



# LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

## PROPOSED OPEN MEETING AGENDA

Thursday, October 16, 2025

9:00 am **and** 1:00 pm

Police HQ Executive Boardroom 601 Dundas Street

[Link to Livestreams](#)

	ITEM	LEAD	DETAILS
<b>OPEN MEETING PART One: 9:00 am</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 AND BREAK UNTIL 1:00 pm</b>			
<b>OPEN MEETING PART Two: 1:00 pm</b>			
1	<b>Procedural Matters</b> Opening Remarks	Chair	Information
	Disclosures of Interest Introduction of New Business Approval of Minutes: <a href="#">August 21, 2025</a> and <a href="#">September 11, 2025</a>		Decision
2	<b>London Police Service Board Certificate of Recognition</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sgt. Ozzie Nethersole</li> <li>Cst. Shayna Wintjes</li> </ul>	Chair	Information
3	<b>Finance</b> 3.1 Master Services Products License Agreement <a href="#">Report #2510FF04</a>	DC MacSween	Decision
	3.2 Revenue Offsetting Personnel Costs <a href="#">Report #2510FF07</a>		Information

**Next Scheduled** LPSB Open Meeting Date: November 24, 2025

4	<b>Statutory Compliance Reports – <i>Community Safety and Policing Act</i></b>		
	4.1 Collection, Preservation & Control of Evidence & Property <a href="#">Report #2510SS03</a>	DC MacSween	Information
	4.2 IOP CSPA Procedure Complaint INV-25-39 <a href="#">Report #2510UD03</a>	DC Guilford	Decision
5	<b>Uniformed Division</b>		
	5.1 Open Air Substance Use Strategy Presentation and <a href="#">Report #2510UD01</a> 5.2 Nurse Police Response Team Presentation and <a href="#">Report #2510UD02</a>	DC Guilford	Information
6	<b>Executive Administration</b>		
	Professional Standards Quarterly <a href="#">Report #2510EA02</a>	DC Bastien	Information
7	<b>Verbal Updates</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chair Gauss</li> <li>• Chief Truong</li> </ul>	Chair Chief	Information
8	<b>New Business</b>	Chair	Information
9	<b>ADJOURNMENT</b>	Chair	



# LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

## MINUTES FROM THE OPEN MEETING

Thursday, August 21, 2025

HYBRID: Police Headquarters-Executive Boardroom / Teams

### ATTENDANCE

LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD	LONDON POLICE SERVICE
Ryan Gauss, Chair	Acting Chief Treena MacSween
Nancy Branscombe, Vice Chair	Deputy Chief Scott Guilford
Hayley Faulkner, Member	Legal Director Madeline MacKinnon
Steve Lehman, Member (Absent)	Executive Office Krissy Cochrane
Josh Morgan, Member (Virtual)	
Susan Stevenson, Member	
Stephanie Johansen, Executive Director	
Melanie Coleman, Executive Assistant	
GUESTS	
Sergeant Travis Wintjes	Ron Leclair, Zone 6 Advisor
Superintendent David Pratt	

#### OPEN MEETING: Part 1

Chair Gauss advised that before proceeding with the Open meeting, a closed session would be held to discuss confidential HR, Finance and Legal Matters under s. 44(2) of the *CSPA*.

**Moved By:** S. Stevenson

**Seconded By:** S. Lehman

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

CARRIED

#### OPEN MEETING: Part 2

##### 1. Procedural Matters

Meeting Returned To Open Session: 1:02 PM

Disclosures of Interest: None

Introduction of New Business: None

Chair Gauss advised that the regularly scheduled Board meeting on September 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025, will be replaced by a Special Public Budget Meeting on September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2025.

**Moved By:** N. Branscombe

**Seconded By:** H. Faulkner

**“THAT** The London Service Board approve the July 16, 2025, Open Meeting Minutes as presented.”

CARRIED

## 2. Governance and Oversight

### 2.1 Policy Approval: Chief's Gala and S. 81 Policies Report #2508PB01

Executive Director Johanssen presented three policies to the Board for approval and consideration.

**Moved By:** S. Stevenson

**Seconded By:** N. Branscombe

**“THAT** The London Police Service Board approve and adopts the following policies, effective immediately:

1. A Governance Policy for the Board's own Governance Manual that speaks to the Board's obligations in terms of handling s. 81 investigations;
2. A Board Policy for the Service that outlines the expectations and requirements of the Service in terms of s. 81 investigations; and
3. A Board Policy for the Service that outlines the expectations and requirements around sponsorships and fundraising activities associated with the annual Chief's Gala.”

CARRIED

### 2.2 Policy and Procedure Complaint (COAST) Report #2508CI01

Deputy Chief Guilford provided an overview of a policy and procedure complaint received last September concerning the COAST program. It was determined that no further action is required.

**Moved By:** N. Branscombe

**Seconded By:** S. Stevenson

**“The London Police Service Board** *conclude its review of the complaint, ensures that the relevant policies are incorporated into its policy review process, and advises the Inspector General of Policing of the outcome, including a copy of the report received from the Chief of Police.*

CARRIED

### 3. Uniformed Division

#### **K9 Unit Presentation and Report #2508UD01**

Chair Gauss reinforced the Board's commitment to raising public awareness by inviting specialized Service units to present at Public Board meetings.

Deputy Chief Guilford introduced the K9 Unit, highlighting its essential role in frontline policing and community safety. Acting Superintendent Pratt and Sgt. Winches provided an overview of the unit's history, noting it has been operational since 1972 and currently consists of six patrol teams and a master trainer. Each team is trained in patrol duties and one detection specialty, such as narcotics, firearms, or explosives.

The presentation outlined the unit's primary functions, including tracking and air scenting to locate suspects or persons in crisis, evidence recovery, detection work, and controlled apprehensions under strict use-of-force protocols. It was noted that deployments and arrests have increased with full staffing and integration with other units, while the apprehension (bite) rate remains very low at just over 2%. Challenges include access to realistic training sites and the difficulty and cost of sourcing suitable dogs.

This presentation is now available on the Board website:

<https://londonpoliceserviceboard.com/accountability-and-reporting/>

Received for information. No motion required.

### 4. Verbal Updates

#### **Chair Gauss**

Chair Gauss spoke to his attendance at the Canadian Association of Police Governance conference, and acknowledged the recent swearing-in and promotions ceremony, recognizing recruits, special constables, and staff advancements. Further appreciation was shown through the expansion of OPC class seats for London, reflecting provincial recognition of the Service's efforts.

#### **Executive Johansen**

The Board received an update on attendance at the CAPG and CACP conferences. It was noted that increased participation by governance personnel, alongside operational staff, provided a well-rounded perspective and strengthened the Board's understanding of both governance and operational priorities.

#### **Acting Chief MacSween**

Since the last meeting, the Service has been very active, swearing in 17 recruits and five special constables, celebrating several promotions, and securing 20 seats for the next intake, the largest class in LPS history. Members have participated in numerous community events, including Rookie League, Fiesta Extravaganza, Raksha Bandhan, Korean Liberation Day, and citizenship

ceremonies, where one of our own members recently became a citizen. The Service also welcomed the Minister of Public Safety and local MP for a productive discussion on community safety, and attended the national CAPG conference in Victoria. In the past 24 hours, three impaired drivers were removed from the road, reflecting the Service's continued focus on traffic and community safety.

*Member Morgan Left The Meeting at 1:48 pm*

## 6. New Business

None

## 7. Adjournment

**Adjourned at 1:53 PM**

**Moved By:** N. Branscombe

**Seconded By:** S. Stevenson

**"THAT** The London Police Service Board adjourn the Public Session of the August 21<sup>st</sup>, 2025 Meeting."

CARRIED



# LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD SPECIAL BUDGET MEETING

## MINUTES FROM THE OPEN MEETING

Thursday, September 11, 2025

HYBRID: Police Headquarters-Executive Boardroom / Teams

ATTENDANCE	
LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD	LONDON POLICE SERVICE
Ryan Gauss, Chair	Chief Thai Truong
Nancy Branscombe, Vice Chair (Virtual)	Deputy Chief Paul Bastien
Steve Lehman, Member	Deputy Chief Scott Guilford
Josh Morgan, Member	Legal Director, Madeline McKinnon
Susan Stevenson, Member	
Stephanie Johanssen, Executive Director	
Melanie Coleman, Executive Assistant	
GUESTS	
Superintendent Blair Harvey	Finance Director Jody Graham
Jeff Channel, Chief Financial Officer, York Regional Police	

### 1. Procedural Matters

Meeting Called to Order: 9:07 am

**Moved By:** S. Stevenson

**Seconded By:** S. Lehman

“**THAT** The London Police Service Board moves from Open to Closed Session pursuant to Section 44(2) of the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019.”

CARRIED

### 1. Procedural Matters

Return To Open Meeting: 10:41 am

Disclosures of Interest: None

New Business: None

Chair Gauss welcomed everyone, both virtually and in person, noting that this was a special meeting focused solely on budget matters. He emphasized the Board’s responsibility to ensure that the London Police Service is adequately equipped to address public safety needs while remaining mindful of the financial pressures facing the community.

The Chair further emphasized the importance of this meeting in demonstrating transparency, showcasing the return on investment of the historic multi-year budget approval, and ensuring alignment with City of London budget deadlines. While the budget spans four years, the Board continues to monitor spending and service delivery to identify efficiencies and address resourcing gaps.

## 2. Service Fees Report #2509FF01

Chief Truong introduced Jeff Channel, Chief Financial Officer of York Regional Police, who presented on the legislative framework, comparator analysis with other Ontario police services, and the 2024 cost analysis process. Member Lehman noted that the review had not been conducted since 2023. The Board expressed appreciation for the thorough analysis, agreed that the adjustments were overdue and reasonable, and emphasized the importance of transparency in maintaining a user-pay model. Chair Gauss confirmed that the report will be presented publicly each year to ensure public awareness. Member Morgan highlighted the provisions for vulnerable sector checks, stressing the importance of keeping fees low for those providing community service.

**Moved By:** S. Lehman

**Seconded By:** S. Stevenson

**“THAT** The London Police Service Board:

1. Approve Schedule “A”, as attached, effective January 1, 2026 to amend fees and charges;
2. That the fees and charges set out in Schedule “A” shall be adjusted on January 1 of each year in accordance with the annual Consumer Price Index and the fees and charges so adjusted shall be rounded up to:
  - a) The nearest dollar where the fee is less than \$100,
  - b) The nearest \$10 where the fee is \$100 or more but less than \$1,000;
3. Approve the Draft Fees and Charges Bylaw, contained in Schedule “B”, to impose fees and charges for services and activities provided by The London Police Service.”

CARRIED

## 3. Multi-Year Budget Report #2509FF02

The Board received an update from Chief Truong on the 2026-2027 multi-year operating and capital budgets, including outcomes on the Board’s direction to identify efficiencies. A balanced strategy had been developed that includes increasing the drawdown from the Benefits Reserve Fund from \$100,000 to \$1 million and drawing \$700,000 from the Police Service Reserve Fund, reducing the net tax levy impact of the 2025 operating budget by \$1.5 million.

A video was shared demonstrating the impact of recent budget investments, including modernized initiatives, the introduction of body-worn cameras, improvements to frontline operations, and a significant reduction in London’s crime severity index over the past two years.

**Moved By:** S. Lehman

**Seconded By:** M. Morgan

**“THAT** the London Police Service Board:

1. Approve an increase in the drawdown from the Benefits Reserve Fund (RF098) for 2026, from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000, to reduce the net tax-levy funded impact of the London Police Service Operating Budget by \$800,000;
2. Approve a drawdown of \$700,000 from the Police Service Reserve Fund (RF10100) to provide additional support to the 2026 Operating Budget;
3. Approve the revised 2026 Budget of \$195,776,415 (\$197,276,415 less \$800,000 and \$700,000);
4. Confirm the Operating Budget amount for 2027 as follows, with the understanding that a similar review will be undertaken as part of the 2027 Annual Budget Update for City Council’s consideration: 2027: \$212,888,574;
5. Approve the Capital Budget forecast for 2035 in the amount of \$22,964,118;
6. Approve the relocation of remaining funds from PP4474 Backup Communication Centre to PP4325 Next Generation 911 Centre; and
7. Approve that the Service retain the additional revenues projected from the revised Service Fees and Charges schedule to help offset related operating pressures.

CARRIED

#### 4. 2026 Assessment Growth Funding Submission Report #2509FF03

The Board discussed the report on the 2026 Assessment Growth Funding Submission.

**Moved By:** S. Stevenson

**Seconded By:** J. Morgan

**“THAT** the London Police Service Board approve the request for assessment growth funding to support the addition of 19 positions for 2026 as outlined in the submission.”

CARRIED

#### 4. Adjournment

Member Morgan recognized the anniversary of 9-11, acknowledging the vital role of police, fire and EMA personnel who respond to emergencies daily, and emphasized the importance of continued reflection on public safety.

**Moved By:** S. Stevenson

**Seconded By:** S. Lehman

**“THAT** the London Police Service Board adjourn the Open Session of the September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2025 Meeting.”

CARRIED

Meeting Adjourned at 11:28 am.



# LONDON POLICE SERVICE

## REPORT TO THE LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

**BOARD MEETING DATE:** October 16, 2025  
**BOARD REPORT #:** 2510FF04  
**MEETING:** Open  
**CSPA SECTION:** N/A

**TO:** Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board  
**FROM:** Treena MacSween, Deputy Chief  
**SUBJECT:** **Master Services, Products, and License Agreement with OnX Enterprise Solutions Ltd. (“OnX”) for the Purchase of Information Technology Infrastructure Products and Related Services**  
**PURPOSE:** Seeking Decision

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### **RECOMMENDATION:**

THAT the London Police Service Board execute the Master Services, Products, and License Agreement with OnX for the purchase of information technology infrastructure products and related services.

### **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:**

All expenditures under this arrangement will remain within the approved funding allocations, ensuring alignment with our financial plan and the approved Multi-Year Budget (MYB).

### **SUMMARY:**

London Police Service (LPS) is seeking to enter into an agreement with OnX for the purchase of information technology infrastructure products and related services. OnX is a reseller of such products and services and, as a result, this initiative would enhance the organization's digital capabilities and streamline the procurement processes.

Historically, the Information Technology Branch (ITB) has relied on various procurement methods, including Request for Proposals (RFP) and Request for Tenders (RFT), to purchase infrastructure products and related services. This has proven to be time-consuming and limiting in terms of modernizing infrastructure in a timely manner. The proposed shift to a Value-Added Reseller (VAR) model will allow LPS to procure a broad range of products, services and support from a single vendor under pre-negotiated terms.

The agreement with OnX is expected to significantly improve the efficiency and agility of LPS's IT infrastructure procurement. This model has already been successfully implemented by Toronto Police Service (TPS), and LPS plans to leverage the same contract provisions to benefit from the competitive pricing and streamlined processes obtained by TPS. The VAR model will enable LPS to respond more effectively to evolving operational needs and ensure the rapid procurement of essential infrastructure.

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **Background:**

The LPS has historically relied on a combination of procurement vehicles, including RFP, RFT, and cooperative purchasing agreements such as those offered by the Ontario Educational Collaborative Marketplace (OECM), to acquire IT infrastructure products and related services. These methods have enabled LPS to secure competitive pricing and maintain operational continuity.

Traditional RFP and RFT processes are often time-consuming, frequently taking several months or longer to complete. This extended timeline significantly limits the organization's ability to modernize infrastructure in a timely manner and respond to evolving operational needs and risks. Moreover, these processes often result in the same vendor being awarded contracts repeatedly due to established vendor to reseller relationships and pricing advantages.

LPS currently acquires most infrastructure devices and related services through existing client supplier agreements with OnX for the purchase of Dell and Cisco infrastructure products, under OECM master agreements. These purchases are facilitated through Agreement OECM-2019-340 (Networking Products and Related Services) and Agreement OECM-2017-261 (Dell Servers). As these agreements reach their expiry dates in June and November of this year, respectively, it is now important for LPS to establish a new agreement to ensure the continued and uninterrupted procurement of essential infrastructure components.

To enhance agility and streamline procurement, LPS is proposing a shift to a VAR model as opposed to a Vendor of Record (VOR) model. A VAR model allows LPS to procure infrastructure and related services through a single vendor who can provide a broad range of products, services, and support under pre-negotiated terms. It allows the LPS to pivot quickly into other technologies as operational needs dictate. TPS has recently completed a competitive RFP process that resulted in a contract award to OnX under such a VAR model. This RFP includes provisions that allow other public sector entities to "piggyback" on the contract and several other police services have already adopted it.

As this VAR model is only applicable to information technology infrastructure devices and related services, the LPS is also pursuing an OECM agreement with Dell Canada Inc. for the purchase of end user devices such as laptops and desktop computers (OECM-2024-461 End User Computing Products and Related Services). This agreement will be presented to the board separately for execution.

### **Procurement Considerations:**

#### **1. Co-Operative Purchasing**

Section 18(b) of LPSB Procurement and Disposal of Surplus Property Policy (the "**Policy**") provides that the LPS may engage in cooperative purchasing with other government entities, municipalities, agencies, or public authorities when it is deemed beneficial and where such entities and authorities have completed a competitive procurement and offer to extend to LPS the same terms and pricing offered by the successful bidder. In such case the Policy provides that LPS may enter into a contract with the successful bidder without issuing a further call for bids. This provision enables the LPS to leverage TPS' competitively awarded contract.

## **2. Board Approval Thresholds**

Section 11 of the Policy states that Board approval is required for:

- Contracts exceeding five years in duration.
- Agreements with an aggregate value exceeding \$2,000,000.

### **CONCLUSION:**

In summary, the proposed agreement with OnX aligns with LPSB Policy requirements and offers clear organizational benefits. It is recommended that the Board approve and execute the agreement.

**PREPARED BY:** Jack Morgan, Director – Information Technology Branch

**REVIEWED BY:** Jody Graham, Director – Financial Services



# LONDON POLICE SERVICE

## REPORT TO THE LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

**BOARD MEETING DATE:** October 16, 2025  
**BOARD REPORT #:** 2510FF07  
**MEETING:** Open  
**CSPA SECTION:** N/A

**TO:** Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board  
**FROM:** Treena MacSween, Deputy Chief  
**SUBJECT:** **Revenue Offsetting Personnel Costs – July 2025**  
**PURPOSE:** Seeking Decision

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### RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the London Police Service Board receive the Revenue Offsetting Personnel Costs report for information.

### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The revenue and associated expenses for these programs are reflected in the 2025 operating actuals.

Changes to funding streams include:

- Expired for 2025:
  - One (1) secondment with the Canadian Police College.
- New for 2025:
  - One (1) additional secondment to the Ontario Police College;
  - One (1) additional secondment to the London Police Association;
  - One (1) full-time equivalent funding agreement with the City's Fire Services to support cost recovery related to Next-Generation 911 (NG911); and,
  - One (1) new secondment to the Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario.

### SUMMARY:

This report provides an overview of revenue generated through grant and secondment funding that offsets personnel costs within the London Police Service.

Government funding from various sources is applied to reduce personnel expenditures, as detailed in the report's appendices:

- Appendix A delineates programs covering 70.02%, equivalent to \$7.61 million of total personnel costs for 76 positions. These positions are essential to the operational needs of the London Police Service 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. Discontinuing these agreements would require a corresponding reduction in the authorized personnel complement.

Participation in these programs not only offsets personnel costs but also fosters collaboration with external agencies and strengthens service delivery, ultimately benefiting both the community and the London Police Service.

**CONCLUSION:**

The London Police Service's participation in grant-funded and secondment programs continues to provide significant financial benefits by offsetting personnel costs. These programs not only support operational effectiveness but also foster strategic partnerships and enhance service delivery. Continued engagement in these initiatives is essential to maintaining a sustainable and responsive policing model that meets the evolving needs of the community.

**PREPARED BY:** Jody Graham, Director – Financial Services

**Attachment:** Summary of Revenue Offsetting Personnel Costs – July 2025

**Revenue Offsetting Personnel Costs (Appendix A)**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Complement Impact</b>	<b>Personnel Costs 2025</b>	<b>Revenue 2025</b>	<b>% Covered 2025</b>	<b>% Not Covered 2025</b>	<b>Program Initiated</b>	<b>Contract Expiry</b>
<b>Community Safety &amp; Policing (Local)</b> <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	\$3,491,947	\$2,391,407	68.48%	31.52%	2019-04-01	2025-03-31*
<b>Community Safety &amp; Policing (Provincial)</b> <i>This provincial grant provides funding to support Victim Choice Reporting (3 Constables) and tracks progress of outcomes related to intimate partner violence and sexual assault investigations/calls for service.</i>	3	\$533,452	\$482,792	90.50%	9.50%	2022-04-01	2025-03-31*
<b>Cyber Crime</b> <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	\$170,569	\$102,735	60.23%	39.77%	2007-03-01	2026-03-31
<b>Preventing Auto Thefts (PAT)</b> <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	\$265,088	\$229,250	86.48%	13.52%	2023-11-22	2026-03-31
<b>Bail Compliance and Warrant Apprehension</b> <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	\$385,962	\$365,295	94.65%	5.35%	2023-12-12	2026-03-01
<b>Court Prisoner Security Officers</b> <i>Cost recovery from the Municipal Provincial Offences Court for court security. These are Civilian positions.</i>	3	\$328,514	\$328,514	100.00%	0.00%	2001	Ongoing

\*Agreement pending renewal.

Revenue Offsetting Personnel Costs (Appendix A Continued)

Program	Complement Impact	Personnel Costs 2025	Revenue 2025	% Covered 2025	% Not Covered 2025	Program Initiated	Contract Expiry
<b>Court Security &amp; Prisoner Transportation (CSPT)</b> <i>Provincial funding is available to support police services in offsetting the costs associated with delivering CSPT services within their jurisdictions. In accordance with the Community Safety and Policing Act, the Service is responsible for ensuring the provision of these services at premises where court proceedings are held in the City of London.</i>	39	\$5,209,976	**\$3,403,933	65.33%	34.67%	2012-01-01	2025-12-31
<b>OneVoice Radio Communications Support</b> <i>Cost recovery from the City of London for radio technology, communications and infrastructure support.</i>	1	\$132,123	\$132,123	100.00%	0.00%	2011	Ongoing
<b>Next-Generation 911 (NG911) Support</b> <i>Cost recovery from the City's Fire Services for Next-Generation 911 (NG911), including ongoing technical support and the extension of network and Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) connections.</i>	1	\$158,682	\$140,000	88.23%	11.77%	2025-01-20	Ongoing
<b>Ontario Strategy to End Human Trafficking</b> <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	\$193,472	\$34,800	17.99%	82.01%	2020-04-01	2026-03-31
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>\$10,869,784</b>	<b>\$7,610,849</b>	<b>70.02%</b>	<b>29.98%</b>		

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

**Revenue Offsetting Personnel Costs (Appendix B)**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Complement Impact</b>	<b>Personnel Costs 2025</b>	<b>Revenue 2025</b>	<b>% Covered 2025</b>	<b>% Not Covered 2025</b>	<b>Program Initiated</b>	<b>Contract Expiry</b>
<b>Ontario Police College Secondments</b> <i>Sworn personnel seconded to instruct at the Police College. Revenue is equivalent to expenses.</i>	5	\$898,115	\$898,115	100.00%	0.00%	Pre 1997	Ongoing
<b>London Police Association Secondments</b> <i>Police and Civilian seconded to the London Police Association (Full Time x 3). Revenue is equivalent to expenses.</i>	3	\$544,372	\$544,372	100.00%	0.00%	Pre 1997&2002	Ongoing
<b>Canadian Police College Secondment</b> <i>One Police position. Revenue is equivalent to expenses. The contract, which expired in 2025, will not be renewed.</i>	1	\$7,697	\$7,697	100.00%	0.00%	2021-01-26	2025-01-12
<b>Ontario Illegal Gambling Enforcement Unit (OIGEU)</b> <i>Participation in the Organized Crime Section, Illegal Gambling under the direction of the OPP.</i>	1	\$172,149	\$68,984	40.07%	59.93%	1997-02-02	60 Days notice
<b>London Justice Centre</b> <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	\$99,680	\$97,098	97.41%	2.59%	2020-08-28	2026-03-31
<b>Provincial Anti-Terrorism</b> <i>A coordinated provincial strategy to address terrorism in Ontario and conduct multi-jurisdictional strategic intelligence operations.</i>	1	\$162,673	\$140,490	86.36%	13.64%	2002	Ongoing
<b>Repeat Offender Parole Enforcement (ROPE)</b> <i>Coordinated provincial enforcement strategy to address the pursuit and apprehension of fugitives in Ontario.</i>	3	\$564,267	\$521,436	92.41%	7.59%	2003-04-20	Ongoing
<b>Bail Safety Project</b> <i>To assist victims of domestic violence prior to the stage of the bail hearing.</i>	3	\$478,410	\$299,335	62.57%	37.43%	2006-03-01	2026-03-31

Revenue Offsetting Personnel Costs (Appendix B Continued)

Program	Complement Impact	Personnel Costs 2025	Revenue 2025	% Covered 2025	% Not Covered 2025	Program Initiated	Contract Expiry
<b>Justice Officials Protection and Investigations Section (JOPIS)</b> <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	\$178,020	\$152,903	85.89%	14.11%	2022-01-01	2026-12-31
<b>Provincial Human Trafficking Intelligence-Led Joint Forces Strategy (IJFS)</b> <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	\$157,937	\$122,090	77.30%	22.70%	2020-12-13	2026-03-31
<b>Provincial Guns &amp; Gangs Enforcement Team (PGGE)</b> <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	\$369,766	\$347,624	94.01%	5.99%	2022-09-04	2026-01-04
<b>Provincial Weapons Enforcement Unit (PWEU)</b> <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	\$189,620	\$173,812	91.66%	8.34%	2022-01-01	2026-01-04
<b>Organized Crime Towing &amp; Auto Theft Team (OCTATT)</b> <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	\$192,266	\$173,812	90.40%	9.60%	2023-12-31	2028-12-31
<b>Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario (CISO)</b> <i>To provide the services of one police officer as the Regional Intelligence Coordinator for the Ministry/CISO.</i>	1	\$155,938	\$155,938	100.00%	0.00%	2025-01-20	2027-01-25
<b>Provincial Joint Forces Cannabis Enforcement Team (PJFCET)</b> <i>Participation in the Cannabis Enforcement Strategy under the direction of the OPP.</i>	1	\$189,620	\$173,812	91.66%	8.34%	2018-11-18	2026-03-31
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>\$4,360,528</b>	<b>\$3,877,517</b>	<b>88.92%</b>	<b>11.08%</b>		



# LONDON POLICE SERVICE

## REPORT TO THE LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

BOARD MEETING DATE: October 16, 2025  
BOARD REPORT #: 2510SS03  
MEETING: Open  
CSPA SECTION: N/A

**TO:** Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board  
**FROM:** Treena MacSween, Deputy Chief  
**SUBJECT:** **Collection, Preservation and Control of Property and Evidence**  
**PURPOSE:** Update / Information Purposes Only

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### RECOMMENDATION:

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

### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The Board has received **\$89,929.05** CDN and **\$769.00** USD during the reporting period. These funds are deposited into the Board's sundry revenue account.

### SUMMARY:

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, 2024 and June 30, 2025, 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.

### DISCUSSION:

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, 2024 and June 30, 2025, the Firearms, Property, and Evidence Control Unit housed **33,242** items including personal articles (e.g., clothing, tools, electronics, etc.), securities (including identification and currency), firearms, jewelry, bicycles, drugs, and liquor – an increase of **805** items over last year.

In total, **13,664** items were taken into the Firearms, Property and Evidence Control Unit, and **12,561** 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 **\$67,017.16** CDN and **\$769.00** USD were submitted to the Board.

**\$18,235.89** CDN was submitted to the Board from the two online property auctions.

**\$736.00** 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, **566** firearms were seized and/or found by London Police Officers, and **98** firearms were returned to their lawful owner. Remaining firearms, if not lawfully returned to owner, will be held for court proceedings and then be scheduled to be destroyed under close police supervision.

**CONCLUSION:**

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

**PREPARED BY:** Alex Krygsman, Superintendent – Support Services Division

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



## Collection, Preservation and Control of Property and Evidence

Adequacy Standards Reference: LE-020

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**Submitted by:** Alex Krygsman, Superintendent – Support Services Division

**Prepared by:** Sean Harding, Sergeant - Firearms, Property and Evidence Control Unit

**Date of Report:** August 26, 2025

**Reporting Period:** July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025

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All property coming into the Firearms, Property and Evidence 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 Services 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.

Both the October 28, 2024, and April 28, 2025, Auctions were online auctions.

Date	Location	Proceeds to the LPSB – Auction
Oct 28, 2024	1881 Scanlan Street	\$7,769.42
Apr 28, 2025	1881 Scanlan Street	\$10,466.47
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>\$18,235.89</b>

#### **MONEY**

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

Collection, Preservation and Control of Property and Evidence: 01-Jul-25 to 30-Jun-25

The following represents monies submitted to the London Police Service Board in the identified reporting period.

Date	Proceeds to the LPSB – Unclaimed Money
Dec 12, 2024	\$5,524.67 CDN + \$656.00 U.S. Currency
Jan 24, 2025	\$379.55 CDN Currency
Jan 29, 2025	\$26,785.00 CDN Currency
Feb 06, 2025	\$779.79 CDN Currency
Feb 28, 2025	\$9,319.44 CDN + \$28.00 U.S. Currency
Mar 13, 2025	\$1,826.19 CDN Currency
Mar 20, 2025	\$5,166.30 CDN Currency
Jun 10, 2025	\$17,236.22 CDN + \$85.00 U.S. Currency
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$67,017.16 CAD + \$769.00 U.S. Currency</b>

**OTHER**

In addition, beer and liquor 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 the LPSB – Other
Oct 24, 2024	\$27.20 (Bottle Return)
May 14, 2025	\$17.90 (Bottle return)
Feb 25, 2025	\$690.90 (Scrap metal)
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$736.00</b>

**TOTAL PROCEEDS TO LPS BOARD**

(July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025)

**\$85,989.05 CDN + \$769.00 U.S. Currency**

**FIREARMS**

Firearms that are found, turned in or seized by the London Police Service are securely stored within the Firearms, Property and Evidence Control Unit 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 London Police Service.

- Firearms seized during reported period – 522
- Firearms found during reporting period – 44
- Firearms returned to owner during reporting period – 98
- Firearms transferred to LPS inventory during reporting period (use of force training) 0

Collection, Preservation and Control of Property and Evidence: 01-Jul-25 to 30-Jun-25

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.

- 479 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

Type	Number
Articles	22,802
Securities	1,206
Firearms	1,099
Jewelry	54
Bicycles	75
Drugs	7,937
Liquor	69
<b>Total Exhibits</b>	<b>33,242</b>

These **33,242** exhibits are currently stored by the Firearms, Property and Evidence Control Unit, London Police Service. Any bicycles were stored at 601 Dundas St or the LPS Westminster Facility.

Overall there was an **increase of 805** 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:

Reporting Period	Acquired	Disposed
July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025	13,664	12,561
July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024	12,261	14,007
July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023	12,712	11,977
July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022	13,075	12,087
July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021	14,754	14,975
July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020	16,165	13,442
July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019	17, 957	18,349

Respectfully submitted,

Sean Harding, Sergeant - Firearms, Property and Evidence Control Unit



## LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

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

**BOARD REPORT #:** (cover) 2510SS02

**MEETING:** Open

### **COVER REPORT FOR POLICY AND PROCEDURE COMPLAINT REPORT BACK 2510SS02**

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

**FROM:** Executive Director Stephanie Johanssen

**SUBJECT:** **IoP Complaint 25-39 Policies and Procedures related to the Motor Vehicle Collisions**

- Discussion
- Seeking Decision

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### **RECOMMENDATION(S):**

THAT the London Police Service Board (the Board):

1. Review the attached complaint investigation report from the London Police Service (the Service), to consider whether further action is required or if its review of the complaint can be concluded; and
2. Report back to the Inspector General of Policing on any steps taken in response to the complaint.

### **PURPOSE:**

The attached is the investigation report from the Service in response to the Policy and Procedure complaint regarding motor vehicle collisions. The Board shall review this report to determine if any further action is required in response to the complaint.

### **SUMMARY:**

The Board received a Procedure complaint through the Inspectorate of Policing, regarding concerns about the London Police Service's response to a hit-and-run collision involving a 14-year-old cyclist. While other emergency services attended promptly, police reportedly did not attend the scene. The complainant questions whether current dispatch and call-priority protocols align with standard operating procedures for fail-to-remain collisions involving injury, particularly when a youth is involved. They request that the Service review its procedures for:

- Police attendance at injury-related and fail-to-remain collisions;

- Criteria used by Communications/Dispatch to determine response priority;
- Communication with victims and families regarding response decisions.

No specific officer was named. The concern is framed as a systemic issue regarding adherence to operational response standards and is not a conduct issue.

**It is the current process of the Board that the receipt of a Policy or Procedure complaint through the Inspectorate of Policing (IoP) automatically triggers an investigation by the Chief, and a written report submitted to the Board.**

The report-back from the Service is attached for the Board's consideration. The Board shall review the report-back and determine whether its review of the complaint can be concluded or if further action is required. It shall then provide a formal response, including its decision and any steps taken, to the Inspector General.

This specific complaint does not appear to directly relate to any Board policies.

## **RELEVANT LEGISLATION**

### ***Community Safety and Policing Act s. 107***

#### ***Policy or procedure complaint***

*(6) If ...the complaint relates to the policies, by-laws, rules or procedures referred to in clause (1) (c) or (d), the Inspector General shall,*

*(a) forward the complaint to the Minister and to,*

*(i) Repealed: 2023, c. 12, Sched. 1, s. 46 (3).*

*(ii) the police service board that maintains the police service, if the complaint relates to the board's policies, by-laws, rules or procedures or the procedures established by the chief of police*

#### ***Report back***

*(7) A police service board, O.P.P. detachment board or First Nation O.P.P. board that receives a complaint under subsection (6) shall,*

*(a) review the complaint as it relates to the policies, by-laws, rules or procedures referred to in clause (1) (c) or (d);*

*(b) report back to the Inspector General within the time specified by the Inspector General, if any, about any steps taken in response to the complaint; and*

*(c) report to the Minister about any steps taken in response to the complaint. 2019, c. 1, Sched. 1, s. 107 (7); 2025, c. 6, Sched. 4, s. 5 (5).*

## **CONCLUSION:**

The Board shall consider the attached information and determine whether to conclude its review of the file along with its response to the Inspectorate of Policing.



# LONDON POLICE SERVICE

## REPORT TO THE LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

**BOARD MEETING DATE:** October 16, 2024  
**BOARD REPORT #:** 2510UD03  
**MEETING:** Open  
**CSPA SECTION:** N/A

**TO:** Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board  
**FROM:** Scott Guilford, Deputy Chief  
**SUBJECT:** IOP Complaint File 24-362 / INV-25-39  
**PURPOSE:** Update / Information Purposes Only

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### RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the London Police Service Board receive this report for information purposes in relation to IOP Complaint File 24-362.

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:** not applicable

### DISCUSSION:

#### Background:

This complaint involves a hit-and-run incident that occurred in August of 2024. The cyclist (a young person) was struck while entering the crosswalk after riding on the sidewalk. The complainant initiated a 911- call after being contacted by the cyclist (her son), resulting in the prompt arrival of ambulance and fire services. Police were not able attend and investigate until the following day.

In her complaint to the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (LECA), the complainant expressed concerns that the delay may have compromised the collection of critical evidence. Additionally, the complainant was troubled by statements made by LPS members indicating that the incident was not considered serious enough to merit immediate police attendance, with staff shortages and prioritization of other cases cited as reasons for the delay. The complainant also expressed concerns regarding the allocation of police resources to non-essential community events and paid duties over urgent incidents. Upon review, LECA determined that the complaint related to the procedures of the Chief of police and forwarded the complaint to the Inspector General of Policing ("IOP") for review.

The IOP accepted the complaint, as it relates to the Chief's procedures regarding officer dispatch and response to motor vehicle collisions involving vulnerable road users—particularly youth—as well as protocols for investigating potential Criminal Code offences such as impaired or dangerous driving in hit-and-run incidents. In accordance with section 107(6) of the *Community Safety and Policing Act*, the IOP forwarded the complaint to the Board for review.

Pursuant to s.107(7) of the CSPA, the Board is required to:

- a. review the complaint as it relates to its policies and/or procedures;

- b. report back to the IOP regarding any steps taken in response to the complaint; and
- c. report to the Solicitor General about any steps taken in response to the complaint.

Upon receipt of the complaint, the Board directed the Chief to undertake a review of the LPS Procedures underlying the complaint.

## LPS REVIEW OF COMPLAINT

### *Incident Summary*

- Nature: Fail-to-remain (driver initially left, then returned and provided identifying information)
- Injury: Soreness to hand/body; EMS assessed on scene; no serious injury reported
- Call coding: Entered as MVC Hit & Run Investigation, Code 2 (per Communications SOP).
- Simultaneous resource demands: LPS was servicing 7 active Code 1 calls and had 47 calls for service holding, including 31 other code 2 calls.
- Outcome: Driver charged under the *Highway Traffic Act* with Fail to Remain. Cyclist cautioned (verbal warning) regarding sidewalk riding.

### *Occurrence Chronology*

<b>Time/Date</b>	<b>Event</b>
Aug 23, 2024 – 14:23	911 call from complainant (not on scene) reporting her son had been struck by a black vehicle that left the scene. Call transferred to EMS; son reported awake and breathing.
Aug 23, 2024 – 14:29	Complainant re-contacts to ask for ETA; reports son is seated and alert.
Aug 23, 2024 – 14:53	London Fire Department notes no injuries requiring urgent intervention; notes driver returned to scene and provided information.
Aug 23, 2024 – 15:00	“All-cars” broadcast requesting units to clear; no available units due to ongoing higher-priority calls.
Aug 24, 2024 – 12:35	Call requested from queue; investigation commenced.
Post- investigation	Driver charged under the <i>Highway Traffic Act</i> with Fail to Remain. Driver’s driving/criminal records clear. Cyclist cautioned (verbal warning) re cycling on the sidewalk.

### *Communications with Complainant*

During a follow-up call the next day, the complainant expressed concerns regarding the response time. The call-taker explained that officers had been attending to higher-priority emergencies and that life-threatening situations must take precedence. The call-taker empathized with the complainant’s frustration, assuring her that efforts were made to dispatch officers as soon as possible. When the complainant questioned officer allocation to non-

essential events, such as Rock the Park or traffic management for a Mosque event, the call-taker advised of formal complaint pathways.

### ***Applicable LPS Procedure***

This complaint engages the following LPS Procedures and Standard Operating Procedures; applicable excerpts are included for reference:

- LE-026.04 – Police Reporting Centre  
*Uniformed attendance required for hit-and-run where suspect information exists.*
- LE-026.07 – Fail to Remain Collisions  
*Defines obligations and directs members to consider appropriate charges when a suspect is located and investigation can be finalized.*
- LE-005.01 – Communications & Dispatch  
*Operators assign Code 1/2/3 priorities and dispatch based on predetermined criteria.*
- Communications SOP – MVC (Hit & Run)  
*Enter MVC H/R as Code 2; upgrade to Code 1 where significant injury indicators exist.*
- PE-013.01 – Paid Duties  
*Paid-duty program is cost-recovery; uses off-duty officers for approved events; does not impact on-duty patrol availability.*

The complaint does not clearly engage any LPSB Policies.

### ***Analysis***

LPS Procedures prioritize dispatching officers to calls for service based on the assigned code level. Each call type in the dispatch system is associated with a pre-determined code level which is reflected in the Communications SOPs. Where appropriate, communication operators can amend the code level based on information supplied by the caller. LPS utilizes three levels of coding:

- Code 1: Emergency (e.g. call types involving serious injuries, weapons, and imminent threats)
- Code 2: Urgent (e.g. call types involving no imminent threat to persons or property)
- Code 3: Routine/Non-emergent calls (e.g. historical events, report of property damage where the suspect left the scene).

The CSPA does not prescribe how to prioritize calls for service. Instead, this determination falls within the Chief's discretion, subject to the Chief's requirement to provide adequate and effective policing for the community.

The priority level assigned to each call type at LPS was determined by the Calls for Service Committee. This Committee also meets on a quarterly basis to review concerns relating to calls for service. In determining the appropriate code level, the Committee completed an environmental scan of how other Canadian police services prioritize calls for service based on call types. As a result, the code levels assigned to call types in LPS Procedure align with the priority levels assigned by similarly situated services in Ontario.

The triaging of calls within each call level (i.e. all Code 2 calls) is determined by Communications Operators, after consideration of a variety of factors including the availability of officers in the location, how long the caller has been waiting, and any risks to persons and property associated with the call. Officer dispatch assignments are also monitored by the Communications Supervisor and Duty Inspector. Notably, the Duty Inspector role was implemented in January 2025 (after this incident) with the intent to strengthen oversight and resource management, ensuring effective and responsive resource allocation across service operations.

A review of the occurrence demonstrates compliance with existing LPS Procedure. The call for service was accurately entered into the CAD system as a Hit and Run Motor Vehicle Collision, assigned a Code 2 response. This assigned priority level reflects consistency with LPS' provincial counterparts, as determined by the Calls for Service Committee.

The complainant expressed concerns regarding LPS' ability to investigate the incident for signs of impairment or distracted driving without immediately attending the scene. A review of the occurrence does not indicate that the caller or fire services reported suspected signs of impairment. Had signs of impairment or significant injuries been reported, LPS' Communications SOP would require that the call be elevated to a Code 1 response.

Regarding the complainant's perceived diversion of resources to community events (e.g., Rock the Park; traffic at a mosque), these are paid-duty assignments, administered on a cost-recovery basis utilizing off-duty members. Paid-duty officers are not part of LPS' on-shift patrol complement and are not available for general dispatch.

**Conclusion:**

The complaint raises concerns understandable from a public perspective; however, the Chief is satisfied that the complainant's concerns do not arise from a gap or inadequacy in existing procedure. Additionally, there is no indication of non-compliance with existing procedure. Instead, this complainant's concerns arise from competing resource demands at the time of her call for service. Accordingly, no amendments to LPS Procedure are recommended resulting from this review.

While the applicable procedures were adequate, the delay in responding created understandable concern for the complainant. Clear public messaging on call prioritization, paid-duty distinctions, and EMS/Fire first response can mitigate future misunderstanding.

**PREPARED BY:** Scott Guilford, Deputy Chief, Community Trust and Frontline Operations

**REVIEWED BY:** Madeline Mckinnon, Director, Legal Services



# LONDON POLICE SERVICE

## REPORT TO THE LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

**BOARD MEETING DATE:** October 16, 2025  
**BOARD REPORT #:** 2510UD01  
**MEETING:** Open  
**CSPA SECTION:** N/A

**TO:** Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board  
**FROM:** Scott Guilford, Deputy Chief  
**SUBJECT:** **Open Air Substance Use**  
**PURPOSE:** Update / Information Purposes Only

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### **RECOMMENDATION:**

That the London Police Service Board receive this report for its information.

### **SUMMARY:**

In April 2025, the London Police Service (LPS) commenced a new strategy to address the significant concerns of open-air substance use in public spaces. This strategy emphasizes kindness, compassion, and engagement, while prioritizing safety for the greater community.

The primary goal of the LPS is to provide pathways to support services, while enhancing real and perceived public safety. The strategy involves engaging the community to address substance use in public spaces effectively.

This is the second Board update for this strategy to report statistics on the entire initiative.

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **Community Foot Patrol Section (CFPS)**

To effectively implement the Open-Air Substance Use Strategy, eight (8) additional sworn officers were added to the complement of the CFPS. For the duration of the strategy, the CFPS complement will be 27 Constables, two Sergeants and one Staff Sergeant. The increased staffing of the unit allows for visible presence 7 days a week with the highest number of officers being deployed during business hours.

All members of CFPS have been assigned to the strategy to ensure people see the same officers over time. This builds trust, improves communication, and helps us support people more effectively—especially those in crisis.

The CFPS patrols in designated zones within Old East Village, Midtown and Downtown. During the first phase of the strategy, the CFPS, in collaboration with community members, are mapping hotspot areas, connecting with individuals, and listening to community needs.

## Open Air Substance Use Strategy Statistics

The Evidence-Based Policing Unit (EBPU) uses quantitative analysis to monitor recurring interactions, changing incident locations, and referral outcomes. A follow up to the survey-monkey baseline public survey will be conducted again in October 2025 to collect community feedback 6-months into the project.

By combining these data sources, the focus is placed on measurable results rather than just responding to incidents as they happen. The data below covers a 20-week period.

### Overall Statistics (April 8, 2025, to August 25, 2025):

These statistics reflect the current progress of the Open-Air Substance Use Strategy and give an overall picture of the work being done by the officers assigned to this strategy.

- There were 2,911 calls for service and 1,350 police reports filed.
- Calls were predominantly related to trespassing (51%) and drug-related activities in progress (47%), with the remainder categorized as proactive or informational interactions.
- The majority of calls were initiated by LPS members (73%), followed by direct calls to the foot patrol line (18%), with the remainder received via 911 or other citizen generated channels.
- Most interactions concluded as a compliant interaction (63%), while 26% were offered referrals. Non-compliance accounted for 4%, and 7% required no further action, were cancelled before police arrived, or remained pending conclusion.
- Over 800 individuals were interacted with, with more than half (54%) engaging in multiple interactions over the course of the strategy. The five individuals with the highest frequency of interactions accounted for a combined total of 170 interactions. The individual with the most engagements was interacted with 39 times during this period.

### Referrals:

Of approximately 760 referrals made, most were declined by the individual.

- 63% of referrals were not accepted.
- 18% were accepted.
- 9% had unknown outcomes.
- 1% were declined by agencies due to circumstances such capacity limits or because the individual is banned from attending the location.
- London Cares was the primary referral agency (56% of referrals), followed by Ark Aid Mission (31%). Over 12 agencies received referrals, and individuals may have been referred to multiple services.
- Referral rates have increased significantly, rising from 9% of call resolutions in the previous reporting period to 26% at present.

### Enforcement:

Current statistics indicate that the strategy remains centred on engagement and referrals to community resources, with only 1% of calls leading to charges.

- A total of 23 charges have been laid.
- The most frequent charge was possession of a Schedule I substance under Sec 4(1) of the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (13 charges, 56% of total).
- The second most common charge was public mischief under the *Criminal Code of Canada* 140(1)(b) (4 charges, 17% of total).

### Seizures:

Since the strategy's inception, there have been 1,297 occurrences in which a seizure took place, which may include multiple items per occurrence (e.g., a piece of paraphernalia and trace amounts of drugs, multiple pieces of paraphernalia, or multiple drugs).

- More than 1,250 incidents involved the seizure of paraphernalia, totaling over 2,600 items. Pipes were the most frequently seized item (over 1,500), followed by tin foil (over 800).
- Drugs were seized in over 1,100 incidents, amounting to more than 1,450 individual seizures, with trace residue comprising over 80% of cases.
- The most seized substance type was suspected fentanyl accounting for almost 90% of the seizures. Over 85% of the suspected fentanyl seizures were trace residue.

### **Community Impact**

Community Foot Patrol Section (CFPS) members regularly receive positive feedback from the community about the strategy and its impact.

In June, a resident reported concerns about ongoing drug use and vagrancy in a parking lot behind a local establishment. The resident found discarded syringes in their backyard and noted frequent noise disturbances. In response, a CFPS supervisor visited the residence, observed the conditions, and noted the issues. The supervisor consulted with a crime prevention officer, and several Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) recommendations were made. In mid-June, a private security company was contracted to patrol the parking lots. In mid-July, the establishment installed fencing along sides of its property. The supervisor later followed up with the resident to check on the progress of the recommendations. The resident reported that since filing the complaint, no additional drug paraphernalia had been found in the yard, and noise levels had significantly decreased due to increased patrols. The resident expressed satisfaction with the police and security response and noted a visible improvement in conditions. Neighbours also observed similar positive changes in the area.

The following quotes highlight the increased feelings of safety:

*"I do not know what I would do without the LPS Foot Patrol. With the expansion of the LPS Foot Patrol service and the addition of new officers in this area it is now livable again. I want to sincerely thank the LPS Foot Patrol for the peace of mind they bring to me and other business owners in this area."*

*"Thanks to the foot patrol unit for their professionalism, care, empathy and most important safety I'm home enjoying a peaceful Friday with my family. Knowing we all did our best, I have*

*peace of mind knowing that you are all out there for us. Again thank you for all you do. Be Good Do Good Be One. Be safe and go home to your families.”*

*“I just wanted to extend my gratitude and thanks for the job that you do. Our team feels extremely well supported 24hrs a day. Over the past few months, we have seen a demonstrated effort to respond to calls and assist our team in a responsive and professional manner. We still definitely have our challenges, but I do see your Team very visible and trying to assist and help Community Members from a caring and compassionate lens.”*

**CONCLUSION:**

These statistics demonstrate a sustained and proactive police presence, characterised by tangible measures addressing community concerns. While enforcement remains available, data consistently indicate its limited application, with emphasis placed on support and engagement initiatives.

**PREPARED BY:** Katherine Dann, Inspector, Corporate Support and Continuous Improvement

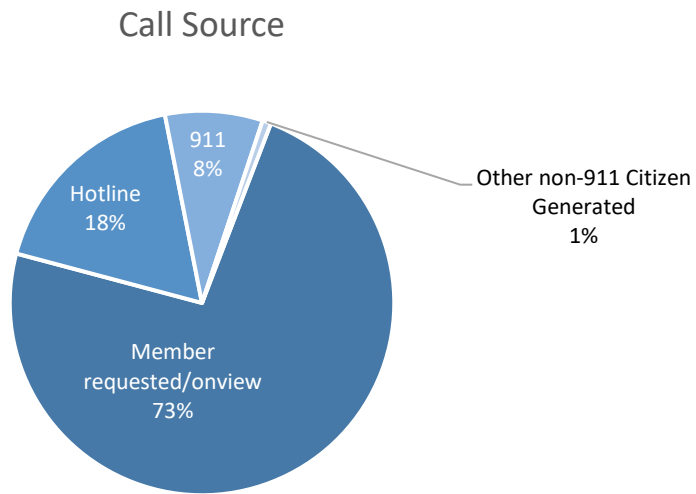
Attachment(s): Appendix A- Statistic charts

**Appendix A: Summary of Statistics (April 8-August 25, 2025)**

**Overall:**

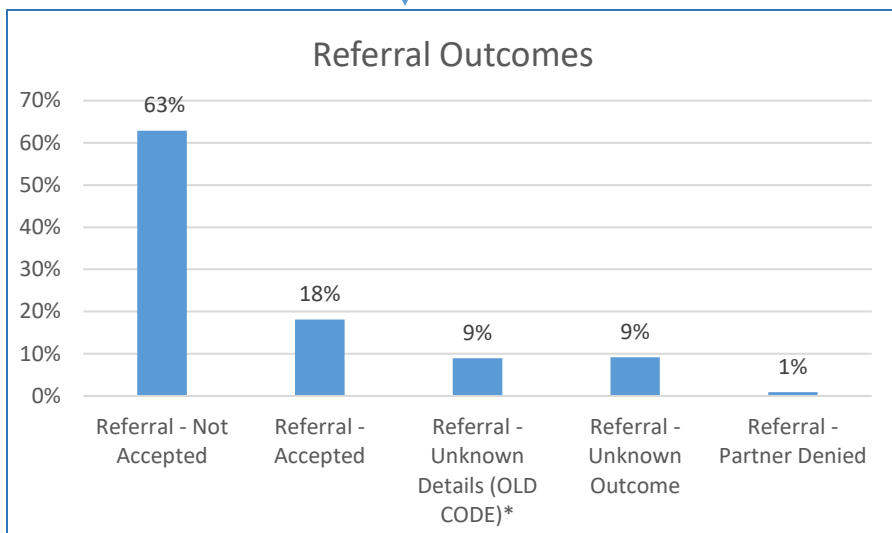
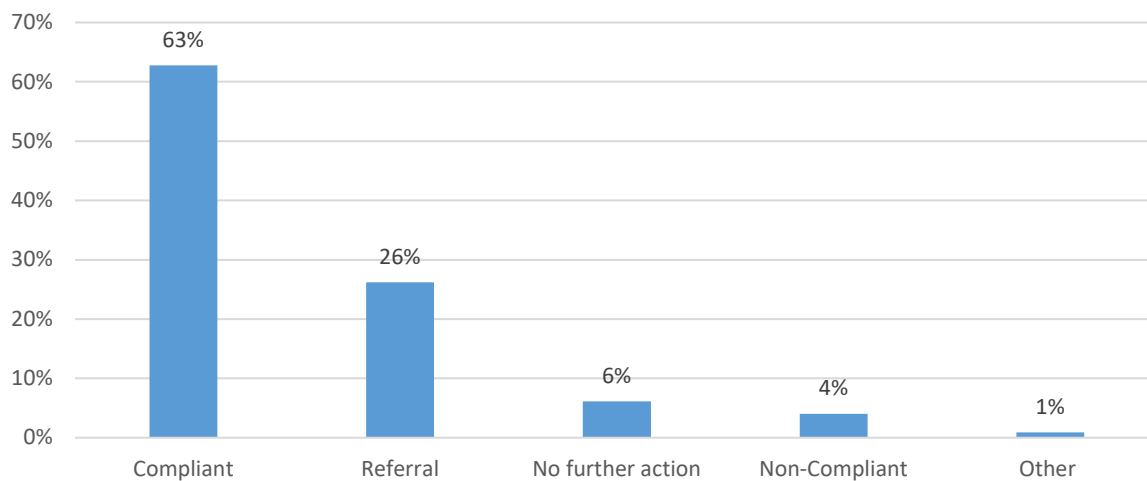


**Call Source:**



**Call Clearance:**

Clearance Type





# LONDON POLICE SERVICE

## REPORT TO THE LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

**BOARD MEETING DATE:** October 16, 2024  
**BOARD REPORT #:** 2510UD02  
**MEETING:** Open  
**CSPA SECTION:** N/A

**TO:** Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board  
**FROM:** Scott Guilford, Deputy Chief  
**SUBJECT:** **Nurse Police Response Teams**  
**PURPOSE:** Update / Information Purposes Only

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### **RECOMMENDATION:**

That the London Police Service Board receive this report for its information.

### **SUMMARY:**

The London Police Service (LPS), working in collaboration with London Health Sciences Centre (LHSC), has established the Nurse Police Response Team (NPRT).

This pilot program which began in July 2025, pairs registered nurses with officers from the Community Foot Patrol Section (CFPS). They patrol primarily in Downtown, Midtown, and Old East Village.

The nurses assigned to this team will provide appropriate medical services within their scope of practice, in accordance with the clinical circumstances presented during community engagement.

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### Deployment:

Piloted on July 18, 2025, NPRTs began accompanying CFPS officers. The team is made up of 1 nurse and 2 police officers.

Between July 18 and August 15, 2025, the NPRTs operated exclusively on Friday and Saturday from 11:00 am. to 11:00 pm. From August 15, 2025, onward, the teams transitioned to a full-time schedule, 7 days of the week from 11:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.

#### Data to date:

Data was collected over nine weeks, from July 18, 2025, to September 18, 2025. During this time, the NPRTs were deployed for a total of 41 shifts.

During this nine-week time period the NPRTs responded to 194 calls. 71% of the calls were generated by members, 20% came from 911 calls, 8% were from the CFPS hotline, and 1% came from the LPS switchboard attendant.

Of the 194 calls that the NPRT attended, the top 3 call types are:

- 58 calls – medical assist
- 41 calls – individuals openly using drugs
- 34 calls – trespassing complaints

For the above 58 medical assist calls, officers used this call type when nurses offered medical assistance. Of these medical assist calls, 49 (84%) were member generated, meaning that the teams proactively came upon these individuals in need and offered medical assistance.

These medical assist calls were cleared based on if the medical assistance was accepted or declined. The majority (93%) accepted the offered care. Wound care was the most common type of medical assistance that was offered (76%) and almost always accepted (98%).

Out of the 194 calls, 9 of them (5%) were classified as "assist public". This call type was used when nurses offered general advice rather than direct medical care. Eight of these calls were generated by LPS members and one was a 911 dispatch. All 9 calls resulted in accepted referrals, which included nurse recommendations and agency connections (e.g., London Cares, Ark Aid Mission).

#### **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:**

No additional financial impact to the pilot project. LHSC is paying for their nurses until March 31, 2026.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

In summary, this data highlights an ongoing commitment by NPRTs to address community needs through proactive engagement and supportive interventions. Many incidents were resolved through compliant interactions and accepted medical or social referrals, underscoring a focus on connecting individuals with appropriate resources. This approach not only addresses immediate concerns but also promotes long-term community well-being through collaboration and compassionate response.

**PREPARED BY:** Katherine Dann, Inspector - Corporate Support and Continuous Improvement



# LONDON POLICE SERVICE

## REPORT TO THE LONDON POLICE SERVICE BOARD

**BOARD MEETING DATE:** October 16, 2025  
**BOARD REPORT #:** 2510EA02  
**MEETING:** Open  
**CSPA SECTION:** N/A

**TO:** Chair and Members of the London Police Service Board  
**FROM:** Paul Bastien, Deputy Chief  
**SUBJECT:** **Cumulative Data on Complaints April 1 to June 30, 2025 – Second Quarter**  
**PURPOSE:** Update / Information Purposes Only

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### RECOMMENDATION:

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

### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

None

### SUMMARY:

Analysis of the data at Appendix A:

- The number of complaints received during Q2 2025 increased over 2024
- Complaints about the conduct of police officers is stable compared to 2024
- Most complaints about the conduct of police officers pertain to the *"Performance of Duties"* and *"Interactions 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 (those that are not screened out)

### DISCUSSION:

This report is submitted in accordance with London Police Service Board Policy LPSB-060 "Reports to the Board", which requires that the 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 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.

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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; and complaints in which the complainant is not affected by the conduct, or which are better handled under other acts/laws.

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

**CONCLUSION:**

In addition to these minimum reporting requirements, this report includes four 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

Attachments: Appendix A (Complaints Data)  
Appendix B (Code of Conduct)

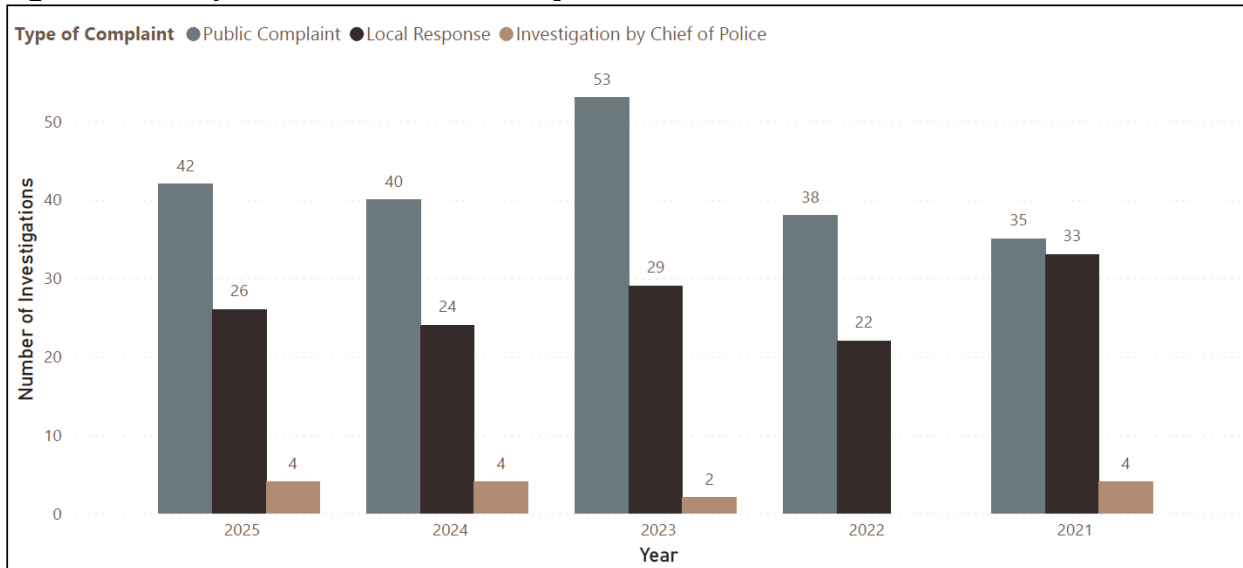
## APPENDIX A

### Number of Complaints in Q2 – Current Year and Four Prior Years:

From April 1 to June 30, 2025, the London Police Service has managed a total of 72 complaints of all types. This includes public complaints referred by the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency for investigation, investigations by the Chief of Police initiated pursuant to Sec. 198(1) of the CSPA, and complaints dealt with through Local Response.

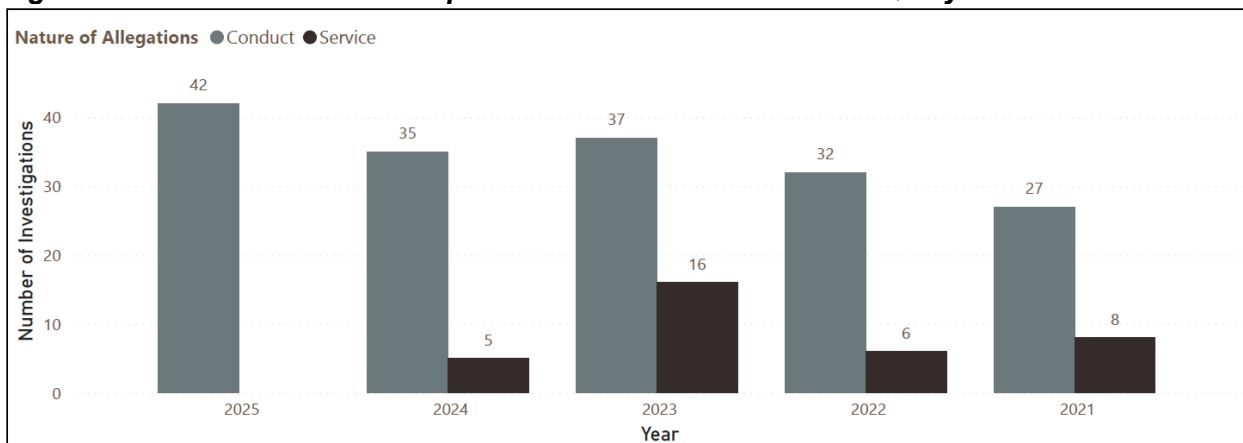
### Types of Complaints

**Figure 1 – Complaints Received in Q2 by Year**



As shown in Figure 1, the number of investigations initiated by the Chief of Police at the end of Q2 remains relatively constant over the past five years. Complaints related to the provision of adequate and effective policing (formerly “service complaints” under the Police Services Act) fall within the mandate of the Inspectorate of Policing. The LPS has been notified of three such complaints screened for investigation by the IoP during Q2.

**Figure 2 – Nature of Public Complaints Received or Initiated in Q2 by Year**



## Nature of Allegations

All allegations of misconduct which occurred prior to April 1, 2024, fall under the Police Services Act (PSA). Most complaints about officer conduct fell under two categories in the PSA: discreditable conduct and neglect of duty. While both can involve serious misconduct, they typically relate to matters that are less serious in nature, such as incivility or minor issues around the performance of a duty. The Community Safety and Policing Act introduced a new Code of Conduct for Police Officers. While the underlying behaviours that might constitute misconduct under either piece of legislation are the same, they were reclassified under five broad categories: Compliance with Laws, Human Rights and the Charter, Integrity, Interactions with the Public, and Performance of Duties. An overview of the new Code is provided in Appendix 'B'.

**Figure 3 - Alleged Misconduct by Category in OIPRD, LECA and Investigations by the Chief by Year - All Conduct Complaints Received in Q2**

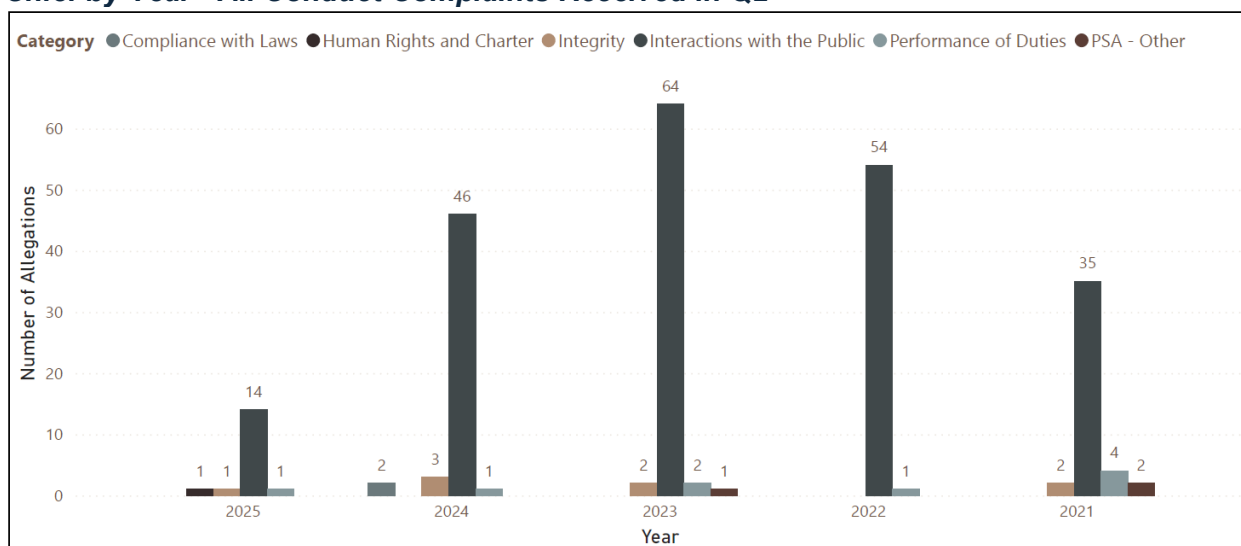
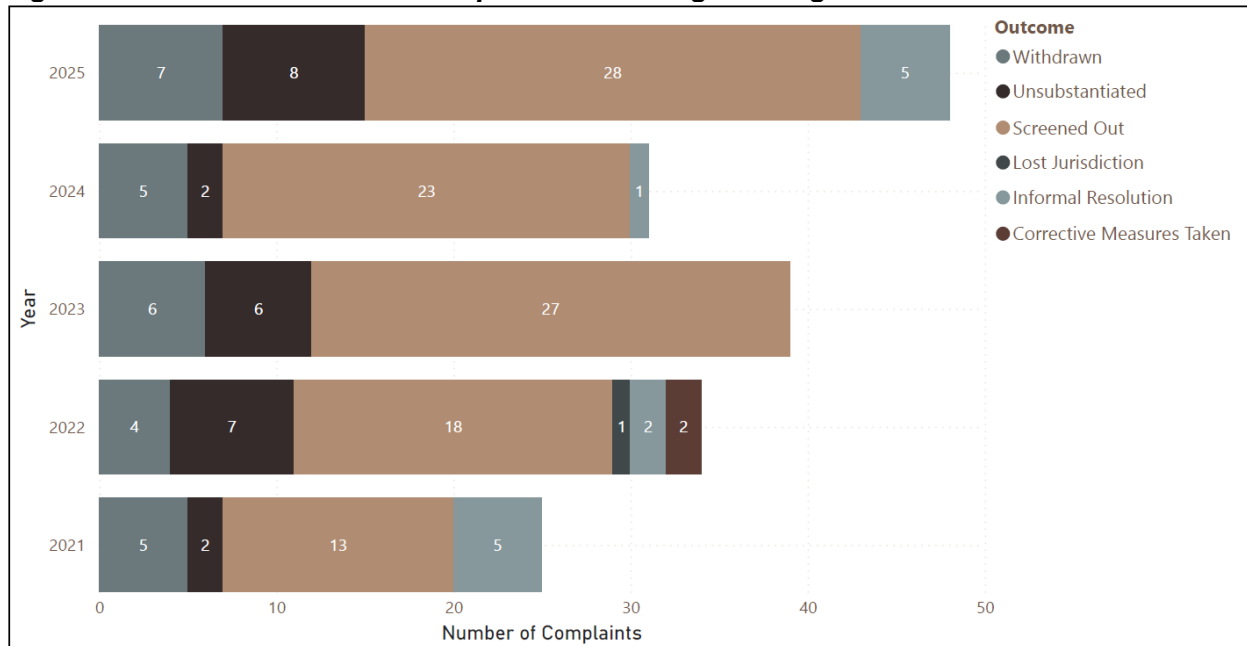


Figure 3 illustrates the number and types of conduct allegations as outlined in the CSPA. The majority of allegations are related to interactions with the public. The PSA misconduct allegations have been combined and are categorized in the appropriate five areas set out in the CSPA O. Reg. 407/23. The nature of misconduct alleged in public complaints has remained relatively constant over the past five years. Overall, the number of allegations is lower this quarter compared to the same period last year, with a notable decrease in complaints related to public interactions.

## Resolution of Complaints

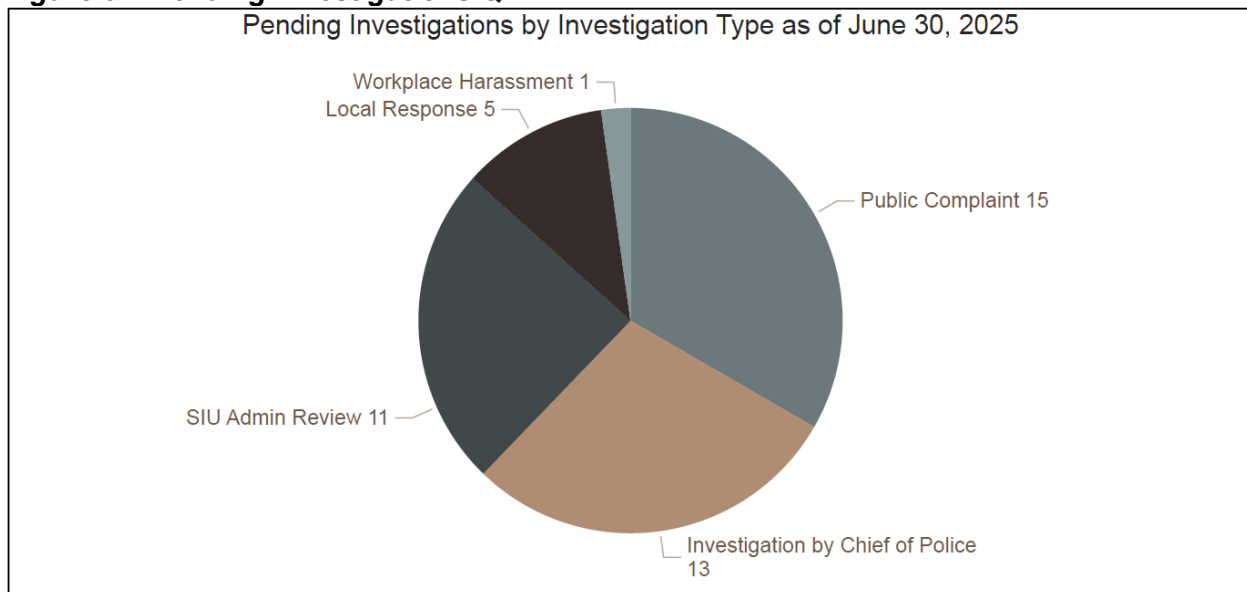
Figure 4 illustrates the outcome and manner in which public complaints are resolved. The number of complaints screened out by LECA is included for context.

**Figure 4 - Outcome of Public Complaints following investigation in Q2**



## Pending Complaints

**Figure 5 – Pending Investigations Q2**



“Pending complaints” is a measure of workload based on the number of complaints under investigation by the Professional Standards Branch as of June 30, 2025. There were 45 complaints under active investigation at the end of Q2.

## Complaints Referred to Another Agency

As of June 30, 2025, three complaints had been referred to another police service for investigation.

## Local Response

Individuals wishing to make a public complaint may first raise their concerns regarding the conduct of a sworn member of the London Police Service directly with the LPS. These concerns are addressed through a Local Response—an informal process that enables the LPS to resolve, explain, or otherwise address the issue directly with the member of the public.

When a concern is resolved through the Local Response process, it is not classified as a formal complaint. Nonetheless, police services are required to submit documentation of these resolutions to LECA. For this reason, statistics on Local Responses are included in this report.

**Figure 6 – Categories of Resolved Allegations for Conduct Related Local Responses in Q2 by Year**

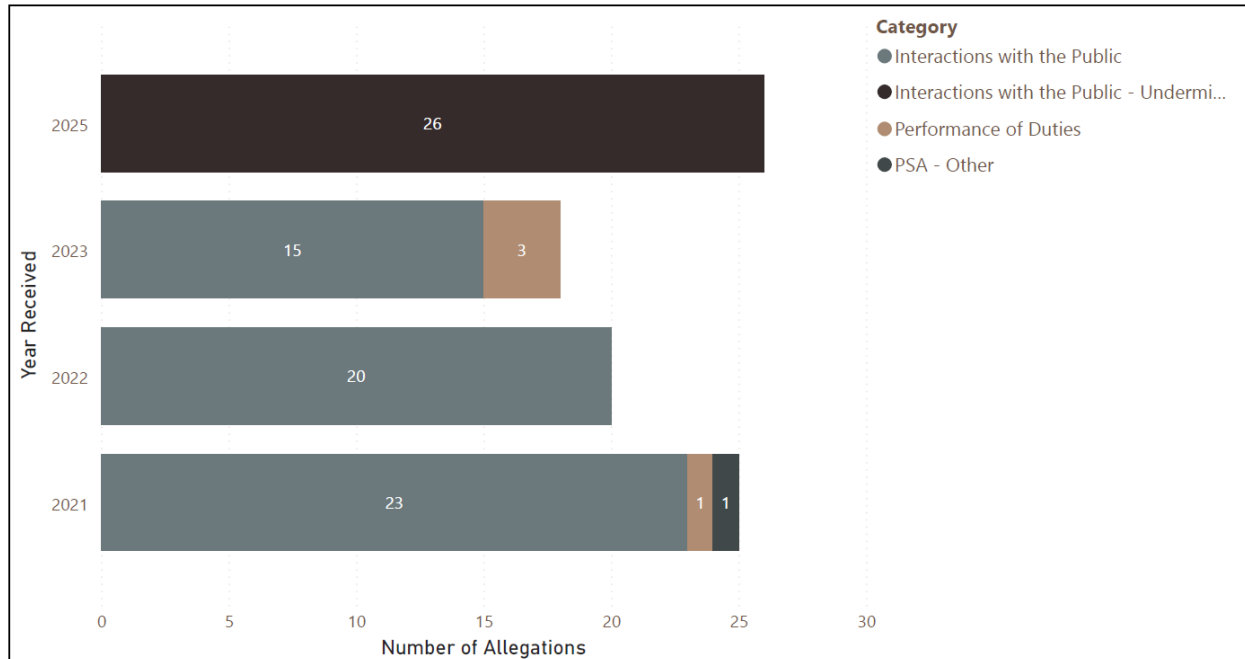


Figure 6 illustrates that all concerns in the second quarter of 2025 were related to Interactions with the Public. A total of 26 matters were resolved during this period.

## 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.