



# LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

## OPEN MEETING AGENDA

Thursday January 16, 2025

9:00am **and** 1:30pm to 2:30pm

Police HQ Executive Boardroom 601 Dundas Street

Livestream Links: [9am Meeting](#) [1:30pm Meeting](#)

	ITEM	LEAD	DETAILS
<b>OPEN MEETING PART One: 9:00am</b>			
1	Call Open Meeting to Order	Chair	
2	<b>Motion</b> 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
<b>CLOSED MEETING UNTIL 1:00PM</b>			
<b>OPEN MEETING PART Two: 1:30pm</b>			
1	<b>Procedural Matters</b> Opening Remarks Disclosures of Interest Introduction of New Business <a href="#">Approval of Minutes</a>	Chair	Information
2	<b>London Police Service Board Office</b> City of London Submission to Ministry of Finance <a href="#">Report #2501PB01</a>	Chair Member Morgan	Decision
3	<b>Criminal Investigation</b> 2024 Crime Stopper Statistics <a href="#">Report #2501CI01</a>	Dep. Chief Bastien	Information
4	<b>Executive Administration: Professional Standards</b> 2024 Complaints <a href="#">Report #2501EA01</a>	Dep. Chief Bastien	Information
5	<b>Uniformed Division</b> 2024 Vehicle Pursuits <a href="#">Report #2501UD01</a>	Dep. Chief Guilford	Information

Next Scheduled LPSB Open Meeting Date: February 20, 2025



6	<b>Verbal Updates</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chair (including Anti Racism Advisory Panel updates)</li><li>• Executive Director</li><li>• Chief</li></ul>	Chair Chief Truong	Information
7	<b>Chair and Vice-Chair Elections</b>	Chair	Decision
8	<b>New Business</b>	Chair	Information
9	<b>ADJOURNMENT</b>	Chair	



# LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

## MINUTES OF THE OPEN MEETING

Thursday, December 19, 2024

HYBRID: Police Headquarters-Executive Boardroom / Teams

### ATTENDANCE

ATTENDANCE	
London Police Service Board Members and Staff	London Police Department
Ali A. Chahbar, Chair	Chief Thai Truong
Megan Walker, Vice Chair	Deputy Chief Paul Bastien
Nancy Branscombe, Member	Deputy Chief Scott Guilford
Ryan Gauss, Member	Deputy Chief Treena MacSween
Steve Lehman, Member	Madeline McKinnon, Director Legal Services
Josh Morgan, Member	
Susan Stevenson, Member	
Stephanie Johannsen, Executive Director	
Melanie Coleman, Administrative Assistant	
Guests	
Ron LeClair, Police Service Advisor (Regrets)	

#### OPEN MEETING PART 1:

1. **MEETING CALLED TO ORDER: 8:35AM**

2. **MOVE INTO CLOSED SESSION AT:**

**Moved By:** R. Gauss

**Seconded By:** S. Stevenson

“**THAT** the Board moves from Open to Closed session pursuant to Section 44(2) of the Community Safety and Policing Act.”

**CARRIED**

#### OPEN MEETING PART 2:

Returned To Open Session At 2:21PM

1. **PROCEDURAL MATTERS**

- Opening Remarks
- Disclosures of Interest: None
- Introduction of New Business: None

#### APPROVAL OF MINUTES

**Moved By:** N. Branscombe

**Seconded By:** S. Lehman

**“THAT** the London Police Service Board approve the November 26, 2024 Open Minutes as presented.”

CARRIED

A discussion took place regarding Public Correspondence. Member Morgan highlighted considerations around policing advocacy. He noted that The City of London, and mayors of larger cities, are likely to support these efforts. There is potential for partnership with provincial authorities on joint police and fire services. As these positions develop, it would be beneficial to align with police services focused on public safety, which would help garner more attention and support from the province. Public safety issues are expected to be included in the pre-budget submission. Member Lehman and Member Gauss expressed full support for the initiative and encouraged members to support it as well, emphasizing that these consultations are valuable. The topic is expected to be discussed at the January agenda meeting.

**2. Executive Director Johanssen’s Board Presentation: Planning Ahead – A 2025 Roadmap**

**Moved By:** R. Gauss

**Seconded By:** S. Stevenson

**“THAT** The London Police Service Board receive The Board Presentation: Planning Ahead – A 2025 Roadmap for informational purposes.”

CARRIED

**2025 Board Meeting Schedule Report #2412PB01**

**Moved By:** Susan Stevenson

**Seconded By:** Steve Lehman

**“THAT** The London Police Service Board receives the 2025 Proposed Board Meeting Schedule for informational purposes.”

CARRIED

**3. SIU Report #2412EA04**

**Moved By:** N. Branscombe

**Seconded By:** M. Walker

**“THAT** The London Police Service Board receive the SIU Report for informational Purposes.”

CARRIED

**4. Verbal Updates**

Chair Chahbar thanked the Chief, Deputies and London Police Service for the Press Conference yesterday, highlighting the excellent news of the largest drug bust in the City of London’s history. Special mention was also made to the detectives in the Guns and Gangs unit and their high-performing team.

Chief Truong emphasized the importance of community engagement and collaboration while the communities trust and support is central to these efforts. He also acknowledged He also thanked the officers and leaders and Samantha Santos for their hard work this past year. It was a challenging but successful year, highlighting the remarkable 14% reduction in crime severity, the largest in the country and a 48% reduction in gun violence. He highlighted the continuing efforts of frontline officers and the leadership team and looked ahead to the challenges and opportunities of 2025, which will involve additional organizational changes and benefits to the service and the community.

Along with Chair Chahbar, Member Stevenson extended thanks to all officers, especially those working during the holidays and missing family events to keep the city safe. Gratitude was also expressed to the families of the officers for their support.

4. **Adjournment**

**Moved By:** M. Walker

**Seconded By:** S. Stevenson

**“THAT** The London Police Service Board adjourn the December 19<sup>th</sup>, 2024 Open Meeting.”

CARRIED

DRAFT



## LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

**BOARD MEETING DATE:** January 16, 2025

**BOARD REPORT #:** 2501PB01

**MEETING:** Open

**TO:** Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board

**FROM:** Stephanie Johanssen, Executive Director

**SUBJECT:** **2025 Budget Input Submission to Ministry of Finance**

- Discussion
- Seeking Decision

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### RECOMMENDATION(S):

THAT the Board consider the enclosed 'City of London 2025 Provincial Pre-Budget submission' to the Ministry of Finance for endorsement or as part of its own submission.

### SUMMARY:

At the January 2025 LPSB Meeting, the Board received correspondence from the Ministry of Finance requesting input from stakeholders 'on key priorities and ideas to inform Ontario's upcoming 2025 Budget.' This correspondence invited stakeholders, including the Board, to contribute insights to shape efforts to address pressing challenges such as public safety.

Member Morgan advised the Board that the City of London would be putting forward a submission and requested the Board to consider the aspects of the submission concerning public safety for endorsement, or for inclusion in the Board's own submission.

The City of London's proposed submission is attached for review and discussion.

The deadline for submissions to the Ministry of Finance is February 3, 2025, and can be made through the website: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/2025-budget-consultations>

### CONCLUSION

For information and discussion. The Board may wish to consider its own submission to the Ministry of Finance, or a cover page endorsing the City of London's submission.



# MEMO

**DATE:** January 8, 2025

**TO:** London Police Services Board

**FROM:** Josh Morgan, Mayor, City of London

**RE:** **City of London Provincial Pre-Budget Submission 2025**

The purpose of this memo is to provide an update on the City of London's forthcoming pre-budget submission for the provincial government as it relates to public safety.

## Joint Police and Fire Training Centre

- The City of London is requesting provincial funding to support the development of the Protective Services Training Campus, a joint project between the London Police Service and the London Fire Department.
- Approved with London's Multi-Year Budget, the campus will address the region's critical training needs following the 2021 closure of the Ontario Fire College.
- The London Fire Department Master Plan includes an action item to become a Regional Training Centre of Excellence to assist those smaller departments that surround London.
- The campus will also directly address limitations of current fire and police facilities within the city.
- The project's Feasibility Study recommended phased construction, with \$49.9 million needed for Stage 1 in 2025 and \$2.1 million in annual operating costs starting in 2027.
- Benefits of provincial investment:
  - Enhances training safety, meets accreditation requirements, and prepares the region for future public safety challenges, and
  - Strengthens community safety across Ontario by serving as a model for collaborative service delivery.

## Support for Police Service Cost Increases

- The City of London is requesting that the Ontario Government provide funding to help offset rising policing costs for all municipalities in the province.
- In November 2024, the Ontario Government announced over \$77 million in financial support for 330 small and rural municipalities to help offset the costs of police services provided by the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP).
- The government's investment will address the 2025 impacts of OPP salary increases, including:
  - 3.75% reduction on 2023 total reconciled costs,
  - 44% reduction on 2023 reconciled overtime costs, and
  - 10% reduction on amounts invoiced for 2025 policing costs.
- The rationale for the province's investment is to "help municipal leaders balance their budgets and invest in their communities while ensuring no change to the policing provided." This same rationale applies to Ontario's larger cities which are facing the same financial pressures as those receiving support for OPP cost increases.
- Similar to small and rural municipalities, the operating budget for the London Police Service has risen steadily, and now accounts for 20.8% of London's total tax supported budget, up from 18% in 2020. Without provincial support, municipalities like London face heightened reliance on property tax increases to balance their budgets.
- Benefits of provincial investment:
  - Reduces financial pressure on the municipal property tax base,
  - Helps maintain affordability for residents while strengthening public safety services, and
  - Supports municipalities in addressing complex public safety challenges in urban areas.

**SUGGESTED MOTION:** THAT the Board supports and includes both aforementioned priorities as part of its pre-budget submission to the Ontario Government.



# LONDON POLICE SERVICE

RETURN TO AGENDA

## REPORT TO THE LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

**BOARD MEETING DATE:** January 16, 2025

**BOARD REPORT #:** 2501CI01

**MEETING:** Open

**TO:** Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board

**FROM:** Paul Bastien, Deputy Chief

**SUBJECT:** **Crime Stoppers Quarterly Report – Q4 of 2024**

**PURPOSE:** Update / Information Purposes Only

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### RECOMMENDATION(S):

THAT the London Police Service Board receive the attached report for their information.

### SUMMARY:

The number of tips received in 2024 is up 13.5% compared to 2023. There were significant increases over the same period in arrests made (254.5%), cases cleared (320%), charges laid (206.3%), stolen property recovered (165.2%), controlled substances seized (2318.6%), cash seized (200.8%), and rewards paid (215.6%). This is notable after the downward trend across most categories observed in 2023. Only the number of weapons seized as a result of a Crime Stoppers tip saw a decrease (33.3%).

### DISCUSSION:

#### *Background*

The London Police Service has a long history of partnership with the London Middlesex Crime Stoppers organization. The purpose of Crime Stoppers is to encourage the public to anonymously become involved in assisting law enforcement agencies in the apprehension and conviction of criminals without fear of reprisals. Tips can be submitted online or by phone. 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.

Cumulative data to the end of 2024 is provided within the tables of Appendix A, with historical data included for comparison.

### CONCLUSION:

The Crime Stoppers program is a not-for-profit agency that provides a vehicle to members of the public to anonymously report about crimes or potential crimes. These tips aid police in our ability to investigate. Crime Stoppers tipsters share intelligence in relation to wanted individuals, drug

traffickers, and property offenders. The London Police Service continues to rely on these tips, as evidenced by the data in this report, and will continue to use them to solve crimes and build community trust.

**PREPARED BY:** Barb Martin, Detective Sergeant – Investigative Support Section



# LONDON POLICE SERVICE

RETURN TO AGENDA

## REPORT TO THE LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

**BOARD MEETING DATE:** January 16, 2025

**BOARD REPORT #:** 2501EA01

**MEETING:** Open

**TO:** Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board

**FROM:** Paul Bastien, Deputy Chief

**SUBJECT:** **Complaints – Quarterly Report**

**PURPOSE:** Update / Information Purposes Only

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### RECOMMENDATION(S):

THAT the London Police Service Board receive this report for information purposes.

### SUMMARY:

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

- The number of complaints is lower overall compared to previous years
- Complaints about the conduct of police officers is stable compared to 2023.
- Complaints about service provided by the London Police Service are significantly lower in 2024. This is in part due to the implementation of the Inspectorate of Policing on April 1st, 2024, which is responsible for investigating complaints related to inadequate or ineffective policing
- 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 by LECA for several reasons<sup>1</sup>
- Misconduct is substantiated in only a very small number of the remaining complaints (screened in)

### DISCUSSION:

#### *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. This report allows the Board to perform its statutory duty with

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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.

**PREPARED BY:** Charlene Humble, Inspector – Professional Standards Branch

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

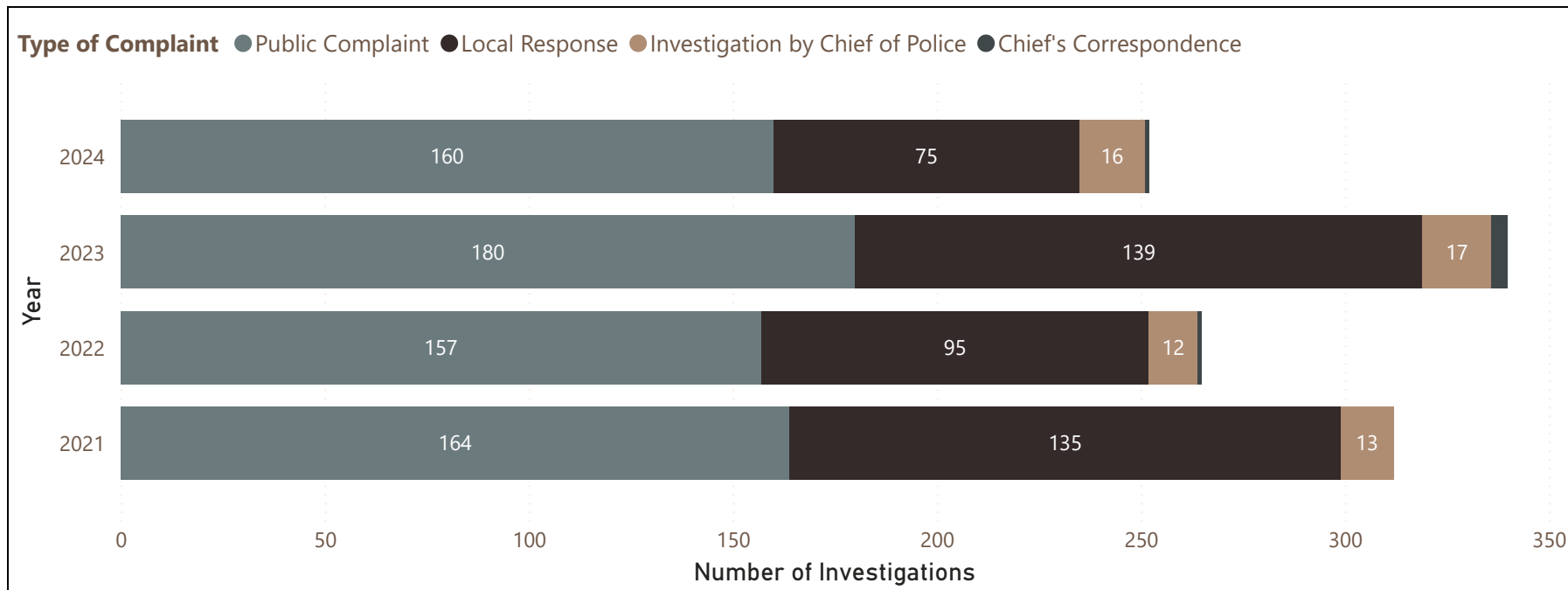
### Number of Complaints in Q4 – Current Year and Three Prior Years

As of December 31st, 2024, the London Police Service has managed a total of 252 complaints of all types. This includes public complaints referred by the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency<sup>2</sup> for investigation, Investigations by the Chief of Police initiated pursuant to Sec. 198(1) of the CSPA and complaints dealt with through Local Response or by Chief's correspondence.

The number of complaints of all types is lower through to the end of the fourth 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 - Complaints Received Q1 through Q4 by Year

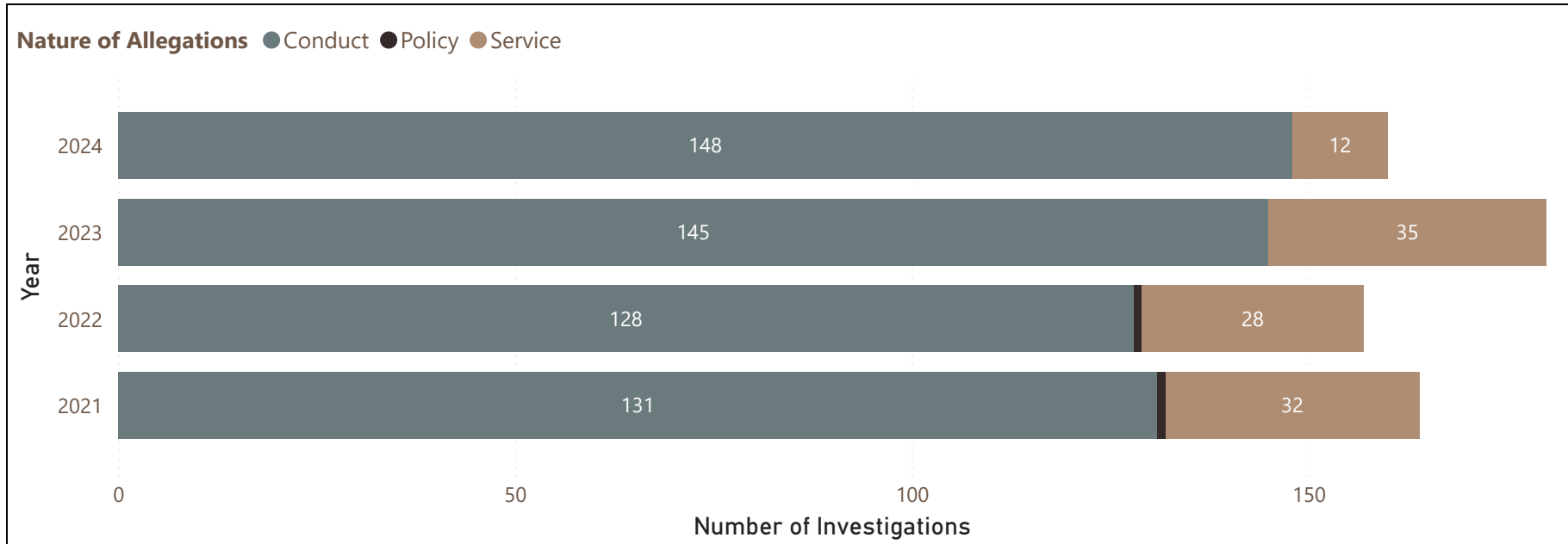


<sup>2</sup> On April 01, 2024, the Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD) became Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (LECA) under the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019. LECA operates in much the same way that the OIPRD did, continuing to receive, screen, and investigate public 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 in Figure 1, the number of Investigations by the Chief of Police as of the end of Q4 is stable with previous years. Complaints regarding the conduct of an officer are stable, while complaints about service provided by the LPS are trending lower –substantially so, as compared to 2023 and 2022. This is in part due to the implementation of the Inspectorate of Policing on April 1st, 2024, which is responsible for investigating complaints related to inadequate or ineffective policing . See figure 2.

Figure 2. Nature of Public Complaints Received or Initiated Q1 through Q4 by Year



## Nature of Allegations

All allegations of misconduct which occurred prior to April 1st, 2024, fall under the Police Services Act (PSA).

The majority of complaints about officer conduct pertain to behaviour that falls into two broad categories under the PSA: discreditable conduct and neglect of duty under the Police Services Act (PSA). 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).

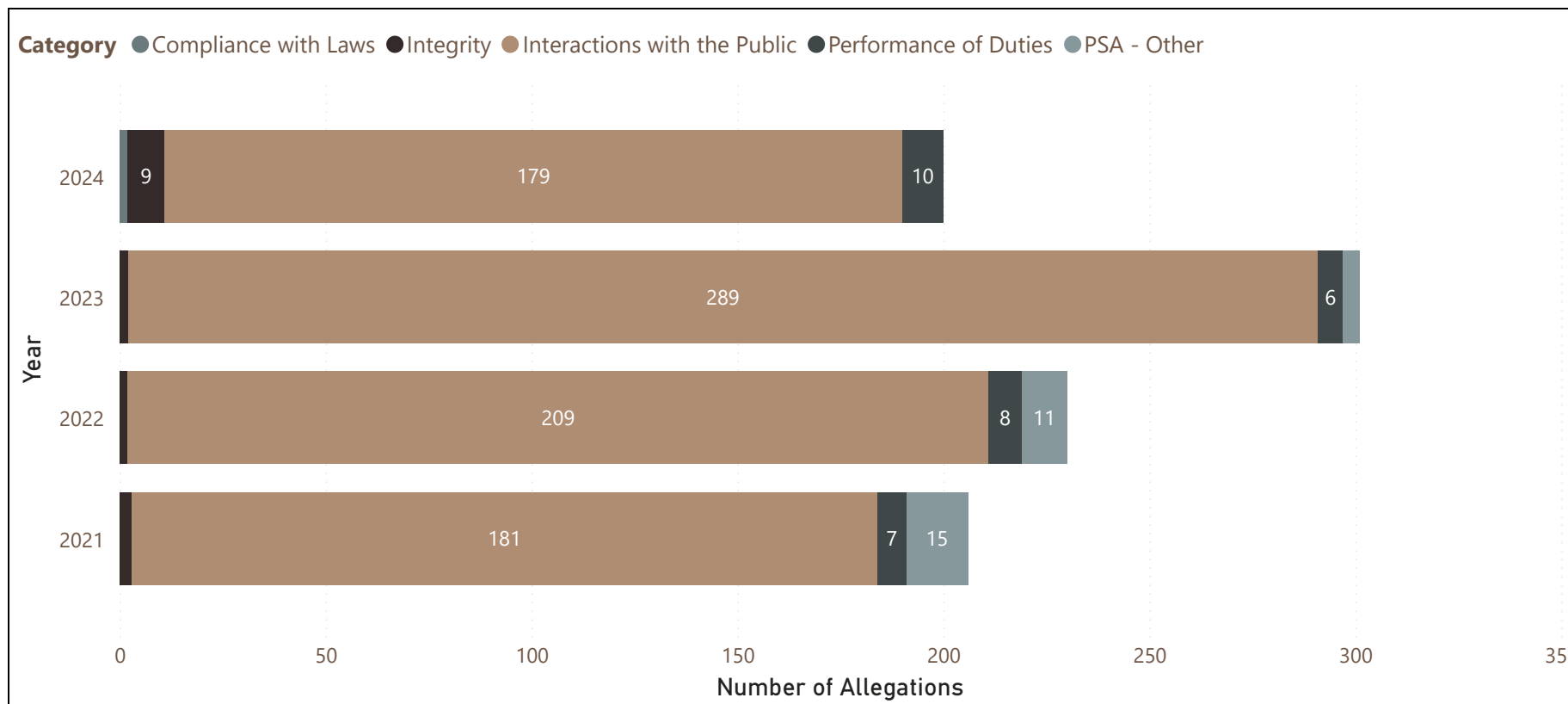
The Community Safety and Policing Act (CSPA) came into force on April 1, 2024. This brought changes to the Code of Conduct for Police Officers. Although behaviours that would constitute misconduct, (however defined) did not change, the new legislation changed the way those behaviours are classified. 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.

Figure 3 illustrates the number and types of conduct allegations as outlined in the CPSA , This shows the majority of allegations are related to Interactions with the Police (which encompass Discreditable Conduct, PSA, prior to April 1st, 2024)

The PSA misconduct allegations have been combined and are categorized in the appropriate five areas set out in the CSPA O.Reg. 407/23: Compliance with Laws, Human Rights and the Charter, Interactions with the Public, Integrity, and Performance of Duties.

The allegation types are stable and are lower overall than at this time last year.

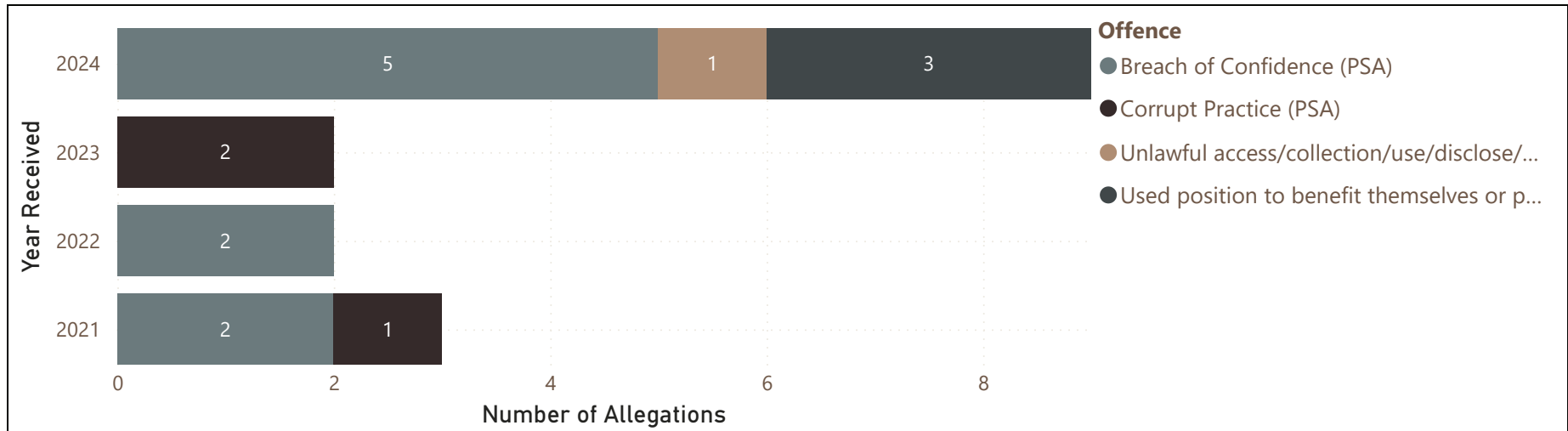
Figure 3 - Alleged Misconduct by Category in OIPRD, LECA and Investigations by the Chief by Year - All Conduct Complaints Received in Q1 through Q4.



<sup>3</sup> 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.

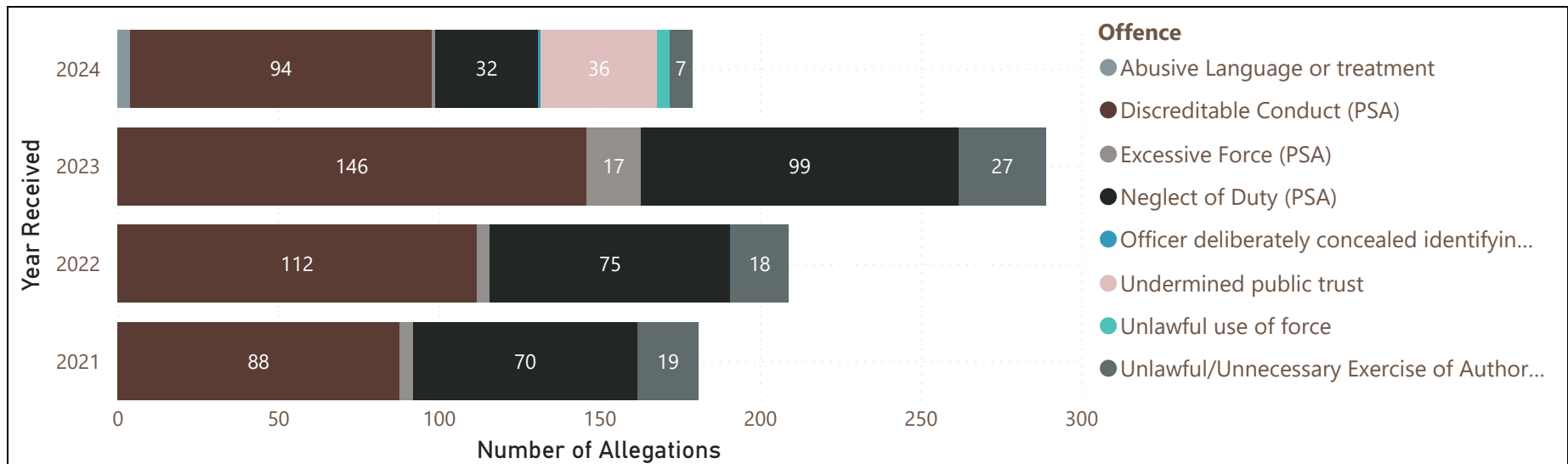
The figure below shows the specific misconduct allegations related to Integrity under the CSPA. Allegations received in Q1 and Q2 in 2024 show the PSA related misconduct as well as the CSPA allegation wordings in Q3 and Q4.

Figure 4 - Specific Allegations Related to Integrity in OIPRD, LECA and Investigations by the Chief of Police Received in Q1 through Q4



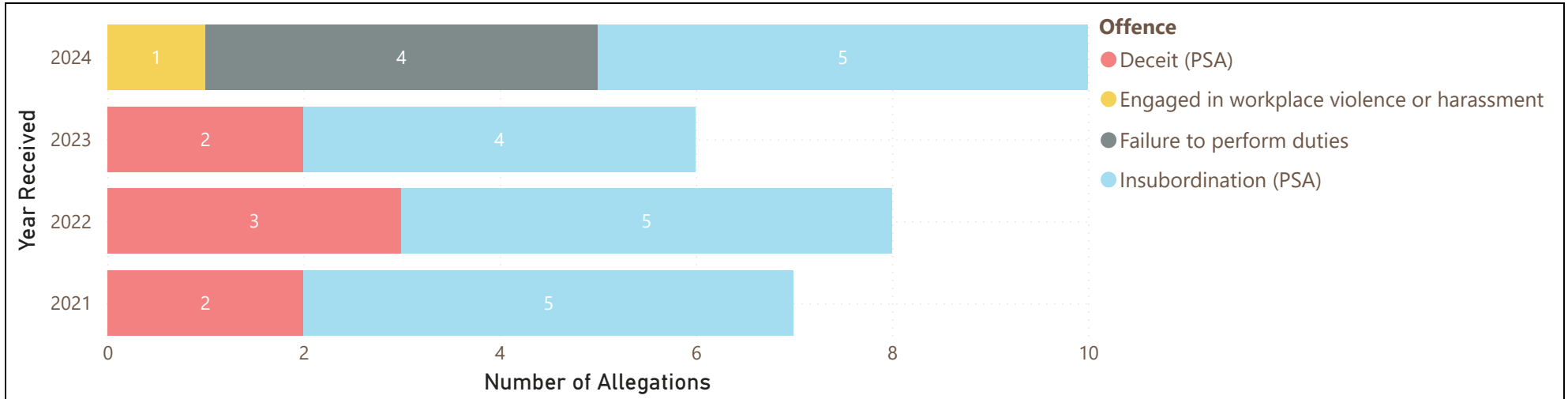
The figure below captures both the PSA and CSPA misconduct allegations. This confirms the majority of allegations are related to Interactions with the Public and discreditable conduct (prior to April 1st, 2024). The types of allegations are stable, while the number of allegations are lower compared to 2023 and 2022.

Figure 5 - Specific Allegations Related to Interactions with the Public in OIPRD, LECA and Investigations by the Chief of Police Received in Q1 through Q4



The figure below captures both the PSA and CSPA misconduct allegations specific to Performance of Duty related misconduct allegations. The number and type of allegations are stable across years 2021-2024.

Figure 6 - Specific Allegations Related to Performance of Duties in OIPRD, LECA and Investigations by the Chief Received in Q1 through Q4.



## Resolution of Complaints

The figures below illustrate the outcome and manner of resolution of Public Complaints. The number of complaints screened out by LECA is included for context.

Figure 7 - Demonstrates the outcome of Public Complaints following investigation.

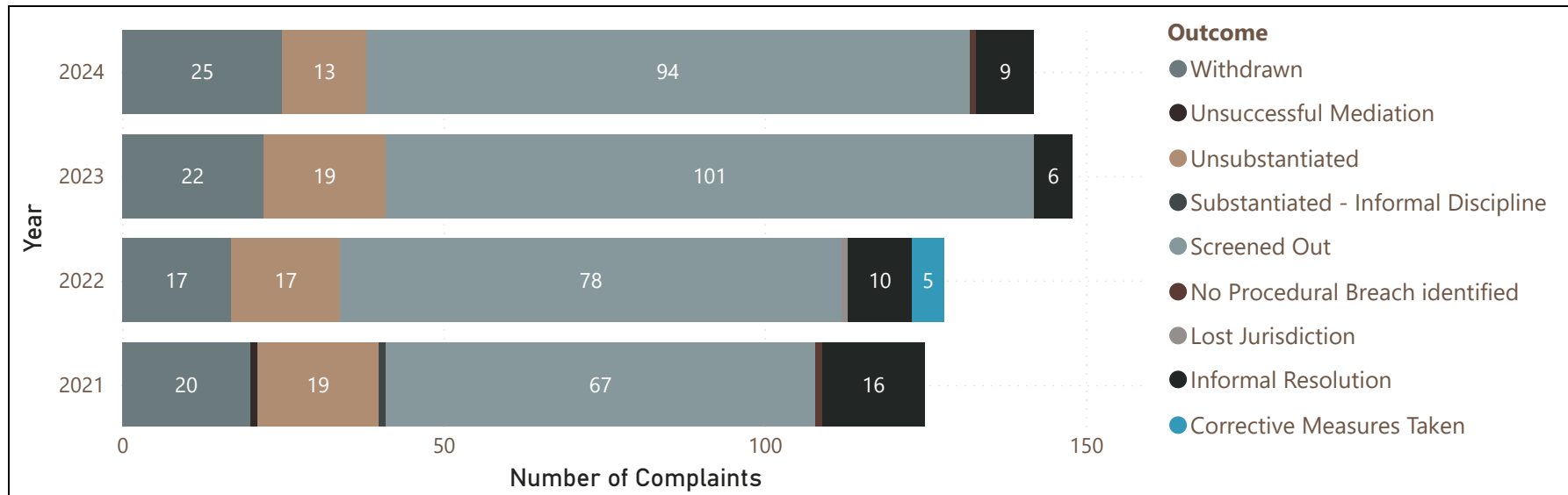
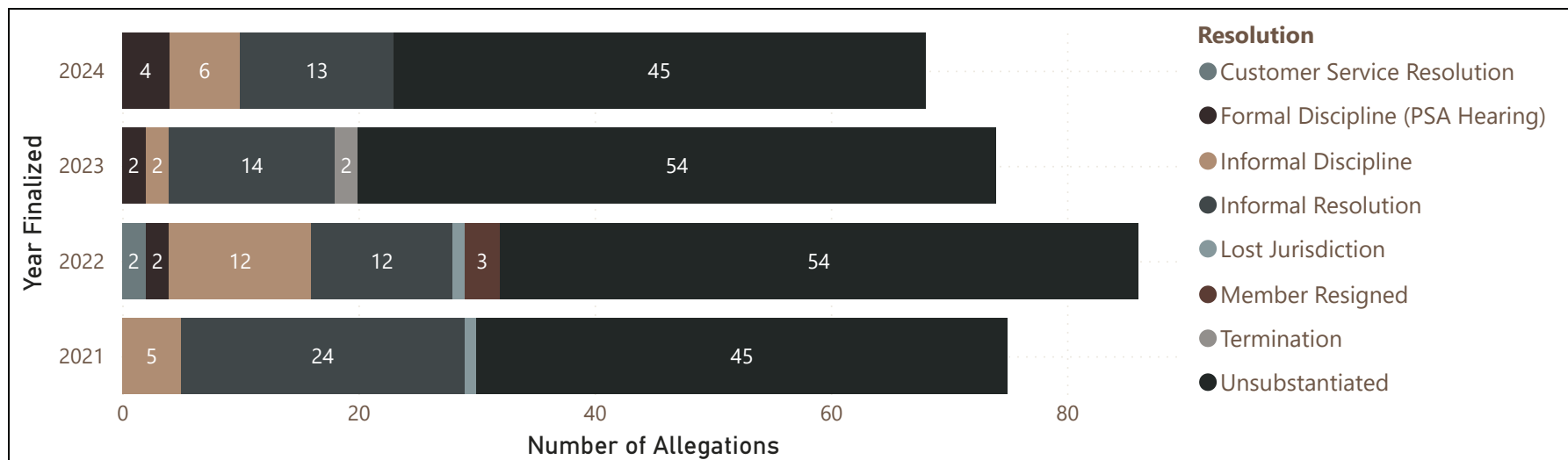


Figure 8 - Resolution of OIPRD, LECA and Investigations by the Chief Conduct - Allegations for Investigations Completed in Q1 through Q4 by Year.

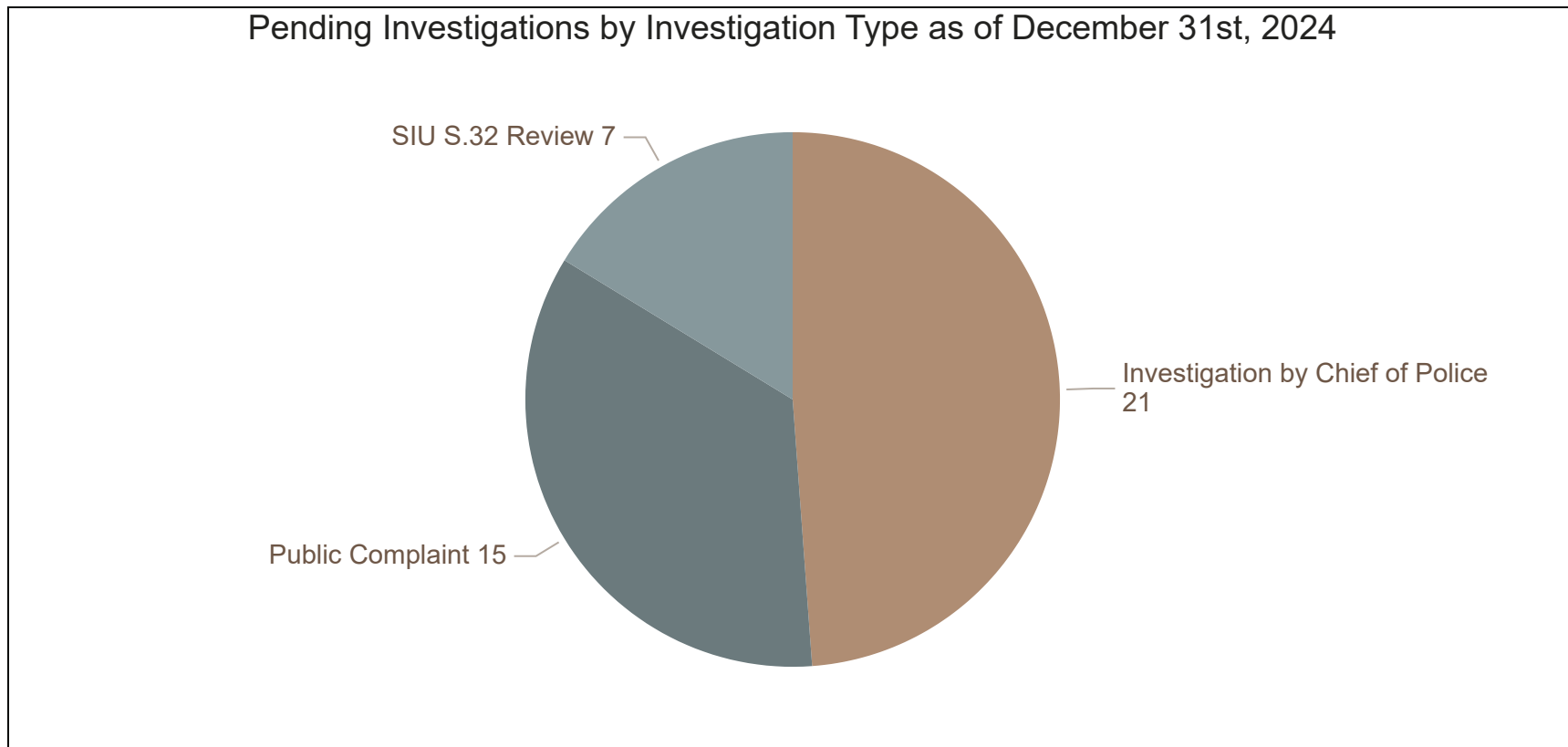


## Pending Complaints

“Pending complaints” refers to the number of complaints under investigation by the Professional Standards Branch as of December 31st, 2024. There were 43 complaints under active investigation at that time.

This is a measure of the on-going workload/capacity of the office. Please note, investigations will carry over and across the quarterly reports due to the 120 day completion deadlines.

Figure 9 – Pending Investigations - Q4 2024



## Complaints Referred to Another Agency

As of December 31st, 2024, one complaint was 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

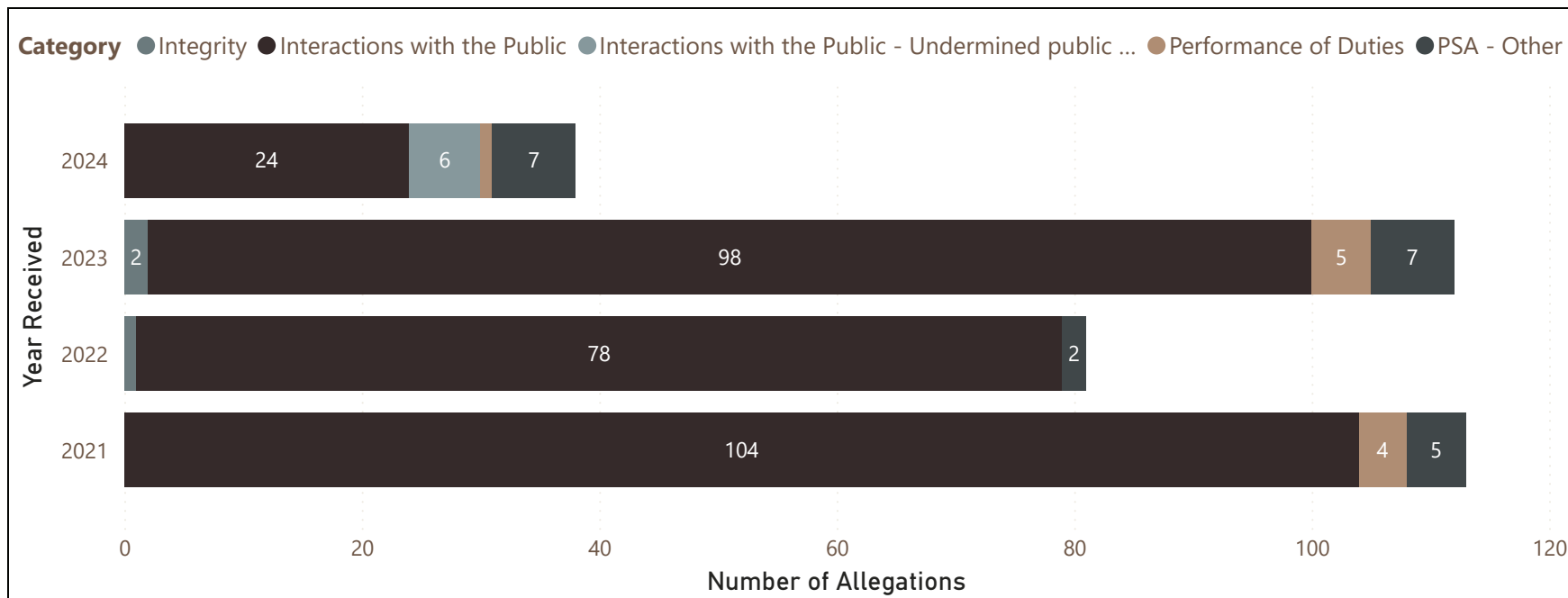
#### Local Response

Anyone making a complaint to the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency may first raise their concerns regarding the conduct of a sworn member of the London Police Service directly to the LPS. The complaint is 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.

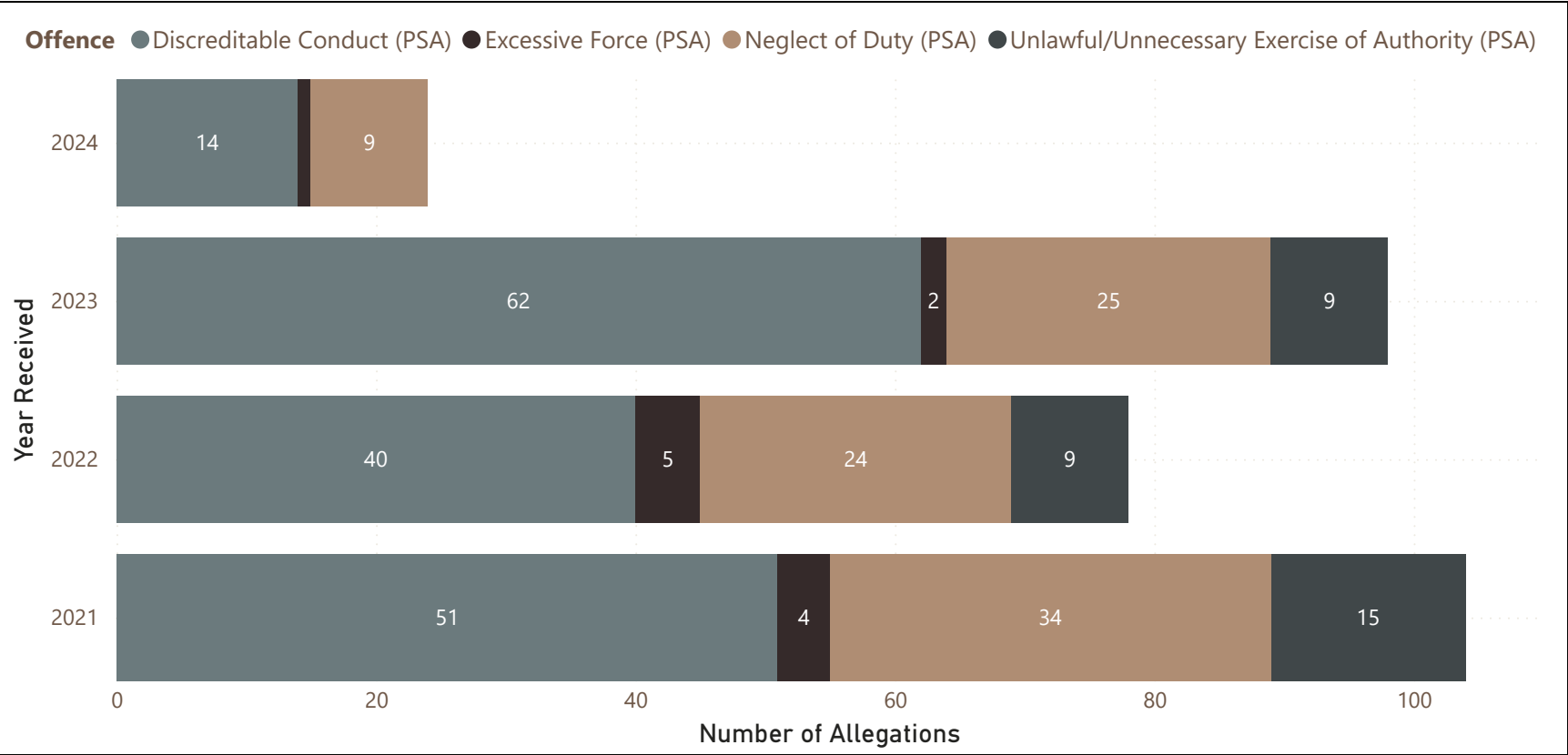
Figure 10 shows that the majority of matters were related to Interactions with the Public. In 2024 the total number is 30. This figure captures the resolved allegations of Discreditable Conduct (PSA) under Interactions with the Public, as well as the specific allegation under Interactions with the Public under the CSPA.

Figure 10 - Category of Resolved Allegations for Conduct Related Local Responses Q1 through Q4 by Year



The figure below further breaks down the allegations made regarding Interactions with the Public.

Figure 11 - Specific Allegations Related to Interactions with the Public under the PSA - Local Responses Received in Q1 through Q4 by Year



## 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.

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

RETURN TO AGENDA

## REPORT TO THE LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

**BOARD MEETING DATE:** January 16, 2025

**BOARD REPORT #:** 2501UD01

**MEETING:** Open

**TO:** Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board

**FROM:** Scott Guilford, Deputy Chief

**SUBJECT:** **Vehicle Pursuits – Fourth Quarter Report (Q4), 2024**

**PURPOSE:** Update / Information Purposes Only

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### RECOMMENDATION(S):

THAT the London Police Service Board receives this report for its information in compliance with Board policy.

### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

None

### SUMMARY:

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

In the fourth quarter of 2024, there were no vehicle pursuits. LPS members were involved in 34 vehicle related occurrences which were dealt with through alternatives to a vehicle pursuit. This resulted in 114 criminal charges and 13 provincial offences laid against 33 individuals.

*\*Refer to Table 1 on page 2 for year-end and quarterly vehicle pursuit data.*

### DISCUSSION:

#### *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.

*"Deeds Not Words"*

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 then continuously throughout that pursuit. 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 terminated. This test helps ensure that a pursuit does not create a greater danger to the public than the circumstances giving rise to it.

Table 1

Pursuits	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Q4
Vehicle Pursuits Initiated	10	10	7	6	5	1	0
Vehicle Pursuits Terminated	8	8	5	6	2	1	0
<b>Offence Under Investigation</b>							
Criminal Offence	9	10	7	6	5	1	0
Provincial Offence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Injuries</b>							
Civilian	0	0	1	0	5	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Damage to Vehicles</b>							
Civilian	\$43,000	\$15,000	\$4,500	\$500	\$20,000	0	0
Police	\$13,400	\$23,000	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$5500	0
<b>Charges Laid</b>							
Provincial Offence	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Criminal Offences	51	42	18	0	34	3	0
Drug Offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Compliance Review</b>							
In Compliance	3	4	4	4	4	0	0
Not in Compliance	7	6	3	2	1	1	0
Officer Charged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**CONCLUSION:**

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

**PREPARED BY:** Rick Letourneau, Sergeant – Training & Professional Development Branch