



# SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

## ANNUAL REPORT 2015–2016



**Independent Investigations.  
Community Confidence.**



**25 YEARS OF ONTARIO'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT**



**TOP** Director **Tony Loparco** stands with then Attorney General of Ontario, **Madeleine Meilleur**.

**BELOW** **Avvy Go**, Clinic Director of the Metro Toronto Chinese & Southeast Asian Legal Clinic, delivers some congratulatory remarks on behalf of several community groups that work with the SIU.



# Celebrating 25 Years

## In 2015, the Special Investigations Unit celebrated its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

As part of this historic milestone, the Unit welcomed the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, several former Directors of the SIU, and others who were instrumental in the founding and development of the SIU. During the evening, SIU Director **Tony Loparco** spoke about the Unit's past and what lies ahead. Some excerpts from those remarks follow.

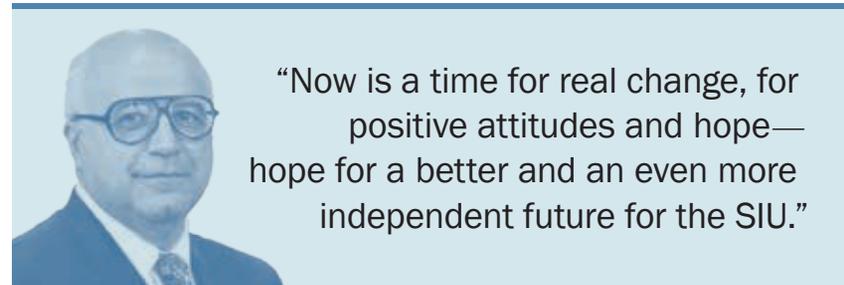
"Twenty-five years of existence—in some ways it seems like only yesterday. A lot has changed over the years and the SIU has survived numerous reviews, weathered sensitive relations with various communities including police, and adapted to ever changing practices, technologies and trends.

▼ **CELEBRATING 25 YEARS** continued

I distinctly remember the difficult times between police and the public in the mid-1980s and recall the untiring efforts of various community groups advocating for a system of independent investigation of police use of force which created the Race Relations and Policing Task Force. I also remember when the SIU was created back in 1990, and thinking that the establishment of a civilian oversight body was a good idea, although I was unsure if the resourcing or political will to succeed was there. The fact that The Honourable John Osler, a respected retired judge, now deceased, was placed at the helm of the agency did make me feel that the SIU had a good shot at succeeding.

Fast forward 25 years to today, and the SIU is still standing, stronger than ever. The SIU has gone through a lot of changes and has taken great strides to become a model of civilian oversight for other jurisdictions amid an international movement toward greater civilian accountability of police. The system is not perfect; it is an ongoing process and the SIU continues to evolve.

I'm happy to say that the *Police Services Act* is undergoing a major overhaul that will hopefully make the SIU more efficient, and more effective. I've outlined on page 5 of this report the changes the SIU would like to see incorporated during this overhaul. One of the key suggestions, and one that has been advanced by the Ombudsman's office and by my immediate predecessor, is for the SIU to have its own legislation. Having its own legislation would allow the Unit to better adapt to



fluctuating times, new case law and changes in law enforcement and technology. Now is a time for real change, for positive attitudes and hope—hope for a better and even more independent future for the SIU.

I'm the ninth full-time Director and 13<sup>th</sup> overall in the SIU's history. I'm often asked 'do you like the job?' and I always say as SIU Director, almost every decision that you have to make is not popular... inevitably someone, whether the police or citizen, is extremely unhappy with you and this can be isolating at times. The SIU has been fortunate to have been led by a series of Directors who were willing to stand up and not be popular. And behind every single one of these distinguished directors and behind all of the SIU's accomplishments have been incredibly dedicated and capable employees. It's not a stretch for me to say that those who work at the SIU are some of the most dedicated employees that I've ever come across. Without their ongoing professionalism, commitment and hard work, effective civilian oversight would be impossible.

SIU staff continues to do this difficult but important work every single day, and it is because of them that the public can be assured that in the province of Ontario there is one law for all." ■

# A Look at Civilian Oversight

## The SIU and Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement



**ABOVE** Director **Tony Loparco** introduces his panel on *Civilian Oversight: The Link Between Community and Police* at CACOLE 2015 in Ottawa. At right is **Philip K. Eure**, Inspector General of the New York Police Department.

The annual Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (CACOLE) conference was held in Ottawa, Ontario from May 11–13, 2015. The conference—titled *Civilian Oversight: The Link Between Community and Police*—was attended by approximately 150 delegates, including individuals from law enforcement, academia, civilian oversight and community groups. While most participants were from across Canada, there was also representation from the United States, the West Indies and Hong Kong.

SIU Director Tony Loparco moderated a discussion titled *Handling Systemic Issues in Civilian Oversight (Perspectives from the United States)*. The panel brought together civilian oversight professionals from the United States to discuss current systemic issues in law enforcement identified by their agencies. The panelists shared experiences in how their organizations identified issues of importance and how these issues were dealt with to ensure appropriate results, reforms and implementation of policy changes.

The 2016 CACOLE conference was held May 8–11 in Saskatoon. ■



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Visit our webpage – [siu.on.ca](http://siu.on.ca)

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# Legal Developments in Civilian Oversight

Last year's annual report highlighted an important court case, *R v Blonde, 2015 ONSC 2113*, which involved a legal challenge to the SIU's fingerprinting policy by Ottawa Police Service (OPS) officers. Though arguments had been heard by the court, its judgment remained outstanding at the end of the reporting period. The court's decision is now in. It confirmed the SIU's ability to manage its resources effectively and independently.

By way of background, on May 1, 2014, two Ottawa officers with the OPS had an interaction with 32-year-old Ismael Awaleh that resulted in the SIU commencing an investigation. As a result of the investigation, on November 1, 2014, the SIU charged OPS officers Erin Cavan and Jordan Blonde with *assault*, contrary to section 266 of the *Criminal Code*. Summonses were served on the officers compelling their attendance in court to answer to the charges and further compelling their attendance at the SIU's headquarters in Mississauga to have their fingerprints and photographs taken pursuant to the *Identification of Criminals Act*. The officers objected to having to travel to the SIU, claiming they were being treated differently and in an unreasonable manner compared to non-police officer accused persons who typically had their fingerprints taken in the same region in which their alleged offences occurred. They further argued that requiring them to travel to the SIU violated their *Charter* right to be free from unreasonable search and seizure. The officers filed an application before the court to quash the summons.

In his decision of April 7, 2015, Justice Smith dismissed the officers' application. Justice Smith found favour with the reasons underlying the SIU's policy of requiring charged officers

to travel to the SIU for fingerprinting and photographs, namely, to ensure operational readiness and to safeguard the SIU's independence. Justice Smith wrote, "With only eight forensic investigators available for the over 350 investigations the SIU commences per year in a province as large as Ontario, the director is required to ensure that those investigations are not jeopardized by poor resource management." He added, "The Director's decision not to delegate fingerprinting to another police force is designed to preserve the independence of the SIU and is neither unfair nor unreasonable. Although the results of fingerprinting are unlikely to be affected by bias, this fact and the low level of inconvenience to the police officers is outweighed by the high importance of maintaining public trust and confidence in the SIU." The judge also wrote, "In my view, requiring police officers to travel to Mississauga to be fingerprinted at SIU headquarters is not unreasonable. Granted that it may be inconvenient; however this is a long way from establishing unreasonableness."

In the wake of the decision, SIU Director Tony Loparco commented, "The SIU respects and welcomes the decision by the Superior Court of Justice. First, the practice ensures operational readiness by preserving the SIU's limited personnel resources. Requiring forensic investigators to travel to other jurisdictions within the province to take fingerprints diminishes SIU response times and adversely affects the integrity of our investigations. Second, all SIU operations must be and appear to be independent in order to ensure public confidence in investigations. I am confident that the clarity the Court has brought to this contentious issue will be of benefit to all parties involved in SIU investigations." ■

# Changes to Civilian Oversight

The SIU has routinely been the subject of scrutiny with its effectiveness and independence called into question. Changes to oversight regulation would allow the SIU to conduct more effective and independent investigations and address the concerns raised by the public. The Ministry of the Attorney General has committed to this overhaul process. In light of the pending revisions, Director Tony Loparco has taken this opportunity to propose numerous changes which would be in the interest of making the SIU more effective and efficient. The requested amendments include the following:

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- > Codify in statute the ‘Osler’ definition (or some similar definition) of serious injury to eliminate confusion around when the SIU should be notified of an incident. This recommendation has been suggested by the Honourable George Adams in 2003 and by André Marin (Ontario’s former Ombudsman) in 2008.
  - > Give the SIU the ability to make enforceable rules and regulations regarding its own process. If this is done many of the changes the Unit is requesting would be redundant.
  - > Include a “stand down” provision in the legislation thereby allowing the Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD) or a police service to suspend their investigations pending completion of the SIU criminal investigation without fear that they will be statutorily barred from proceeding with their cases.
  - > Make the SIU a “direct complainant” to the OIPRD or the Ontario Civilian Police Commission regarding complaints of neglect of duty or misconduct, etc. This will bolster the Unit’s ability to ensure compliance with the police services’ duty to cooperate. Moreover, confer on the SIU the power to charge an officer with a misconduct or provincial offence where there is a failure to cooperate or neglect of duty, etc.
  - > Provide subpoena powers, bolstering the SIU’s ability to ensure compliance with the duty to cooperate and obtain from police services the records it needs to conduct its investigations.
- 
- > Eliminate provisions requiring that the SIU can only audio tape/video tape interviews with an officer’s consent. The legislation should be amended to indicate that the method of recording shall be at the SIU’s discretion.
  - > Make it clear that the “notes of the incident” which are protected under the current statutory regime, when it comes to a subject officer, relate strictly to the duty notes an officer prepares in his/her memo-book in the wake of an incident that triggers the SIU’s jurisdiction. The SIU often argues with police services about the definition of this term, thus the legislation should be amended to make it clear (e.g., notes made when there is no SIU investigation in the air are not protected; occurrence report, arrest reports, etc. made by a subject officer are not protected; a scribe’s notes for an

▼ **CHANGES TO CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT** continued

incident commander are not protected; dog training notes prepared by a subject officer over the years are not protected; etc.).

- > State that witness officer interviews will take place at a location to be determined by the SIU.
  - > Indicate that fingerprints will take place at the SIU headquarters or a place designated by the SIU. This will serve to codify the decision of *R v Blonde, 2015 ONSC 2113 Service*, discussed on Page 4.
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- > Arrive at an agreement with the federal government to allow SIU oversight of RCMP officers in Ontario in serious injury and death cases. Oversight agencies in other provinces, including Serious Incident Response Team in Nova Scotia, Alberta Serious Incident Response Team, and the Independent Investigation Unit in Manitoba all have jurisdiction over RCMP in their provinces. ■

# Vision, Mission, Values

## OUR VISION

The essence of the SIU is our conviction and belief in our role demonstrated by all.

- We are always striving for understanding of SIU by community and police throughout Ontario.
- We strive for stability through shared leadership and individual empowerment in a continually changing environment.
- We believe in open, respectful communication in all directions to promote common understanding.
- We inspire excellence through teamwork.
- We invest where it matters... in our talent, tools and training.
- We are committed to being a great place to work.

## OUR MISSION

- We are a skilled team of civilians dedicated to serving Ontario's diverse communities.
- We conduct thorough and unbiased investigations where someone is seriously injured, alleges sexual assault or dies when involved with the police.
- Our independence in seeking and assessing all the evidence ensures police accountability, inspiring the confidence of all in the work of the SIU.

## OUR VALUES

Integrity | Teamwork | Communication | Excellence |  
Accountable | Unbiased | Dedicated

## Profile: NICKIE BUCHOK, Affected Persons Coordinator

“I joined the SIU as the **Affected Persons Coordinator (APC)** in 2010 and with the ongoing support of management I have been able to expand the APC role to include a wide scope of support services to meet the unique needs of affected persons. The last three years in particular have seen many positive changes and I have been fortunate to be a part of them.



A key development has been the establishment of the APC Court Support Program in 2014. The program entails a Service Agreement and formal partnership with the **Ontario Victim Witness Assistance Program (V/WAP)** ensuring that SIU complainants receive the same support as non-SIU complainants. The agreement allows SIU clients to be referred to V/WAP offices across the province and provides the framework for the APC and V/WAP to work collaboratively to coordinate services in cases where direct APC involvement must be maintained for the duration of the court process. Once a charge is laid against an officer, the APC reaches out to complainants and witnesses who may be considered vulnerable and/or require additional support. With discretionary referrals from investigators no longer required, the APC is able to consistently and competently offer support services to those who need it during the court process.

In addition to this and with the assistance of administrative staff, we now have an Affected Persons information database which allows cases to be tracked and proper documentation maintained. This allows the SIU to provide greater continuity and support to complainants and witnesses as well as allowing for better reporting, review and improvements on any gaps in the process.

As part of my APC responsibilities I have also been working diligently to establish relationships with community and government stakeholders throughout Ontario. These relationships are crucial to ensuring affected persons receive a fluid continuum of care any time a non-SIU agency is involved with assisting them. I have been able to establish these

Given the serious and often traumatic nature of incidents investigated by the SIU, the **Affected Persons Coordinator** provides support services to affected persons. The creation of this position has contributed significantly to the ability of the SIU to respond meaningfully to the social needs of those persons impacted by SIU investigations. Affected persons include complainants, the family members of complainants and others such as civilian witnesses who may have been present at a traumatic incident.

▼ **PROFILE** continued

relationships throughout the province by engaging in APC-specific outreach activities and informal networking opportunities at conferences, workshops and seminars. Over time, I have seen exactly how these relationships directly impact affected persons and the case coordination process.

While much progress has been made with the APC program, there is still a long way to go. As my time with the SIU increases, the gaps in the APC program as well as the barriers that exist for affected persons amongst government and community agency supports have become more apparent to me. Moving forward, my goal is to continue to close gaps and remove barriers at every opportunity. I routinely attend training opportunities as they are offered throughout the province and I am also currently engaged in post-graduate studies with an expected completion of a Master's of Arts in Counselling Psychology by the Fall of 2017. I look forward to the ongoing incorporation of my training, education and experience into the APC program.” ■

## Take Our Kids to Work

The SIU's *Take Our Kids to Work* day is held annually and helps students in their career development by connecting academics, the world of work, and their own futures. On Wednesday, November 4, three grade 9 students—**Apinan, Matthew,** and **Natalia**—visited the Unit and participated in a mock investigation as part of the *Take Our Kids to Work* day.

During the full day experience, the trio learned about all aspects of SIU investigations including intake, note taking, and interviewing. To learn about the forensic side of SIU investigations, the students processed a “scene” in the SIU parking lot and learned about photography, fingerprint lifting, and alternate light sources. They also had the opportunity to act as an SIU spokesperson in front of a camera. At the end of the day, the students presented the findings of their investigation to the Director, who agreed with their conclusions. ■



**ABOVE, LEFT TO RIGHT** Natalia, Matthew and Apinan discuss the details of a mock investigation as part of the SIU *Take Our Kids to Work* day.

**RIGHT** A forensic investigator shows one of the students how to use powder to develop and identify fingerprints.



# First Nations Liaison Program

The Honourable George Adams, the author of two reviews of the SIU, recognized the unique status of First Nations and identified the need for the SIU to address the particular interests of these communities. The **First Nations Liaison Program (FNLP)** was established in January 2006, following consultations with the **Provincial Territorial Organizations (PTOs)** – the bodies representing First Nations in the province. The program aims to help foster a healthy relationship with the First Nations communities of the province, recognizing their unique cultural, historical and constitutional status in Canadian society.

The objective of this program is to provide culturally sensitive guidance in the Unit's approach to incidents involving First Nations persons or communities. While the SIU does not have jurisdiction over First Nations police, the Unit has been proactive in developing a protocol for incidents where investigations overlap. For instance:

- A case that takes place on First Nations land involving both a First Nations police service and the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP), the latter over which the SIU has jurisdiction to investigate; and
- A case that takes place off reserve involving a police service where a member of a First Nations community is seriously injured, dies, or alleges sexual assault.

In November 2015, the Unit reviewed its FNLP policy to offer greater coverage and reporting. Six investigators, one of whom is of First Nations heritage, and one Investigative Manager have been designated as First Nations Liaisons. Whenever possible, a First Nations Liaison leads or participates in investigations

involving or having an impact upon First Nations people or communities. The Liaison may also be the principal contact with the First Nations community during the course of an investigation. In addition to outlining the Unit's response to cases involving First Nations persons and communities, the policy requires the Liaison to:

- Attend First Nations training at least once per year. If external courses are unavailable, the Unit will endeavour to provide training internally;
- Assist the SIU Training Coordinator with the development and implementation of First Nations-based cultural and racial sensitivity training for SIU staff;
- Assist the SIU Outreach Coordinator with the development and delivery of outreach initiatives to First Nations persons, organizations, and communities; and
- Develop and maintain positive professional relationships with leaders and representatives of First Nations organizations and communities.

Additionally, the SIU's Outreach Coordinator will be responsible for reporting the investigative and outreach activities of the FNLP to the Ontario Regional Chief and to the PTOs. This bi-annual reporting will include a summary of each case over the previous six months – date and type of incident, First Nations component (on First Nations land OR First Nations complainant); and any outreach initiatives undertaken. An update on the FNLP will also be provided in the Annual Report. As well, a brief overview in cases where SIU presence was required on First Nations land or where a complainant identified ties to First Nations land will be issued. ■

# Training & Innovation

## PEACE Model of Investigative Interviewing

**P** Preparation and Planning

**E** Engage and Explain

**A** Account

**C** Closure

**E** Evaluation

The Special Investigations Unit is committed to continual learning and improvement of our core investigative responsibilities. Interviewing of witnesses is a core function of our investigative team. Recognizing the need to improve and standardize the method in which SIU investigators conduct

interviews of both civilian and police witnesses, the decision was made to train all our investigative staff in the **PEACE** Model of Investigative Interviewing. PEACE is a mnemonic that stands for Preparation and Planning; Engage and Explain; Account; Closure and Evaluation.

The PEACE model was developed in the UK in the early nineties, through a collaboration of police and psychological professionals. Although the model shares certain facets contained in existing models, it does not possess any interrogative aspects, and is rooted in science.

During the month of August 2015, six members of the SIU and two members of the OIPRD attended a week long workshop, facilitated by Professor Brent Snook from Memorial University

in Newfoundland as well as Inspector Todd Baron of the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary.

During the next six months, a committee comprised of the Unit's Training Coordinator and investigative staff reviewed and modified the training package to reflect the needs of the SIU. Training of SIU investigative staff members and managers commenced in March 2016 and is expected to be completed by early June.

The learning process of the PEACE model does not end with a one-time training session. Continual review of the learned skills is essential to maintaining the high quality of interviews expected by the community and our stakeholders. Ongoing discussions with investigators will identify any interview issues so that we may adjust our investigative interview processes, thus ensuring SIU interviews continue to meet the high standard expected by the community.

## Total Stations

The Forensic Identification Service of the SIU has employed Total Stations to forensically map incident scenes since 2000. Total Stations first appeared in the early 1970's and are an electronic theodolite integrated with an electronic distance meter to read slope distances from the instrument to a particular point. Over the years their manufacturers have made improvements in accuracy and speed of measurement as well as tilt compensation, data recording, and on-board calculation programming. Our first Total Stations required two forensic

▼ **TRAINING & INNOVATION** continued

investigators to operate. One investigator would identify the location of the point to be measured with a reflective prism pole and the other investigator, operating the theodolite, would sight in on the reflector and record its position using a data collector. In 2015 the SIU transitioned to robotic Total Stations. These units can be operated by one forensic investigator and allow the operator to control the instrument remotely. The single investigator-operated robotic instruments provide a more efficient use of human resources. The data collected by the Total Station is downloaded and a computer-assisted drawing program is used by the forensic investigator to produce a diagram of the scene.

## Three Dimensional Laser Scanning Technology

In July 2013, the SIU tested the three dimensional laser scanning technology for the first time as a method of recording details at incident scenes. Since then, the Unit has used this technology to a limited degree to further explore its potential

application in SIU incidents. This technology captures millions of data points of a real-world environment, thus allowing you to view that environment virtually as a graphic model. At a typical incident scene, investigators must decide which parts of the scene are relevant to their investigation and then what to photograph, measure, and collect. Traditional tools such as tape measures, measuring wheels, still and video cameras, and Total Stations are routinely employed. Laser scanners on the other hand can measure and photograph virtually everything at an incident scene. The data collected by three dimensional laser scanning is extremely accurate and comprehensive. The speed and compact nature of the laser scanner allows investigators to quickly document entire environments. A permanent record of the scene is captured, and accurate measurements can be calculated using various software programs designed specifically for incident scene analysis long after the crime scene is gone. This technology will go a long way in increasing the efficiency and accuracy with which SIU forensic investigators are able to map, capture and analyze incident scenes. ■

# Cases at a Glance

The nature of the SIU mandate means that the Unit often deals with complex and traumatic situations involving police and civilians. Interpreting these situations and arriving at a decision is rarely easy.

Under section 113(7) of the *Police Services Act*, the Director, who under the *Act* must never have been a police officer, has the sole authority at the SIU to decide whether or not criminal charges are warranted. The Director relies on many years of experience in the area of criminal law and takes into consideration all aspects of an investigation, arriving at a decision by applying established legal tests. The Director's job is not to decide whether the police officer, who is the subject of an investigation, is innocent or guilty. If a charge is laid, the courts ultimately determine that question by deciding whether the charge has been proven beyond reasonable doubt. The Director, on the other hand, is limited in his or her mandate to considering whether there is enough evidence to justify laying a charge. The Director applies a lower standard to the evidence than do the courts or do the prosecution, namely, whether there are reasonable grounds to believe an offence has been committed.

## 15-OVI-035 Charge Case

### Incident Overview

In the afternoon hours of Thursday, February 19, 2015, an Ottawa Police Service (OPS) officer stopped a vehicle on Belfast Road in Ottawa. As the officer exited his cruiser, the vehicle fled. The officer initiated a pursuit. A short time later, the vehicle collided with a City of Ottawa transit bus near the intersection of Laurier Avenue East and Nicholas Street. Mr. Christian St. Louis, a passenger in the fleeing vehicle, sustained injuries and was taken to hospital for treatment.

### The Investigation

The SIU assigned six investigators, two forensic investigators and a collision reconstructionist to examine the circumstances surrounding this incident. As part of the investigation, the SIU interviewed:

- The complainant (injured person);
- Nine witnesses; and
- Six witness officers.

The subject officer provided copies of his notebook entries.

▼ **CASES AT A GLANCE / 15-OVI-035** continued

### The Director's Decision

As a result of the SIU investigation, Director Tony Loparco concluded that there were reasonable grounds to believe that the subject officer committed a criminal offence in relation to Mr. St. Louis' injuries. As a result, on June 10, 2015, OPS Constable William Randal Stockdale was charged with one count of *dangerous driving causing bodily harm*, contrary to s. 249(3) of the *Criminal Code*.

### The Prosecution

The case was referred to the Justice Prosecutions Branch of the Crown Law Office–Criminal. ■

## 15-OCI-069

### Incident Overview

At approximately 4:30 p.m. on April 14, 2015, Hanover Police officers were dispatched to an apartment at 253 Tenth Street in Hanover. Police arrived to find a 40-year-old man throwing furniture through the broken second floor windows of his apartment. Police secured the area and called the OPP's Emergency Response Team. The man announced to police that he had a rifle and explosives. Then, he set two fires inside the apartment. Police evacuated the surrounding apartments and sprayed pepper spray under the man's door. When officers entered the apartment, one officer deployed a conducted energy weapon (CEW) and the man was handcuffed and removed from the apartment. Two officers remained inside the residence and extinguished the fire. The man was taken to hospital and diagnosed with a fractured wrist.

### The Investigation

The SIU assigned four investigators and one forensic investigator to probe the circumstances of this incident. As part of the investigation, all three police officers were interviewed and two of the officers provided the SIU with copies of their notebook entries.

Upon request, the SIU obtained and reviewed the following materials and documents from the Hanover Police Service:

### ▼ CASES AT A GLANCE / 15-OCI-069 continued

- The computer aided dispatch report; and
- The duty notes of all designated officers.

The SIU also obtained the complainant’s medical records from the Hanover and District Hospital.

An SIU forensic investigator examined the complainant’s apartment and the area was photographed. The CEW deployed during this event was collected and the data from the device was downloaded by the SIU forensic investigator.

### The Director’s Decision

Director Loparco concluded, “The 40-year-old man had done virtually everything in his power to cause the police to believe that he was a threat to himself and everyone on the block. When he set his apartment on fire, the officers could no longer simply contain him while they waited for the OPP’s Emergency Response Team to arrive. They had a duty to act to protect the public. The use of pepper spray was a minimally invasive means of drawing out the man, and when he opened the door, it was necessary to get him under control as soon as possible. The officers were facing an emotionally disturbed and confrontational individual who had just set fire to a place where he said he had stored explosives. The deployment of



**ABOVE** A ruler indicates the measurement and marks the location of a CEW component (*green flap*).

the CEW device was reasonably necessary and therefore justified under s. 25(1) of the *Criminal Code*. Beyond this point, there is no evidence any officer used any more force than required.

“The officers displayed true professionalism in a volatile situation. There are no reasonable grounds to believe that any criminal offence was committed by any officer in this case and no charges shall be laid.” ■

## 15-OFD-098

### Incident Overview

Just after noon on May 20, 2015, 36-year-old Brandon Duncan entered Guelph General Hospital. Mr. Duncan spent about 45 minutes in the waiting area before he entered the triage hallway. Not long after, Mr. Duncan spoke to a registered nurse, indicating that there was an issue with his colostomy bag and that a particular component needed to be cut in order to remedy the problem. The nurse provided him with a pair of bandage scissors and he entered the washroom area. Two minutes later, Mr. Duncan returned to the triage area. He was bleeding profusely from fresh cuts on both of his forearms and clenching the same pair of scissors he had received earlier. Mr. Duncan then walked up to a young woman who was seated in the hallway and grabbed hold of the back of her neck, attempting to jab her with the scissors. The woman's boyfriend intervened, dislodging Mr. Duncan's grip and pushing him away. Two Guelph Police Service (GPS) officers were in the adjacent area of the hospital and heard the woman scream. They rushed towards the assault. Mr. Duncan turned to the officers, still brandishing the scissors. Both officers then drew their firearms and pointed them at Mr. Duncan, who began to move towards the officers. Both officers can be seen on video backing up with their firearms drawn. Mr. Duncan continued to move towards them and as he increased his gait and closed the distance between him and the officers, both officers discharged their firearms.

Four seconds elapsed between the officers drawing and discharging their firearms. The post-mortem examination revealed that Mr. Duncan was shot a total of six times and died of trauma from multiple gunshot wounds.

### The Investigation

The SIU assigned eight investigators and three forensic investigators to probe the circumstances of this incident. The two subject officers in this investigation declined to participate in SIU interviews and did not provide copies of their duty notes, as is their legal right.

The investigation included interviews with seven witness officers and more than two dozen civilian witnesses. Eight surveillance videos from inside and outside the hospital also provided a comprehensive account of the events in question.

Upon request the SIU obtained and reviewed the following materials and documents from the GPS:

- Memo from GPS re: CD disclosure June 5;
- Notes of five witness officers;
- Policy – Use of Force;
- Policy – Notebook Maintenance and Retention;
- Policy – Notification of SIU; and
- Service Firearms Returned – Canadian Firearms Program report.

▼ **CASES AT A GLANCE / 15-OFD-098** continued

## The Director's Decision

SIU Director Tony Loparco said, "As soon as the officers entered the scene they could see an assault in progress involving a man armed with a pair of scissors who was acting in a violent manner. The man's arms were covered in blood. From that point onwards, it was a matter of seconds until the shooting, at which time I have no doubt that both officers feared for their own lives, the lives of one another, and those of the various civilians in the immediate area.

"Both officers had backed up down the hallway with their firearms drawn while issuing commands to Mr. Duncan to stop advancing and put down the weapon. Despite this, Mr. Duncan continued to quickly close the distance between them with his weapon in his hand. Only when there were no other apparent options available did the officers open fire almost simultaneously.

"What I must consider, then, is whether the discharge of the firearms was a reasonable use of force in the circumstances. If so, the shooting was justified. The applicable provision of the *Criminal Code* in this case is section 34(1), which provides the legal justification for the use of force in defence of self and defence of others.



**ABOVE** An SIU forensic investigator holds a ruler against a wall to measure the size of a bullet grazing.

"The available evidence satisfies, on reasonable grounds, all three of the requirements set out under s. 34 of the *Criminal Code*.

"Thus, there are no reasonable grounds, in my view, to believe that either subject officer exceeded the ambit of justifiable force in the circumstances and as a result, no charges will issue." ■

## 15-OCD-142

### Incident Overview

Just before 8:30 p.m. on July 5, 2015, Niagara Regional Police Service (NRPS) officers were dispatched to a home on Epp Street in Vineland regarding a domestic dispute. Two officers arrived and immediately heard screams from inside the house. Upon entering, the officers encountered a 50-year-old man standing in the living room beside his 73-year-old mother, who was in a wheelchair.

Within seconds of the officers entering the home, the man ignited gasoline that had been poured out in the room. The first officer attempted to rescue the woman but he slipped and fell to the floor, and his body caught fire. The officers managed to escape the burning home and extinguish the flames on the first officer's body. Both the man and woman died of acute smoke inhalation and carbon monoxide poisoning. The officer who caught fire was hospitalized with severe injuries.

### The Investigation

The SIU assigned three investigators and two forensic investigators to investigate the circumstances of this incident. The Unit also interviewed four civilian witnesses and one witness officer.

A pathologist completed a post-mortem examination at Hamilton General Hospital on July 7, 2015 and concluded the

cause of death of both the complainant and his mother to be acute smoke inhalation and carbon monoxide poisoning due to a house fire.

Material collected and submitted to the Centre of Forensic Sciences identified the presence of gasoline on hardwood floor samples collected from the living room, clothing and wheelchair padding of the complainant's mother, paper and melted plastic found in the living room and on both of the injured officers' police boots.

### The Director's Decision

Director Loparco said, "Neither officer is in any way responsible for the fire which took the lives of the mother and son. It is also evident that the officers had no chance to intervene to prevent this destructive act. They were unaware that they were entering an extremely dangerous situation and had barely set foot inside the home when the man, located several feet away from the officers, set it ablaze.

"In the final analysis, the man is alone to blame for his death and the death of his mother, as well as the injuries to the officers, especially the first officer, whose heroic efforts to save the woman left him with severe injuries." ■

## 15-OVD-120

### Incident Overview

In the evening hours of Tuesday, June 16, 2015, Mr. Thomas Caleb Fremlin was parked in a family member's driveway in Sudbury in a white Jeep Cherokee. He was drinking alcoholic beverages in the vehicle. After requesting a gun, he suddenly sped off without the weapon. The family member contacted police to report the incident.

Mr. Fremlin returned to the family member's home and again parked out front. When a police officer with the Greater Sudbury Police Service (GSPS) arrived and tried to approach him, Mr. Fremlin drove off in an erratic manner. This officer did not pursue Mr. Fremlin because of the risk a pursuit would pose to public safety. Another officer saw Mr. Fremlin run a four-way stop nearby. After that point, the GSPS officers lost visual contact with Mr. Fremlin but monitored his location using the cell phone tower locations and Mr. Fremlin's cell phone. These showed Mr. Fremlin driving eastbound on Highway 17. GSPS notified the Ontario Provincial Police and West Nipissing Police Service (WNPS) of the situation.

Sixty five kilometres to the east, the subject officer and other WNPS officers were driving towards an unrelated truck fire near the Highway 17 and Highway 64 intersection. The subject officer was driving northbound on Highway 64 just south of the junction, without his emergency lights or siren activated, when he saw a white SUV speeding past him on Highway 64

in the opposite direction. Knowing of Mr. Fremlin's flight from Sudbury and that the police were attempting to locate him, the officer requested a description of the vehicle. The officer turned his cruiser around and said over the radio that he was trying to catch up to the vehicle to get the licence plate number so that he could update the relevant police services on his direction of travel. Shortly before the bend at Millrand Road, the subject officer caught sight of some tail lights that could have been the white SUV. His radar returned a reading of 160 to 165 km/h. Soon after, the tail lights were no longer visible. The subject officer continued traveling southbound looking for the white vehicle.

At approximately 11:45 p.m., Mr. Fremlin ran off the road and crashed into a tree in front of a home in the Township of Lavigne. Mr. Fremlin had lost control on a curve in the road and crashed. The vehicle caught fire and neighbours tried to extinguish the fire before emergency services arrived. Because the area of the crash had no artificial lighting, it appears the subject officer drove past the site a minute or two after the accident without spotting Mr. Fremlin's vehicle. It was only when he heard about the accident and fire over the radio that he made his way to the accident site. Upon arrival, the officer immediately tried to extinguish the blaze and then assisted the fire department. The results of the post-mortem examination determined that Mr. Fremlin died from trauma of the collision.

▼ **CASES AT A GLANCE / 15-OVD-120** continued

## The Investigation

The SIU assigned four investigators, two forensic investigators and one collision reconstructionist to probe the circumstances of this incident. As part of the investigation, five witness officers and nine civilian witnesses were interviewed. The subject officer consented to an interview with the SIU and provided a copy of his duty notes.

The SIU Collision Reconstructionist's report found that Mr. Fremlin's Jeep was travelling at a speed in excess of 162 km/h when he attempted to negotiate a curve to the right on Hwy 64 in the village of Lavigne. Failing to negotiate the curvature segment of Hwy 64 at that excessive speed, the Jeep rotated clockwise out of control. It then crossed the northbound and southbound lanes of Hwy 64 and struck a tree located in front of the residence on Hwy 64. The tire mark left by Mr. Fremlin's Jeep on the roadway confirmed the direction of the Jeep's travel towards the front lawn of the residence located at Hwy 64. The road conditions were dry and Mr. Fremlin wore his seatbelt at the time of the collision.

The brake light filament evidence is consistent with the brakes being applied during the impact. There was no evidence that the subject officer's cruiser was involved in the collision of Mr. Fremlin's Jeep.



**ABOVE** Forensic cones mark the path in which the Jeep travelled off Highway 64 before colliding with a tree.

Upon request the SIU obtained and reviewed the following materials and documents from the WNPS:

- WNPS-Background Event Chronology;
- WNPS-Computer aided dispatch snapshots;
- WNPS-CPIC and Criminal Record Check on Mr. Fremlin; and
- WNPS-Notes of five witness officers.

## The Director's Decision

Director Loparco said, "The offence that arises for consideration in this case is *dangerous driving cause death*

▼ **CASES AT A GLANCE / 15-OVD-120** continued

contrary to s. 249(4) of the *Criminal Code*. To establish dangerous driving, the driving in question must amount to a marked departure from the standard of care that a reasonable person would have exercised in the circumstances. It is clear that the subject officer did not instigate Mr. Fremlin's flight. By the time the subject officer spotted him, Mr. Fremlin had taken off from police in Sudbury and was now speeding southbound on Highway 64. It is possible Mr. Fremlin panicked when he saw the emergency response vehicles that were dealing with the truck fire on Highway 17 and that he turned onto Highway 64 to evade them. If so, this would have been nothing more than an inadvertent consequence of the officers carrying out their lawful and unrelated duties. In addition, the subject officer was not among those vehicles on Highway 17 that Mr. Fremlin would have been in a position to see. He was on Highway 64, with his lights and siren off, when Mr. Fremlin passed him.

"It cannot be said that the subject officer forced Mr. Fremlin to continue driving erratically or prevented him from coming to a safe stop. The evidence strongly suggests that Mr. Fremlin could not have known he was being followed by the subject officer due to the significant distance between their vehicles. The officer had to turn his car around before he could drive in Mr. Fremlin's direction. Mr. Fremlin quickly drove out of view. The subject officer was only able to get close enough to spot Mr. Fremlin's tail lights one time and even then for only a few

seconds. Conversely, Mr. Fremlin would hardly have been able to see the officer's headlights, and it would not have been obvious those came from a police vehicle. The witnesses near the crash site confirm that the subject officer did not have his lights or siren on and that he was not in the vicinity when Mr. Fremlin hit the tree.

Director Loparco concluded, "It is true that the subject officer drove at excessive speed along Highway 64 as he tried to catch up to Mr. Fremlin. The officer reports reaching top speeds of 160 to 170 km/h and the roads were dark. However, the pavement was dry and it appears that there were few other vehicles on the road. The officer was also familiar with the highway and reports slowing to safe speeds in anticipation of various curves and turns. There is nothing in the evidence to undermine the reliability or credibility of his account. Moreover, the officer was authorized under the *Highway Traffic Act* to exceed the speed limit while engaged in his lawful duties. He had a legitimate reason to suspect that the white SUV was Mr. Fremlin's vehicle and he knew that information about its location had immediate investigative value. If the driver was not Mr. Fremlin, then there was another, unknown potentially dangerous driver on the roads. The subject officer was duty bound to investigate the nature of this possible threat to public safety, and I cannot say that his actions in doing so amounted to a marked departure from the applicable standard of care." ■

## 15-TFI-299

### Incident Overview

Sometime in the early afternoon of December 11, 2015, a man went to a Toronto-area hospital where he was an outpatient to distribute gifts to staff members. At the hospital, staff members became concerned when they detected alcohol on the man's breath and it appeared he would drive home. Staff contacted police when the man left in his vehicle.

A short while later, staff at the hospital called the man at home to confirm he had arrived safely. The staff called the police a second time after the man told them he was in possession of a knife and was upset that he had been reported to the police. Toronto Police attempted to deploy a Mobile Crisis Intervention Team (comprised of a mental health nurse and a specially trained police officer) but none was available to respond at that time.

Just before 3:30 p.m., the subject officer and two other officers arrived at the man's home, in the Jane Street and Sheppard Avenue area. After several knocks at the door, the man opened the interior door to the home and, through the screen door, warned the officers to leave or there would be trouble. The officers attempted to assure the man they were there to ensure his well-being. Seconds later, the man walked out of the house holding a large knife in his right hand and

pointed at the officers. The officers drew their firearms and began to step away while ordering the man to drop the knife. The man continued to move forward and was within two to three metres of one of the officers when another of the officers shot the man three times. The man remained on his feet with the knife still in hand and was moving away from the officers toward the rear of the home's driveway. The officers continued to demand that the man drop the knife. A sergeant arrived and discharged his conducted energy weapon; the man dropped the knife and fell to the ground. The man was given first aid until paramedics arrived. He was then rushed to hospital and underwent surgery.

### The Investigation

Seven investigators and two forensic investigators were assigned to this investigation.

The SIU interviewed the man, the subject officer, eight civilian witnesses, and three witness officers who were present at the time of the incident. The subject officer also provided a copy of his duty notes.

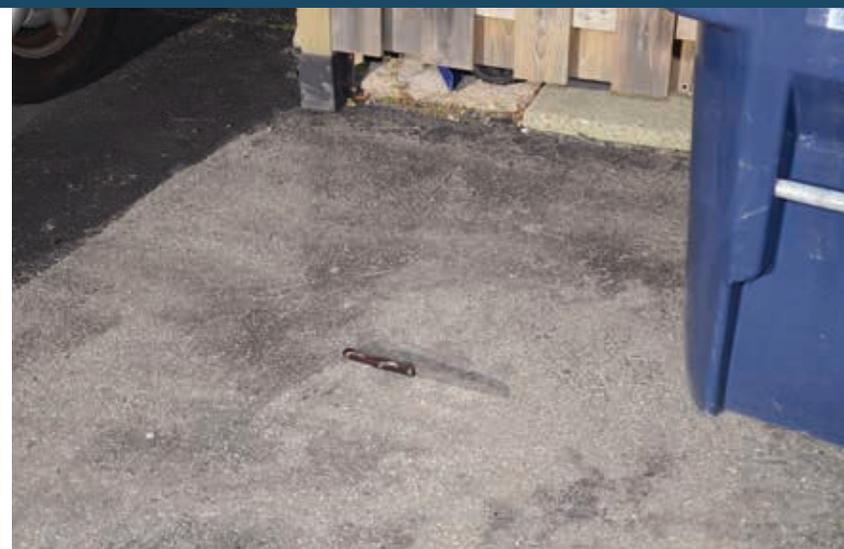
The investigation included a forensic examination of the scene as well as a review of the police communications tapes and a number of 911 calls.

▼ **CASES AT A GLANCE / 15-TFI-299** continued**The Director's Decision**

Acting Director Joseph Martino said, "Section 34 of the *Criminal Code* prescribes the law of self-defence in Canada. It provides that a person who acts to defend himself or herself from force or the threat of force is not guilty of an offence so long as the impugned conduct was reasonable in the circumstances. The evidence, in my view, reasonably establishes that the shooting and the conducted energy weapon discharge were captured by the provision.

"The man emerged from the doorway brandishing in the officers' direction a knife with a serrated blade measuring some 17 centimetres in length. He advanced upon the officers as they screamed at him to stop and drop the knife. There was little if any time for the officers to retreat from the confrontation. Fearing an imminent knife attack, one of the witness officers made the decision to shoot the man as he neared to within a few metres and was about to do so when the subject officer, also concerned for the witness officer's life and well-being, fired his weapon.

"On this record, face-to-face with an individual armed with a knife and seemingly intent on using it, and with little time to react as the man moved upon the officers, I am satisfied that the subject officer was faced with a lethal threat and acted reasonably in seeking to protect himself and his partner when



**ABOVE** Forensic investigators photograph a knife recovered at the scene.

he shot the man at close range. The officer also acted reasonably in my view when he ceased fire following the third shot. The man's forward advance had stopped and he was now moving away from the officers. However, because the man was still standing and refusing to drop the knife, the sergeant was within his rights, in my view, when he moved in and fired his conducted energy weapon, effectively ending the standoff.

"I am satisfied on reasonable grounds that the force used against the complainant was legally justified and that there are therefore no grounds for proceeding with charges against any of the involved officers." ■

# Statistically Speaking...

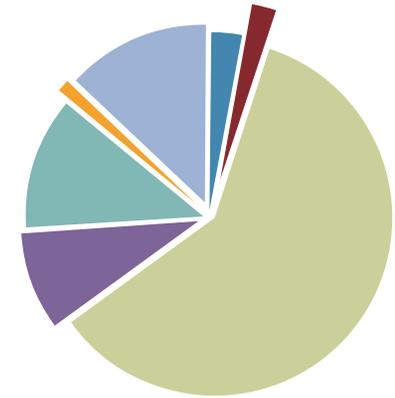
## Occurrences

During the 2015 calendar year, 312 cases were opened by the Unit, representing a 7% increase from the number of occurrences in the 2014 calendar year, which were 292 cases. Criminal charges were laid in 15 cases against a total of 16 officers.

**Appendix A** (page 28) illustrates where incidents occurred in the province by cross-referencing the caseload data with geographical regions and police services.

## Types of Occurrences by Percentage

- Firearm Injuries / 3%
- Firearm Deaths / 2%
- Custody Injuries / 60%
- Custody Deaths / 9%
- Vehicular Injuries / 12%
- Vehicular Deaths / 1%
- Sexual Assault Allegations / 13%
- Other Injuries/Deaths / 0%



► Percentages off slightly due to rounding

## Ten Year Total Occurrences Trend

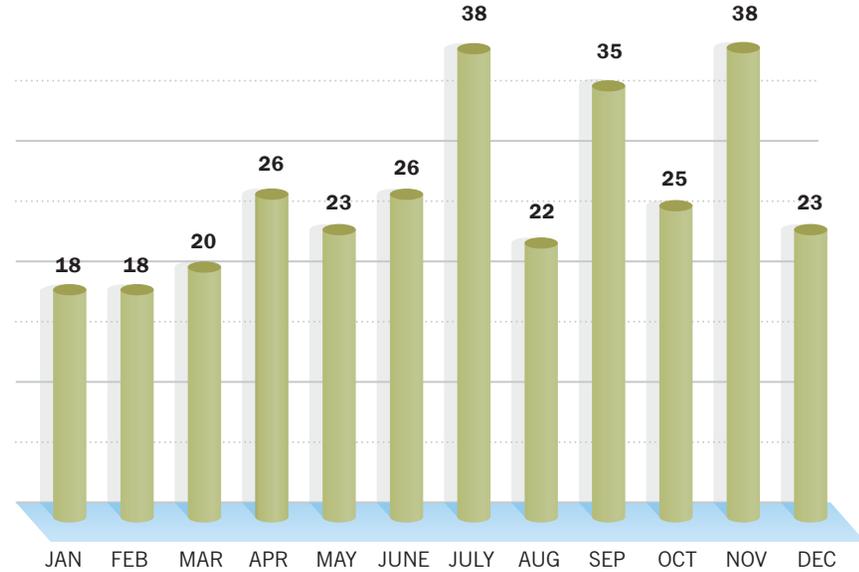
TYPES OF OCCURRENCES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Firearm Injuries	10	15	8	9	8	14	8	10	3	8
Firearm Deaths	7	7	4	7	9	6	7	9	5	7
Custody Injuries	123	127	160	184	171	142	229	194	169	188
Custody Deaths	31	28	26	19	21	21	32	17	19	27
Vehicular Injuries	21	34	33	54	27	27	44	39	37	37
Vehicular Deaths	5	10	5	7	6	6	9	7	10	4
Sexual Assault Allegations	29	36	37	29	37	53	49	39	43	40
Other Injuries/Deaths	0	0	3	3	2	0	4	3	6	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>312</b>

▼ **STATISTICALLY SPEAKING...** continued

**Ten Year Total Occurrences Trend**



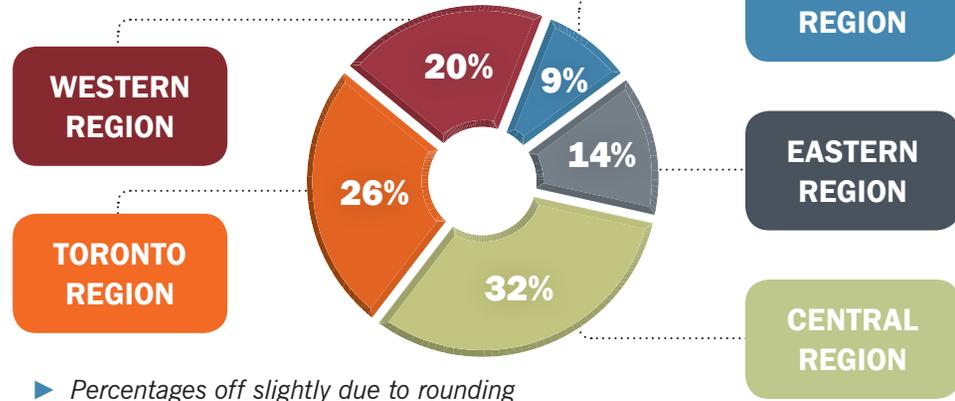
**Number of Investigations Launched Per Month**



**Investigative Response**

To assist in understanding the required investigative response in an SIU incident, the SIU tracks the time it takes for investigators to respond to an incident, and the number of investigators deployed to a scene. Speed of response and the number of investigators initially dispatched to an incident are important in many cases because of the need to secure physical evidence and to meet with witnesses before they leave the scene.

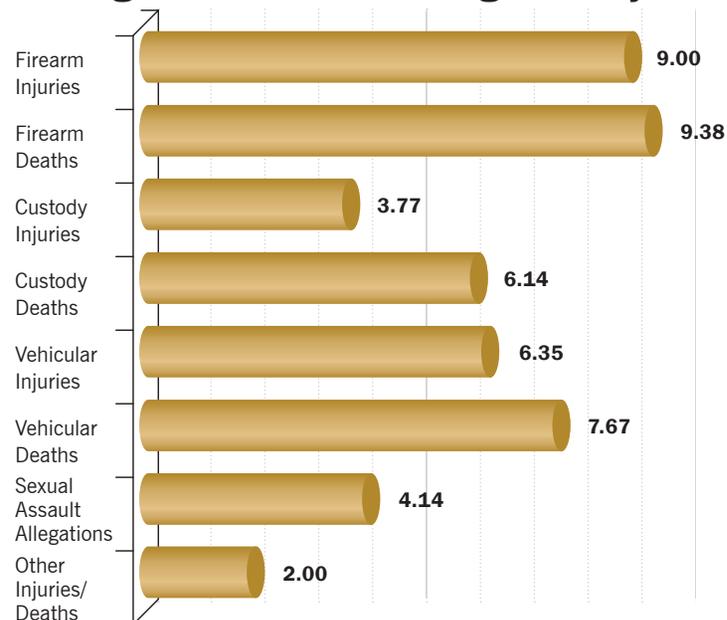
**Investigations Per Region**



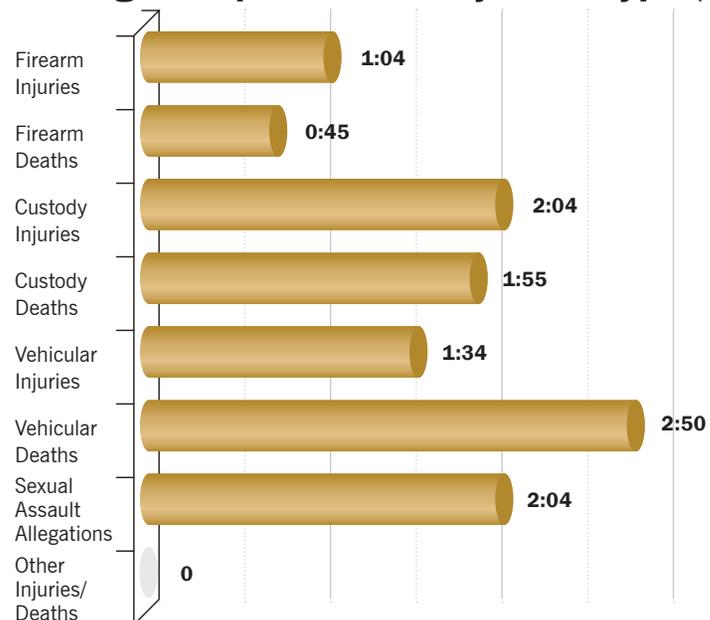
► Percentages off slightly due to rounding

▼ STATISTICALLY SPEAKING... continued

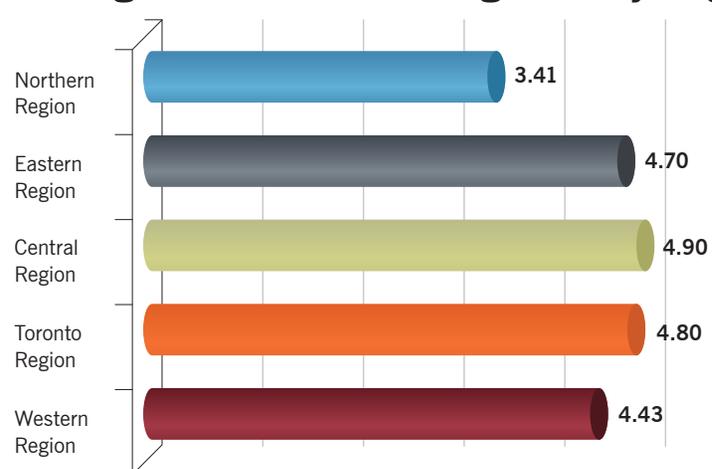
**Average Number of Investigators By Case Type**



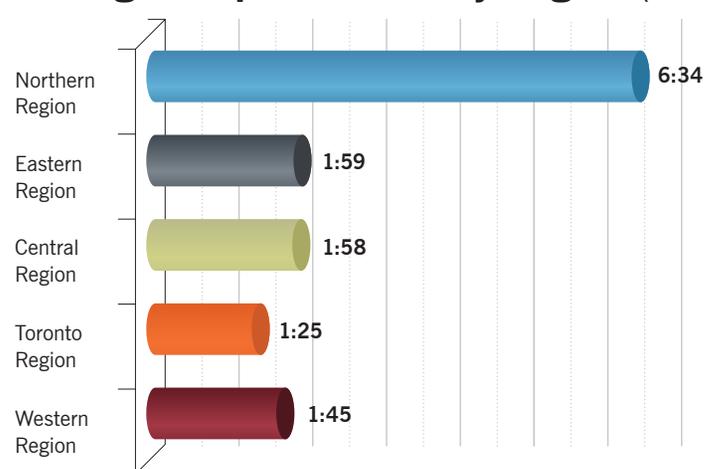
**Average Response Time By Case Type (HH:MM)**



**Average Number of Investigators By Region**



**Average Response Time By Region (HH:MM)**

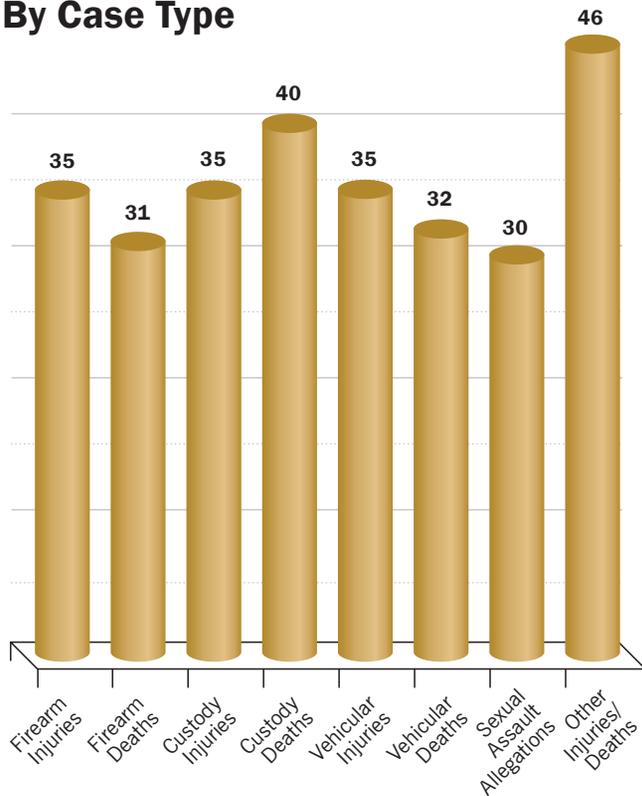


▼ **STATISTICALLY SPEAKING...** continued

## Information about Complainants

**Complainants** are individuals who are directly involved in an occurrence investigated by the SIU and have been seriously injured, report that they have been sexually assaulted or are deceased. There may be more than one complainant per SIU case.

### Average Age of Complainants By Case Type

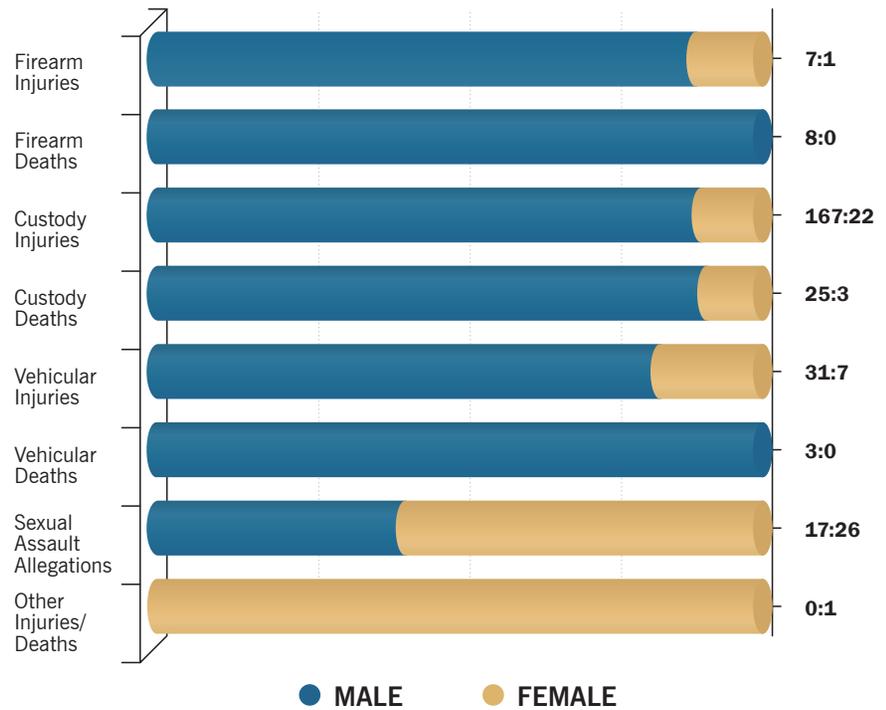


### Percentage of Complainants by Gender



► Percentages off slightly due to rounding

### Number of Male and Female Complainants By Case Type



▼ STATISTICALLY SPEAKING... continued

## Closure Rate

The SIU has set a performance standard of closing 65% of its cases within 30 business days. In 2015 the Unit closed 28% of cases within 30 business days.

## Closure by Memo

In some SIU cases, information is gathered at an early stage of the investigation which establishes that the incident, at first believed to fall within the SIU’s statutory mandate, is in fact not one that the Unit will investigate. It may be that the injury in question, upon closer scrutiny, is not in fact a “serious injury”. In other cases, although the incident falls within the SIU’s mandate, it becomes clear that there is patently nothing to investigate. Examples of such incidents include investigations in which it becomes evident early on that the injury was not directly or indirectly caused by the actions of a police officer. In these instances, the SIU Director exercises his/her discretion and “terminates” all further SIU involvement, filing a memo to that effect with the Deputy Attorney General. When this occurs, the Director does not render a decision as to whether a criminal charge is warranted in the case or not. Other law enforcement agencies may be able to deal with these incidents. Of the 255 cases closed in 2015, 82 were terminated in this fashion, accounting for approximately 32.2% of the total number of cases. ■

CASE CLOSURE STATISTICS January 1 – December 31, 2015	
Total number of cases closed <sup>1</sup>	255
Number of cases closed by memo <sup>2</sup>	82
Percentage of cases closed by memo	32.20%
Average number of days to close all cases	107.6
Number of cases closed in 30 days or less	72
Percentage of cases closed in 30 days or less	28.20%
Number of cases in which charges laid regardless of when incident reported to SIU <sup>3</sup> <i>(Number of officers charged in brackets)</i>	15 (16)
Percentage of cases in which charges laid	5.90%

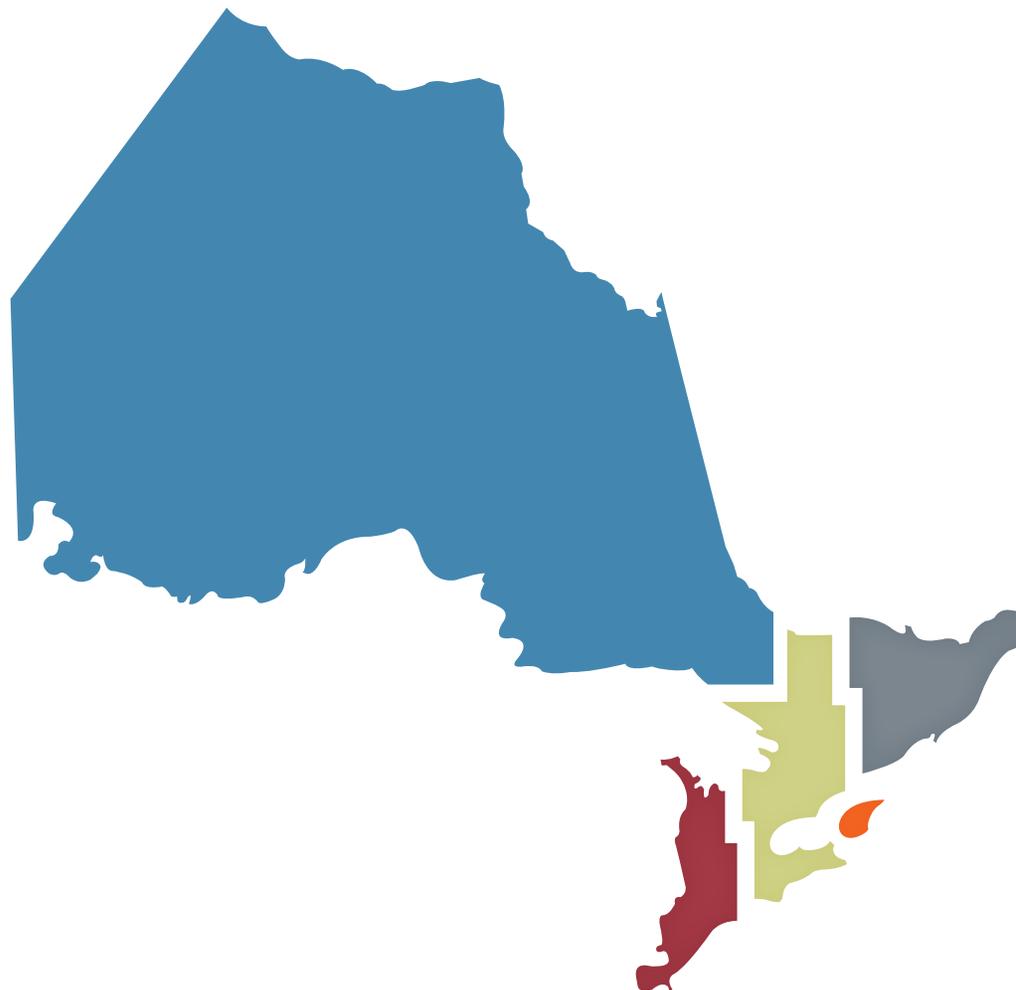
- <sup>1</sup> The number of closed cases is different than the total occurrences in 2015 as it includes occurrences from the previous year that were closed in 2015 and does not include cases that remained open at the end of the year.
- <sup>2</sup> The SIU incorporates a practice of “stop-restart dates” to calculate the length of its cases from start to finish. There are times during the course of certain cases where the SIU investigation is on hold pending some action of a third party over which the SIU has no control. This sometimes happens, for example, where an outside expert has been retained to provide an opinion regarding physical evidence and the investigation cannot proceed further until the expert’s opinion has been received. In this case, a “stop date” is designated when the expert is retained and a “restart date” is designated when the opinion is received, and that interval of time is excluded from the overall length of the case. By subtracting periods of time during which an investigation is on hold pending some action by a third party, the data more accurately reflects the relationship between SIU resources, which it controls, and the length of the cases it pursues.
- <sup>3</sup> Please note the number of cases in which charges laid is calculated regardless of when the incident is reported to the SIU. While charges were laid in 15 cases in the 2015 year, some charge cases may have been carried over from the previous year.

# Appendix A

## Breakdown by County, Police and Population

- **Northern Region**  
Population: 833,225  
Percentage of Ontario's Population: 6.5%
- **Eastern Region**  
Population: 2,005,288  
Percentage of Ontario's Population: 15.6%
- **Central Region**  
Population: 5,138,523  
Percentage of Ontario's Population: 39.9%
- **Toronto Region**  
Population: 2,615,060  
Percentage of Ontario's Population: 20.3%
- **Western Region**  
Population: 2,259,725  
Percentage of Ontario's Population: 17.6%

▶ Percentages off slightly due to rounding



COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICE	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS	OTHER INJURIES/ DEATHS
<b>SIU NORTHERN REGION</b>												
Parry Sound	42,162	OPP West Parry Sound Detachment	1	0.3%							1	
Rainy River	20,370	OPP Rainy River District Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
Kenora †	57,607	OPP Dryden Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Kenora Detachment	1	0.3%								1
		OPP Pickle Lake Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Red Lake Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Sioux Lookout Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
Nipissing †	84,736	North Bay Police Service	2	0.6%			2					
		West Nipissing Police Service	2	0.6%			1			1		
		OPP Whitney Detachment	1	0.3%					1			
Cochrane †	81,122	OPP James Bay (Hearst)	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Kapuskasing Detachment	2	0.6%			1	1				
		Timmins Police Service	1	0.3%				1				
Algoma †	115,870	Sault Ste. Marie Police Service	4	1.3%							4	
		OPP Sault Ste. Marie Detachment	1	0.3%							1	
Thunder Bay †	146,057	Thunder Bay Police Service	3	1.0%			3					
		OPP Thunder Bay Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
Greater Sudbury	160,376	Greater Sudbury Police Service	4	1.3%			4					
<b>TOTAL SIU NORTHERN REGION</b>	<b>833,225 *</b>	<b>(% OF ONTARIO'S POPULATION = 6.5%)</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

**SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT ANNUAL REPORT 2015-2016**

COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICE	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS	OTHER INJURIES/ DEATHS
<b>SIU EASTERN REGION</b>												
Prince Edward	25,258	Belleville Police Service	1	0.3%			1					
Lanark	65,667	Smiths Falls Police Service	1	0.3%					1			
		OPP Lanark County Detachment	1	0.3%				1				
Leeds and Grenville	99,306	OPP Rideau Lakes Detachment	1	0.3%					1			
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry †	111,164	Cornwall Community Police Service	3	1.0%			3					
		OPP Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry Detachment	1	0.3%					1			
Hastings †	134,934	Stirling-Rawdon Police Service	0	0.0%								
Frontenac	149,738	Kingston Police Service	6	1.9%			3	2			1	
Ottawa	883,391	Ottawa Police Service	13	4.2%			8	1	2		2	
Kawartha Lakes	73,214	City of Kawartha Police Service	2	0.6%			2					
		OPP The City of Kawartha Lakes Detachment	1	0.3%				1				
Northumberland	82,126	OPP Northumberland Detachment	1	0.3%				1				
Renfrew	101,326	OPP Renfrew Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
Peterborough	134,933	Peterborough-Lakefield Community Police Service	9	2.9%		1	4	2	1		1	
		OPP Peterborough County Detachment	1	0.3%					1			
<b>TOTAL SIU EASTERN REGION</b>	<b>2,005,288*</b>	<b>(% OF ONTARIO'S POPULATION = 15.6%)</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>

**SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT ANNUAL REPORT 2015-2016**

COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICE	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS	OTHER INJURIES/ DEATHS
<b>SIU CENTRAL REGION</b>												
Dufferin	56,881	OPP Dufferin Detachment	1	0.3%					1			
Haldimand-Norfolk	109,118	OPP Haldimand County Detachment	1	0.3%					1			
		OPP Norfolk County Detachment	3	1.0%			1		2			
Brant †	136,035	Brantford Police Service	5	1.6%			2		1		2	
Halton	501,669	Halton Regional Police Service	2	0.6%			1	1				
Simcoe	446,063	Barrie Police Service	3	1.0%			3					
		Midland Police Service	3	1.0%			3					
		OPP General Headquarters	1	0.3%				1				
		OPP Huronia West Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Nottawasaga Detachment	2	0.6%			1			1		
		OPP Southern Georgian Bay Detachment	1	0.3%						1		
Niagara	431,346	Niagara Regional Police Service	18	5.8%			12	2	3		1	
		OPP Niagara Detachment	1	0.3%					1			
Hamilton	519,949	Hamilton Police Service	15	4.8%	1		12		1		1	
Durham	608,124	Durham Regional Police Service	9	2.9%			6		1		2	
York	1,032,524	York Regional Police Service	13	4.2%	1		9			1	2	
Peel	1,296,814	Peel Regional Police Service	18	5.8%	1	1	11	2	3			
		OPP Port Credit Detachment	1	0.3%					1			
<b>TOTAL SIU CENTRAL REGION</b>	<b>5,138,523 *</b>	<b>(% OF ONTARIO'S POPULATION = 39.9%)</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT ANNUAL REPORT 2015-2016

COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICE	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS	OTHER INJURIES/ DEATHS	
<b>SIU WESTERN REGION</b>													
Huron	59,100	OPP Huron Detachment	2	0.6%				1	1				
Bruce	66,102	Saugeen Shores Police Service	1	0.3%			1						
		Hanover Police Service	1	0.3%			1						
		OPP South Bruce Detachment	1	0.3%			1						
		OPP Bruce Peninsula Detachment	1	0.3%			1						
Grey	92,568	Owen Sound Police Service	1	0.3%			1						
		OPP Grey County Detachment	1	0.3%				1					
Oxford	105,719	OPP Ingersoll Detachment	1	0.3%					1				
		Woodstock Police Service	1	0.3%			1						
Chatham-Kent	104,075	Chatham-Kent Police Service	2	0.6%			1				1		
Lambton	126,199	Sarnia Police Service	2	0.6%			2						
		OPP Lambton Detachment	4	1.3%			2	1	1				
Wellington	208,360	Guelph Police Service	8	2.6%		1	6				1		
		OPP Fergus Detachment	1	0.3%			1						
		OPP South Wellington Operations Centre - Rockwood Detachment	1	0.3%							1		
		OPP Wellington Detachment (Mount Forest)	1	0.3%						1			
Essex	388,782	Windsor Police Service	7	2.2%			4		1		2		
		OPP Tecumseh Detachment	1	0.3%			1						
Middlesex †	439,151	London Police Service	5	1.6%			3	2					
		OPP Middlesex Detachment	1	0.3%						1			
Waterloo	507,096	Waterloo Regional Police Service	18	5.8%	1	1	8		1		7		
<b>TOTAL SIU WESTERN REGION</b>	<b>2,259,725 *</b>	<b>(% OF ONTARIO'S POPULATION = 17.6%)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT ANNUAL REPORT 2015–2016

COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICE	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS	OTHER INJURIES/ DEATHS
<b>SIU TORONTO REGION</b>												
Toronto	2,615,060	Toronto Police Service	80	25.6%	4	3	50	6	6		11	
		OPP Toronto Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
<b>TOTAL SIU TORONTO REGION</b>	<b>2,615,060*</b>	<b>(% OF ONTARIO'S POPULATION = 20.3%)</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>

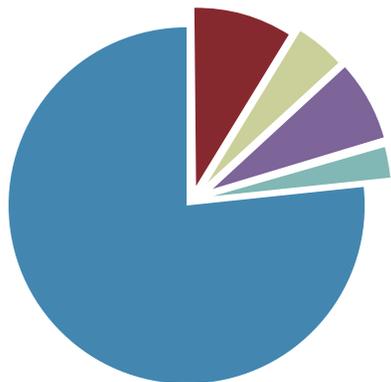
COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICE	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS	OTHER INJURIES/ DEATHS
<b>SIU ALL REGIONS</b>												
<b>TOTAL ALL SIU REGIONS</b>	<b>12,851,821*</b>	<b>(% OF ONTARIO'S POPULATION = 100%)</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>

\* Population information provided by 2011 Census Canada. Statistics Canada excludes First Nations data where enumeration was incomplete. For further information please refer to the Statistics Canada website. The total population for each region includes a population figure for counties in which no SIU cases took place, and therefore are not listed on the chart.

† Inconsistencies in total percentages are due to rounding.

# 2015 Financials

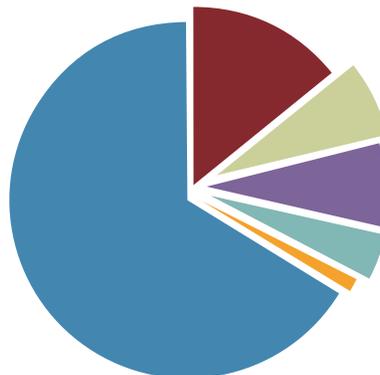
## Expenditures by Type



- **SALARIES AND WAGES**  
\$ 7,563,415 / 76%
- **BENEFITS**  
\$ 875,944 / 9%
- **TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION**  
\$ 457,374 / 5%
- **SERVICES**  
\$ 696,092 / 7%
- **SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT**  
\$ 263,799 / 3%

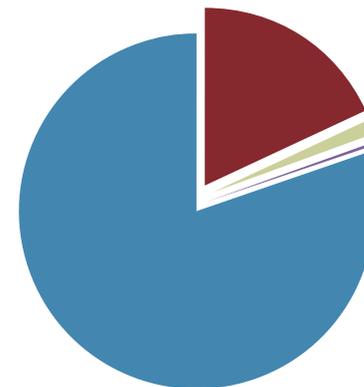
Total annual expenditures for the year ended **March 31, 2016** were **\$ 9,856,624**.

## Expenditures by Section



- **INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES**  
*Investigative Services includes Salaries/Wages and Benefits for Transcribers, Central Registry Clerk and Administrative Secretary–Investigations*  
\$ 6,541,700 / 66%
- **IDENTIFICATION SERVICES**  
\$ 1,392,024 / 14%
- **OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR**  
*Office of the Director includes training expenses for Communications, Outreach and Affected Persons Coordinator*  
\$ 677,198 / 7%
- **ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**  
\$ 742,238 / 8%
- **COMMUNICATIONS, OUTREACH, AND AFFECTED PERSONS**  
\$ 397,913 / 4%
- **TRAINING SERVICES**  
\$ 105,551 / 1%

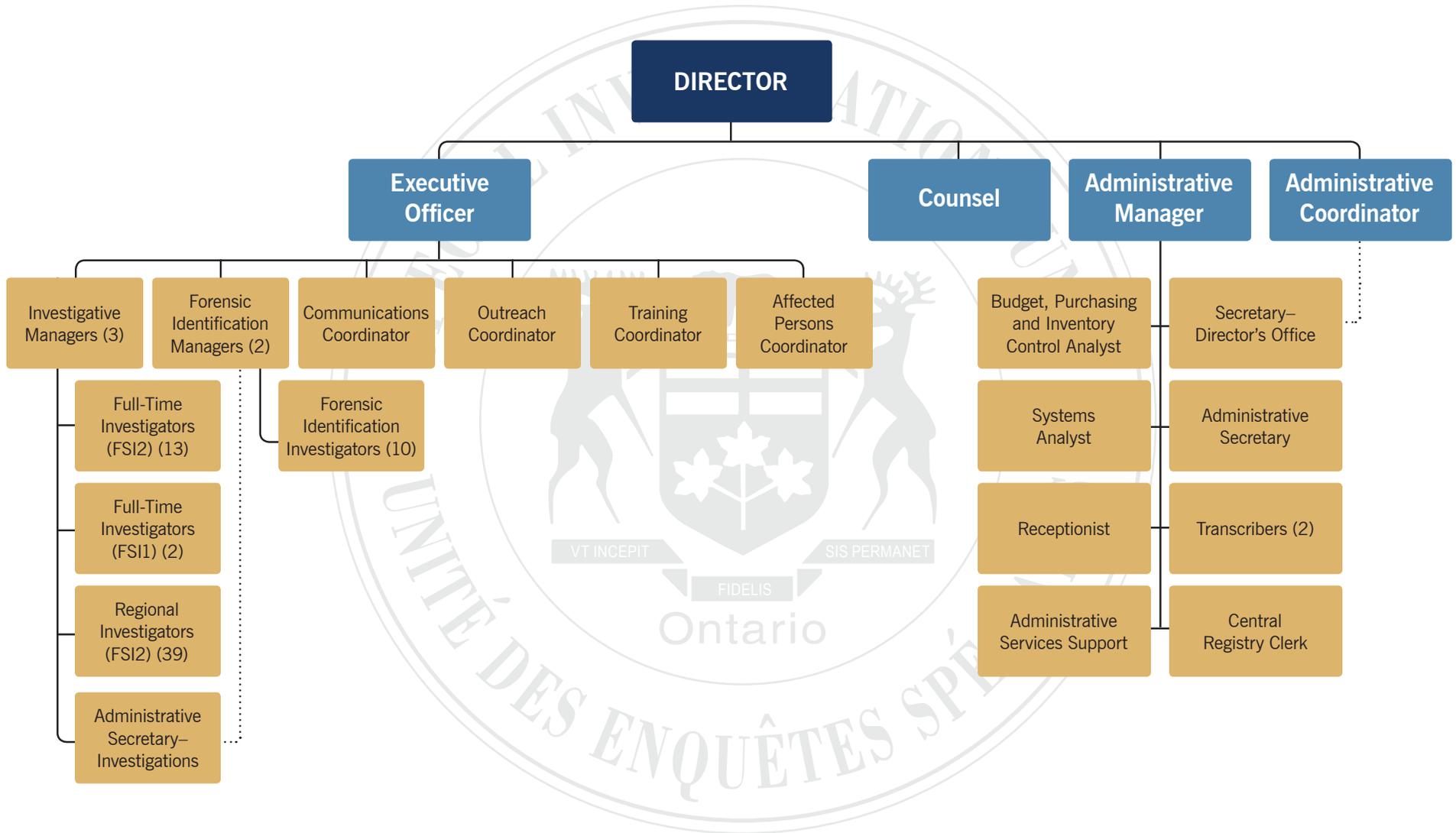
## Training Expenditures



- **INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES**  
\$ 235,417 / 80%
- **IDENTIFICATION SERVICES**  
\$ 52,847 / 18%
- **OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR**  
\$ 4,768 / 2%
- **ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**  
\$ 41 / 0%

Total expenditures of **\$ 293,073** related to training in 2015–16 were **2.97%** of SIU's expenditures.

# SIU Organization Chart



# Police Services Act

## R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER P.15 / PART VII / Special Investigations

### SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

113. (1) There shall be a special investigations unit of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

### COMPOSITION

(2) The unit shall consist of a director appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Solicitor General and investigators appointed under Part III of the *Public Service of Ontario Act, 2006*.

### IDEM

(3) A person who is a police officer or former police officer shall not be appointed as director, and persons who are police officers shall not be appointed as investigators.

### ACTING DIRECTOR

(3.1) The director may designate a person, other than a police officer or former police officer, as acting director to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the director if the director is absent or unable to act. 2009, c. 33, Sched. 2, s. 60 (3).

### PEACE OFFICERS

(4) The director, acting director and investigators are peace officers.

### INVESTIGATIONS

(5) The director may, on his or her own initiative, and shall, at the request of the Solicitor General or Attorney General, cause investigations to be conducted into the circumstances of serious injuries and deaths that may have resulted from criminal offences committed by police officers.

### RESTRICTION

(6) An investigator shall not participate in an investigation that relates to members of a police force of which he or she was a member.

### CHARGES

(7) If there are reasonable grounds to do so in his or her opinion, the director shall cause informations to be laid against police officers in connection with the matters investigated and shall refer them to the Crown Attorney for prosecution.

### REPORT

(8) The director shall report the results of investigations to the Attorney General.

### CO-OPERATION OF POLICE FORCES

(9) Members of police forces shall co-operate fully with the members of the unit in the conduct of investigations.

### CO-OPERATION OF APPOINTING OFFICIALS

(10) Appointing officials shall co-operate fully with the members of the unit in the conduct of investigations. 2009, c. 30, s. 60.

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**SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT**

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*Ce document est disponible en français.*