions Contributing Factors are based on the Major Collision Investigation Unit's interpretation of each collision. Distracted driving is counted if there is some physical or witnessed evidence to suggest the collision was linked to distraction. Inattentive is based on witness or physical evidence that would cause belief that the responsible driver was inattentive and there is no other explanation for the collision. All other categories are self-explanatory.

Financial Robberies include robberies occurring at banks, credit unions, or involving armoured cars.

Hate Crime means a criminal offence committed against a person or property which is motivated by the offender's bias, prejudice or hate based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or any other similar factor.

Home Invasion is an intrusion into a residence with the intent of robbing the occupants therein.



APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONT'D...)

Incident is the set of encountered events which usually constitute an occurrence report and may contain two or more violations of the law. An incident can contain up to four different violations.

Offence is defined as a statistical fact for aggregate-based reporting. This terminology is not used in incident-based reporting.

Other Robberies include robberies that do not meet the criteria for any of the other categories. Examples include hotel robberies, robberies by uninvited guests at house parties, and break and enter occurrences that result in a robbery occurring.

Retail Robberies include robberies occurring at retail or commercial premises including convenience stores, restaurants/fast food establishments, massage parlours, gas stations, and donut/coffee shops.

Street Robberies include muggings and intimidation style robberies and all other robberies by force or threat of force that occurs in a public place.

Violation refers to a contravention of the *Criminal Code, Federal, or Provincial Statutes*.

Victim is a person who is the target of a violent or aggressive action or threat.

Young Person refers to a person aged 12 - 17 years inclusive (*Youth Criminal Justice Act*).

Youth refers to a person under the age of 18 years.

Youth Crime Rate refers to the number of youths formally charged plus processed by other means for committing a criminal or federal offence per 1,000 youth population. Youth population estimates used are supplied by the York Region Planning and Development Services Department.



APPENDIX B: TYPE OF VIOLATIONS

Crimes Against Persons are crimes involving aggressive action (with the intent to do harm) or threat of such action by one person against another. These include violations causing death, attempt capital crime, sexual violations, assault, robbery and other violent violations, and violations/deprivation of freedom.

Violations Causing Death include murder 1st degree, murder 2nd degree, manslaughter, infanticide, criminal negligence cause death, and other related offences causing death.

Attempt Capital Crime violations include attempted murder and conspiracy to commit murder.

Sexual violations include aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault with a weapon or cause bodily harm, and level 1 sexual assault. This category also includes sexual violations that specifically apply to children such as invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, incest, corrupting morals of a child, voyeurism and luring child via computer. Effective May 2015, this category also includes distribution of intimate images.

Assault violations include aggravated assault, assault with a weapon or cause bodily harm, assault, unlawfully cause bodily harm, discharge firearm with intent, assault peace/public officer, criminal negligence cause bodily harm, use firearm/imitation in commission of offence and point firearm.

Robbery and Other Violent Violations include robbery, extortion, criminal harassment, uttering threats, explosives causing death/bodily harm, arson disregard for human life, intimidation of a justice system participant, intimidation of a non-justice system participant, and indecent/harassing communications.

Violations/Deprivation of Freedom include kidnapping, forcible confinement, hostage taking, trafficking in persons, and abduction.

Crimes Against Property involve unlawful acts with respect to property but do not involve the use or threat of violence against an individual. These include arson, break and enter, theft, possession/trafficking of stolen goods, fraud, and mischief.

Drug violations include violations under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Food and Drug Act*. These violations are comprised of possession, trafficking, and importation/exportation or production of various illicit controlled drugs and substances.

Weapons violations include violations under the *Criminal Code* which involve any thing used, designed to be used or intended for use in causing death or injury to any person or used for the purpose of threatening or intimidating any person. These include possession, use, trafficking, pointing, unauthorized import/export, firearms documentation and administration, and unsafe storage.

Public Morals violations include prostitution, indecent acts, production/distribution of child pornography, gaming and betting, and public morals.



APPENDIX B: TYPE OF VIOLATIONS (CONT'D...)

Other Criminal Code violations include the remaining non-traffic *Criminal Code* violations that are classified as neither violent nor property violations. These violations are divided into two parts:

Part A: include bail violations, counterfeiting currency, disturb the peace, escape custody, luring a child via computer (effective April 1, 2008, this category is included in sexual violations), obstruct, unlawfully at large, trespass at night, fail to appear, breach of probation, and threatening/harassing telephone calls (effective April 1, 2008, this category is included in robbery and other violent violations).

Part B: include offences against public order, offences relating to terrorist activity, offences against administration of law and justice, invasion of privacy, offences against the person and reputation, offences against the rights or property, fraudulent transactions/contracts and trade, intimidation of justice system participant, wilful/forbidden acts/respect of certain property, offences related to currency, proceeds of crime, attempts/conspiracies/accessories, offences relating to criminal organization, and all other criminal code.

Federal Statutes violations include violations under all other federal statutes. They include the *Bankruptcy Act*, *Income Tax Act*, *Canada Shipping Act*, *Public Health Act*, *Customs Act*, *Competition Act*, *Excise Act*, *Immigration Act*, *Firearms Act*, *National Defence Act*, *Young Offenders Act*, *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, and *Other Federal Statutes*.

Traffic violations include all traffic violations under the *Criminal Code*. These include dangerous operation, evade police, impaired related violations (alcohol and drug), street racing, and other criminal traffic violations including fail to stop or remain and drive while prohibited.

Hate crime is a criminal violation motivated by hate, based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation or any other similar factor.

Cyber-crime is defined as a criminal offence involving computer or such device as the object of the crime or the tool used to commit a material component of the offence. Texting, messages on Facebook, Twitter and other such social media are considered as cyber-crime activity if a criminal offence is involved.

Commodification of Sexual Activity

In 2016, CCJS has introduced a new crime category 'commodification of sexual activity' while implementing the changes in Criminal Code introduced through Bill C-36 in December 2014. Maximum penalty of the then existing codes were increased for the new offence codes that constitutes the commodification of sexual activity. It is comprised of the seven offences associated with obtaining sexual services, material benefit from sexual services, procuring and advertising sexual services.



APPENDIX C: CHANGES IN REPORTING METHODOLOGY

In 2012, the *Safe Streets and Communities Act* (formally known as Bill C-10) was created to better protect children and youth from sexual predators. For the purposes of this report, new UCR violation codes are included in the Sexual Violations category.

In July 2013, Bill S-7 came into force amending the *Criminal Code* bringing changes in relation to harboring terrorists. For the purposes of this report, a new UCR violation code is included the Other Criminal Code (Part B) category.

In 2013, York Regional Police changed the methodology for calculating calls for service. Calls are now counted as total citizen generated calls for service. Due to the change in methodology, comparisons cannot be made with calls for service for years 2012 and 2013 with 2014 or subsequent years.

In 2013, York Regional Police changed the methodology for calculating response time. Due to the change in methodology, comparisons cannot be made for response times for years 2012 and 2013 with 2014 and subsequent years.

On February 17, 2014, the police district boundaries for 1 District and 5 District were realigned. Caution to be used in making comparisons with previous years' statistics.

In December 2014, Bill C-36 *the Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act* granted royal assent resulting changes to the violation codes related to prostitution. The changes were implemented in 2016.

In 2015, York Regional Police modified the default priorities for some call types. This change in methodology could affect call response time comparisons for 2015 compared to previous years.

In April 2015, Bill C-10 *Tackling Contraband Tobacco Act* created the offence of selling, etc. of tobacco products and raw leaf tobacco, previously an offence under the Excise Act. Incidents of this offence will now be included under the Other Criminal Code Part B category.

In March 2015, Bill C-13 *Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act* created a *Criminal Code* offence for the non-consensual distribution of intimate images and a new UCR violence code was introduced. For the purposes of this report, this offence is included in the Sexual Violations category.

In June 2015, Bill C-51 *Anti-terrorism Act, 2015* was granted royal assent resulting in the addition of a new UCR Violation Code for advocating or promoting commission of terrorism offences. For the purposes of this report, this offence is included in Other Criminal Code Part B category.



APPENDIX C: CHANGES IN REPORTING METHODOLOGY (CONT'D...)

In June 2015, Bill C-26 *Tougher Penalties for Child Predators Act (2015)* granted royal assent that came into force on July 2015. With this legislation enacted, the amendments resulted in an increase in maximum penalties for certain sexual offences against children, and violations of prohibition orders and probation orders. The changes were implemented during 2016.

In 2016, changes were made to UCR methodology in relation to Bill C-36 *the Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act* which granted royal assent in December 2014. The legislation has resulted updates on a) sexual offences against children, b) commodification of sexual activity, c) Offences in relation to offering, providing or obtaining sexual services for consideration and d) disorderly houses, gaming and betting offences. The changes were implemented in the RMS in May 2016.

In May 2016, the Bill C-14 *Medical Assistance in Dying Act, 2016* was granted royal assent resulting in the addition of three new UCR Survey violations codes for failure to comply with safeguards/regulations and forging/destruction of documents. There were no violations associated with these codes in 2016. For reporting purpose, these offences are yet to be categorized by CCJS.

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK
POLICE SERVICES BOARD

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

MAY 24, 2017

**Forfeited Offence-Related Property/Proceeds of Crime/Civil
Remedies for Illicit Activities (CRIA)**

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Board receive this report for its information.

SYNOPSIS

This report outlines the methods available to law enforcement and government to seize cash and assets that are used or gained by criminals through their involvement in illicit activities. It describes how the seized assets are managed, converted to cash and distributed to the Federal and Provincial Governments in accordance with the Forfeited Property Sharing Regulations and the *Civil Remedies Act*.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The amount of cash and assets turned over to the Seized Property Management Directorate (SPMD), Civil Remedies (CRIA) and the Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG) by York Regional Police for the provincial fiscal year ending March 31, 2017, was \$870,450.

During the period from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017, York Regional Police received a total of \$13 million in provincial grant funding. The Proceeds of Crime grant program provided \$200,000 for the following initiatives:

- \$100,000 for operating costs of lawful access equipment; and,
- \$100,000 for operating and training costs of a community safety and well-being initiative to combat child sex trafficking.

BACKGROUND

Criminal organizations pose a significant threat to the safety and security of our communities. One of the primary motivators of crime is profit. Depriving criminals of wealth acquired through crime, and property utilized to facilitate crime, is an effective crime reduction strategy that has evolved as an essential element of police efforts to investigate, disrupt and dismantle criminal organizations.

The Proceeds of Crime legislation in Canada has been designed to combat organized and serious crime by giving the judicial system the ability to seize and forfeit property used to facilitate the activities of these organizations and their related criminal activities (offence-related property), as well as the seizure and forfeiture of assets derived from the commission of crimes (proceeds of crime). Similarly, the Province of Ontario introduced legislation with the implementation of the *Ontario Civil Remedies Act (2001)*, details of which are provided later in this report.

Offence-related property is defined in the *Criminal Code* as any property, within or outside of Canada:

- by means or in respect of which an indictable offence under this Act is committed;
- that is used in any manner in connection with the commission of an indictable offence under this Act; or,
- that is intended for use for the purpose of committing an indictable offence under the Act.

Proceeds of Crime is defined in the *Criminal Code* as any property, benefit or advantage, within or outside Canada, obtained or derived directly or indirectly as a result of:

- the commission in Canada of a designated offence; or,
- an act or omission anywhere that, if it had occurred in Canada, would have constituted a designated offence.

The following steps outline the investigative and court process that result in offence-related property and proceeds of crime being forfeited to the Seized Property Management Directorate:

- Offence-related property and proceeds of crime are seized incident to arrest or under the authority of a special search warrant. Police then obtain a management order or a restraint order authorized by a judge or justice.
- Custody of seized assets is then turned over to the Seized Property Management Directorate (SPMD) who engages the appropriate professionals to manage, maintain and safeguard the assets seized or restrained under specific sections of the *Criminal*

Code, the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, the *Proceeds of Crime and Terrorist Financing Act* until the legal proceedings are concluded.

- If the accused is found guilty, sentencing may include the forfeiture of the seized assets. If there are no appeals, SPMD begins the process of disposing of the assets. Normally, SPMD utilizes public sales and auctions to ensure market value is obtained. Proceeds of these funds are then distributed by the Attorney General of Canada to the Federal and Provincial Governments in accordance with the Forfeited Property Sharing Regulations.

For federal proceeds of crime funds, monies returned to the Province of Ontario are split. The Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (MCSCS) receives 75 percent and the Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG) receives 25 percent. For successful provincial proceeds of crime prosecutions, MCSCS receives 60 percent and MAG 40 percent.

No portion of these funds are distributed directly to York Regional Police or to any other police service involved in the seizure of the goods. York Regional Police can only access these funds through Provincial Government grant opportunities.

Offence-related property and proceeds of crime seized by York Regional Police in recent years include cash, residences used for the production of illicit drugs or the production of counterfeit documents, and vehicles that were being operated by impaired drivers or used in the commission of *Criminal Code* offences related to robbery, theft, human trafficking and controlled substances.

When law enforcement is unable to seize assets pursuant to a criminal investigation, a referral can be made to Civil Remedies for Illicit Activities (CRIA). This process is described below; however, it should be noted that CRIA may conduct its own parallel investigation from the onset and intervene should pursuance of criminal charges not be a viable option.

The *Ontario Civil Remedies Act* was the first of its kind in Canada. It permits a civil court, at the request of the Attorney General, to freeze, take possession of and forfeit to the Crown, property acquired through or likely to be used for unlawful activity; property includes all types of assets, such as real estate, cars and cash.

Civil Remedies for Illicit Activities (CRIA) is a government body that enforces the *Ontario Civil Remedies Act*. In Ontario, civil forfeiture legislation focuses solely on the connection between property and unlawful activity and is not dependant on any criminal charges or convictions. The standard of proof required for civil forfeiture is the same as in all civil suits, a balance of probabilities.

There are four types of civil cases that the Attorney General of Ontario can bring under the *Ontario Civil Remedies Act*:

- In a proceeds case, the Attorney General must establish that property was acquired as the result of unlawful activity. If proven, this property may be forfeited to the Crown by an order of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice.
- In an instrument of unlawful activity case, the Attorney General must establish that the property in question is likely to have been used to engage in unlawful activity that could result in the acquisition of other property, including money, or in serious bodily harm to any person. Property in this context means real or personal property and includes any

interest in property used to facilitate an unlawful activity. Where the Attorney General establishes that the property is an instrument, often from past use of the property, in an unlawful activity, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice may order that the property be forfeited to the Crown.

- In a conspiracy case, the Attorney General must establish that two or more people conspired to engage in unlawful activity where they knew or ought to have known that the activity would likely result in injury to the public. The Ontario Superior Court of Justice may award damages for that injury or issue preventative orders.
- Unlawful activities related to road safety involves any vehicle that was or is likely to be engaged in vehicular unlawful activities, such as Impaired Driving, Fail to Comply with Breath Demand, Impaired Driving Causing Bodily Harm or Death, Driving while Suspended for one of these offences, and is owned or is in the care, control or possession of a person whose driver's license has been suspended under the *Highway Traffic Act* for vehicular unlawful activities two or more times within the past ten years.

The Superior Court of Justice must approve all steps in a civil forfeiture proceeding under the Act. The *Civil Remedies Act* authorizes the Court to order the preservation of money or property to prevent it from being sold or mortgaged. If the Government then proves its case, the Court can order the money or property to be forfeited to the Crown. The onus is on the Government to prove its case.

The process for civil forfeiture begins when an institution designated in the Act, such as a police service or government ministry, submits a case to the reviewing authority, specifically an independent Crown counsel in the Ministry of the Attorney General. Counsel reviews the case and decides whether the statutory criteria in the *Civil Remedies Act* have been met. The case information is then forwarded to the Ministry's CRIA office. CRIA lawyers bring proceedings to court on behalf of the Attorney General.

CRIA's Director of Asset Management – Civil is responsible for taking possession of and preserving, managing, disposing of or otherwise dealing with all property under preservation or forfeited to the Crown.

Forfeited property is converted to cash and deposited into the *Civil Remedies Act* special purpose account. The Act allows for disbursement as follows:

- Victim Compensation – Victims of the unlawful activity that has given rise to forfeiture may submit a claim for compensation.
- Cost Recovery – Funds may be used for cost recovery to the Crown. Although the Crown is entitled to recover its costs first, the practice to date has been to compensate victims first.
- Grants – Funds remaining after cost recovery and victim compensation may be disbursed via grants for programs to assist victims or prevent victimization. Organizations eligible for grants are designated by the court and include law enforcement agencies who must meet the established criteria and submit a project proposal outlining how the grant will assist victims of unlawful activities or prevent victimization.

York Regional Police has made a significant impact in recent years in deterring, disrupting and dismantling criminal activities of organized and serious crime groups. Over time, enforcement efforts targeting indoor marihuana grow operations has reduced the presence of these illicit operations in York Region and fewer residences are now seized as offence-related property. With this issue in hand, enforcement focus is directed at targeting high-level organized crime groups. These investigations result in arrests of high-level organized crime figures and high dollar-value seizures of property and cash; however, the reporting of the seizures is not considered a forfeiture until the court cases are completed and the property and cash is officially deemed forfeited by the courts.

Under the authority of a Court Order, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2017, York Regional Police turned over a total of \$870,450 in cash and assets to SPMD, CRIA and MAG.

The following chart identifies the number of forfeiture cases York Regional Police forwarded to the above agencies in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 as well as the value of cash and assets seized by York Regional Police and forfeited. The value of the forfeitures is based upon a gross value of assets and does not reflect the expenses associated to the management, remediation, or the dispersal of the property.

York Regional Police Offence-Related Property/Proceeds of Crime Forfeitures

Year Ending	Number of Cases	Gross Value of Forfeitures
March 31, 2013	103	\$1,124,676
March 31, 2014	96	\$1,439,428
March 31,2015	183	\$971,470
March 31,2016	234	\$1,740,478
March 31,2017	125	\$870,450
TOTAL	741	\$6,146,502

The primary goal of the aforementioned legislation is to disrupt and dismantle criminal organizations. Removal of proceeds of crime and properties used to facilitate these crimes is a strong deterrent to criminal activity. In addition, the funds derived by this process are used in part to benefit victims of crime and/or are re-invested into community safeguards.

Eric Jolliffe, O.O.M., BA, MA, CMM III
Chief of Police

EJ: hdr

Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request.

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK
POLICE SERVICES BOARD

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAY 24, 2017

Repeal Course Reimbursement Policy

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Board repeal the Course Reimbursement Policy No. 04/05, attached to this report as Appendix "A".

SUMMARY

The Board's Course Reimbursement policy is no longer required given that the YRP collective agreements provide the Chief of Police or his/her designate the authority to approve or deny all applications for course reimbursement. In previous agreements, the Board was responsible for approving or denying applications for course reimbursements and the Chief would provide regular reports to the Board with such requests from YRP members.

Consequently, a Board policy was deemed necessary to provide guidance to the process. The Board's Course Reimbursement policy was approved in 2003 and amended in 2005 following an arbitrator's decision stating that the Board's policy on course reimbursement is inconsistent with the language in the collective agreement. The policy was amended to reflect the decision of the arbitrator.

As indicated, in recent YRP collective agreements the Chief has had the responsibility for all administrative duties including approvals as they relate to course reimbursement. Article 17.9 in the current uniform collective agreement stipulates the conditions on which courses shall be reimbursed and includes eligibility requirements. A similar provision exists in recent civilian agreements.

CONCLUSION

Upon further discussion with Region legal counsel, It is recommended that the Board repeal its Course Reimbursement policy as the policy, in its current form, is no longer required since the process is reflected in the YRP collective agreements.

Mafalda Avellino
Executive Director

COURSE REIMBURSEMENT POLICY

Policy No: 04/05
Amended: April 27, 2005
Effective Date: February 26, 2003

Policy Statement

The Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board ("the Board") believes that an enlightened and skilled Police Service best serves the interests of the citizens of York Region.

The Board supports the York Regional Police in becoming a 'preferred place of employment' through a number of organizational initiatives, including the personal and career development of its members.

The Board recognizes that this vision of success is supported by an organizational culture that encourages employees to learn, grow and contribute, and provides them with development opportunities consistent with career aspirations, organizational needs and resources.

The Board wishes to support those individuals who, on their own initiative, undertake a course of study related to policing, which enhances their professional development and educational qualifications, and thereby enriches the learning culture of the York Regional Police.

Policy requirements set out in this document shall form part of the Police Services Board Policy Manual and the Chief of Police shall comply with these requirements in directing the York Regional Police.

1. Application and Scope

This policy applies to the Board, the Chief of Police, and Members of the York Regional Police who undertake courses of study that are related or beneficial to the Police Service and enhance their academic or practical qualifications.

This policy does not apply to training or other required courses approved by the York Regional Police.

2. Purpose

To provide the Board and the Chief of Police with a framework for considering employee requests for course reimbursement.

3. Policy Guidelines

1. The Board shall provide funds for tuition reimbursement annually to the York Regional Police.

2. The Board shall evaluate requests for course reimbursement in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Uniform, Civilian and Senior Officers' Working Agreements, this policy and the funds allocated to this purpose within the annual operating budget of the York Regional Police.
3. The Board shall have final authority in approving course reimbursement.
4. The Board will not approve a single course reimbursement over \$2,000.00 without considering the effect of such reimbursement on the balance of the funds available for course reimbursement in the current fiscal year.
5. All requests for course reimbursement must be made in writing to the Chief of Police, who will prepare a report and accompanying recommendation to the Board.
6. The Board will consider requests for course reimbursements at its public meetings.
7. All requests for course reimbursement shall be evaluated on two criteria:
 - a) a transcript indicating successful completion of the course; and
 - b) the course is related or beneficial to Police Service and successful completion of the course upgrades the member's educational and practical qualifications.
8. In considering whether a course of study is beneficial to the York Regional Police Service, the Board may consider several factors, including:
 - i) the cost of the course;
 - ii) the member's current duties and career goals; and
 - iii) whether the course will enhance the member's educational or practical qualifications.
9. Where the Board approves course reimbursement, it shall be for tuition costs only. Ancillary costs (e.g. travel, meals, lodging) shall remain the sole responsibility of the employee.

Responsibilities of the Chief of Police

1. The Chief of Police shall ensure that operational procedures are in place for the consideration of employee requests for course reimbursement.
2. The Chief of Police shall consider all requests for course reimbursement and refer only those that fall within the guidelines of this policy to the Board.
3. The Chief of Police shall provide regular reports to the Board outlining the nature of each course, relevance to the individual's current duties and responsibilities and career goals, benefit to the organization and cost. In addition, the report shall include the accumulative amount of course reimbursements approved by the Board to date, and the balance of funds remaining in the operating budget for course reimbursement.
4. Where practicable, the Chief of Police will explore opportunities for graduates of courses to enrich the organization by sharing their knowledge and skills with other employees.
5. The York Regional Police Annual Report shall include a summary of the Board's financial support of members who have undertaken courses beneficial to the York Regional Police, and that upgrade their educational and practical qualifications.

6. The Chief of Police shall ensure that appropriate accounting and audit systems are in place to protect the integrity of the course reimbursement funds.

Responsibilities of Employees

1. Employees who wish to receive course reimbursement from the Board should first seek Board approval for the course in question.
2. Employees seeking course reimbursement must do so in writing to the Chief of Police and comply with all other procedural requirements determined by the Chief of Police.
3. Employees shall inform the Chief of Police, in writing, of any financial assistance to be received from other sources.
4. Recipients of financial support shall only use funds for the purpose approved by the Police Services Board.
5. Employees are expected to attend all classes regularly and to pass their respective courses of study.
6. To support the organization's learning culture, employees are encouraged to share course information with their colleagues.
7. Employees are encouraged to discuss their career aspirations and desired learning opportunities with their respective supervisors throughout their career, and particularly during their annual performance appraisal.

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK
POLICE SERVICES BOARD

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAY 24, 2017

New Procedural Bylaw

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Board repeal Board Bylaw No. 1-96, the bylaw governing proceedings of the Board, and its amendments and replace it with the new procedural bylaw No. 07-17 attached as Appendix A to this report.

PURPOSE

The Board's current Procedural Bylaw was enacted in 2002 and amended in 2008. The Executive Director worked with Region legal counsel to review the bylaw and identify issues to be addressed in a draft bylaw for the Board's consideration and enactment.

DISCUSSION

The rules from the current bylaw have been largely continued in the new procedural bylaw and have also been aligned more closely with the rules which govern the proceedings for Regional Council. Changes to the draft bylaw include:

- expansion of the definitions section and clarification of certain definitions
- new language to reflect board practices and to clarify rules
- changes to the order of business for board meetings to account for "unfinished business" from previous meetings.
- amendments to duties of the Chair and a duties of Vice Chair section
- updates to the meetings section including regular and special meetings
- an updated public depositions section
- more clarity between public and private sessions.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications related to the recommendations contained within this report.

CONCLUSION

The new procedural bylaw will make the Board's rules of procedure clearer and more relevant to the Board's current practices. Therefore, it is recommended that the Board repeal Board bylaw

No. 1-96, the bylaw governing the proceedings of the Board, and its amendments and replace it with the new procedural bylaw attached as Appendix A to this report.

Mafalda Avellino
Executive Director

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK POLICE SERVICES BOARD

BYLAW NO. 07-17

A Bylaw to govern the proceedings
of the Board and its Committees.

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THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK POLICE SERVICES BOARD

BYLAW NO. 07-17

A Bylaw to govern the proceedings
of the Board and its Committees.

Preamble:

WHEREAS Section 37 of the Police Services Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.15 provides that a Police Services Board shall establish its own rules and procedures in performing its duties under this Act:

THEREFORE, THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK POLICE SERVICES BOARD HEREBY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. INTERPRETATION

Definitions

In this Bylaw,

- (a) "*Act*" means the Police Services Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.15 as amended or any successor legislation;
- (b) "*Acting Chair*" means the Vice Chair or member who shall act as the Chair if the Chair is absent or if the Chair's position is vacant, pursuant to Section 28(2) of the Act or as prescribed by Section 9 of this Bylaw;
- (c) "*Agenda*" means the document prepared for distribution as prescribed by Section 6.1 of this Bylaw;
- (d) "*Board*" means The Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board;
- (e) "*Chair*" means the Member elected as Chair of the Board, pursuant to Section 28(1) of the Act;
- (f) "*Chief*" means the Chief of Police of the York Regional Police;
- (g) "*Committee*" means a Standing or Special Committee of the Board with a composition of three or fewer members;
- (h) "*Confirmatory Bylaw*" means a Bylaw passed for the purpose of giving general effect to a previous decision or proceedings of the Board;
- (i) "*Consent Procedure*" means a single motion to approve the recommendations arising out of a number of items of business on the agenda of a meeting considered to be routine;

- (j) "*Council*" means York Region Council;
- (k) "*Deputation*" means an oral submission made by and at the request of a member of the public or an organization to the Board or its Committees;
- (l) "*Executive Director*" means the Executive Director to the Board;
- (m) "*Improper Conduct*" means behaviour which causes obstruction to the deliberation or proper conduct of a meeting;
- (n) "*Majority vote*" means an affirmative vote of more than one-half of the Members present and voting;
- (o) "*Meeting*" means a meeting of the Board or a Committee;
- (p) "Member" means a Member of the Board;
- (q) "Motion" means a proposed move by a Member and, if moved in a meeting, seconded by another Member, to adopt, amend or otherwise deal with a matter before the Board or a Committee;
- (r) "*Motion to defer*" means a motion to delay consideration of a matter until later in the same meeting or to a future meeting of the Board or a Committee;
- (s) "*Motion to receive*" means a motion to acknowledge an item, report or recommendation under consideration and to have it placed in the records of the Board with no additional action being taken;
- (t) "*Motion to refer*" means a motion to dispose of a matter under consideration, with or without any proposed amendment, in order to seek consideration by, the Chief of Police, Executive Director or other official or Committee;
- (u) "*Notice of Motion*" means a written notice of a motion received by the Executive Director, moved by a Member, and seconded by another Member, for inclusion on an agenda of a meeting of the Board or a Committee;
- (v) "*Point of order*" means a question by a Member with the view to calling attention to any issue relating to this Bylaw or the conduct of the Board's business or in order to assist the Member in understanding the Board's procedures, making an appropriate motion, or understanding the effect of a motion;
- (w) "*Point of privilege or personal privilege*" means a question by a Member who believes that another Member has spoken disrespectfully towards that Member or another Member or who considers that his or her integrity or that of a Member or Regional official has been impugned or questioned by a Member;
- (x) "*Presentation*" means an address by staff or a member of the public to the Board or Committee at the request of the Board or a Committee of the Board;
- (y) "*Private Session*" means a meeting that is closed to the public in accordance with section 41(4) of the Act;

- (z) "*Quorum*" means a majority of the Members of the Board in accordance with section 35(2) of the Act.
- (aa) "*Report*" means a report of the Board Chair, Chief of Police, Regional Solicitor, Executive Director or other staff member or a Board Committee;
- (bb) "*Resolution*" means the decision of the Board on any motion;
- (cc) "*Recorded Vote*" means a written record of the name and vote of every Member voting on any matter or question;
- (dd) "*Special Meeting*" means a meeting other than a regularly scheduled meeting.
- (ee) "*Two-thirds majority vote*" means an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the Members present;
- (ff) "*Vice Chair*" means the Member elected as Vice Chair of the Board, pursuant to Section 28(2) of the Act.

2. APPLICATION

General

- 2.1 The rules of procedure set out in this Bylaw shall govern all proceedings of the Board and its Committees other than proceedings conducted under Part V of the Act.
- 2.2 Rules contained in this Bylaw may be suspended as such time as may be deemed appropriate by an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members.

Statutory Requirements

- 2.3 Notwithstanding anything in this Bylaw, where the Board or a Committee convenes for the purpose of holding a hearing as required by any statute, the provisions of the statute and the *Statutory Powers Procedure Act* shall govern the proceedings.
- 2.4 Where rules have not been provided in this Bylaw, the Chair shall decide procedure in accordance with established rules of Council.

3. ELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR

- 3.1 Pursuant to Section 28(1) of the Act, the Board shall elect a Chair at its first meeting in each calendar year.

Election of Vice Chair

- 3.2 Pursuant to Section 28(2) of the Act, the Board shall elect a Vice Chair at its first Meeting in each calendar year.

Term

- 3.3 The election of the Chair and Vice Chair shall be conducted at the first public meeting of the Board in each calendar year.

Nominations

- 3.4 The Executive Director shall act as presiding officer at the first meeting of the Board in each calendar year until the Chair is elected and shall call for nominations.

Form of Nomination

- 3.5 Movers, seconders and nominees must be present at the Board meeting.
- 3.6 Each nomination shall be made openly and shall have the consent of the nominee and be seconded by a Member.
- 3.7 Each nominee shall have a mover and a seconder.

Nominations Closed

- 3.8 Where it appears to the Executive Director, by asking for further nominations and receiving no response, that there are no further nominations, the Executive Director shall call for a motion declaring nominations closed.

Idem

- 3.9 After nominations have been closed, no motion shall be in order except a motion to recess for a specified time period.

Speakers

- 3.10 After nominations have been closed, each mover and seconder of a nominee and each nominee shall, prior to the vote being taken, be permitted to speak to the nomination for not more than five (5) minutes.

Order of Speakers

- 3.11 The speakers shall be called upon to address the Board in alphabetical order of the nominees' surnames.

Idem

- 3.12 The speakers shall address the Board in the following order with respect to each nominee:

- (a) the mover
- (b) the seconder
- (c) the nominee

Withdrawal

- 3.13 A nominee may withdraw his or her name at any time prior to a vote being called.

Vote

- 3.14 A vote shall be taken regardless of the number of nominations. No vote shall be taken by ballot or any other form of secret voting. Where there is only one nominee, the vote may be to close nominations and to recognize the acclamation of the one nominee to the position of Chair or Vice Chair.

Method of Voting

- 3.15 If there are two or more nominees, each Member shall announce his or her vote and no Member shall abstain from voting.

Majority Vote

- 3.16 To be elected as Chair or Vice Chair, a nominee shall obtain the vote of a majority of the Members present.

No Majority Obtained

- 3.17 If there are more than two nominees who elect to stand and, if upon the first vote no nominee receives the majority required for election, the name of the nominee receiving the least number of votes shall be dropped and the Board shall proceed to vote again and continue until either:
- (a) a nominee receives the majority required for election at which time such nominee shall be declared elected; or
 - (b) it becomes apparent by reason of an equality of votes that no nominee can be elected. In this case, each nominee shall address the Board for a maximum of 5 minutes, followed by a 10 minute recess, and another vote. If no nominee is elected at this time, the Board shall rely on seniority as a Board Member (i.e. date of appointment) to elect the Chair.

Recorded Vote

3.18 The Executive Director shall record the votes of each Member on each vote.

Election of Vice Chair

3.19 The election of the Vice Chair shall follow the procedure set out for the election of the Chair.

4. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

Regular Meetings of the Board

- 4.1 The Board shall hold at least four regular meetings each year in accordance with Section 35(1) of the Act.
- 4.2 The regular Meetings of the Board shall be held at 9:00 a.m. in Committee Room "A", of the York Region Administrative Centre, 17250 Yonge Street, Newmarket, Ontario, in accordance with the schedule adopted annually by the Board, or at such place or time as may be determined by the Board.
- 4.3 The Board may alter the meeting schedule as it considers necessary.
- 4.4 If the Chair is not present within 15 minutes of the time a quorum is present after the scheduled commencement time for a meeting of the Board, or after the resumption after an adjournment or recess, the Vice Chair shall serve as Acting Chair. In the absence of the Chair and the Vice Chair, the Executive Director shall call the Members to order and an Acting Chair shall be appointed from among the Members present and he or she shall preside until the arrival of the Chair or the Vice Chair.
- 4.5 The Chair may designate the Vice Chair, or in the absence of the Vice Chair, another Member as Acting Chair during any part of a Board meeting when he or she leaves the Chair for any reason.

Notice to Members

- 4.6 Notice to Members of all meetings, agendas, agenda items, cancellations and postponements shall be provided to a member by the Executive Director not less than 48 hours prior to the time set for the meeting.

Notice to the Public and Media

- 4.7 Notice of all Meetings, Agendas, Cancellations and Postponements shall be posted on the Board's web page, in the main lobby of the York Regional Police Headquarters, and in the main lobby of the York Region Administrative Centre five business days before the meeting date. The Executive Director shall ensure that the Notice is in an accessible format.

Special Meetings of the Board

- 4.8 The Chair may at any time, or upon a written request by the majority of the Members, call a Special Meeting of the Board by providing written direction to the Executive Director to issue a Notice of Special Meeting.

Notice of Special Meetings

- 4.9 Written notice of all Special Meetings of the Board or its Committees, detailing the business to be considered at the meeting, may be delivered to all Members by electronic means no less than 48 hours before the meeting.
- 4.10 Special meetings will take place in a location or in a manner such as audio or video conference or as deemed most appropriate by the Chair.

Matters Decided at Special Meeting

- 4.11 At Special Meetings of the Board, the Board shall not decide upon any matter unless the matter has been specified in the Notice of the Special Meeting. This provision may be waived only where all Members are present to vote upon a motion to waive it and only with a two-thirds majority vote.

Cancellation/Postponement

- 4.12 The Chair may cancel or postpone a meeting to a day, time and place set out in a written notice from the Executive Director, sent to each Member at least 48 hours before the scheduled date of the meeting.

Audio and Video Recording

- 4.13 Public Board meetings may be video and audiotaped, televised or otherwise electronically or mechanically recorded as long as the recording does not interfere with the proceedings at the meeting.

Audio/Video Conferencing

- 4.14 A Member may make a request of the Chair, at least 24 hours before the scheduled commencement of a meeting that the Member be permitted to participate in the meeting by means of audio conferencing or video conferencing. The Chair may grant permission if the Member can be connected to the Meeting by such means. If the Member participates in the Meeting by such means, the Member shall be deemed to have been present at the Meeting for the purposes of the Act.

Failure to Meet Notice Provisions

- 4.15 Notice which is substantively given but which is irregular or not otherwise in strict compliance with this bylaw shall not invalidate the holding of a meeting or any proceeding taken at a meeting.

5. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

- 5.1 Meetings of the Board shall be open to the public except where a matter is to be discussed in the private session as authorized in subsection 35(4) of the Act or as may be legally required.
- 5.2 Board members and other persons permitted by the Board may attend the private session and all others shall vacate the meetings when asked by the Chair.
- 5.3 The Board shall pass a motion to convene into private session to deliberate matters on the private agenda. On conclusion of such deliberations, the Board shall pass a motion to reconvene into the public meeting.
- 5.4 During a private session, the Board may move any item from the private agenda to the public agenda.
- 5.5 Reports and documents on the private agenda will be marked "private" or "confidential".
- 5.6 Private reports, presentations or documents for the private meeting will include written justifications or in the case of a presentation verbal justification for its inclusion on the private agenda.
- 5.7 The Executive Director shall prepare a record of each private session held by the Board or a Committee, indicating:
 - a) the matter discussed;
 - b) the provision under the Act which permits meeting in a private session;
 - c) Members in attendance;
 - d) the disposition of the matter; and
 - e) the start and end times for the private session.

6. AGENDAS

- 6.1 The Executive Director shall prepare, under the direction of the Chair, for distribution an Agenda with the routine order of business for regular meetings of the Board as follows:
 - (a) Disclosures of Interest
 - (b) Minutes of Previous Meetings of the Board
 - (c) Presentations
 - (d) Deputations
 - (e) Communications
 - (f) Items for Consideration
 - (g) Unfinished Business
 - (h) Other Business
 - (i) Private Session
 - (j) Reconvene in Public Meeting
 - (k) Confirmatory Bylaw
 - (l) Adjournment

- 6.2 The business of the Board shall, in all cases, be taken up in the order in which it appears on the Agenda, unless otherwise decided by the Chair. Any matter on the Agenda not decided by the Board shall be placed on the Agenda of the next regular meeting of the Board.
- 6.3 The Agenda for each regular meeting of the Board shall be available to the Members at least five business days prior to the Board meeting.
- 6.4 The Agenda for regular board meetings shall be posted on the Board's website no later than five business days prior to the Board meeting, except for information relating to matters to be considered in Private Session.

Revised Agenda

- 6.5 After delivery of the Board agenda, the Executive Director may amend the Agenda by way of a Revised Agenda by adding or deleting matters from the prepared Agenda in consultation with the Board Chair. In this case, the Executive Director shall endeavour to forward additional Agenda material to the Members prior to the meeting. The Revised Agenda may be presented at the Board meeting, and is not subject to the Notice requirements set out in Part 4 of this Bylaw.

Consent Procedure

- 6.6 All or several items on the Agenda for a Meeting containing recommendations may be adopted in a single motion. Any specific items of business shall be provided individual deliberation and debate upon the request of any Member.

7. MINUTES

- 7.1 The Executive Director shall cause minutes to be taken of each meeting of the Board which shall include:
- a) the place, date and time of the meeting;
 - b) the attendance of the Members, the Executive Director, the Executive Command Team and Senior Members of YRP and the Regional Solicitor or their designate.
 - c) the confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting
 - d) declaration of interest; and
 - e) all other Board proceedings
- 7.2 The minutes of each meeting shall be submitted for confirmation to the Board at its next regular meeting.
- 7.3 The draft public minutes of the Board shall be posted on the Board's website.

8. QUORUM

- 8.1 If a quorum is not present at a scheduled meeting of the Board 30 minutes after the scheduled commencement time, the Meeting shall stand adjourned until the date of the next regular meeting and the Executive Director shall record the names of the Members

present. If the Members who are present at the time remain until a quorum is present, then the meeting shall proceed.

- 8.2 If a quorum is lost during a meeting of the Board then the Chair shall, upon determining that a quorum is not present, request the Executive Director to call for a quorum for a period of 15 minutes, or until a quorum is present, whichever is sooner.
- 8.3 If there is still no quorum of the Board after 15 minutes, the Meeting shall stand adjourned and the Executive Director shall record the names of the Members present. In this case, all unfinished business shall be carried forward to the next Meeting of the Board.

9. DUTIES OF CHAIR

Call Meeting to Order

- 9.1 As soon as there is a quorum after the time set for the Meeting, the Chair shall take the Chair and call the Members to order.

Chair's Duties

- 9.2 The Chair shall preside over all Meetings of the Board, and shall:
- (a) maintain order and preserve the decorum of the meeting;
 - (b) rule on all procedural matters, without debate or comment;
 - (c) receive and submit to a vote all motions presented by the Members which do not contravene this Bylaw;
 - (d) decline to put to a vote motions which do not comply with this Bylaw, or which are not within the jurisdiction of the Board;
 - (e) announce the results of the vote on any motions presented for a vote;
 - (f) expel or exclude from any meeting any person whom the Chair determines, in his or her sole discretion, has exhibited improper conduct at the meeting;
 - (g) adjourn or suspend the meeting if he or she determines, in his or her sole discretion, it necessary because of grave disorder; and
 - (h) adjourn the meeting when business is concluded or recess the meeting as required for a time specified by him or her.

Order to Vacate

- 9.3 The Chair, after three warnings, shall call by name any Member persisting in breach of this Bylaw and, subject to a majority vote of Members present, order him or her to vacate his or her seat and leave the meeting.

Matters not Covered in this Bylaw

- 9.4 All procedural matters not covered by this Bylaw shall be decided by the Chair. The Chair may call upon the Executive Director to provide advice regarding procedure. The Executive Director shall provide this advice following which the Chair shall announce his or her ruling.

Appeal of Chair's Ruling

- 9.5 If a Member disagrees with the ruling of the Chair, he or she may (with a seconder) appeal the ruling of the Chair. The Chair, in response, shall call a vote on the question of sustaining the ruling of the Chair. The Chair may wish to provide further explanation of the ruling prior to calling the vote.

10. DUTIES OF VICE CHAIR

- 10.1 When the Chair is absent, the Vice Chair shall act in his or her place and while acting shall have the power, authority, rights and duties of the Chair.
- 10.2 If the position of Chair becomes vacant, the Vice Chair shall act in his or her place until the election of a new Chair in accordance with the procedures set out in this Bylaw.
- 10.3 If the position of Vice Chair becomes vacant, an election of a new Vice Chair shall take place.
- 10.4 The Acting Chair shall have and may exercise all the rights, power and authority of the Chair under this Bylaw.

11. CONDUCT OF MEMBERS AT A MEETING

- 11.1 No Member will:
- (a) use offensive words or unparliamentary language;
 - (b) leave his or her seat or make any noise or disturbance while a vote is being taken and until the result of the vote is announced;
 - (c) speak on any subject other than the subject under debate;
 - (d) disclose the content of matters or the substance of deliberations of a matter discussed during the private session if the content of a matter and the deliberations remain confidential after consideration in the private session.
 - (e) criticize any decision of the Board except for the purpose of moving that the question be reconsidered; or
 - (f) If a member continues to be in breach of this section after having been called to order by the Chair the Chair shall not recognize that Member, except for the purpose of receiving an apology from the Member tendered at that Meeting or any subsequent Meeting.

12. DISCLOSURES OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST/PECUNIARY INTEREST

- 12.1 Where a Member, either on his or her own behalf or while acting for, by, with or through another, has any pecuniary interest or any conflict of interest, direct or indirect, in any matter and is present at a Meeting at which the matter is the subject of consideration, the Member shall, in accordance with the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act*,
- (a) prior to any consideration of the matter at the Meeting, disclose the his or her interest and the general nature thereof; and

- (b) not take part in the discussion of, or vote on any question in respect of the matter; and
 - (c) not attempt in any way whether before, during or after the Meeting to influence the voting on the matter.
- 12.2 In a private meeting of the Board, in addition to complying with the requirements of the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act*, the Member shall forthwith leave the Private Session or the part of the Private Session during which the matter is under consideration.
- 12.3 Where the interest of a Member has not been disclosed because the Member was absent from a particular Meeting, the Member shall disclose the Member's interest and otherwise comply at the first Meeting of the Board or Committee, as the case may be, attended by the Member after the particular Meeting.
- 12.4 The Executive Director shall record in reasonable detail the particulars of any disclosure of interest made by a Member, and this record shall appear in the Minutes or Report of that Meeting.

Open Vote

- 12.5 A Meeting shall not be closed to the public during the taking of a vote in a public Meeting.

13. PUBLIC DEPUTATIONS

- 13.1 All persons wishing to make a deputation to the Board shall advise the Board in writing or by email by providing an outline of the nature of the deputation, a list of person(s) who shall be appearing before the Board and a copy of any presentation materials at least five (5) days prior to the commencement of the meeting. All prospective deputants at the meeting shall only be heard upon the consent of the Board.

Upon receipt of the written notice, the request shall be placed on the next appropriate regular meeting agenda, provided the Board has jurisdiction over the subject matter as determined by the Chair.

- 13.2 A deputation shall be limited to five (5) minutes, unless approval to extend the speaking time is obtained from the Chair. If there is a group of people wishing to address the Board with respect to a particular position on a particular issue, then the Chair may determine that the group shall be represented by one person or that the time limit shall be other than as stated above.
- 13.3 If a prospective deputant addresses the Board during the Q&A session of the Presentation portion of the meeting, the Board reserves the right to refuse granting deputant status, at the discretion of the Chair and not allow any further deputation or presentation to be made before the Board.
- (a) A person making a deputation shall not speak on any subject other than the subject for which he or she has received approval to address the Board;

- 13.4 The Chair may curtail any deputation, or debate during a deputation for disorder or any other breach of this Bylaw, and, if the Chair rules that the deputation is concluded, the person(s) appearing shall withdraw.
- 13.5 Members of the public who constitute the audience at a meeting shall not:
- (a) address the Board without permission from the Chair;
 - (b) bring signage, placards or banners into such meetings and shall refrain from any activity or behaviour that would interfere with Board proceedings.
- 13.6 The Chair may expel and exclude any member of the public who creates any disturbance or acts improperly, during a meeting of the Board.

14. RULES OF DEBATE

Recognition of Member

- 14.1 To address the Board, a Member shall request to speak by raising his or her hand and be recognized by the Chair and direct all comments through the Chair.

Microphone

- 14.2 Prior to speaking to any question or motion, each Member shall use his or her microphone.

Order of Speakers

- 14.3 When two or more Members wish to speak at the same time, the Chair shall designate the order of speakers.

Interruptions

- 14.4 When a Member is speaking, no other Member shall interrupt the Member speaking except to raise a point of order, privilege or personal privilege.

Read Motion

- 14.5 Any Member may require a motion or question under discussion to be read at any time during the debate but not so as to interrupt the Member speaking.

Speaking Time

- 14.6 No Member shall speak for longer than five (5) minutes on a question without the Chair's permission.

Questions

- 14.7 A Member may ask a question only for the purpose of obtaining information relating to the matter under discussion, and the question shall be stated succinctly, and asked only of the Chair, the previous speaker, the Chief of Police and his or her designates, the Executive Director or the Regional Solicitor and his or her designates.

Points of Order, Privilege

- 14.8 When a Member rises on a Point of order, Point of privilege or Point of personal privilege, the Member shall ask leave of the Chair to raise the point. After leave is granted, the Member shall state the point to the Chair and then remain silent until the Chair has ruled upon the point.

Chair to Rule on Point

- 14.9 Subject to being overruled by the Board on a vote which shall be taken immediately and without debate, the Chair shall rule on the point.

Challenge

- 14.10 Any Member may challenge the ruling of the Chair immediately following the ruling.

Decision Final

- 14.11 The Chair's ruling is final unless it is challenged.

Idem

- 14.12 The Board's decision is final if the Chair is challenged.

15. MOTIONS AND NOTICES OF MOTION

Jurisdiction

- 15.1 A motion or Notice of Motion in respect of a matter which is not within the jurisdiction of the Board, shall not be in order and shall not be considered by the Board.

Introduction of Additional Items

- 15.2 No Member shall introduce any item to the Board for its consideration unless:

- (a) the item relates to a matter on the Agenda for that Meeting; or
- (b) the matter is of an urgent nature; or
- (c) leave is granted on a two-thirds majority vote.

Oral Motions

- 15.3 The following may be introduced orally without written notice and without leave of the Board:

- (a) a point of order or privilege;
- (b) presentation of petitions;
- (c) a motion to waive or suspend the rules of procedure;
- (d) a motion to recess;
- (e) a motion to adjourn;
- (f) a motion to call the question;

- (g) a motion to retire into an Private Session;
- (h) a motion to receive an item;
- (i) a motion to table an item;
- (j) a motion to refer;
- (k) a motion to defer;
- (l) a simple amendment; and
- (m) a motion to adopt a recommendation.

Written Motions

- 15.4 Except as provided in Section 15.3 of this Bylaw, all motions and Notices of Motion shall be in writing. The Chair may require that any amendment be in writing signed by the mover and the seconder.

Must be Seconded

- 15.5 A motion shall be moved and seconded before the Chair shall put the question and the motion is recorded in the minutes of the Meeting.

Mover May Vote in Opposition

- 15.6 A Member may move a motion in order to initiate discussion and debate and that Member may vote in opposition to the motion. A seconder of a motion may vote against the motion.

Withdrawal

- 15.7 After a motion is moved at the Board Meeting or placed on the Agenda as a Notice of Motion, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the Board and may not be withdrawn without the consent of the mover and seconder and a majority vote.

16. SPECIFIC MOTIONS

Recess

- 16.1 A motion to recess is not debatable, shall specify the length of the recess, and is only amendable with respect to the length of the recess.

Adjourn

16.2

- (1) A motion to adjourn the Board Meeting is not debatable and shall always be in order except:
- (a) when another Member is in possession of the floor;
 - (b) when a vote has been called;
 - (c) when the Members are voting; or
 - (d) when a Member has indicated to the Chair his or her desire to speak on the matter before the Board.

- (2) A motion to adjourn and amendments thereto shall take precedence over any other motion and shall be put immediately without debate.

Call the Question

16.3

- (1) A motion to call the question is not debatable and shall be put immediately
- (2) A Member who moved a motion to call the question shall not be allowed to speak to the question again if the motion is decided in the negative.

Motion to Table

16.4

- (1) A Motion to table is not amendable or debatable and shall apply to the motion and any amendments under debate when the Motion to table is made.
- (2) If the Motion to table carries, in the absence of any direction from the Board, the matter may not be discussed until a Member through a Notice of Motion, brings it forward to a subsequent Meeting.

Refer

16.5 A Motion to refer and any amendment to it is debatable and shall include:

- (1) the name of the official or committee to whom the motion or amendment is to be referred;
- (2) the terms upon which it is to be referred and the time or period, if any, on or within which the matter is to be returned.

Defer

16.6 A Motion to defer and any amendment to it is debatable and shall include:

- (1) the time to, or period within which, consideration of the matter is to be deferred; and
- (2) whatever explanation is necessary to demonstrate the purpose of the motion to defer.

Amendment

16.7

- (1) A motion to amend is debatable.
- (2) Only one motion to amend a motion shall be on the floor at any one time.

Receive

- 16.8 A Motion to receive, moved after the main motion, is debatable and shall be treated as an amendment to the main motion.

Substantive Motion

- 16.9 An amendment shall be out of order if it is ruled by the Chair to be a substantive motion and not an amendment.

Cannot be Contrary

- 16.10 An amendment which, in effect, is nothing more than a rejection of the main motion is not in order.

Consider Matter Previously Deferred

- 16.11 A motion that the Board consider a matter previously deferred either to a time or milestone which has not yet been reached or occurred, is debatable and shall be presented only if the Board so decides, by a simple majority vote.

Reconsideration

- 16.12 Subject to sections 16.13 and 16.14 of this Bylaw, no question, after it has been decided, shall be reconsidered within 12 months following the decision of the Board unless the Board decides to do so by a two-thirds majority vote. Any reconsideration that occurs after this 12-month period requires a majority vote.

Must Have Voted with the Majority

- 16.13 After any question has been decided, any Member who voted thereon with the majority or, where a two-thirds majority vote is required, voted with the two-thirds majority, may make a motion to reconsider the question.

Requires Two-Thirds

- 16.14 A motion to reconsider may not be introduced without notice, unless the Board, without debate, dispenses with notice on a two-thirds majority vote.

Reconsiderations-Idem

- 16.15 A motion to reconsider is debatable.

- 16.16 No discussion of the main question shall be allowed until the motion for reconsideration is carried.

- 16.17 Once the question is reopened, it is reopened in its entirety unless the reopening motion specifies otherwise.

- 16.18 If the question is reopened, all previous decisions of the Board remain in force unless the Board decides otherwise.

16.19 No motion to reconsider may, itself, be the subject of a motion to reconsider.

17. NOTICES OF MOTION

Timing of Notice

17.1 A Notice of Motion shall be in writing and shall include the name of the mover and seconder. It shall be received by the Executive Director prior to 12:00 p.m. on the fifth business day prior to a regular meeting for inclusion in the Agenda, subject to section 17.3 of this Bylaw, for each succeeding meeting until the Motion is considered or otherwise disposed of.

Agenda Materials

17.2 The Executive Director shall include in the Agenda materials any reports from staff relating to a Notice of Motion submitted in accordance with section 17.1 of this Bylaw.

Future Agendas

17.3 All Notices of Motions on the Agenda and not disposed of shall be placed on the Agenda for the next regular meeting of the Board.

Not Proceeded With

17.4 When a Notice of Motion has been on the Agenda for two consecutive meetings after notice has been given, and not proceeded with, it shall be dropped from the Agenda and deemed withdrawn unless the Board decides otherwise.

18. VOTING

Order of Votes

18.1 Motions relating to an item under consideration shall be voted on in the following order:

- (a) a motion to waive or suspend the rules of procedure;
- (b) a motion to adjourn;
- (c) a motion to recess;
- (d) a motion to call the question;
- (e) a Motion to receive an item;
- (f) a Motion to defer;
- (g) a Motion to refer;
- (h) a Motion to amend;
- (i) a motion to table an item; and
- (j) the main motion.

Members Must Vote

18.2 Every Member present at a meeting of the Board where a question is put shall vote on the question, unless prohibited by statute, in which case the Executive Director shall so record.

Method of Voting

18.3 A Member shall vote by raising a hand, except where a recorded vote is requested. In the case of a recorded vote, the Executive Director shall call and Members shall announce their vote in order of their surnames, beginning with the Member who requested the recorded vote. The Chair shall announce the result of all votes taken.

Actions During Vote

18.4 When the Chair calls for the vote on a question, a) each Member shall occupy his or her seat and shall remain in place until the result of the vote has been declared by the Chair, and b) during this time no Member shall walk across the room or make any other motion or speak to the question or any other Member or make any noise or disturbance.

Split Votes

18.5

- (1) Upon the request of any Member, and when the Chair is satisfied that a matter under consideration contains distinct proposals, the vote upon each proposal shall be taken separately.
- (2) A vote on the main motion, as amended, may be split only for the purpose of complying with the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act.

No Vote Deemed Negative

18.6 If any Member present does not vote at a meeting of the Board where a question is put and a recorded vote taken, he or she shall be deemed to vote in the negative except where the Member is prohibited from voting by statute.

Chair

18.7 The Chair may vote on any matter before the Board.

Majority Vote

18.8 All decisions of the Board shall require a majority vote except as otherwise set out in this Bylaw.

Equality of Votes

18.9 Any motion that receives a tie vote shall be deemed to have been decided in the negative.

Two-Thirds

18.10 The following decisions of the Board require a two-thirds majority vote:

- (a) a motion to consider a report or Bylaw that does not relate to a matter on the Agenda under section 15.2 of this Bylaw;
- (b) a motion to consider a matter previously deferred indefinitely or to a time or eventuality that has not been reached or occurred under section 16.11 of this Bylaw;
- (c) a motion to reconsider a question decided within the previous twelve months under section 16.12 of this Bylaw;
- (d) a motion to suspend the provisions of this Bylaw under section 22.1 of this Bylaw.

Recorded Vote

18.11 A request by a Member for a recorded vote shall be made prior to the commencement of the vote being taken or immediately thereafter.

18.12 When a recorded vote is requested by a Member, the Executive Director shall record the name and vote of every Member on any question.

Chair to Announce Results of Vote

18.13 The Chair shall announce the result of the vote.

Request for Further Vote

18.14 If a Member doubts the results of a vote by a show of hands as announced by the Chair, the Member may call for the vote to be taken again and the Chair may request that the Members shall vote again.

19. BYLAWS

One Motion

19.1 The adoption of every Bylaw presented to the Board, with the exception of the Confirmatory Bylaw, may be the subject of one motion.

Separate Vote

19.2 By request of any Member, any Bylaw(s) may be discussed or voted on individually.

Form

19.3 Every Bylaw, when introduced shall be in typewritten form and shall comply with the provisions of any relevant legislation.

Previous Board Approval

19.4 No Bylaw, except a Bylaw to confirm the proceedings of the Board, shall be presented to the Board unless its subject matter has been approved by the Board.

Confirmatory

19.5 The proceedings at every meeting of the Board shall be confirmed by Bylaw so that every decision of the Board at that meeting of the Board and every resolution thereof shall have the same force and effect as if each and every one of them had been the subject matter of a separate Bylaw duly enacted.

Amendments

19.6 All amendments to any Bylaws approved by the Board shall be deemed to be incorporated into the Bylaw and if the Bylaw is enacted by the Board, the amendments shall be inserted by the Executive Director.

Authentication

19.7 Every Bylaw enacted by the Board shall be signed by the Chair or the Acting Chair in the Chair's absence, and by the Executive Director. Each Bylaw shall be numbered, dated and deposited in the Office of the Board.

20. MINUTES OF THE BOARD

Content

20.1 The Minutes of the Board Meetings shall record:

- (1) the place, date and time of Meeting;
- (2) the name of the Chair and the attendance of the Members, the Executive Director, senior staff of the York Regional Police, senior staff of the Region and the recording Secretary; and
- (3) each item considered by the Board and the decisions of the Meeting without note or comment.

Approval

20.2 The Minutes of each Board Meeting shall be presented to the Board for approval at the next regular Meeting.

Signature

20.3 After the Board Minutes have been approved by the Board, they shall be signed by the Chair and the Executive Director.

21. BOARD COMMITTEES

Board's Role

21.1 The Board shall determine the appropriate number of Committees, their membership, mandates, and reporting practices.

21.2 The Board may at any time appoint two or more Members to a Committee to exercise any authority conferred on the Board in order to address any matter within the jurisdiction of the Board.

21.3 The Board shall appoint a Chair of each Committee.

21.4 The Committee will report on its work to the Board as directed by the Board.

Committee Procedures

21.5 The rules governing the procedure of the Board and the conduct of Members shall be observed in all Committees so far as they are applicable.

Committee Membership

21.6 Members shall be appointed to Committees by the Board for a specific period of time.

Members/Rights

21.7 Members who are not Members of a specific committee may attend meetings of that Committee and may, with consent of the Chair of that Committee, take part in the discussion, but shall not be counted in the quorum or entitled to make motions or to vote at these meetings.

Sub-Groups

21.8 No sub-groups of Committees shall be established without approval by the Board.

22. SUSPENSION OF BYLAW PROVISIONS

Two-Thirds

22.1 A motion to suspend, waive or not to follow a rule of procedure established by this Bylaw shall not be passed without a two-thirds majority vote.

23. AMENDMENTS TO BYLAW

Majority Vote

23.1 This Bylaw shall not be amended or repealed except by a majority vote of the Board.

Notice

23.2 No amendment or repeal of this Bylaw shall be considered at any meeting of the Board unless notice of the proposed amendment or repeal was given at a previous meeting of the Board. The Board may not waive this notice requirement.

24. CONFLICT

Conflict with Statute

- 24.1 If there is any conflict between this Bylaw and any statute, the provisions of the statute prevail.

25. ENACTMENT

Repeal

- 25.1 Bylaw No. 1-96, and its amendments are hereby repealed.

Effective Date

- 25.2 This Bylaw shall come into force on the date immediately following the Board meeting at which it is enacted.

ENACTED AND PASSED this 24th day of May 2017.

Chair Frank Scarpitti

Executive Director
Mafalda Avellino

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK
POLICE SERVICES BOARD

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAY 24, 2017

**Proposed Feedback on the Report of the
Independent Police Oversight Review**

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board consider and approve the proposed feedback on the Report of the Independent Police Oversight Review.
2. That the Executive Director submit the Board's feedback to the Ontario Attorney General.

BACKGROUND

On April 29, 2016, the Government of Ontario by way of an Order in Council, appointed Justice Tulloch to conduct a review of police oversight bodies in Ontario. Pursuant to the Order in Council, The Honourable Michael H. Tulloch of the Ontario Court of Appeal was appointed as Independent Reviewer to examine all aspects of the three police oversight bodies in Ontario, namely:

- The Special Investigations Unit ("SIU")
- The Office of the Independent Police Review Director ("OIPRD")
- The Ontario Civilian Police Commission ("OCPC").

The Report of the Independent Police Oversight Review ("Justice Tulloch's report") which includes 129 recommendations was released in April, and the Ontario government is seeking public comments on the report. At the roundtable discussion with the OAPSB and the Big 12 Board Chair, Attorney General Naqvi asked for specific feedback on Chapter 9 of the report which addresses the reassignment of functions of the Ontario Civilian Police Commission ("OCPC") to the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (the "Ministry") as they relate to Police Services Boards. Consequently, the Board has directed the Executive Director in consultation with the Regional Solicitor and YRP Legal to submit a report to the Board in response to the Minister's request for feedback.

The Board commends the province and Justice Tulloch for undertaking such an extensive review of the police oversight bodies in Ontario for the sake of improving accountability and transparency among such bodies. The final report from Justice Tulloch which was released to the public on April 6, 2017 provides for a much more accountable and effective oversight process. Justice Tulloch's report has been well received from the public and from the policing community.

OVERVIEW OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT POLICE OVERSIGHT REVIEW

- Separate legislation that would enhance the independence of Ontario’s police oversight system by removing police oversight bodies from the Police Services Act to create stand-alone legislation.
- Collection of demographic data on gender, age, race, religion, ethnicity, mental health status, disability and indigenous status by oversight bodies.

Special Investigations Unit (SIU)

- SIU reports should report to the public on every investigation and the Director’s report should be released to the public for those cases that do not result in a charge.
- Where there is no criminal charge laid by the SIU, the Director’s report should exclude the names of officers, witnesses and affected parties.
- The definition of “serious injury” should be defined in law to remove any subjectivity regarding the invocation of the SIU mandate.
- The SIU should investigate anytime a police officer discharges a firearm regardless of whether an injury occurs.
- The Unit’s mandate should include special constables and auxiliary members.
- The SIU should focus on outreach and supports for affected persons
- SIU reports should be completed within 120 days of an investigation being launched with a status report every 60 days thereafter if not completed.
- At least 50 percent of investigators should have no background in policing.

Office of the Independent Police Review Director

- The OIPRD should be renamed and its public outreach programs should be expanded to target the general public and vulnerable groups.
- Within five years, all public complaints against police officers will no longer be referred back to the Service and will be investigated by the OIPRD.
- The OIPRD should have the power to lay disciplinary charges against police officers. Public complaints should be prosecuted by independent public complaints prosecutors before independent adjudicators at the OCPC.
- No more than 25 percent of investigators with the OIPRD should be former police officers.
- The legislative grounds allowing the OIPRD to screen out complaints should be such that complaints are presumptively screened in and sufficient reasons should be provided when they are screened out.
- The OIPRD should have sole responsibility for screening complaints against a chief or deputy chief and should notify the police services board of its decision.

Ontario Civilian Police Commission

- The OCPC’s primary role should be to adjudicate disciplinary matters resulting from public complaints and regulatory and investigative powers should be removed from its mandate.
- A review of the decision of the OCPC should be subject to a judicial review in the Divisional Court.

POSITION OF THE BOARD

The Board supports the recommendations in Justice Tulloch’s report and urges the Province to act on the recommendations in a timely manner. The Board’s position on several issues is supported in Justice Tulloch’s report including the following:

- 1) The Board is of the view that the quality of police governance and oversight in Ontario needs to be strengthened and more vigorously supported by the Province. The Tulloch Report aims to achieve these goals in many of its recommendations including in Chapter 12 – Other Forms of Police Oversight.
- 2) While the Board submits that the current model of oversight by three separate bodies could be streamlined, the Board believes that the model of third party oversight supports and promotes public confidence in police services. The Tulloch report recommends removing the oversight bodies from the Police Services Act and creating stand-alone legislation for the three bodies which the province has already committed to tabling in the fall.
- 3) The Board is of the view that it would be appropriate to remove the Board's role under s. 83(17) of the Act as it relates to public complaints. The role of the Board under s. 83(17) as it relates to Chief's complaints is appropriately within its purview. The Tulloch report recommends that the six-month limitation period for serving a notice of hearing for disciplinary matters should be eliminated for public complaints. Concerns regarding inordinately long or delayed investigations should be addressed at the disciplinary hearing in accordance with administrative law and natural justice principles.
- 4) The Board is of the view that the public should be made fully aware of the role of OIPRD and the OCPC in order to promote and enhance public trust and confidence in the transparency and accountability of police services boards. Police oversight bodies need to engage the public further in relation to their respective roles and increase the public's awareness of their mandates through outreach and better communication. The Tulloch report makes recommendations in that regard.
- 5) The Board supported a resolution with respect to the adequate resourcing of the SIU. It is in the interest of all involved parties, including the public, for the SIU to complete its investigations in a thorough and timely fashion. As noted above, the Tulloch Report recommends that SIU reports should be completed within 120 days of an investigation being launched with a status report every 60 days thereafter if not completed. The report also recommends additional resources including deputy director appointments. The report also recommends that the Ontario Ombudsman should have jurisdiction over SIU, OIPRD and OCPC.
- 6) The Board supports the current language in Section 11 which leaves the decision up to police services boards – the civilian governing body that represents the public and the public's interests; however, if the release of section 11 reports is legislatively mandated, the Board is of the opinion that the public reports should be redacted to remove identifying personal information of subject and witness officers. The Tulloch Report recommends that Section 11 reports should be made public, subject to the same considerations for SIU director's reports set out in recommendation 6.9. i.e., for cases that do not result in a criminal charge, names of officers, witnesses and affected persons should be excluded.
- 7) The Board has previously supported the proposition that the mandate of the civilian oversight body, i.e. police service boards, could be made clearer. This could also apply to OCPC and OIPRD. The Tulloch Report makes recommendations in that regard.
- 8) The Board submitted, for consideration by Justice Tulloch, the concept of potentially amalgamating the SIU, OCPC and OIPRD. The Board suggests that a careful review of the respective responsibilities and functions of each body could strip away areas of overlap,

inefficiency or potential conflict and reconstitute what remains into a single civilian agency or tribunal. It will also provide direct oversight of the OCPC, SIU and OIPRD so the public has recourse if it is not satisfied with decisions or services of the oversight bodies. The Tulloch Report recommends that the SIU should be recognized as an arm's length agency accountable to the Ministry of the Attorney General. Currently, the police and the public can complain to the Ontario Ombudsman about the SIU but there is no complaint process for OIPRD and OCPC. Justice Tulloch recommends that the Ombudsman should have jurisdiction over all three police oversight bodies.

- 9) The Board supports the concept of professional policing—i.e. that police be considered to be “professionals”, in much the same way that, for example, physicians, teachers, lawyers, or dentists are— and the notion of having a single, statutorily mandated and circumscribed regulating body responsible for receiving, investigating, and adjudicating complaints and subsequently disciplining members of the professional body, where warranted. The Tulloch Report did not support the latter component of the Board’s recommendation and highlighted the importance of the three oversight bodies. The Tulloch report recommends delineating and more clearly defining the roles of each body where the OIPRD is screening and investigating public complaints, the OCPC’s role is strictly adjudicative and all non-adjudicative functions are removed from its mandate. Justice Tulloch supports a College of Policing which would serve as the professional body for policing in Ontario. It would be responsible for regulating the profession of policing in Ontario and setting ethical standards and standards for training, education and best practices and may assume a role in the licensing of police officers. The Board supports this recommendation in both its submission to Justice Tulloch and to the province on the Police Services Act review.

PROPOSED BOARD FEEDBACK ON THE REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT POLICE OVERSIGHT REVIEW

As noted above the Board supports the recommendations in Justice Tulloch’s report and many of the Board’s recommendations were reflected in the report. There are some areas for which the Board submits the following:

Recommendation 5.3

Recommendation 5.3 in Justice Tulloch’s report states:

The SIU should have the discretion to conduct an investigation into any criminal matter when such an investigation is in the public interest. When deciding whether an investigation is in the public interest, the SIU should consider the following:

(a) If there is a request to investigate from a chief of police, a police services board, the Attorney General, or the Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services;

(b) If the conduct in question involves allegations of criminal fraud, breach of trust, corruption, obstruction of justice, perjury, or another serious criminal offence; or

(c) If the matter is potentially aggravated by systemic racism or by discrimination.

The Tulloch report recommends that the mandate of the SIU be clarified. For example, Recommendation 5.1 recommends a more detailed and less subjective definition of “serious injury yet Recommendation 5.3 recommends that the SIU mandate be broadened to give discretion to conduct investigations based on “public interest.”. The term “public interest” is not

defined and may create concerns similar to those which arise out of the current less objective definition of a “serious injury”. If the SIU is expanded as proposed in Recommendation 5.3, the terms “public interest” should be defined to ensure that any ambiguity and subjective interpretation is minimized.

Recommendation 5.5

Recommendation 5.5 in Justice Tulloch’s report states:

The SIU’s mandate should include investigations of auxiliary members of a police force and special constables employed by a police force.

The rationale for this recommendation as set out in the Tulloch report supports the inclusion of special constables within the SIU’s mandate; however, the inclusion of auxiliary members may not be warranted in that auxiliary members do not possess the same powers as police officers and special constables. Auxiliary members are not authorized to use firearms in the course of their duties and only in very rare and limited circumstances. The duties of the auxiliary complement in a police service are already quite restricted and the use of auxiliary members may be inhibited if such members come within the SIU mandate.

Recommendation 7.32

Recommendation 7.32 in Justice Tulloch’s report states:

The six-month limitation period for serving a notice of hearing for disciplinary matters should be eliminated for public complaints.

The Board supports the elimination of the six-month limitation period set out in section 83(17) for serving a notice of disciplinary hearing of a police officer, however, the recommendation is limited to disciplinary matters arising from public complaints. The rationale for Recommendation 5.32 as set out in paragraph 205-208 of the Report is equally applicable to internal complaints. The Board therefore recommends the elimination of section 83(17) and (18) entirely.

Recommendations in Chapter 9

At a roundtable meeting in April, Attorney General Naqvi requested that police services boards provide guidance and direction to the Ministry on the recommendations in Justice Tulloch’s report specifically the recommendations in Chapter 9 which relate to the role of OCPC and police services boards.

The recommendations in the report support a more efficient mandate for the OCPC by eliminating non-adjudicative functions and allowing the OCPC to focus on its adjudicative role and expertise. Currently, the OCPC is mandated to perform a number of non-adjudicative functions and Justice Tulloch recommends removing these functions from its mandate. Some of these functions affect police services boards and are discussed below:

Recommendation 9.10 in Justice Tulloch’s report states:

The OCPC’s powers relating to the adequacy and standards of police services under sections 9, 23, and 24 of the Police Services Act should be eliminated.

The Boards supports this recommendation. According to the Report, these regulatory functions are more appropriately performed by the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional

Services, and there is no need to insert an independent adjudicative agency between the responsible ministry and police services boards. Section 3 of the *Police Services Act* sets out the duties and powers of the Minister in overseeing police services. Statutes in many other Canadian provinces have similar provisions but also provide for specific remedial powers to address non-compliance. For example, the Alberta *Police Act* provides for “Ministerial intervention” to ensure that adequate and effective policing services are provided for and maintained and to ensure compliance with the Act and regulations [see section 30]. Similar provisions are found in the policing statutes in Manitoba and British Columbia, and could be incorporated into Ontario’s *Police Services Act* to delineate the Minister’s powers to ensure compliance.

Recommendation 9.11 in Justice Tulloch’s report states:

The OCPC’s investigative, inquiry, and reporting powers under sections 25 and 26 of the Police Services Act should be eliminated.

The Tulloch report recommends that the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services should bear the responsibility of investigating conduct and performance complaints of police services board members. In addition, investigations, inquiries and reports on the administration of a police service, the manner in which police services are provided and the police needs of a community should be conducted by the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services. The Board supports this recommendation for the reasons set out above in respect of Recommendation 9.10. The inclusion of Ministerial powers of compliance similar to those found in other policing statutes could provide for investigation of complaints and remedial orders.

Recommendation 9.12 in Justice Tulloch’s report states:

The OCPC’s powers regarding budgetary disputes and the structure of police services under sections 5(1)(6), 6, 8, 39, and 40 of the Police Services Act should be eliminated

The Board supports this recommendation. Policy decisions on amalgamating police services, resolving budgetary disputes between police services boards and municipalities and other related decisions on structure and budget currently are under the purview of the OCPC. Justice Tulloch recommends that these decisions should fall under the role of the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services. Ontario is currently the only Canadian jurisdiction to provide for an independent adjudicative body to have any powers in respect of the budget of a police service. The duty to provide and maintain adequate and effective police services inherently includes the need to provide a budget sufficient to meet those needs, and there is no rationale for maintaining decision making power by the OCPC or another adjudicative body between the responsible municipality and the police services board.

Recommendation 9.16 in Justice Tulloch’s report states:

The OCPC’s powers to conduct employment status hearings and approve the creation of different bargaining units under sections 116 and 118 of the Police Services Act should be eliminated.

The Board supports this recommendation in that such disputes would more properly be heard by the Ontario Labour Relations Board, for example, as they have the appropriate expertise, and would further add that by changing the *Police Services Act* to exclude certain positions which are tied to the collective bargaining as recommended by our Board and many other Boards in Ontario, would likely reduce some of the disputes in that regard.

CONCLUSION

The Ontario Government has already committed to several recommendations in Justice Tulloch's report including tabling new legislation for the three oversight bodies in the fall and releasing all SIU reports with some restrictions. There is a lot of support for the recommendations in the Tulloch report from the public and from the policing community and other stakeholders. Outlined in the Executive Director's report to the Board are proposed suggestions to the Ontario Attorney General on some of the recommendations in the Justice Tulloch's report including ones that relate to police services boards.

Mafalda Avellino
Executive Director

**THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK
POLICE SERVICES BOARD**

BY LAW NO. 08-17

**A By Law to Confirm
the Proceedings of the Board at its Meeting
held on May 24, 2017**

The Regional Municipality of York Police Services Board HEREBY ENACTS as follows:

1. The action of the Board in respect of each motion, resolution and other action passed and taken by the Board at its meeting is hereby adopted, ratified and confirmed.
2. The Chairman of the Board, the Chief of Police and Deputy Chiefs of Police are hereby authorized and directed to do all things necessary to give effect to the said action or to obtain approvals where required, and, except where otherwise provided, the Chairman and Executive Director are hereby directed to execute all documents necessary in that behalf.

ENACTED AND PASSED this 24th day of May, 2017

Mafalda Avellino, Executive Director

Mayor Frank Scarpitti, Chair