



LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

OPEN MEETING AGENDA

Thursday September 19, 2024

9:00am and 3:00pm

Police HR Executive Boardroom 601 Dundas Street

Livestreaming at: [Link To Meeting](#)

	ITEM	LEAD	DETAILS
OPEN MEETING PART 1: 9:00AM			
1	Call Open Meeting to Order Motion to move to Closed meeting pursuant to Section 44(1)(b) and 44(2) of the <i>Community Safety and Policing Act</i>	Chair	Decision
CLOSED MEETING UNTIL 3:00PM			
OPEN MEETING PART 3:00PM			
1	Call Open Meeting to Order and Opening Remarks Disclosures of Interest Introduction of New Business	Chair	Information
2	London Police Service Board Rescheduling of October Board Meeting Report #2409PB01	Chair	Decision
3	Executive Administration: Professional Standards 3.1 SIU Investigations Report #2409EA01 3.2 Quarterly PSB Complaints Report #2409EA02	Dep. Chief Bastien	Information
4	Criminal Investigation Division Quarterly Crime Stoppers Report #2409CI01	Dep. Chief Bastien	Information
5	Support Services Division Property and Evidence Report #2409SS01	Dep. Chief MacSween	Information
6	Financial Services Revenue Offsetting Personnel Cost Report #2409FS01	Dep. Chief MacSween	Information
7	Corporate Services 2023 Annual Use of Force Statistical Report #2409CS01	Dep. Chief MacSween	Information
8	Uniformed Division Vehicle Pursuits – Second Quarter Report #2409UD01	Dep. Chief Guilford	Information

Next Scheduled LPSB Open Meeting Date: Thursday October 17, 2024



9	Verbal <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chair Updates including ARAP Committee• Executive Director Updates• Chief Truong Public LPS Updates	Chair Chief Truong	Information
10	New Business	Chair	Information
11	ADJOURNMENT	Chair	



LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

BOARD MEETING DATE: Sept 19, 2024

BOARD REPORT #: 2409PB01

MEETING: Open

TO: Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board

FROM: Stephanie Johanssen, Executive Director LPSB

SUBJECT: **Request to Reschedule October Board Meeting**

PURPOSE:

- Update / Information Purposes Only Seeking Decision
-

RECOMMENDATION(S):

THAT the London Police Service Board reschedule the October 17th, 2024 Police Board Meeting to October 18th 2024 to accommodate a scheduling conflict with the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police (OACP) and Ontario Association of Police Service Boards (OAPSB) meetings on that same day.

SUMMARY:

The October 2024 Police Board Meeting is currently scheduled for the 17th of that month, creating a conflict with OACP and OAPSB meetings occurring that same day. Chief Truong is a member of the OACP, and Board member Susan Stevenson is on the Board of the OAPSB.

These provincial discussions are crucial for ongoing collaboration and alignment with broader initiatives that directly impact our work. Attendance at these meetings enhances our ability to contribute effectively and ensures that our organization remains well-represented.

Understanding that there is significant challenge in accommodating various schedules, it is requested the Board consider rescheduling the October meeting to Friday the 18th as long as this does not impede the Board in its work at the LPS.

CONCLUSION:

The Board shall reconsider rescheduling the October 17th Police Board meeting to the following day so that representatives from the LPSB and LPS are able to attend the October 17th OACP and OAPSB meetings.



LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

“Deeds Not Words”

To: Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board
Date: September 19, 2024
Subject: Report Pursuant to O. Reg. 268/10 Police Services Act, Sec. 34
Report: 240901EA01

Board Action:

- Update / Information Purposes Only
- Seeking Input
- Seeking Decision
- Evaluation

Synopsis

The attached Professional Standards Branch memoranda set out the details of five investigations conducted by the Director of the Special Investigations Unit and the reviews undertaken by the London Police Service of related policies and services, and officer conduct, pursuant to sec. 32, O. Reg. 268/10, Police Services Act.

In each case, the subject official was cleared by the Director. The LPS reviews which followed found involved officers in each case to have complied with relevant procedures, training, and requirements of sec. 31(1) of the Special Investigations Act pertaining to the duty to comply with reasonable direction provided by the SIU Director.

SIU File	Nature	Date	SIU Finding	Sec. 32 Review
23-OCI-444	Custody	2023-10-28	No criminal offence	In compliance/no misconduct
23-OCI-486	Custody	2023-11-21	No criminal offence	In compliance/no misconduct
23-OVI-501	Collision	2023-12-07	No criminal offence	Charged - HTA offence/no misconduct
24-OCI-051	Custody	2024-02-01	No criminal offence	In compliance/no misconduct
24-OVI-054	Collision	2024-02-07	No criminal offence	Charged - HTA offence/no misconduct

Background

This report is submitted in accordance with Sec. 34, O. Reg. 268/10, Police Services Act.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Board receive the report for update/information purposes.

PREPARED BY: Sean Travis, Inspector - Professional Standards Branch
SUBMITTED BY: Paul Bastien, Deputy Chief - Community Safety and Specialized Investigations

Attachments: Briefing Reports



MEMO

No. 24-223

TO: Deputy Chief Paul Bastien
Community Safety and Specialized Investigations

FROM: Inspector Sean Travis
Professional Standards Branch

SUBJECT: Report pursuant to O. Reg. 268/10 Police Services Act, Part VIII, Sec. 34

DATE: August 30th, 2024

This briefing report is submitted in accordance with Part VIII of the *Police Services Act*, O.Reg.268/10, Section 34.

RE: SIU investigation 24-OVI-054, LPS PSB investigation 24-11528.

On Wednesday, February 7th, 2024, at approximately 4:15 pm, a uniformed division member of the London Police Service (LPS) was responding to a medical distress call where an infant was not breathing. Operating a fully marked patrol vehicle, the officer was proceeding northbound through the intersection of Wharncliffe Road and Horton Street resulting in a collision with a vehicle proceeding westbound. An injury to the civilian driver was not immediately apparent, however they were later diagnosed with several fractured ribs. The injury met the mandate of the Special Investigations Unit (SIU), who were notified and invoked their mandate to investigate. The officer operating the patrol vehicle was designated as the Subject Official (SO) of the investigation.

The SIU concluded their investigation on June 6th, 2024, finding no reasonable grounds to form a basis for criminal charges. SIU Director Joseph Martino advised in his report: *“On my assessment of the evidence, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that the SO committed a criminal offence in connection with the collision.”*

In accordance with Part VIII of O.Reg.268/10, Sec. 32, of the *Police Services Act*, an investigation into the conduct of the involved officers and the related LPS Procedures was completed by the LPS Professional Standards Branch (PSB).

The PSB investigation determined that the involved officer proceeded into the intersection slowly, cautiously and with all emergency equipment activated, however did not come to a complete stop prior to entering the intersection. The officer’s actions did not rise to the threshold of misconduct pursuant to the *Police Services Act* Code of Conduct, however the

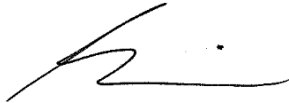
August 30, 2024

SIU investigation 24-OCI-054, LPS PSB investigation 24-11528

Page 2

officer was determined to be the at fault party in the collision and issued a Provincial Offence Notice under the *Highway Traffic Act*. Further, all involved LPS members adhered to the requirements of s.113(9) of the *Police Services Act* and LPS Procedure pertaining to cooperation with the SIU investigation.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Sean Travis', written in a cursive style.

Inspector Sean Travis

Professional Standards Branch



MEMO

No. 24-224

TO: Deputy Chief Paul Bastien
Community Safety and Specialized Investigations

FROM: Inspector Sean Travis
Professional Standards Branch

SUBJECT: Report pursuant to O. Reg. 268/10 Police Services Act, Part VIII, Sec. 34

DATE: August 30th, 2024

This briefing report is submitted in accordance with Part VIII of the *Police Services Act*, O.Reg.268/10, Section 34.

RE: SIU investigation 24-OCI-051, LPS PSB investigation 24-10174.

On Thursday, February 1st, 2024, at approximately 9:30 pm, members of the London Police Service (LPS) Uniformed Patrol responded to an intimate partner violence investigation where police learned that the suspect had fled prior to arrival. It was further learned that the suspect was drunk and had left the residence in a vehicle. A short time later, the vehicle was involved in a minor motor vehicle collision on Wonderland Road, the driver had fled. A Canine Officer was deployed but was unsuccessful in locating the driver.

A short time later, the driver contacted the LPS allowing his location on Blakie Road to be determined. A Canine Officer was deployed again, this time, successfully locating the driver. During attempts to arrest the driver, he refused to comply with demands made by the Canine Officer necessitating the deployment of the canine dog to affect the arrest. The male was bitten on the right hand during the arrest which was later determined at hospital to be a fractured wrist. The injury met the mandate of the Special Investigations Unit (SIU), who were notified and invoked their mandate to investigate. The Canine Officer was designated as the Subject Official (SO) of the investigation.

The SIU concluded their investigation on May 28th, 2024, finding no reasonable grounds to form a basis for criminal charges. SIU Director Joseph Martino advised in his report: *“On my assessment of the evidence, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that the SO committed a criminal offence in connection with the Complainant’s arrest and injuries.”* And further, *“Given what they had learned of the Complainant’s involvement in a domestic disturbance, I am satisfied that the SO was proceeding lawfully to arrest him when he released his dog.”*

September 3, 2024

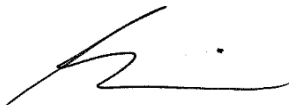
SIU investigation 24-OCI-051, LPS PSB investigation 24-10174

Page 2

In accordance with Part VIII of O.Reg.268/10, Sec. 32, of the *Police Services Act*, an investigation into the conduct of the involved officer and the related LPS Procedures was completed by the LPS Professional Standards Branch (PSB).

The PSB investigation determined that the involved Canine Officer had lawful authority to arrest the male and that he was appropriately apprehended in accordance with training and procedure. The subject officer committed no misconduct pursuant to the *Police Services Act* and the review did not identify any internal deficiencies related to LPS procedure or service. Further, all involved LPS members adhered to the requirements of s.113(9) of the *Police Services Act* and LPS Procedure pertaining to cooperation with the SIU investigation.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sean Travis', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Inspector Sean Travis

Professional Standards Branch

**MEMO**

No. 24-225

TO: Deputy Chief Paul Bastien
Community Safety and Specialized Investigations

FROM: Inspector Sean Travis
Professional Standards Branch

SUBJECT: Report pursuant to Oc. Reg. 268/10 Police Services Act, Part VIII, Sec. 34

DATE: September 3rd, 2024

This briefing report is submitted in accordance with Part VIII of the *Police Services Act*, O.Reg.268/10, Section 34.

RE: SIU investigation 23-OCI-444, LPS PSB investigation 23-103784.

On Saturday, October 28th, 2023, at approximately 7:05 pm, members of the London Police Service (LPS) Uniformed Patrol responded to a male on an exterior fifth floor ledge of a hotel on King Street, London. The male appeared to be contemplating suicide. Trained negotiators and members of the LPS Emergency Response Unit were deployed and engaged the male, however he remained non-communicative and steadfast in his precarious position on the exterior of the building.

After approximately two and a half hours, the male leaned forward, falling to the ground below. The male was transported to hospital by paramedics having sustained life altering injuries. The male's injuries met the mandate of the Special Investigations Unit (SIU), who were notified and invoked their mandate to investigate. Three members of the LPS were designated as subject officials, two who engaged in negotiations and one who acted as the incident commander.

The SIU concluded their investigation on February 22nd, 2024, finding no reasonable grounds to form a basis for criminal charges. SIU Director Joseph Martino advised in his report: "*On my assessment of the evidence, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that any of the Subject Officials committed a criminal offence in connection with the Complainant's injuries.*", and further, "*The subject officials were at all times lawfully placed and engaged in their duties throughout the series of events culminating in the Complainant's fall. Their foremost responsibility being the protection and preservation of life, the officers were within their rights in attending at the scene to do what they reasonably could to avoid harm coming to the Complainant. It is unfortunate that the police could not prevent the Complainant from falling,*

London Police Service

601 Dundas Street, P.O. Box 3415

London, ON N6A 4K9

519.661.5670 | www.londonpolice.ca

September 3, 2024

SIU investigation 23-OCI-444, LPS PSB investigation 23-103784

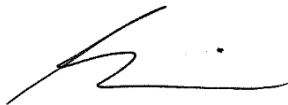
Page 2

but that outcome was not for lack of reasonable efforts on the part of the subject officials.”

In accordance with Part VIII of O.Reg.268/10, Sec. 32, of the *Police Services Act*, an investigation into the conduct of the involved officer and the related LPS Procedures was completed by the LPS Professional Standards Branch (PSB).

The PSB investigation determined that the Subject Officials were lawfully positioned and reasonable in their efforts to prevent harm to the male. The Subject Officials appropriately deployed the appropriate resources and trained officers to engage the male, following LPS procedures related to Major Incident Command, negotiations and mental health. The subject officials committed no misconduct pursuant to the *Police Services Act* and the review did not identify any internal deficiencies related to LPS procedure or service. Further, all involved LPS members adhered to the requirements of s.113(9) of the *Police Services Act* and LPS Procedure pertaining to cooperation with the SIU investigation.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S. Travis', written in a cursive style.

Inspector Sean Travis

Professional Standards Branch



MEMO

No. 24-226

TO: Deputy Chief Paul Bastien
Community Safety and Specialized Investigations

FROM: Inspector Sean Travis
Professional Standards Branch

SUBJECT: Report pursuant to Police Services Act, O. Reg. 268/10, Part VIII, Sec. 34

DATE: September 3rd, 2024

This briefing report is submitted in accordance with Part VIII of the *Police Services Act*, O.Reg.268/10, Section 34.

RE: SIU investigation 23-OVI-501, LPS PSB investigation 23-116069.

On Thursday, December 7th, 2024, at approximately 4:30 pm, a member of the London Police Service (LPS) Uniformed Patrol was operating a fully marked patrol vehicle at the intersection of William Street and York Street, London. The Officer made an eastbound turn onto York Street and struck a cyclist within the intersection that was proceeding north on William Street. The cyclist was transported to hospital where it was determined they had sustained a facial fracture during the collision. The cyclist's injuries met the mandate of the Special Investigations Unit (SIU), who were notified and invoked their mandate to investigate. The Officer operating the patrol vehicle was designated as a Subject Official in the investigation.

The SIU concluded their investigation on April 5th, 2024, finding no reasonable grounds to form a basis for criminal charges. SIU Director Joseph Martino advised in his report: "*On my assessment of the evidence, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that the SO committed a criminal offence in connection with the Complainant's injuries*" further, "*On this record, it would appear that the conduct in question is the type of isolated lapse of attention that falls short of transgressing the limits of care prescribed by the criminal law*".

In accordance with Part VIII of O.Reg.268/10, Sec. 32, of the *Police Services Act*, an investigation into the conduct of the involved officer and the related LPS Procedures was completed by the LPS Professional Standards Branch (PSB).

The PSB investigation determined that the Subject Official's driving actions did not rise to the threshold of misconduct pursuant to the *Police Services Act* Code of Conduct, however the

September 3, 2024

SIU investigation 23-OCI-501, LPS PSB investigation 23-116069

Page 2

officer was determined to be the at fault party in the collision and issued a Provincial Offence Notice under the *Highway Traffic Act*. No deficiencies in LPS policy or procedure were identified during the review. Further, all involved LPS members adhered to the requirements of s.113(9) of the *Police Services Act* and LPS Procedure pertaining to cooperation with the SIU investigation.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S. Travis', written in a cursive style.

Inspector Sean Travis

Professional Standards Branch



MEMO

No. 24-228

TO: Deputy Chief Paul Bastien
Community Safety and Specialized Investigations

FROM: Inspector Sean Travis
Professional Standards Branch

SUBJECT: Report pursuant to O. Reg. 268/10 Police Services Act, Part VIII, Sec. 34

DATE: September 3rd, 2024

This briefing report is submitted in accordance with Part VIII of the *Police Services Act*, O.Reg.268/10, Section 34.

RE: SIU investigation 23-OCI-438, LPS PSB investigation 23-101344.

On Wednesday, October 25th, 2023, at approximately 11:22 am, members of the London Police Service (LPS) Criminal Investigation Division were operating in the area of Springbank Drive and Berkshire Avenue when they observed a wanted individual whom they believed to be in possession of a stolen vehicle and knew to have a history of being a flight risk presenting a danger to the public. Members of the LPS Emergency Response Unit (ERS) were requested to assist with arresting the individual in effort to mitigate risk to the public. ERS members located the male outside the vehicle, when faced with arrest, he immediately took a fighting stance and engaged the officers. The officers applied force to overcome the resistance to arrest, taking the male to the ground and forcing his hands behind his back. The male was then transported to the London Police Headquarters Detention Unit where he complained of soreness in his left wrist. The male was transported to hospital where it was determined he had sustained a minor wrist fracture believed to have occurred during the arrest. The SIU were notified of this incident and invoked their mandate to investigate designating three officers as Subject Officials in their investigation.

The SIU have concluded their investigation. In his report to the LPS dated February 22nd, 2024, which cleared the officers, SIU Director Joseph Martino wrote:

“On my assessment of the evidence, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that any of the subject officials committed a criminal offence in connection with the Complainant’s arrest and injury”, further, “With respect to the force used against the Complainant by the ERU officers, the evidence falls short of establishing it was unlawful”.

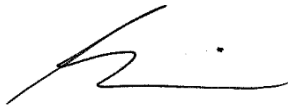
September 3, 2024

SIU investigation 23-OCI-438, LPS PSB investigation 23-101344

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In accordance with Part VIII of O.Reg.268/10, Sec. 32, of the *Police Services Act*, an investigation into the conduct of the officers in this instance by the LPS Professional Standards Branch found that the Officers committed no misconduct pursuant to the *Police Services Act* Code of Conduct and that their actions in this case adhered to LPS Procedure. Further, the investigative review did not identify any policy or service deficiencies and that all involved LPS members adhered to the requirements of s.113(9) of the *Police Services Act* and LPS Procedure pertaining to cooperation with the SIU investigation.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Sean Travis', written in a cursive style.

Inspector Sean Travis #30736

Professional Standards Branch



LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

“Deeds Not Words”

To: Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board
Date: September 19, 2024
Subject: **Quarterly Report: Cumulative Data on Complaints to July 31, 2024**
Report: 2409EA02

Board Action:

- Update / Information Purposes Only
- Seeking Input
- Seeking Decision
- Evaluation

Synopsis:

This is the first quarterly report to the London Police Service Board on complaints since the Community Safety and Policing Act came into force on April 1, 2024.

Analysis of the data contained in charts at Appendix A show the following:

- The number of complaints is stable overall
- Complaints about the conduct of police officers is stable
- Complaints about service provided by the London Police Service are trending downward
- Most complaints about the conduct of police officers pertain to the performance of duties and interaction with the public
- Many public complaints are screened out for several reasons¹
- Misconduct is substantiated in only a very small number of the remaining complaints (screened in)

Background:

This report is submitted in accordance with London Police Service Board Policy LPSB-060 “Reports to the Board”, which requires that London Police Service provide the Board with a report on complaints on a quarterly basis, and LPSB-112 “Public Complaints, which sets out the minimum reporting requirements.

¹ The Law Enforcement Complaints Agency may screen out complaints for reasons including: complaints that are frivolous, vexatious, not in the public interest, or made in bad faith; complaints that lie outside the jurisdiction of LECA or the reporting timeframe (six months); and complaints in which the complainant is not affected by the conduct, or which are better handled under other acts/laws.

RE: Quarterly Report: Cumulative Data on Complaints to July 31, 2024

This report allows the Board to perform its statutory duty with respect to the monitoring of the Chief's handling of discipline within the police service, in accordance with Sec. 37(1)(i) of the Community Safety and Policing Act.

London Police Services Board Policy LPSB-112 requires that quarterly reports contain, at minimum, cumulative year-to-date information on:

- a. the number of complaints for current year
- b. the number of complaints for two prior years
- c. the type of complaints
- d. the nature of the allegations
- e. the resolution of the complaints
- f. the number of pending complaints
- g. the number of complaints referred to another agency, and
- h. the number of requests for review made to the Board

In addition to these minimum reporting requirements, this report includes three years of historical data, as well as information on the handling of matters through local response outside the complaints framework.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Board receive this report for information purposes.

PREPARED BY: Sean Travis, Inspector - Professional Standards Branch
SUBMITTED BY: Paul Bastien, Deputy Chief - Community Safety and Specialized Investigations

Attachments: Appendix A – Number of Complaints
Appendix B – Code of Conduct

APPENDIX A

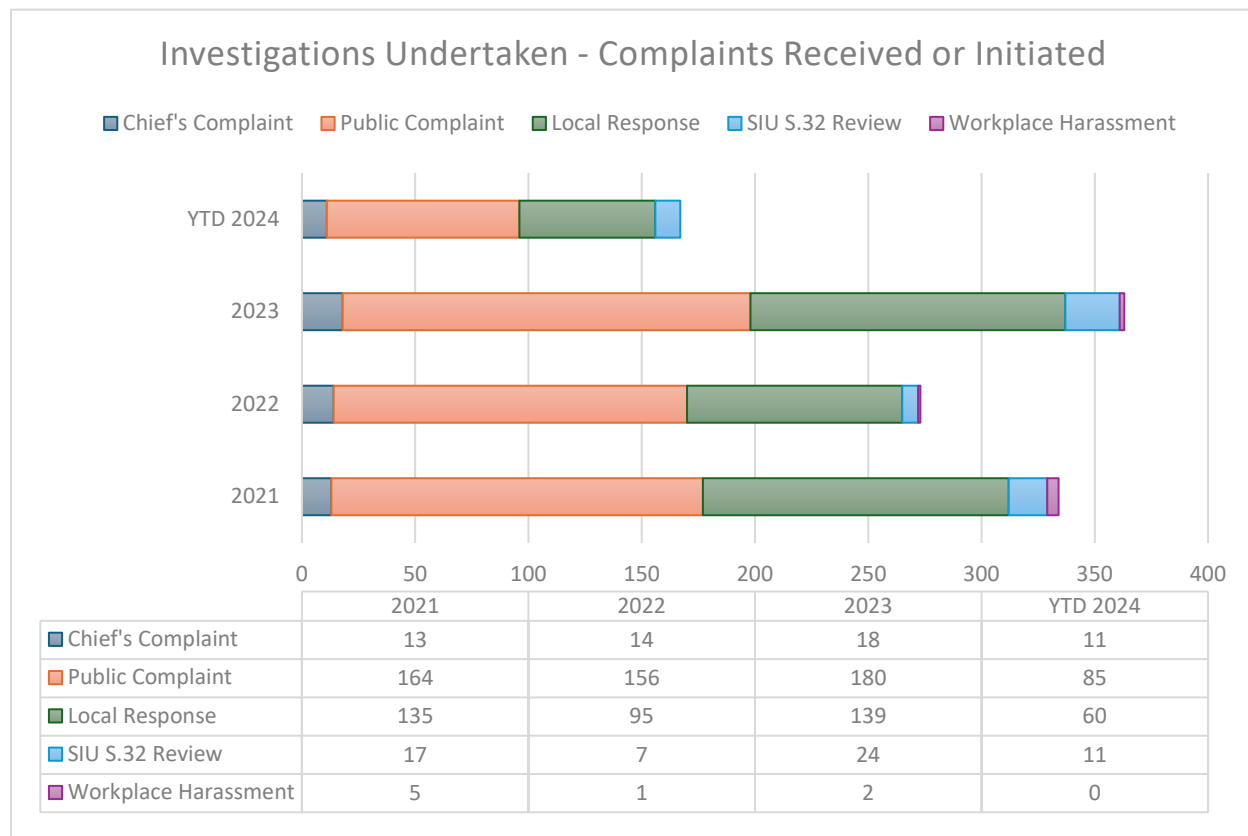
Number of Complaints – Current Year and Two Prior Years

As of July 31, 2024, the London Police Service has managed a total of 167 complaints of all types. This includes public complaints referred by the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency² for investigation, Chief’s complaints initiated pursuant to Sec. 198(1) of the CSPA, and reviews conducted into matters investigated by the Special Investigations Unit, as required by Sec. 81(1) CSPA. See Figure 1.

Apart from Chief’s complaints, which are trending slightly higher than the previous three years, the number of complaints of all types is stable through to the end of the second quarter of 2024.

An additional year’s data is included for greater context. Future reports will include cumulative data for four additional years beginning at the end of Q1 2025.

Figure 1 – Investigations Undertaken into Public Complaints Received or Chief’s Complaints Initiated

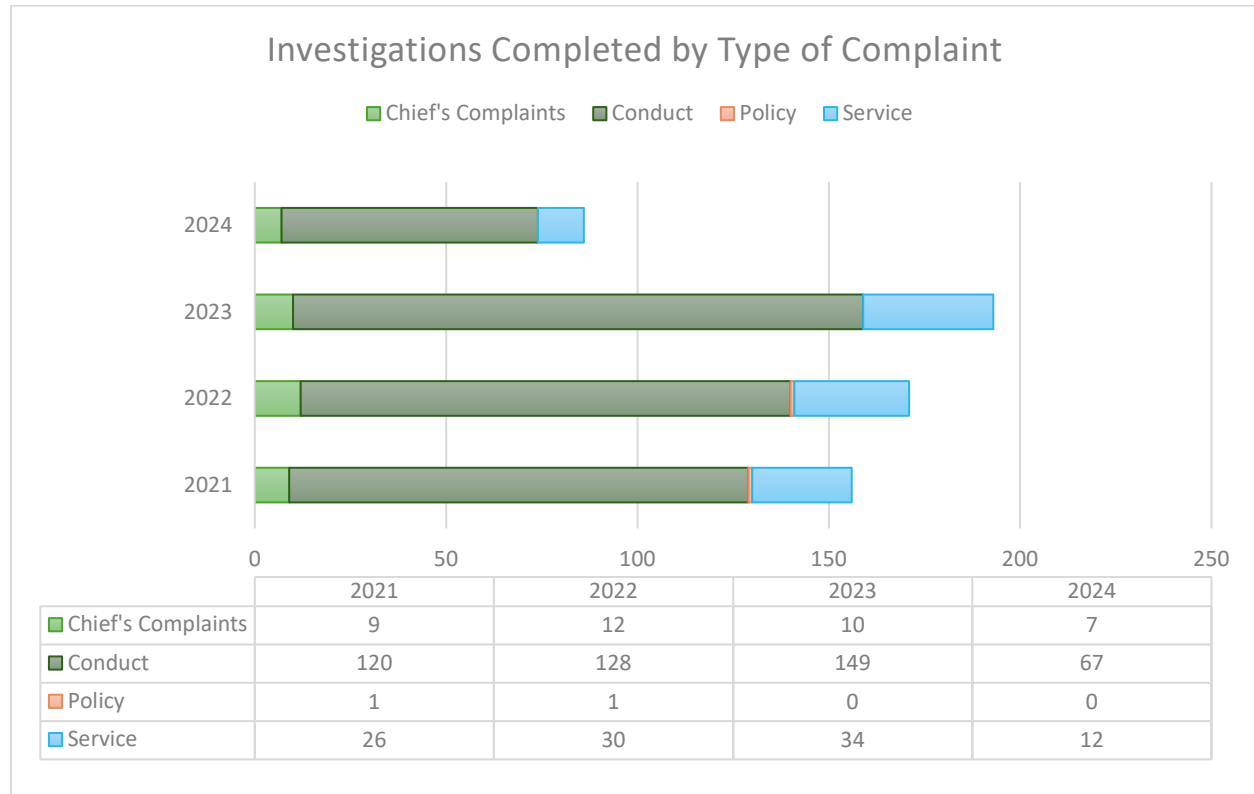


² On April 01, 2024, the Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD) became Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (LECA) under the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019. LECA operates in much the same way that the OIPRD did, continuing to receive, screen, and investigate public complaints concerning police conduct. LECA is no longer responsible for complaints about policy and service, which is the responsibility of the Inspectorate of Policing.

Types of Complaints

As indicated above, the number of Chief’s complaints year to date as of the end of Q2 suggests an upward trend. Complaints about the conduct of an officer appear to be stable at mid-year, while complaints about service provided by the LPS are trending lower – substantially so as compared to 2023 and 2022. See Figure 2.

Figure 2 - Investigations Completed by Type of Complaint



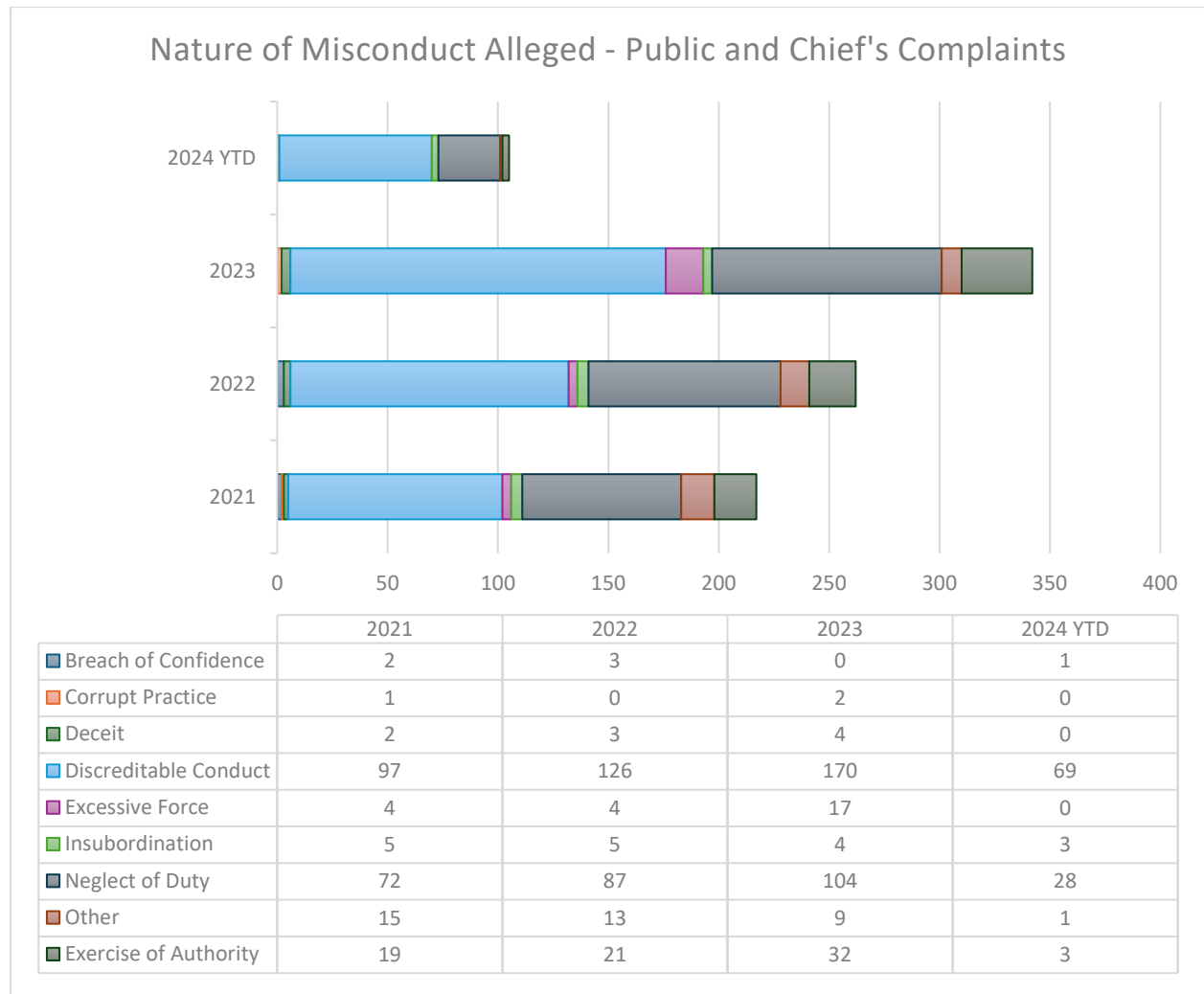
Nature of Allegations

As is typically the case, most complaints about officer conduct pertain to behaviour that falls into two broad categories: discreditable conduct and neglect of duty. See Figure 3.

While discreditable conduct and neglect of duty may involve instances of serious misconduct, they most frequently pertain to matters that are of a less serious nature (e.g. incivility, failing to promptly perform a duty).

When the Community Safety and Policing Act came into force on April 1, 2024, it brought with it changes to the Code of Conduct for Police Officers. Although behaviours that would constitute misconduct, (however defined) did not change, the new legislation changed the way those behaviours are classified. Regulation O. Reg. 407/23 CSPA is broken into the following five areas: Compliance with Laws, Human Rights and the Charter, Interactions with the Public, Integrity, and Performance of Duties. Appendix ‘A’ contains an overview of the new Code of Conduct. A future report will include complaints data grouped according to the CSPA framework.

Figure 3 - Nature of Misconduct Alleged in Public and Chief's Complaints



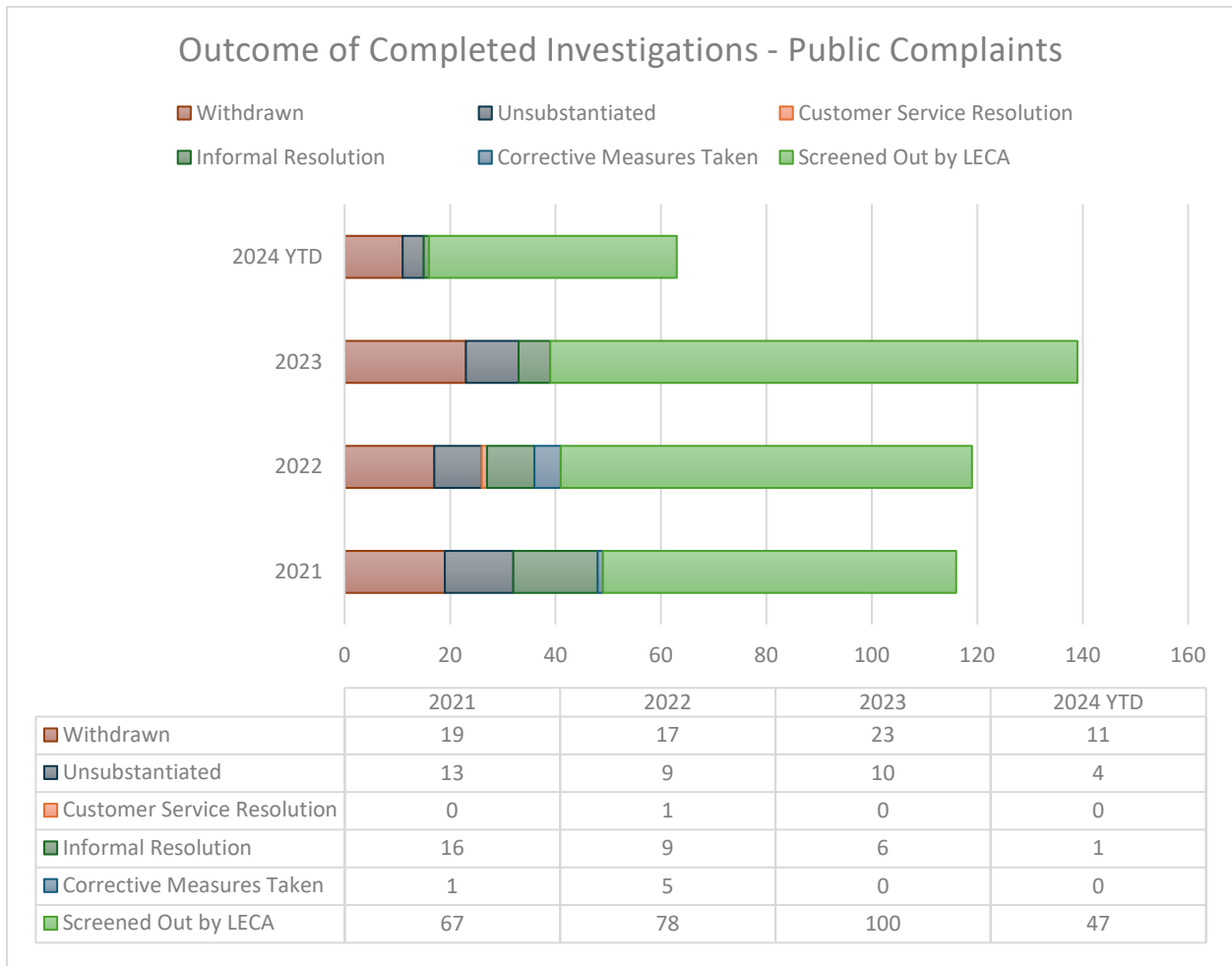
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³ Although a complaint often consists of one allegation against one officer, a single complaint may result in multiple allegations if there is more than one officer involved or more than one incident of misconduct alleged. As a result, the number of allegations will not match the number of complaints. For example, a complaint about an incident in which three officers are alleged to have used excessive force would count as three allegations.

Resolution of Complaints

Figure 4 shows the outcome of complaints following investigation. Complaints screened out by LECA are included here for context.

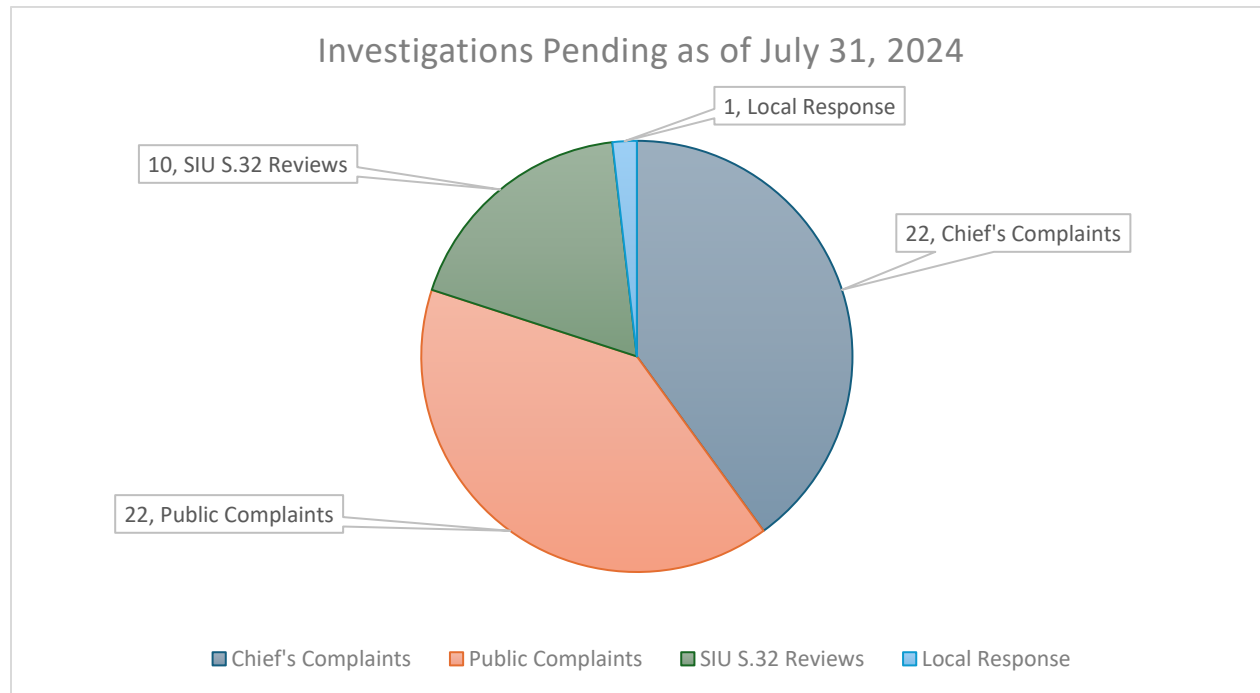
Figure 4 – Outcome of Completed Investigations – Public Complaints



Pending Complaints

“Pending complaints” refers to the number of complaints still under investigation and matters being dealt with through local response by the Professional Standards Branch as of July 31, 2024. It is best understood as a measure of workload/capacity. There were 54 complaints under investigation and one matter being dealt with through local response at the end of Q2.

Figure 5 – Pending Complaints at Q2 2024



Complaints Referred to Another Agency

As of July 31, 2024, there were no complaints referred to another police service for investigation.

Requests for Review by the London Police Service Board

Under the Police Services Act, a complainant who was not satisfied with the findings of an investigation conducted in relation to a service complaint could request a review of the matter by the police services board. Under the Community Safety and Policing Act, responsibility for the investigation of service complaints was transferred to the Inspectorate of Policing, and there is no mechanism to appeal to the board.

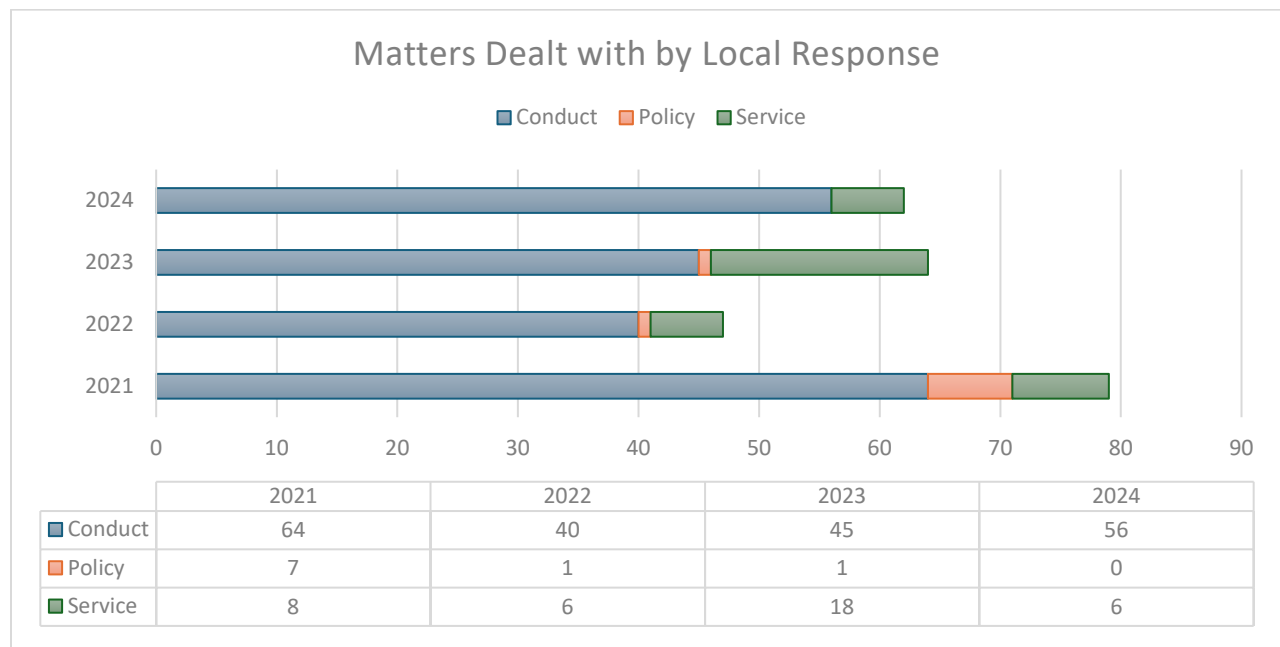
Other Information

Local Response

Anyone permitted to make a complaint to the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency may first raise their concerns respecting the conduct of a sworn member of the London Police Service directly to the LPS to be addressed through a *Local Response* (a process for dealing with concerns from members of the public informally). The process allows the LPS an opportunity to solve, explain, or otherwise settle a concern directly with a member of the public.

Where a matter has been resolved by Local Response it is not considered to be a complaint. However, police services are required to provide LECA with documentation pertaining to matters dealt with by Local Response. For this reason, statistics on local responses are included in this report.

Figure 6 – Matters Dealt with by Local Response



APPENDIX B

Code of Conduct

O Reg 407/23 Community Safety and Policing Act 2019

The enactment of the CSPA resulted in changes to the code of conduct for police officers. Behaviours and activity that constituted misconduct under the Police Services Act also constitute misconduct in the new Act, however the code has been modernized and arranged under five broad headings: compliance with laws, human rights and the Charter, interactions with the public, integrity, and performance of duties. The following is an abridged version of the CSPA Code of Conduct.

Compliance with Laws

A police officer shall:

- comply with the Act and the regulations made under it
- comply with the Special Investigations Unit Act, 2019 and the regulations made under it

A police officer contravenes this code of conduct if they are found guilty of an offence under the Criminal Code, the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, or the Cannabis Act.

Human Rights and the Charter

A police officer shall not, in the course of their duties, treat any person in a manner that the officer, at the time, knows or reasonably ought to know would contravene the Human Rights Code.

Interactions with the Public

Arrest, detention, custody, public trust, use of force, abusive language, identification

A police officer shall not:

- make an arrest if, at the time of the arrest, the officer knows or reasonably ought to know that the arrest is unlawful
- authorize or make a physical or psychological detention if, at the time of the detention, the officer knows or reasonably ought to know that the detention is unlawful
- neglect the health or safety of any individual who is in their custody as a result of the officer's duties
- conduct themselves in a manner that undermines, or is likely to undermine, public trust in policing

A police officer shall not use force unless:

- the force is used for the purpose of carrying out a duty
- the officer is entitled, by statute or common law, to use force for the purpose of carrying out that duty
- the officer is acting on reasonable grounds; and
- the force used is no more than is necessary given the circumstances.

RE: Quarterly Report: Cumulative Data on Complaints to July 31, 2024

A police officer shall not, in the course of their duties, use abusive language with any person or otherwise treat any person in a manner that is abusive.

A police officer shall not deliberately conceal any of the following information that is part of their uniform or is otherwise required to be displayed:

- the officer's name and badge number
- the name of the officer's police service

While acting in the course of their duties, a police officer shall, upon request, provide their name, badge number and the name of their police service to any member of the public in a manner reasonable in the circumstances that allows the member of the public to identify the officer, unless the officer has reason to believe that doing so would undermine the safety of an individual.

Integrity

Bribery, personal benefit, disclosure of information, access to information

A police officer shall not:

- solicit, offer or take a bribe
- accept a gratuity or present of more than nominal value from any person or entity if the gratuity or present could influence or could be perceived to influence the performance of the officer's duties.

A police officer shall not use their position as a police officer to:

- benefit themselves or one or more persons with whom they have a personal relationship
- interfere with the administration of justice.

A police officer shall not disclose to the public information obtained or made available in the course of their duties as a police officer except as authorized in accordance with the procedures established by their chief of police, as necessary for the performance of the officer's duties or as required by law.

A police officer shall not access, collect, use, disclose, alter, retain or destroy information obtained or made available in the course of their duties as a police officer if, at the time, they know or reasonably ought to know that doing so would be contrary to law.

Performance of Duties

Notetaking, fitness for duty, duty to report, insubordination, AWOL, equipment,

A police officer shall not, by act or omission, fail to perform their duties appropriately without lawful excuse if, at the time, they know or reasonably ought to know that their act or omission would amount to a failure to perform their duties appropriately.

A police officer shall take notes in accordance with the duties of a constable and the procedures established by their chief of police.

A police officer shall not perform or attempt to perform duties as a police officer while their ability to perform duties is impaired by alcohol or drugs.

A police officer shall report conduct of another member of the police service if the officer reasonably believes, or reasonably ought to believe, that the member's conduct constitutes

misconduct.

A police officer shall not:

- leave an area, detachment, detail or other place of duty except as authorized in connection with performing duties as a police officer or as required by law
- purport to speak on behalf of their police service to the media about a matter connected with their police service, except as authorized by their chief of police
- be absent without authorization from or late for any duty without reasonable excuse

A police officer shall:

- comply with every lawful order from a superior and shall not otherwise be insubordinate toward a superior
- comply with the procedures established by their chief of police

A police officer shall not lose or cause damage to clothing, equipment or other property issued to them, or obtained or made available to them, in the course of their duties, except as may be necessary to perform their duties as a police officer.

A police officer shall report any loss or damage to clothing, equipment or other property described in section 28 to their supervisor as soon as practicable.

Harassment

A police officer shall not engage in workplace violence or workplace harassment, including workplace sexual harassment, as those terms are defined in the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

Deceit

A police officer shall not deceive or mislead any person in relation to the officer's duties, the officer's employment or the administration of justice through any act or omission, except to the extent required or authorized for the purpose of carrying out the officer's duties.



LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

“Deeds Not Words”

To: Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board

Date: September 19, 2024

Subject: **Quarterly Report: Crime Stoppers Cumulative Data to July 31, 2024**

Report: 2409CI01

Board Action:

- Update / Information Purposes Only
- Seeking Input
- Seeking Decision
- Evaluation

Synopsis:

After starting the year lower than Q1 2023, Q2 data reflects an increase in the number of Crime Stoppers tips received between April and June 2024, resulting in a very slight increase in as compared to this time last year.

The value of property recovered during the first half of 2024 is down significantly; however, virtually all other categories are up during the same period. This includes charges, cases cleared, arrests, offence notices, and the value of narcotics seized, cash seized, and rewards paid. The value of narcotics seized increased sharply due to a single large quantity seizure. Cumulative data to the end of Q2 2024 is provided within the tables of Appendix A, with historical data included for comparison.

In July 2024, the Canada Revenue Agency reinstated registered charity status for Crime Stoppers London Middlesex. Because the payment of monetary rewards is central to Crime Stoppers' operations, the revocation of registered charity status in 2023 had a significant impact on its ability to generate the revenue needed to pay out those rewards. Though the declining number of tips through 2023 and the first part of 2024 cannot be definitively attributed to the change in status, it likely played a role.

Background:

Crime Stoppers is a not-for-profit program operated by volunteers that encourages public participation in community safety in partnership with the media and the London Police Service. Crime Stoppers tips can be submitted anonymously online or by phone and if the information leads to an arrest, the seizure of controlled substances, or the recovery of stolen property, the tipster may be eligible for a cash reward of up to \$2,000.

Recommendation:

That the Board receive the attached report for their information.

PREPARED BY: Jeff Ordronneau, Acting Detective Inspector, Organized Crime & Support Branch
SUBMITTED BY: Paul Bastien, Deputy Chief – Community Safety & Specialized Investigations

Attachment: Appendix A - Crime Stoppers 2019 – 2023

Appendix A

Crime Stoppers 2019 – 2023 and End Q2 2023 vs. End Q2 2024

Figure 1 - Tips Received to Arrest, Cleared Cases and Charges Laid

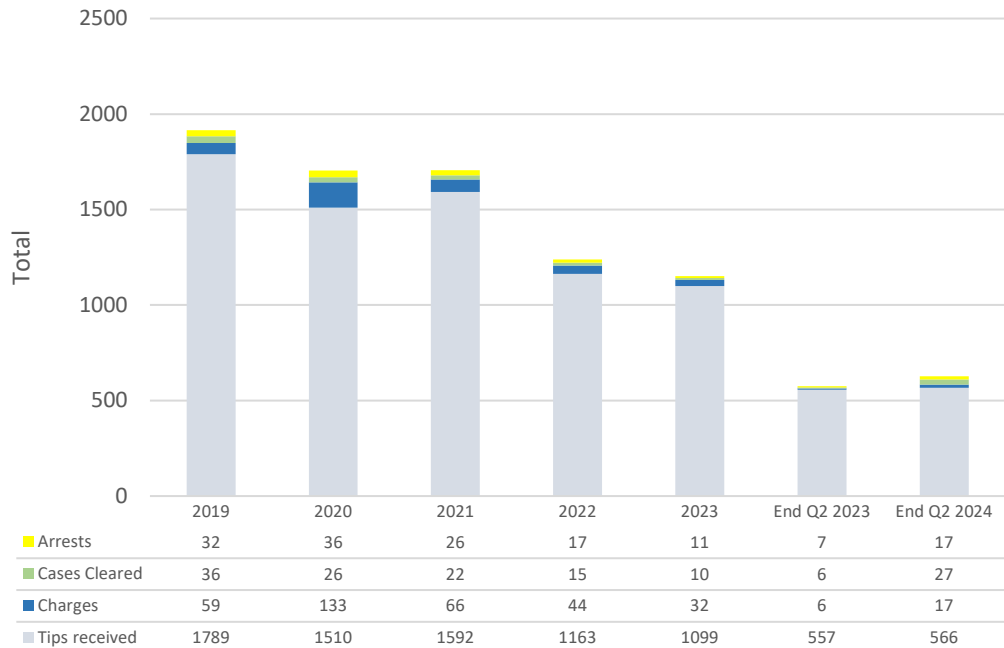
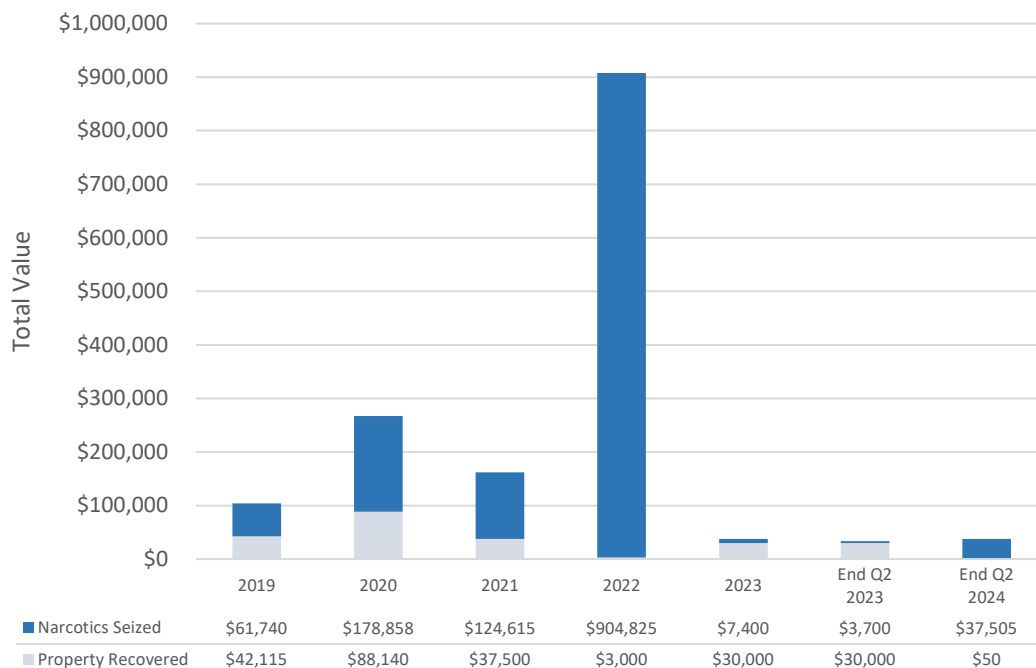


Figure 2 - Property Recovered and Controlled Substances Seized



RE: Quarterly Report: Crime Stoppers Cumulative Data to July 31, 2024

Figure 3 - Provincial Offences Notices Issued and Weapons Seized

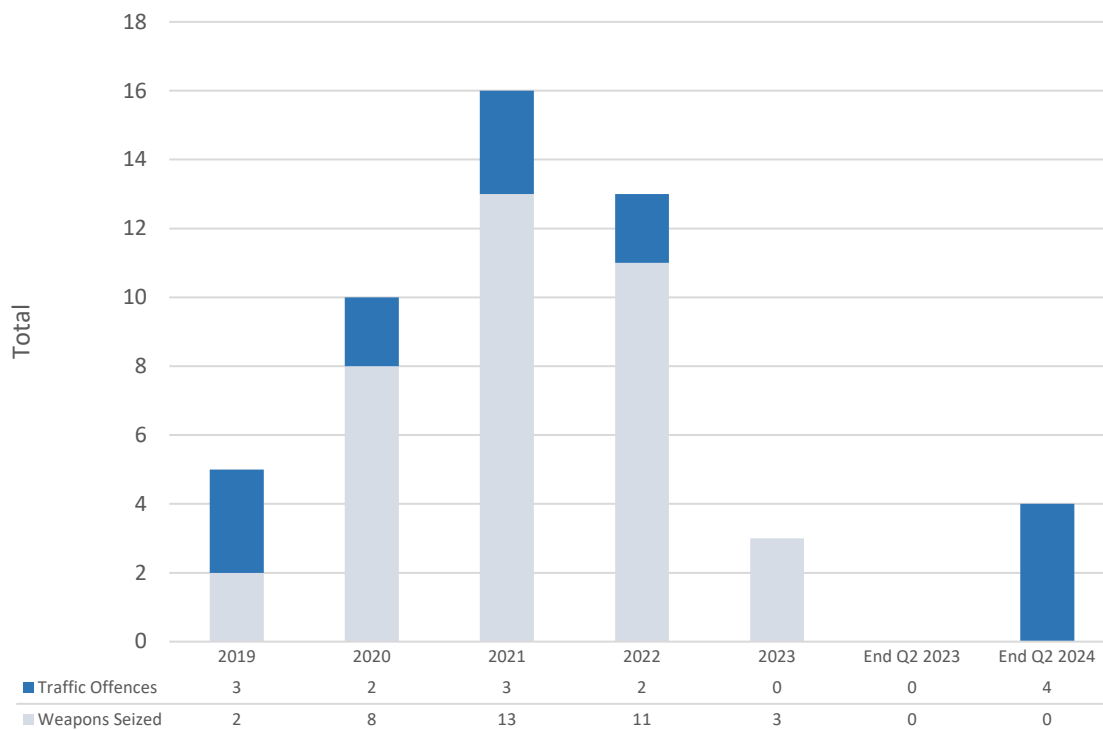
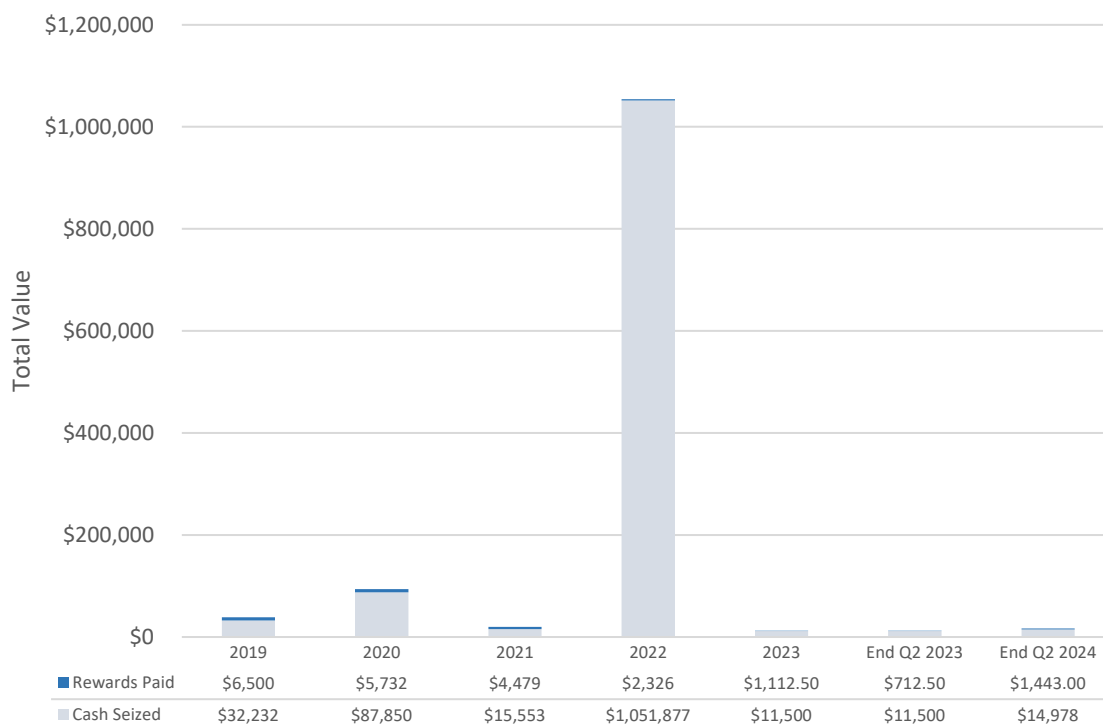


Figure 4 - Rewards Paid vs. Cash Seized





LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

“Deeds Not Words”

To: Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board September 19,
Date: 2024
Subject: **Collection, Preservation, and Control of Property and Evidence**
Report: 2409SS01

Board Action:

- Update / Information Purposes Only
- Seeking Input
- Seeking Decision
- Evaluation

Synopsis:

This Report provides a synopsis of the personal property, money, and firearms that have come into possession of the London Police Service, between July 1, 2023 and June 30, 2024, including the disposition of these items, in accordance with sections 258, 259 and 260 of the *Community Safety and Policing Act*.

The London Police Service Firearms, Property, and Evidence Control Unit handles a multitude of items that must be cataloged, tracked, and preserved as evidence of a crime, returned to the lawful owner, or otherwise disposed of. Members working in the unit receive items internally from officers and requests externally from members of the public.

Background:

The *Community Safety and Policing Act* and London Police Service Board Policy (LPSB Policy #23-2000 - Collection, Preservation, and Control of Evidence and Property) requires the Chief of Police to Report to the Board with respect to property and evidence control and the collection, preservation, documentation and analysis of physical evidence.

Section 258 *Community Safety and Policing Act*: Reporting Requirements - Property in Possession of Police Service

During the reporting period of July 1, 2023 and June 30, 2024, the Firearms, Property, and Evidence Control Unit housed 32,437, items including personal articles (e.g., clothing, tools, electronics, etc.), securities (including identification and currency), firearms, jewelry, bicycles, drugs, and liquor – a decrease of 2207 items over last year.

In total, 12,261 items were taken into the property room, and 14,007 items were disposed of (see attached Report for details).

Section 259 Community Safety and Policing Act: Reporting Requirements - Money

During the reporting period, unclaimed money in the amount of \$3,808.57 CDN + \$173.00 USD were submitted to the Board.

\$21,257.64 CDN was submitted to the Board from the two online property auctions.

\$75.46 CDN was submitted to the Board derived from scrap metal returns and liquor bottle returns.

Section 260 Community Safety and Policing Act: Reporting Requirements - Firearms

During the reporting period, 501 firearms were seized and/or found by London Police Officers, and 297 firearms were returned to their lawful owner. Remaining firearms are scheduled to be destroyed under close police supervision.

Financial Implications:

The Board has received \$25,141.67 CDN and \$173.00 USD during the reporting period. These funds are deposited into the Board's sundry revenue account.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Board receive this Report for its information.

PREPARED BY: Paul Reynolds, Superintendent – Criminal Investigations Division
SUBMITTED BY: Treena MacSween, Deputy Chief – Organizational Wellness & Performance

Attachment(s): Property Report - Collection, Preservation, and Control of Property & Evidence



Collection, Preservation and Control of Property and Evidence

Adequacy Standards Reference: LE-020

Submitted by: Superintendent Paul Reynolds

Prepared by: Sergeant Brendan Hicks #30441
Firearms and Property Unit

Date of Report: July 2, 2024

Reporting Period: July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024

All property coming into the Property Control Unit is accurately tracked and monitored. Every item of property is monitored until its final disposition, which may include, returned to owner, sold at auction, destroyed or transferred to the London Police Service.

The current London Police Service procedure deals with property coming into the possession of the Service and conforms to Part XVII of the Community Safety and Policing Act.

Proceeds to the London Police Service Board:

Auction

Unclaimed property is disposed by way of auction. The proceeds are submitted to the Police Services Board. Prior to an auction being held, the public is notified of the date, time and location at least 10 days in advance. Notification of an auction is primarily advertised through McKenzie’s Auctioneers and by way of the London Police website and social media. Additional advertising has included a visual display in the lobby of police headquarters.

Both the October 2, 2023 and May 14, 2024 Auctions were online auctions.

Date	Location	Proceeds to LPSB
October 2, 2023	1881 Scanlan Street	\$6,918.57
May 14, 2024	1881 Scanlan Street	\$14,339.07
TOTAL		\$21,257.64

Money

Money coming into the possession of the Police Service is accounted for as prescribed in Part XVII section 259 of the Community Safety and Policing Act

The following represents monies given to the Police Services Board in the identified reporting period.

Date	Proceeds to LPSB
May 6, 2024	\$3,808.57 CDN + \$173.00 USD
TOTAL	\$3,808.57 CDN + \$173.00 USD

Other

In addition, beer bottles/kegs and scrap metals are recycled and the proceeds received are remitted to the London Police Services Board. The following transactions represent these amounts:

Date	Proceeds to LPSB	Note
October 12, 2023	\$14.30	Bottle Return
March 1, 2024	\$15.90	Bottle Return
July 10, 2023	\$45.26	Scrap Metal
TOTAL	\$75.46	

TOTAL PROCEEDS TO LPS BOARD

(July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024)

\$25,141.67 CDN + \$173 U.S. Currency

Firearms

Firearms that are found, turned in or seized by the London Police Service are securely stored within the Property Control facility. A register documenting the final disposition of each firearm including; returned to owner, destroyed, transferred to the Director of the Centre of Forensic or transferred to the London Police inventory, is kept of all firearms coming into possession of the Police Service.

- Firearms seized during reported period - 452
- Firearms found during reporting period - 49
- Firearms returned to owner during reporting period - 297
- Firearms transferred to LPS inventory during reporting period (use of force training) - **0**

In accordance with Part XVII, Section 260 of the Community Safety and Policing Act, the London Police Service sends, on or before the 31st day of January each year, a report to the Solicitor General which lists each firearm that has come into the possession of the Service in the previous year. The report includes the disposition of each firearm received.

- 200 firearms were destroyed during this reporting period.

Exhibits

The following includes all found and seized exhibits during this reporting period. Exhibits are classified by type as follows: articles, securities, firearms, jewelry, bicycles, drugs and liquor.

Current Inventory of Exhibits

Articles	22,612
Securities	1,323
Firearms	1,433
Jewelry	54
Bicycles	90
Drugs	6,868
Liquor	57
TOTAL	32,437

These **32,437** exhibits are currently stored by the Firearms and Property Unit, London Police Service. Any bicycles were stored at 601 Dundas St or the St. Julien Street City owned storage facility (moved to LPS Westminster Facility in June 2024).

Overall there was a **decrease of 2207** in total inventory during the reporting period in comparison to the previous reporting period.

Acquired and disposed exhibits during the reporting period and comparative numbers for the same reporting period from previous years:

July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024	Acquired	12,261
	Disposed	14,007
July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023	Acquired	12,712
	Disposed	11,977
July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022	Acquired	13,075
	Disposed	12,087
July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021	Acquired	14,754
	Disposed	14,975
July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020	Acquired	16,165
	Disposed	13,442
July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019	Acquired	17,957
	Disposed	18,349

Respectfully Submitted,

Sgt. Brendan Hicks #30441
Supervisor
Firearms and Property Unit



LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

“Deeds Not Words”

To: Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board
Date: September 19, 2024
Subject: **Revenue Offsetting Personnel Costs – July 2024**
Report: 2409FS01

Board Action:

- Update / Information Purposes Only
- Seeking Input
- Seeking Decision
- Evaluation

Synopsis:

The attached report provides an overview of revenue generated through grant and secondment funding, which effectively offsets personnel costs within the London Police Service (LPS).

Background:

Government funding from various sources is allocated to reduce personnel expenditures, as outlined in the report's appendix.

- Appendix A delineates programs covering 69.4%, equivalent to \$7.38 million, of total personnel costs for 95 positions. These positions are essential to the operational needs of the LPS and require budgetary allocation regardless of funding availability.
- Appendix B identifies programs beneficial for London Police participation, many of which offer full cost recovery. Participating in these programs enhance the service's ability to deliver effective community policing initiatives. Terminating these agreements would necessitate corresponding reductions in the authorized personnel complement.

The programs in which the LPS participates not only offset personnel costs but also foster valuable opportunities for collaboration with external agencies and enhance service delivery, ultimately benefiting both the community and the Service.

Financial Implications:

Revenue and expenses associated with these programs are reflected in the 2024 operating actuals.

New funding streams for 2024 include:

- Two (2) additional secondments to the Ontario Police College;
- One (1) additional secondment to Repeat Offender Parole Enforcement (ROPE); and,
- One (1) new secondment to the Organized Crime Towing and Auto Theft Team (OCTATT).

Recommendation:

That the London Police Services Board receive the Revenue Offsetting Personnel Costs report.

PREPARED BY: Jody Graham, Director - Financial Services

SUBMITTED BY: Treena MacSween, Deputy Chief – Organizational Wellness & Performance

Attachment: Summary of Revenue Offsetting Personnel Costs – July 2024

Revenue Offsetting Personnel Costs (Appendix A)

Program	Complement Impact	Personnel Costs 2024	Revenue 2024	% Covered 2024	% Not Covered 2024	Program Initiated	Contract Expiry
Community Safety & Policing (Local) <i>This provincial grant provides funding to support the Community Foot Patrol Unit (2 Sergeants; 19 Constables) and tracks progress of outcomes related to both provincial and local priorities.</i>	21	\$3,327,522	\$2,391,407	71.87%	28.13%	2019-04-01	2025-03-31
Community Safety & Policing (Provincial) <i>This provincial grant provides funding to support Victim Choice Reporting (Full Time x 4; Part Time x 6) and tracks progress of outcomes related to intimate partner violence and sexual assault investigations/calls for service.</i>	10	\$713,596	\$466,356	65.35%	34.65%	2022-04-01	2025-03-31
Cyber Crime <i>Provincial funding for a Child Victim Forensic Analysis Officer. This is a provincial initiative to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation on the internet with the overall purpose of implementing the Provincial Strategy as an integrated model. This program will coordinate the identification of victims, provide support services to victims and assist in preventing the cycle of recurring victimization.</i>	1	\$154,552	\$102,735	66.47%	33.53%	2007-03-01	2025-03-31
Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG911) Transition Support Funding <i>The existing 9-1-1 system has been in place for more than 30 years and has reached its end of life. The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) has mandated the emergency telecommunications networks and 9-1-1 call centres, transition to a new 9-1-1 communications systems. This provincial grant provides funding to support personnel required to implement this transition (Full Time x 2; Part Time x 15) .</i>	17	\$239,944	\$239,944	100.00%	0.00%	2022-04-01	2024-03-31
Preventing Auto Thefts (PAT) <i>This provincial grant provides funding to support police services/boards in combatting and preventing vehicle thefts and associated violent crimes across the province (1 Full Time; 2 Part Time).</i>	3	\$341,934	\$216,824	63.41%	36.59%	2023-11-22	2026-03-31
Bail Compliance and Warrant Apprehension <i>This provincial grant provides funding to strengthen bail compliance and warrant apprehension enforcement to reduce the number of accused persons who are out on bail or under community supervision from committing further criminal acts (2 Full Time; 1 Part Time)</i>	3	\$367,371	\$367,371	100.00%	0.00%	2023-12-12	2026-03-01
Court Prisoner Security Officers <i>Cost recovery from the Municipal Provincial Offences Court for court security. These are Civilian positions.</i>	3	\$324,265	\$324,265	100.00%	0.00%	2001	Ongoing

Revenue Offsetting Personnel Costs (Appendix A Continued)

Program	Complement Impact	Personnel Costs 2024	Revenue 2024	% Covered 2024	% Not Covered 2024	Program Initiated	Contract Expiry
Court Security & Prisoner Transportation <i>Provincial funding to upload court security and prisoner transportation costs phased in over 7 years (2012 - 2018). Contract is extended through 2023.</i>	35	\$4,854,429	*\$3,113,581	64.14%	35.86%	2012-01-01	2024-12-31
OneVoice Radio Communications Support <i>Cost recovery from the City of London for radio technology, communications and infrastructure support.</i>	1	\$127,533	\$127,533	100.00%	0.00%	2011	Ongoing
Ontario Strategy to End Human Trafficking <i>To assist in coordinating the increased identification of victims, provide support services to victims of human trafficking and exploitation, and assist in preventing the cycle of recurring victimization.</i>	1	\$183,813	\$34,800	18.93%	81.07%	2020-04-01	2025-03-31
Total	95	\$10,634,959	\$7,384,816	69.44%	30.56%		

*Eligible revenues include salary, benefits and other expenditures such as training, equipment and recruiting costs.

Revenue Offsetting Personnel Costs (Appendix B)

Program	Complement Impact	Personnel Costs 2024	Revenue 2024	% Covered 2024	% Not Covered 2024	Program Initiated	Contract Expiry
Ontario Police College Secondments <i>Sergeants seconded to instruct at the Police College. Revenue is equivalent to expenses.</i>	4	\$663,703	\$663,703	100.00%	0.00%	Pre 1997	Ongoing
London Police Association Secondments <i>Police and Civilian seconded to the London Police Association (Full Time x 2). Revenue is equivalent to expenses.</i>	2	\$397,546	\$397,546	100.00%	0.00%	Pre 1997&2002	Ongoing
Canadian Police College Secondment <i>One Police position. Revenue is equivalent to expenses.</i>	1	\$192,552	\$192,552	100.00%	0.00%	2021-01-26	2025-02-01
Ontario Illegal Gambling Enforcement Unit (OIGEU) <i>Participation in the Organized Crime Section, Illegal Gambling under the direction of the OPP.</i>	1	\$159,054	\$68,984	43.37%	56.63%	1997-02-02	60 Days notice
London Justice Centre <i>Provincial funding for a Civilian position. This is a provincial initiative to support young adults who have come into conflict with the justice system. To facilitate the delivery of the Programs at the London Pilot, the funding will be used to expedite the preparation and processing of charge packages.</i>	1	\$96,381	\$93,163	96.66%	3.34%	2020-08-28	2026-03-31
Provincial Anti-Terrorism <i>A coordinated provincial strategy to address terrorism in Ontario and conduct multi-jurisdictional strategic intelligence operations.</i>	1	\$159,054	\$140,490	88.33%	11.67%	2002	Ongoing
Repeat Offender Parole Enforcement (ROPE) <i>Coordinated provincial enforcement strategy to address the pursuit and apprehension of fugitives in Ontario.</i>	3	\$539,286	\$521,436	96.69%	3.31%	2003-04-20	Ongoing
Bail Safety Project <i>To assist victims of domestic violence prior to the stage of the bail hearing.</i>	3	\$458,758	\$299,335	65.25%	34.75%	2006-03-01	2025-03-31

Revenue Offsetting Personnel Costs (Appendix B Continued)

Program	Complement Impact	Personnel Costs 2024	Revenue 2024	% Covered 2024	% Not Covered 2024	Program Initiated	Contract Expiry
Justice Officials Protection and Investigations Section (JOPIS) <i>To assist and conduct investigations that pose a threat to the safety and security of Justice Sector Officials through effective case management and operational support under the direction of the OPP.</i>	1	\$169,899	\$152,903	90.00%	10.00%	2022-01-01	2024-12-31
Provincial Human Trafficking Intelligence-Led Joint Forces Strategy (IJFS) <i>To proactively conduct intelligence gathering, intelligence analysis, investigations, disruptions and assist in prosecutions of multi-jurisdictional human trafficking organizations under the direction of the OPP.</i>	1	\$153,275	\$122,090	79.65%	20.35%	2020-12-13	2025-03-31
Provincial Guns & Gangs Enforcement Team (PGGE) <i>Is a coordinated provincial enforcement strategy to specifically address the enforcement of gun and gang related criminality under the direction of the OPP.</i>	2	\$358,318	\$347,624	97.02%	2.98%	2022-09-04	2026-01-04
Provincial Weapons Enforcement Unit (PWEU) <i>Is a coordinated provincial enforcement strategy to specifically address the enforcement of the Criminal Code of Canada in relation to firearms offences under the direction of the OPP.</i>	1	\$181,263	\$173,812	95.89%	4.11%	2022-01-01	2026-01-04
Organized Crime Towing & Auto Theft Team (OCTATT) <i>A coordinated provincial enforcement strategy to specifically address organized crime in the towing industry and auto theft occurrences in the Province of Ontario under the direction of the OPP.</i>	1	\$181,263	\$173,812	95.89%	4.11%	2023-12-31	2028-12-31
Provincial Joint Forces Cannabis Enforcement Team (PJFCET) <i>Participation in the Cannabis Enforcement Strategy under the direction of the OPP.</i>	1	\$174,977	\$173,812	99.33%	0.67%	2018-11-18	2025-03-31
Total	23	\$3,885,328	\$3,521,262	90.63%	9.37%		



LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

“Deeds Not Words”

To: Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board

Date: June 20, 2024

Subject: 2023 Annual Use of Force Statistical Report

Report: 2409CS01

Board Action:

- Update / Information Purposes Only
- Seeking Input
- Seeking Decision
- Evaluation

Synopsis:

This report provides a comprehensive overview of the instances and details of force used by members of the London Police Service during 2023. It is submitted to the Board in accordance with the Board's Use of Force Policy LPSB-078, addressing legislative requirements and the obligations under the Anti-Racism Act.

Background:

Police officers are authorized to use a range of force options to protect life, preserve the peace, prevent crimes, maintain order, and apprehend suspects. Section 25 of the Criminal Code of Canada grants officers the authority to use reasonable force as necessary while carrying out their lawful duties. In 2023, Regulation 926 of the Police Services Act outlined the types of weapons officers were permitted to carry and mandatory training requirements. The authority to collect use of force information is found in the Policing Standards Manual (AI-012), the Police Services Act (O. Reg. 926 s. 14.5), and London Police Service Procedure (Part 1 Chapter B: Use of Force). Of note, the new Community Safety and Policing Act (CSPA) did not come into affect until April 1st, 2024 and has no bearing on this report.

Effective January 1, 2023, the Ministry of the Solicitor General launched the Modernized Use of Force Report. This new report includes updated reporting requirements, resulting in an increased number of interactions requiring a Use of Force Report. The London Police Service Business Analytics Unit created a dashboard to analyze this data moving forward. Due to these changes, comparisons to previous Annual Use of Force Statistical Reports are limited.

Mandatory Reporting Requirements

A member of a police force shall submit a report to the chief of police whenever the member,

- a) draws a handgun in the presence of a member of the public;

RE: 2023 Annual Use of Force Statistical Report

- b) points a firearm at a person;
- c) discharges a firearm;
- d) uses a weapon on another person;
- *e) draws and displays a conducted energy weapon to a person with the intention of achieving compliance;
- *f) points a conducted energy weapon at a person;
- g) discharges a conducted energy weapon; or
- *h) uses force on another person, including through the use of a horse or a dog, that results in an injury requiring the services of a physician, nurse or paramedic and the member is aware that the injury required such services before the member goes off-duty.

**Sections e), f) and h) are new mandatory reporting requirements for the Modernized Use of Force Report effective January 1st, 2023.*

In certain situations, team reports may be submitted to capture the coordinated efforts of multiple officers. A single team report can be submitted by the Emergency Response Unit and Public Order Unit in order to document the collective use of force by a respective team. Individual officers on such teams, that use force beyond drawing, displaying, and pointing a firearm or conducted energy weapon must still submit an individual report. It is important to note that a single incident involving multiple officers may result in several Use of Force Reports being submitted for the same incident.

Use of Force Reports capture a significant amount of data, much of which is used to inform training curriculum based on real-life scenarios and outcomes. More than one level of force used may be captured on a single report for any given incident. Use of Force Reports are submitted to the Sergeant, Practical Skills Unit, Training and Professional Development Branch who reviews the reports for content, collects statistical data, and submits the reports to the Solicitor General in accordance with legislative requirements. This process allows for the critical review of information gathered from all Use of Force reports, for the purpose of monitoring and addressing potential biases, trends, or training needs, while upholding the privacy and protection of individuals involved.

De-escalation and Critical Decision Making

All Use of Force training provided by the London Police Service incorporates de-escalation techniques. When deciding the level of force appropriate in various circumstances, members shall consider de-escalation tactics including disengagement.

The Practical Skills Unit teaches de-escalation techniques which emphasize communication skills, rapport building, and emotional intelligence in practical skills scenarios. The Practical Skills Unit utilizes scenario-based training for all officers which requires them to demonstrate the de-escalation techniques taught. These training scenarios are incorporated into Firearms training, CEW training, and Use of Force training.

The LPS Community Outreach and Support Team (COAST) assists the Training and Professional Development Branch by providing training to all LPS members on mental health and de-escalation for persons in crisis.

Race Data Collection in Use of Force

Effective January 1, 2020, the *Anti-Racism Act* mandated police services in Ontario to collect data on the perceived race of individuals, when a police member uses force. The data standards for the identification and monitoring of systemic racism, also known as Ontario's Anti-

RE: 2023 Annual Use of Force Statistical Report

Racism Data Standards, were established to help identify and monitor systemic racism and racial disparities within the public sector. The legislation outlines the obligations of the police service and sets out the legally required information. The standardized Use of Force reports are electronically submitted to the Ministry of the Solicitor General for centralized collection.

When completing a Use of Force Report, officers are required to select and categorize the perceived race of the individual involved, choosing from seven distinct racial categories defined by the Ministry. The race groups are categorized by the Ministry and divided into seven groups; Black, East/Southeast Asian, Indigenous, Latino, Middle Eastern, South Asian, and White. It is important to acknowledge the potential for inaccuracies in capturing race-based data as individuals are not required to self-identify for data collection purposes and an officer's perception of the subject's race may be subjective or incorrect. These factors can contribute to either an over or under-representation of certain racial groups in police Use of Force data.

LPS members receive regular In-Service Training in Diversity and Cultural Competence through both internal and external subject matter experts. In 2023, all LPS employees participated in a training program designed to address bias. This program was designed in collaboration with an international bias expert who provided an intensive training program to the senior leadership team. New recruits spend a full day with the Community Services Unit visiting various community organizations with a focus on diversity.

Ontario Public-Police Interactions Training Aid (2023)

On July 7, 2023, the Ministry of the Solicitor General's Public Safety Division notified all Ontario Police Agencies of the approved Ontario Public-Police Interactions Training Aid to replace the 2004 Ontario Use of Force Model. This training aid prioritizes cooperative police-public interactions grounded in de-escalation strategies and procedural justice principles. The London Police Service Training and Professional Development Branch immediately adopted this practice, providing training and support to members through the transition.

The ideal goal of any police interaction with the public is that it be cooperative, respectful, and peaceful. The Ontario Public-Police Interactions Training Aid outlines the general principles that govern police interactions with the public, including the Use of Force on those occasions when an application of force is required.

The Ontario Public-Police Interactions Training Aid is captured by a framework document and a graphic (see Appendix A). Together they are designed to assist police officers and the public, to understand why and in what manner an officer may respond during an interaction. This document is subject to change based on evolving academic research, best practices, and recommendations.

Conflict prevention and de-escalation is emphasized throughout the training aid. De-escalation is the use of verbal and nonverbal strategies intended to prevent conflict or reduce the intensity of a situation without the application of force, and, if force is necessary, reducing the amount of force if viable.

This training aid stresses that, in any interaction with the public, an officer should continually monitor themselves, the subject, the situation, assess the circumstances as they develop, and engage in a relational approach with the subject and other members of the public if appropriate. It also provides a relational approach to public-police interactions that emphasizes fairness, respect, empathy, and voluntary subject cooperation, without the Use of Force, whenever feasible. However, on occasion police officers may find themselves in a situation where the Use

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of Force may be necessary. Any Use of Force by police is governed by the legal principles of necessity, proportionality, and reasonableness.

Summary of the 2023 Annual Use of Force Statistical Report:

The below tables and figures provide data and, in some cases, a five-year comparison on Use of Force statistics, which helps to identify trends and provide context on public-police interactions in the City of London.

In 2023, 312 Use of Force Reports were submitted. This total includes the humane dispatch of animals. The following is a five-year comparison of the total number of Use of Force Reports:

Table 1. Total Use of Force Reports, 2019 to 2023

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
169	274	299	246	312

Impact of Reporting Changes: The 26.8% increase in Use of Force Reports submitted in 2023 compared to 2022 can largely be attributed to the new mandatory reporting requirements. For example, an officer is now required to submit a report when they either draw, display or point a conducted energy weapon (CEW) at a person with the intention of achieving compliance. In 2023, there was a total of 110 CEW related Use of Force Reports compared to 85 in 2022. The new mandatory reporting requirements resulted in 74 additional CEW related Use of Force Reports being submitted in 2023 that would not have been required in previous years.

Excluding these new requirements there was a 3.3% decrease in reports, highlighting the efficacy of de-escalation training.

Table 2. Use of Force Reports and Police/Public Interactions by Year

Row Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Calls for Service	107235	105257	106757	95002	92970
Dispatched Calls for Service	79319	80724	79581	73769	70988
Mental Health Apprehensions	1508	1614	1711	1612	1482
Total Animal Only Use of Force Reports	26	39	34	27	25
Total Team Use of Force Reports	61	66	105	66	150
Total Use of Force Reports (excluding animal reports)	143	235	265	219	287
Total Use of Force Reports (combined human and animal subjects)	169	274	299	246	312
Number of distinct occurrences ¹ (excluding animal-related calls)					256

Table 2 exhibits Use of Force Reports in relation to calls for service over a 5-year period. The number of reports involving 1 or more human subjects (287) were submitted for 256 distinct calls for service, which accounts for 0.28% of all calls for service.

¹ Historically, the occurrence number was not included as a data element, so while it was possible to count the total number of reports, it was not possible to know if more than one report was linked to a single call for service. Modifications to the data capture process have made it possible to count reports and distinct occurrences beginning in 2023 and moving forward.

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Historical reports have used 'Total Calls for Service' when calculating the percentage of Use of Force exercised by the LPS. To achieve more accurate reporting for the 2023 report, the LPS has analyzed 'Dispatched Calls for Service' versus Use of Force reports (excluding animal-related calls). This analysis has shown that **0.36%** of the dispatched calls for service resulted in force being used.

Figure 1. Number of Use of Force Reports by Report Type and Assignment Type

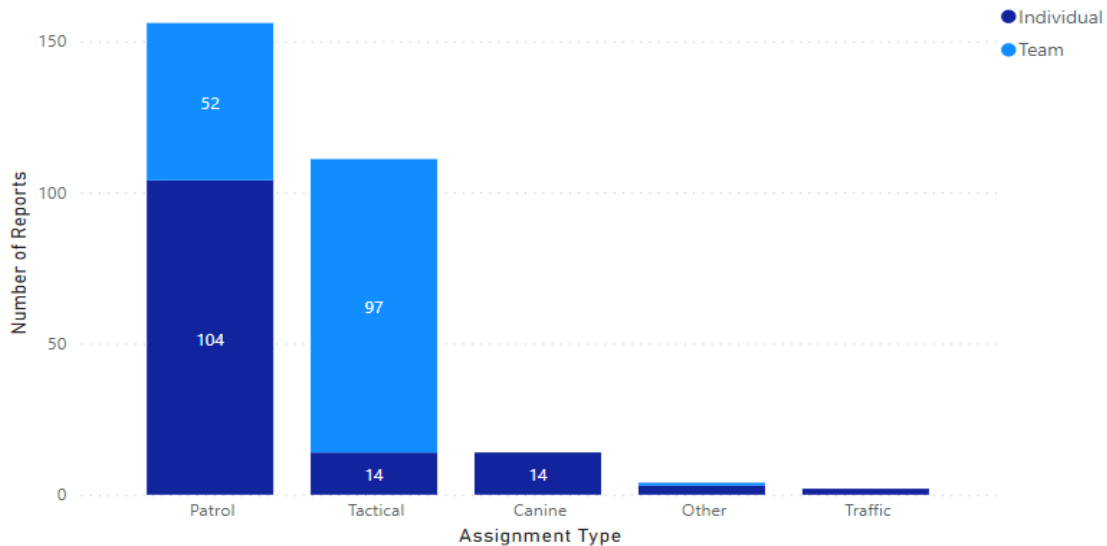


Figure 1 exhibits the number of Use of Force reports by report type and assignment type. Each assignment type can have either individual reports or team reports. As mentioned earlier in the report, there has been a recent introduction of a 'Modernized Use of Force Report' where team reports may be submitted to capture the efforts of multiple officers. Team reports have increased significantly because Patrol Officers did not have this report option in previous years.

Figure 2. Reporting Officers' Total Years of Service (Individual Reports)

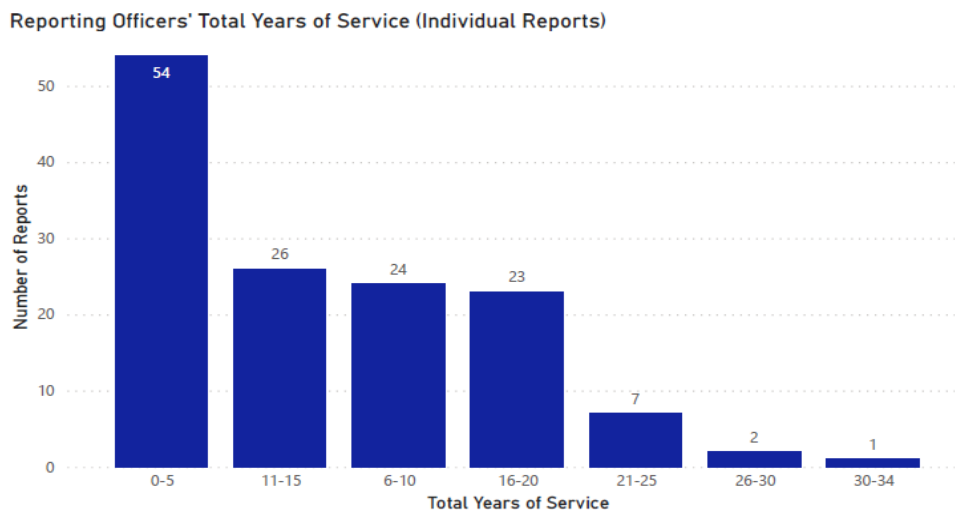


Figure 2 presents a breakdown of the total years of service of the 137 officers who filed an individual Use of Force report. This information is not gathered for team reports. Officers with 0-5 years of service are typically assigned to uniform patrol which correlates to the high number of Use of Force reports submitted by patrol.

Figure 3. Number of Subjects by Report Type

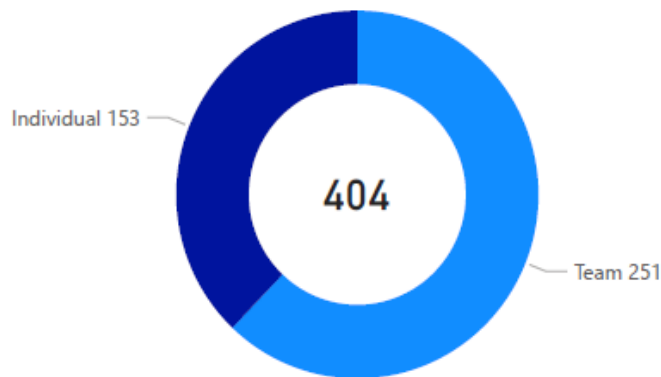


Figure 3 displays the total number of subjects that received Use of Force among individual and team reports. There are 378 unique subjects when duplicates are removed from multiple reports on the same incident.

Figure 4. Breakdown of Incident Categories involving Use of Force Reports

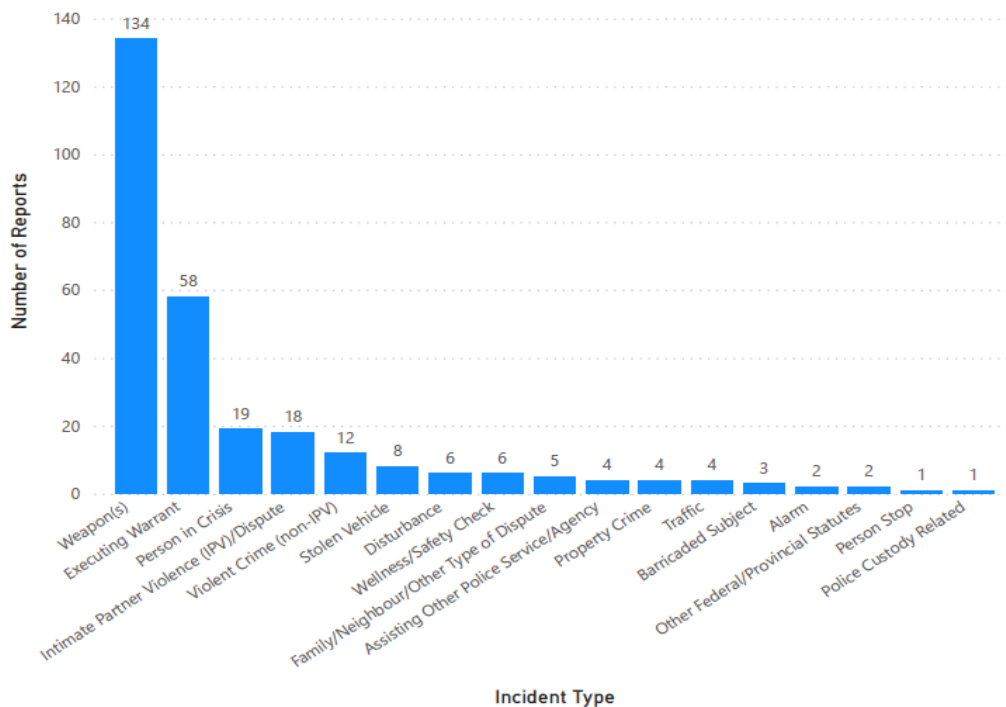


Figure 4 provides a breakdown of incident categories where LPS Officers used force. It is important to note that weapons calls and executing warrants made up 67% of all Use of Force reports submitted by LPS Officers.

Figure 5. Breakdown of Reports by How Received

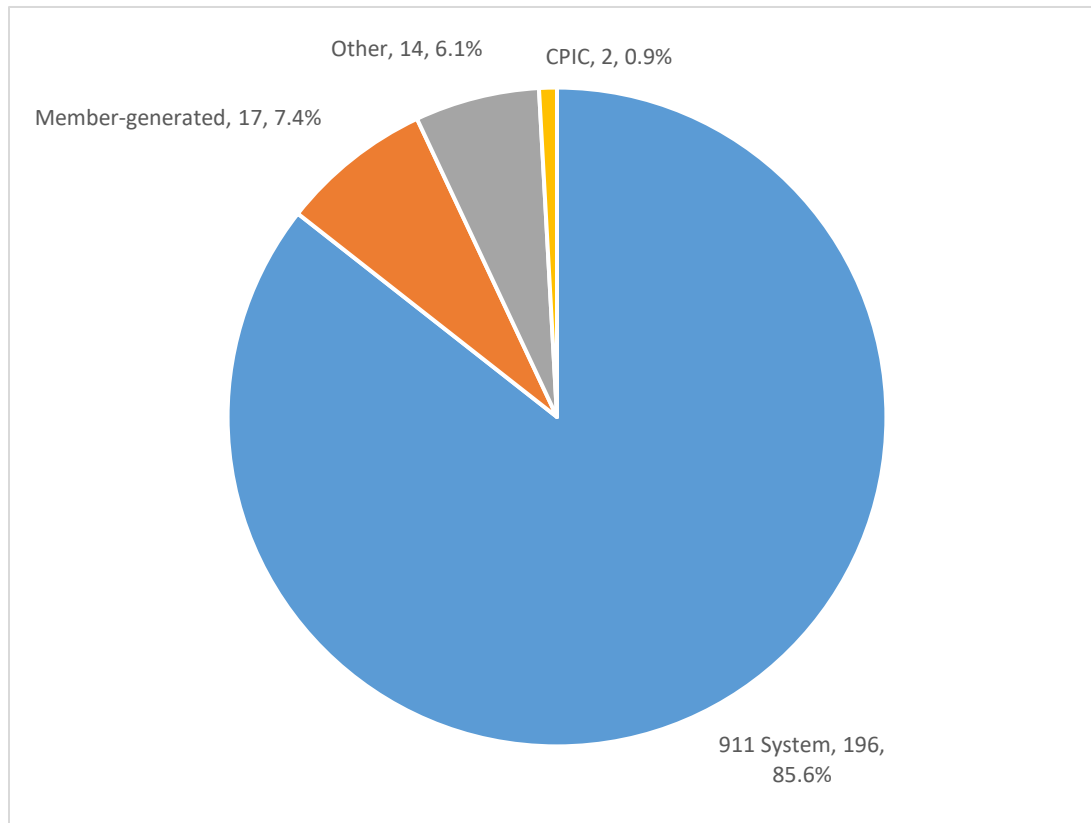


Figure 5 exhibits how London Police officers initially became involved in a Use of Force Report incident. This data is collected utilizing the Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) record for each occurrence. The four categories are: *911 System* (officers are dispatched to calls for service by a citizen contacting 911), *Member-generated* (initiated by an officer, for example, being waved down by a citizen), *Other* (officers dispatched to calls for service by a method other than 911), and *CPIC* (Canadian Police Information Centre). This figure does not include 58 Use of Force Reports where a warrant was executed (see Figure 4). This is due to the fact that these occurrences involved prolonged investigations that were initiated well prior to the Use of Force, making the how received percentage unrelatable to the Use of Force Report. It is important to note that the 911 System dispatched the vast majority of LPS Officers responding to occurrences where Use of Force was required (85.6%). Only 7.4% of the occurrences where Use of Force Reports were submitted were initiated by LPS Officers. Other examples of an occurrence initiated by an Officer could be a traffic stop, coming across a crime in progress, locating a wanted person or locating stolen property not yet reported.

Figure 6. Location of Incidents of Use of Force based on Geographic Coordinates of the Related Call for Service

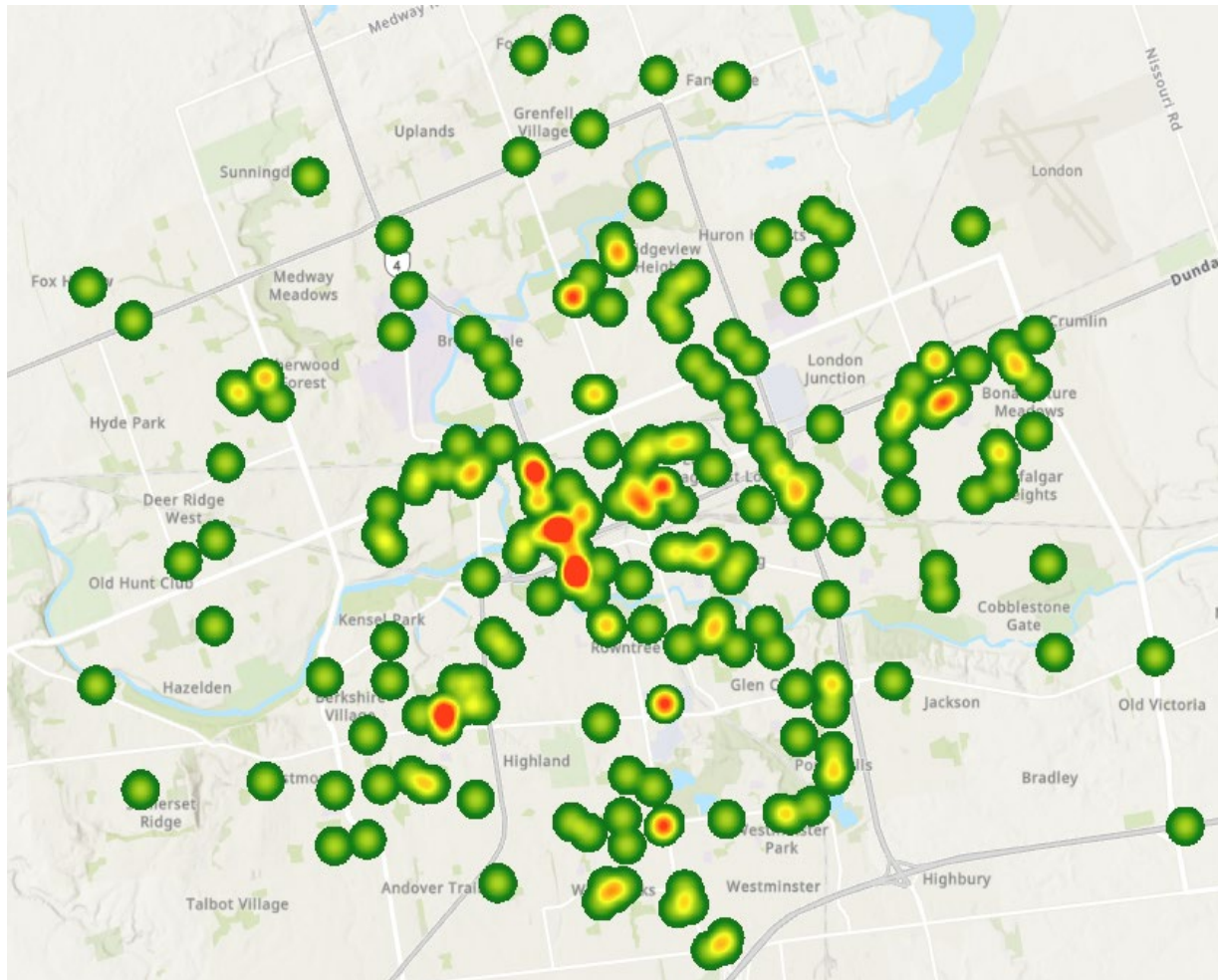


Figure 6 exhibits the geographic coordinates across the City of London where Use of Force incidents occurred. The colour green represents smaller counts, increasing to the colour red, which represents the highest counts. Data shows that officers working in the downtown core are more likely to be involved in Use of Force incidents than outlying areas.

Figure 7. Perceived Race of Subjects

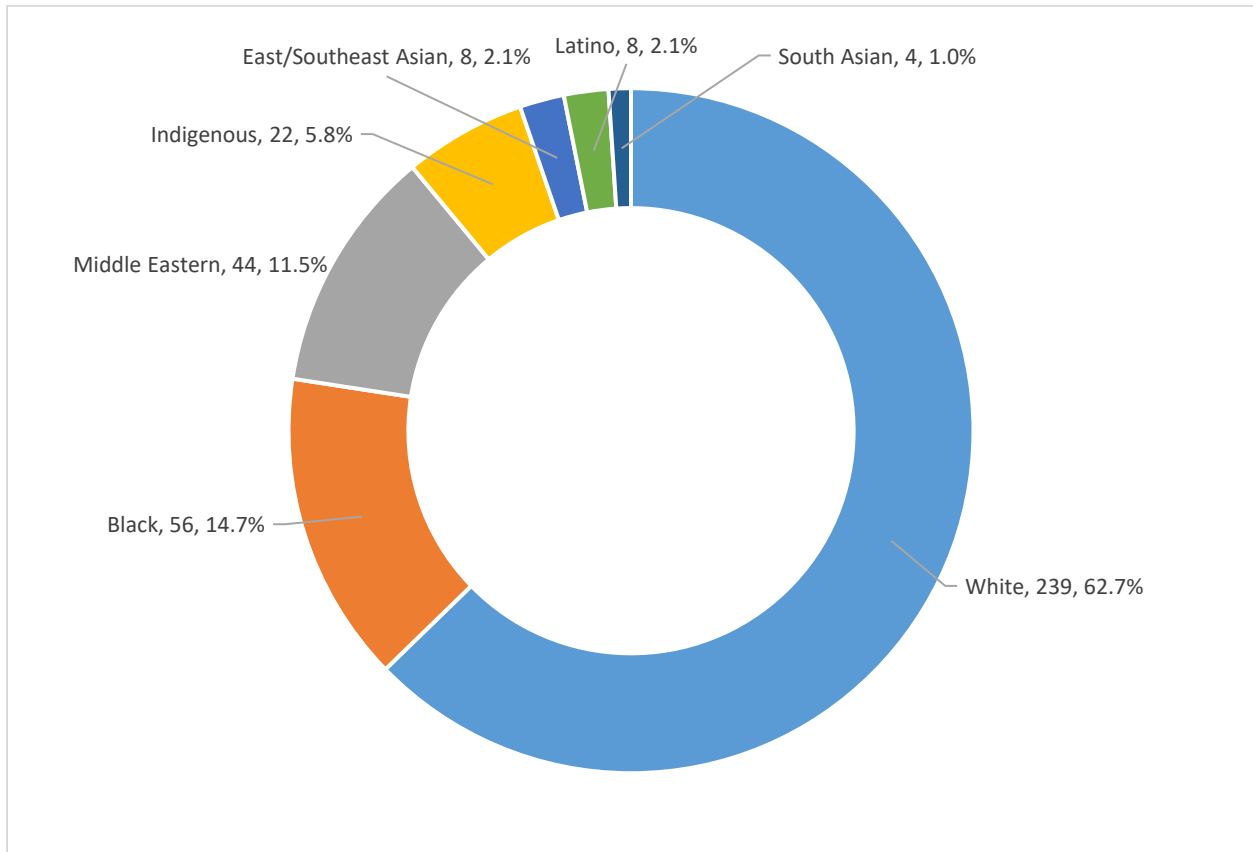


Figure 7 exhibits the perception of the subject’s race determined at the time the decision was made to use force. This is based on the officer’s perception at the time and does not necessarily conform to the way the person self-identifies.

Perceived race data shows that individuals perceived as White were involved in the largest percentage of Use of Force incidents (62.7%), followed by subjects perceived as Black (14.7%), then Middle Eastern (11.5%), Indigenous (5.8%), East/Southeast Asian (2.1%) Latino (2.1%), and South Asian (1.0%).

Race classification data noted above is based on the subject’s race as perceived by the officer. Different officers perceived the subject’s race differently, and that is why the total number captured above, differs from the total number of unique subjects.

Table 3. Estimated Visible Minority Rates for the City of London, 2021

Category	Rate	Range
Black	4.2	4.0-4.4
East/Southeast Asian	6.9	6.5-7.4
Indigenous Identity	2.6	2.5-2.7
Latin American	3.0	2.8-3.2
Middle Eastern	6.6	6.2-7.0
South Asian	6.5	6.3-6.7
White	71.3	71.0-71.6

Source: *Ethnic or Cultural Origin and Population Group questions from the 2021 Census of Population (25% sample of private households) – Statistics Canada*

Table 3 provides a statistical range from the 2021 Census regarding visible minority rates for the City of London. It's important to note that the subjects of Use of Force are not limited to residents of the City of London.

Table 4. Address of Visible Minority Subjects of Use of Force

Address of Visible Minority Subjects of Use of Force	Count	Percent of Total	Valid Percent
No fixed address	15	10.5	11.2
Resides out of town	20	14.0	14.9
Resident of London	99	69.2	73.9
Subtotal	134	93.7	100.0
Address could not be determined	9	6.2	
Total	143	99.9	

Table 4 exhibits a breakdown of the addresses of 143 perceived visible minority subjects of Use of Force in the LPS records management system. 14.9% of these subjects reside outside of London and 11.2% were of no fixed address and may or may not be London residents.

Figure 8. Count of Reports Citing Reasons Provided for Use of Force, 2019-2023

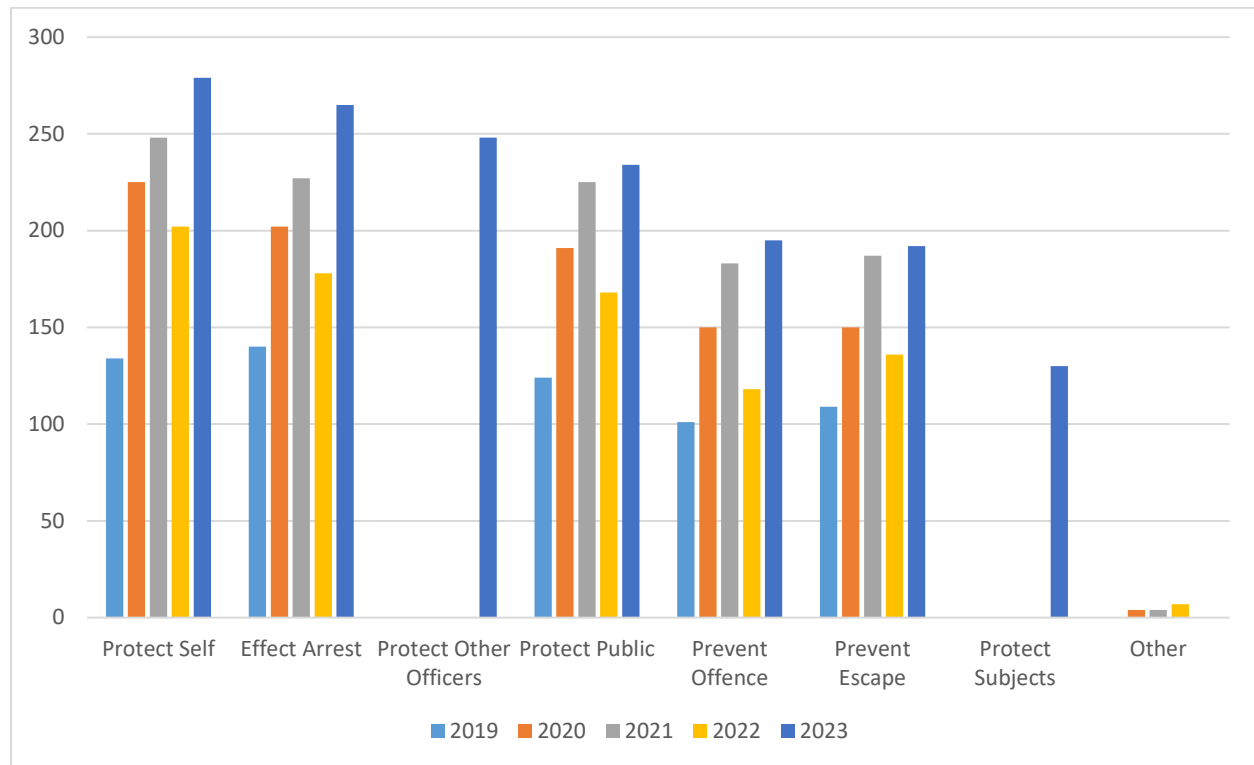


Figure 8 exhibits the reasons London Police officers provided for Use of Force incidents over the past 5 years. An officer has the option to select more than one reason due to the complexity of these incidents. This figure contains missing data because of the updated Modernized Use of Force Report, that has been adjusted in comparison to previous years.

The 'Other' category remains an option on the Modernized Use of Force Report, however this was not selected in 2023 due to the added options on the new version. For example, a subject with his/her hands concealed in their pockets with an unknown item could fall under "Protect Other Officers" in 2023. The same circumstances could be classified as "Other" in previous years.

Figure 9. Count of Factors Influencing Use of Force

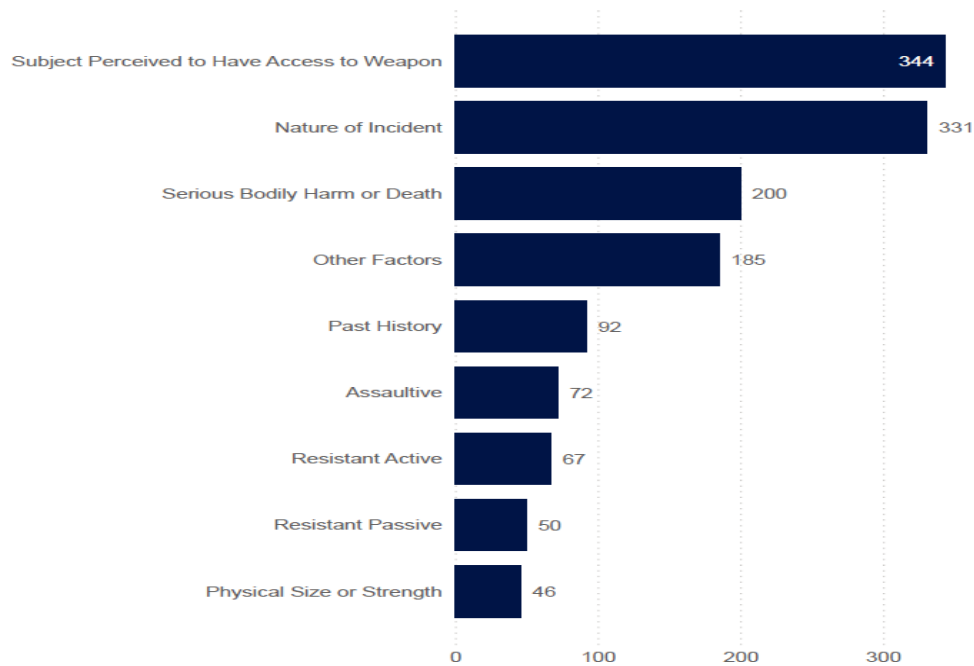


Figure 9 exhibits the count of factors that influence Use of Force decisions by LPS officers. An officer has the option to select multiple factors on the report. Therefore, the number of factors influencing the decision could be larger than the total number of occurrences. LPS Officers shall, in all situations involving the use of force, consider de-escalation tactics including disengagement. De-escalation was used in 213 distinct occurrences that resulted in the Use of Force.

There are situations when de-escalation is not an option because an officer must make a quick judgment regarding Use of Force and determines that the incident requires immediate action. For example, an assault in progress where an officer intervenes to prevent injuries to the victim. Additionally, some police operations require immediate response where speed and surprise are used to prevent a planned reaction from a violent subject by quickly and safely taking them into custody to resolve the situation.

Table 5. Cross Tabulation of Handgun Pointed by Perceived Race

Perceived Race of Subject of Use of Force	Was a Handgun Pointed?		Total
	Yes	No	
White	67	172	239
Visible Minority	41	98	139
Total	108	270	378

Chi-square = 0.093

The p-value is 0.7604. Not significant at $p < 0.01$.

Table 6. Cross Tabulation of Rifle Pointed by Perceived Race

Perceived Race of Subject of Use of Force	Was a Rifle Pointed?		Total
	Yes	No	
White	122	117	239
Visible Minority	80	59	139
Total	202	176	378

Chi-square = 1.495

The p-value is 0.2214. Not significant at $p < 0.01$.

Table 7. Cross Tabulation of CEW Discharged by Perceived Race

Perceived Race of Subject of Use of Force	Was a CEW Discharged?		Total
	Yes	No	
White	21	218	239
Visible Minority	8	131	139
Total	29	349	378

Chi-square = 1.14

The p-value is 0.2857. Not significant at $p < 0.01$.

Tables 5 through 7 exhibit cross-tabulations of specific types of Use of Force (handgun pointed, rifle pointed, and CEW discharged, respectively). They were analyzed to look for differences in these types of Use of Force by perceived race of the subject. None of the tests reached statistical significance of concern to indicate that these specific types of force are disproportionately used against visible minority subjects.

Figure 10. Count of Reports Citing Type of Force Used, 2019-2023

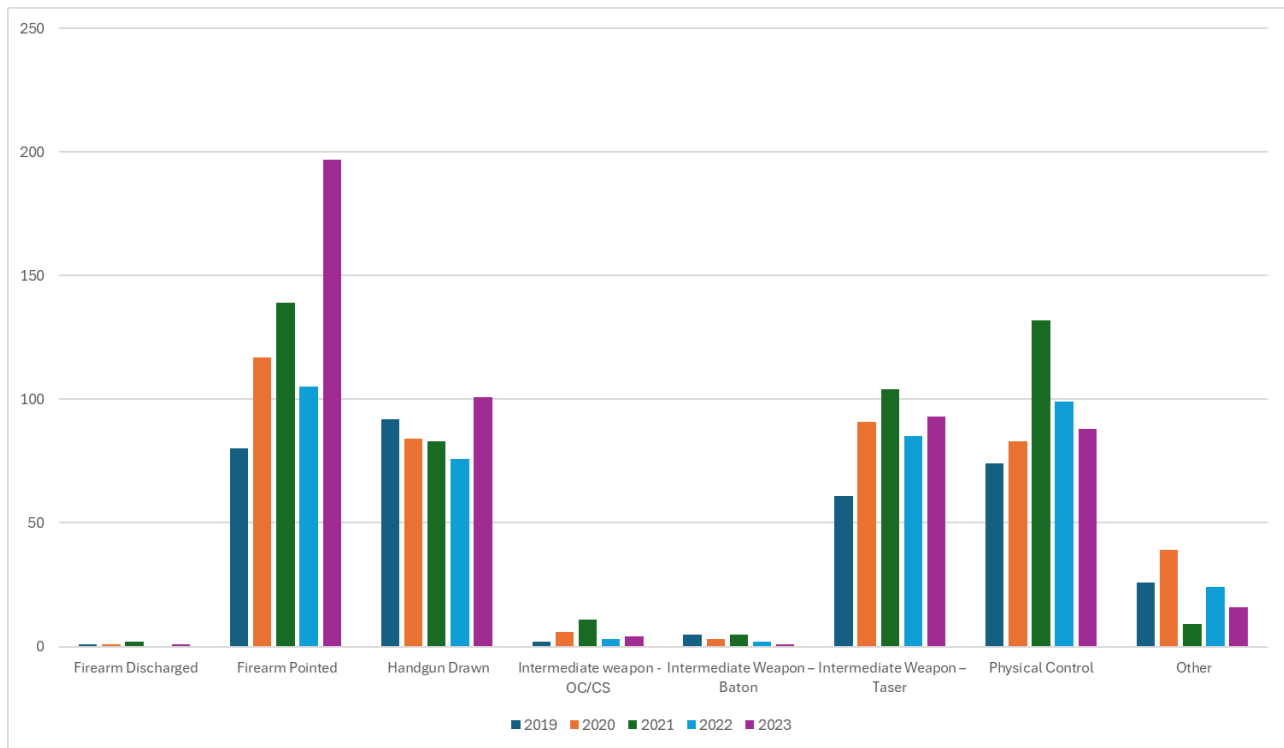


Figure 10 provides a five-year breakdown of the type of force used by LPS Officers. There is a marked increase in 'Firearm Pointed' and 'Handgun Drawn'. This is a direct result of what is shown in Figure 4 where weapons calls and executing warrants made up 67% of all Use of Force reports submitted by LPS Officers. In 2023, 20.21% of all Use of Force Reports were a result of warrant executions.

Service Pistol and Other Firearm

A police officer may point a firearm at a person when that person demonstrates behaviour that the officer believes may result in grievous bodily harm or death to the officer or to someone else. In 2023, 60.6 percent of all use of force reports (excluding animals) involved the pointing of a firearm, compared to 48 percent in 2022, 53 percent in 2021 and 50 percent in 2020. *Note that the previous years' percentages have been recalculated after the removal of animal related reports.

Aside from the humane dispatch of animals, which are not included, LPS only discharged a firearm at a human being during one incident in 2023. This incident was an Emergency Response Unit (ERU) activation where a subject had already shot a citizen prior to police arrival. During this incident, a member of ERU responded to a lethal threat from the subject who was pointing a firearm. The subject was shot with a police rifle resulting in a fatal wound (see Table 8 for the count of injuries to subjects of Use of Force).

In a separate incident, two ERU Officers were shot, causing serious injuries, during a standoff with a barricaded male after a fatal stabbing had just occurred within the same apartment building. No shots were fired by police at this incident (see Table 9 for the count of injuries to Officers).

Intermediate Weapons – Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray & Baton

Intermediate weapons include OC spray (also known as pepper spray), the collapsible defensive baton and the Taser® conducted energy weapon (CEW). OC spray was used on 4 occasions in 2023, up from 3 in 2022. There was 1 incident involving the use of the collapsible defensive baton, down from 2 in 2022.

Intermediate Weapons – Taser® CEW

As mentioned earlier under ‘Mandatory Reporting Requirements,’ the changes to the Modernized Use of Force Report increased the reporting of CEW interactions for 2023. The CEW was drawn and displayed in 71 occurrences (86 subjects), pointed in 59 occurrences (62 subjects), and discharged in 29 occurrences (29 subjects). This indicates that drawing, displaying, and pointing of the CEW was successful in most scenarios.

Table 8. Subject Injuries – Were physical injuries sustained because of the force applied?

Fatal		Yes		No		Total	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	0.3%	21	5.6%	359	95.0%	378	100%

Table 8 exhibits injuries related to total individual subjects in 2023. Of the 378 subjects where force was applied, 22 resulted in some level of injury to the subject compared to 33 in 2022 and 51 in 2021.

Table 9. Officer Injuries – Were physical injuries sustained because of the force applied?

Yes		No		Total	
#	%	#	%	#	%
4	1.6%	252	98.4%	256	100%

Of the 256 distinct non-animal occurrences in 2023 that involved the Use of Force, 4 resulted in injury to officers compared to 8 in 2022 and 19 in 2021.

Conclusion

The data contained within this report provides a comprehensive overview of Use of Force incidents and the type of force used by the London Police Service in 2023. The report serves to highlight the multifaceted nature of police interactions and dynamic situations faced by police officers every day.

The LPS is committed to maintaining professionalism and public safety. The low percentage of Use of Force reports submitted compared to dispatched calls for service (0.36%), underscores the efficacy of the LPS’ training curriculum. Furthermore, education around de-escalation tactics and techniques shall remain the foundation of all Use of Force training. The Training and Professional Development Branch will continue to monitor incidents of reported force, and emerging trends around the country to identify lessons learned and best practices.

The percentages of ethno-cultural community members involved in incidents in which force was used, appears to be disproportionate for Black, Middle Eastern, and Indigenous communities in

RE: 2023 Annual Use of Force Statistical Report

relation to visible minority rates within the population of London. While some racial disparities in Use of Force incidents were noted, statistical analyses did not reveal a disproportionate use of specific types of force against visible minorities.

In conclusion, the LPS will continue to support and advocate for targeted interventions to address systemic biases within the criminal justice system and is dedicated to ongoing evaluation and improvement of our practices to ensure fair and effective policing.

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications associated to this Report.

Recommendation:

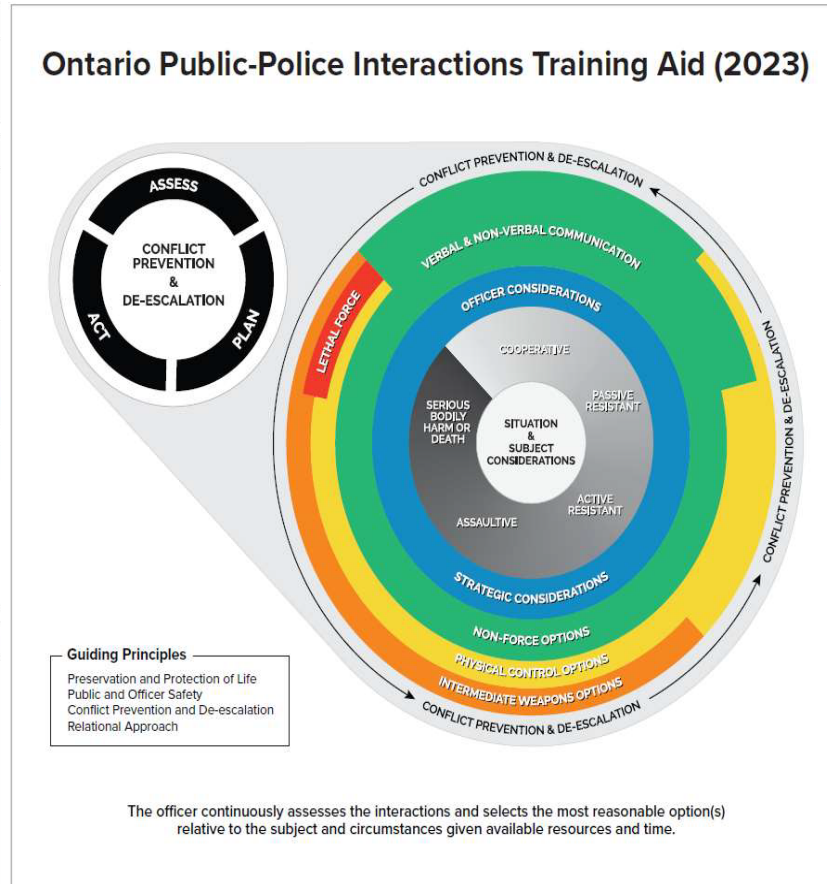
It is recommended that the Board receives this Report for its information only.

PREPARED BY: Inspector Dave Pratt – Training and Professional Development Branch
SUBMITTED BY: Treena MacSween, Deputy Chief – Organizational Wellness & Performance

Attachment: Appendix A – Ontario Public-Police Interactions Training Aid (2023)
Appendix B – 2021 Statistics Canada Census and O. Reg. 267/18 of the
Anti-racism Act Comparison Chart

Appendix A – Ontario Public-Police Interactions Training Aid (2023)

Conflict Prevention
The pre-emptive use of verbal and non-verbal strategies with people in situations with a potential to escalate (speeding ticket, neighbour dispute)
De-escalation
The use of verbal and non-verbal strategies intended to prevent conflict or reduce the intensity of a situation without the application of force and, if force is necessary, reducing the amount of force if viable
Assess-Plan-Act
A cognitive process applied by the officer to circumstances related to the subject/situation and impacted by perceived/actual risk, available time, and resources. This process is continuous, allowing for reassessment based on changing information.
Situation & Subject Considerations
Some factors impacting an officer's perception and decision-making of the subject and situation are: weather conditions, indoors/outdoors, number of officers/subjects, perceived subject ability (cognitive ability, skill, size, weapon), cultural awareness, gender identity.
Subject Behaviors
Cooperative: Subject complies with a lawful request
Passive Resistant: Subject refuses a lawful request, verbally and/or physically by standing still, sitting, laying down
Active Resistant: Subject pulling/pushing away, walking away, running away
Assaultive: Threatens/attempts/strikes the officer, kick, punch, spit, headbutt (no weapon)
Serious Bodily Harm or Death: The use of any weapon or technique reasonably likely to cause serious bodily harm or death



Officer & Strategic Considerations
Factors impacting perception and decision-making, including ICEN, ICLEAR, NRA, POL personal experience, skills/ability, stress, injuries, specialty units, available time
Verbal & Non-Verbal Communication
First Contact Approach: Hello, my name is Relational Approach: I can see you are struggling, I'm here to help you. Directive Approach: Police, don't move! Consistent Verbal/Non-Verbal Approach: facial and body expressions consistent with message, applies to both subject and officer
Non-Force Options
Increasing available time to delay/eliminate the need for force may be done using: Distance, Physical Presence, Isolation, Containment, Evacuation, Cover, Concealment, Reposition, Teamwork, Disengagement
Physical Control Options
Soft: controlling an arm/wrist, pressure points, barrier assist Hard: strikes/grounding techniques
Intermediate Weapons Options
Pepper Spray, Expandable Baton, Conducted Energy Weapon, Less Lethal Shotgun, ARWEN, Shields, Canine, Horses, any other approved weapon
Lethal Force
Use of any weapon/technique reasonably likely to cause serious bodily harm or death
<small>This Training Aid is not prescriptive and does not replace the law. An officer's actions must be lawful, necessary/reasonable and proportional.</small>

Appendix B

2021 Statistics Canada Census	O. Reg. 267/18
Indigenous	Indigenous
Arab	Middle Eastern e.g., Arab, Persian, West Asian descent, e.g., Afghan, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, Turkish, Kurdish, etc.
West Asian	
Black	Black e.g., Caribbean origins, Central and West African origins, Southern and East African origins
Chinese Filipino Japanese Korean Southeast Asian	East/Southeast Asian
Latin American	Latino e.g., Latin American, Hispanic descent
Multiple Visible Minorities	Indicate most appropriate
Visible Minority not Included Elsewhere	Indicate most appropriate
South Asian	South Asian e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Sri Lankan, Indo-Caribbean, etc.
Not a Visible Minority and Not Indigenous	White



LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

“Deeds Not Words”

To: Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board

Date: September 19, 2024

Subject: **Vehicle Pursuits – Second Quarter Report**

Report: 2409UD01

Board Action:

- Update / Information Purposes Only
- Seeking Input
- Seeking Decision
- Evaluation

Synopsis:

This report is submitted for the Board’s awareness and reference, pursuant to London Police Service Board Policy LPSB-060, Reports.

In the second quarter of 2024, members were involved in 19 mobile occurrences, one (1) of which led to the initiation of a vehicle pursuit. A total of 62 criminal charges and six (6) provincial offences were laid against 17 individuals. Table 1 contains vehicle pursuit data.

With respect to the lone initiated pursuit, there were no sustained injuries and members acted in good faith. There was a minor deviance related to London Police Service (LPS) procedure, specifically properly identifying the substantive offence, that was addressed with an involved member.

Background:

Vehicle pursuits are governed by Ontario Regulation 397/23 made under the *Community Safety and Policing Act* as well as Policing Standard LE-045: Suspect Apprehension Pursuits.

Vehicle pursuits are low frequency, dynamic events that expose our members, the public and the organization to significant risk. A pursuit is initiated when a police officer in a motor vehicle, pursues another motor vehicle that the officer attempted to stop but who failed to stop and remain in place.

Prior to initiating a vehicle pursuit, an officer must assess the availability of alternatives to a pursuit and apply the following three-part test.

An officer may initiate a pursuit when:

- 1) A criminal offence has been committed or is about to be committed, and there are no alternatives set out in LPS vehicle pursuit procedures that can readily be implemented in the circumstances.
- 2) Stopping the motor vehicle is necessary to apprehend an individual in connection with the offence or to prevent the commission of the offence; or the purpose of the pursuit is to identify the motor vehicle or an individual inside the motor vehicle.
- 3) The risk to public safety that may result from the pursuit is outweighed by the risk to public safety that may result if, an individual in the fleeing motor vehicle is not immediately apprehended, or the fleeing motor vehicle or an individual in the fleeing motor vehicle is not identified.

This test must be performed prior to initiating a pursuit and continuously until the pursuit has concluded. If at any point the risk to the public outweighs the need to apprehend an individual or identify the individual/vehicle, the pursuit **must** be discontinued. The test helps ensure that a pursuit does not present a greater danger to the public than the circumstances giving rise to it.

Vehicle pursuits are reviewed to ensure compliance and to identify trends and training needs. The LPS continues to deliver practical training focused on alternatives that must be considered prior to initiating a vehicle pursuit. Training is delivered to all recruits upon successful completion of the Basic Constable Training at the Ontario Police College.

Table 1

Pursuits	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	YTD	Q2
Vehicle Pursuits Initiated	10	10	7	6	5	1	1
Vehicle Pursuits Terminated	8	8	5	6	2	1	1
Offence Under Investigation							
Criminal Offence	9	10	7	6	5	1	1
Provincial Offence	1	0	0	0	0	-	-
Injuries							
Civilian	0	0	1	0	5	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Damage to Vehicles							
Civilian	\$43,000	\$15,000	\$4,500	\$500	\$20,000	0	0
Police	\$13,400	\$23,000	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$5500	\$5500
Charges Laid							
Provincial Offence	3	1	1	0	0	1	1
Criminal Offences	51	42	18	0	34	3	3
Drug Offences	1	0	0	0	0	-	-
Compliance Review							
In Compliance	3	4	4	4	4	-	-
Not in Compliance	7	6	3	2	1	1	1
Officer Charged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Recommendation(s):

It is recommended the Board receives this Report for its information in compliance with Board policy.

PREPARED BY: Rick Letourneau, Sergeant - Training & Professional Development Branch
REVIEWED BY: Ryan Scrivens, Acting Superintendent - Uniformed Division
SUBMITTED BY: Scott Guilford, Acting Deputy Chief – Community Trust and Front-Line Operations