



Public Meeting

**Thursday, November 21, 2019
Auditorium – Police Headquarters
1:30 PM**

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90m50>



PUBLIC MEETING MINUTES

**Thursday, November 21, 2019 at 1:30 PM
Auditorium 40 College Street, 2nd Floor
Toronto, Ontario**

www.tpsb.ca

The following *draft* Minutes of the meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019 are subject to adoption at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

Attendance:

The following members were present:

Jim Hart, Chair
Marie Moliner, Vice-Chair
John Tory, Mayor & Member
Frances Nunziata, Councillor & Member
Uppala Chandrasekera, Member
Michael Ford, Councillor & Member

The following individuals were also present:

Mark Saunders, Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service
Ryan Teschner, Executive Director, Toronto Police Services Board
Diana Achim, Board Administrator, Toronto Police Services Board
Jane Burton, Solicitor, City of Toronto - Legal Services Division

Declarations:

There were no declarations of interest under the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act*.

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

- P215. Update from the Chair regarding the development of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Board and Midaynta Community Services

Chair Hart and two participants from the Midaynta Community Services read a statement regarding the proposed Memorandum of Understanding between the Toronto Police Services Board and Midaynta Community Services.

* A copy of the [statement](#) is attached to this Minute.

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

Previous Minutes:

- P216. The Board approved the Minutes from the meeting that was held on [October 22, 2019](#).

Moved by: M. Moliner
Seconded by: F. Nunziata

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

- P217. [Full Body Scanner Pilot Project](#)

The Board was in receipt of a report dated November 7, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board) receive this report.

Deputations: John Sewell (*[written deputation](#) included)
Toronto Police Accountability Coalition

Michael Bryant (*[written deputation](#) only)
Canadian Civil Liberties Association

Inspector Kim O'Toole and Detective Sergeant Stefan Prentice made a presentation to the Board on the Full Body Scanner Pilot Project. A copy of the [presentation](#) is attached to this Minute.

Deputy Chief Yuen answered questions from Board Members. He advised that prior to the pilot project, there were 444 Level 3 Strip Searches (also known as Strip Searches" conducted [from January 20, 2018 to April 20, 2018 – 369 Level 3, there were 444 arrests for violence/weapons/drugs in this time frame. This is the data for the previous year 2018 that corresponded to the time when we ran Phase II of the pilot in 2019].

Further, he stated that after the introduction of the full body scanner and after the Members were trained on its use, the number of Level 3 Strip Searches went down to 233 [from May 1st, 2019 to July 31st, 2019 – 323 Level 3 Searches – This is the 3 months immediately following Phase II of the pilot in 2019]. Deputy Chief Yuen advised that not all other police services keep statistics on the number of Level 3 Strip Searches, while the Toronto Police Service does.

The Chief advised that he has listened to the deputations on this issue and to the concerns from the Board and he wanted to assure people that the Service is looking for "the best standards" in dealing with Level 3 strip searches.

Mayor Tory asked what procedure officers follow prior doing a Level 3 Searches, and in particular, whether a frisk or pat-down search must be conducted prior to a Level 3 being authorized. The Chief advised that the Service looks at each case individually and determines the need based on different factors such as officer safety. He further stated that the pat-down search is done in an outside environment but when the detainee is brought into the Service, he/she will be searched and if there is a criminal apprehension, the officers will determined if a Level 3 Search is required.

He stated that he is always looking at different, less intrusive ways to deal with this matter. The Chair asked if the officers from 14 Division (where the pilot took place) were trained before the pilot project began. Deputy Chief Yuen advised that the vendor provided the training prior to the use of the tool. He said that the training was intended to provide the officers with the knowledge as to when a Level 3 Search is required, to review the relevant procedure.

Motion

THAT the Board request the Chief to provide a report to the Board by its March 2020 meeting, that addresses:

- (a) the level of compliance with the legal and TPS requirements that a 'frisk' or 'pat down' search be conducted first, before a Level 3 Search can be conducted;**
- (b) the records that are created and maintained to support the conduct of Level 3 Searches, specifically as regards to meeting of the requirements or tests outlined in the applicable Board Policies, Service Procedures and jurisprudence;**

- (c) for 2017 and 2018, the number of instances during which a ‘frisk’ or ‘pat down’ search has been conducted without any items of significance or relevance found, which was nonetheless followed by a Level 3 Search, and whether items of significance or relevance were found in that Level 3 Search;
- (d) to the extent this is accurate in relation to other jurisdictions that keep statistics, the reasons why there is an elevated instance of Level 3 Searches relevant to the experience of other jurisdictions; and,
- (e) any lessons learned through the Full Body Scanner Pilot Project, and the applicability of these lessons to the use of Level 3 Searches across the Service more broadly, to ensure they are carried out in the most appropriate and respectful manner possible.

The Board received the deputations, approved the Motion and received the foregoing report.

Moved by: J. Tory
Seconded by: J. Hart

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

P218. [Vision Zero Enforcement Team to support City of Toronto Police Service Road Safety Plan – Vision Zero](#)

The Board was in receipt of a report dated October 30, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police, with regard to this matter.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Board forward this report to the City Infrastructure and Environment Committee with a request that the enhanced Toronto Police Service’s proposed road safety program be funded from the City of Toronto’s Vision Zero 2.0 program.

Deputations: John Sewell (*[written deputation](#) included)
Toronto Police Accountability Coalition

Sean Marshall (*[written deputation](#) included),
Walk Toronto

Keagan Gartz, *Cycle Toronto*
Jessica Spieker
Friends and Families for Safe Streets

Chief Saunders answered questions from Board Members regarding this report and advised that, when looking at Vision Zero, the Service is “maximizing all resources to ensure there will be tangible results.” He further advised that he believes the number one issue causing the pedestrian fatalities is road blocks. He said that in meeting with different stakeholders, the Service is looking to create a sustainable and strategic plan to make the city friendlier to a growing, aging community. He said that this plan would look at the dynamics of traffic flow.

Superintendent Scott Baptist advised the Board that through this proposal, the data received from City Transportation regarding the parts of the city where there needs to be more resources allows the Service to put officers in those locations on a call-back basis. He further stated that this is “high-volume enforcement,” meaning it is focused and directed on specific problem areas and specific problem times. He said that this funding will allow the Service the flexibility to do that in a strategic way. Superintendent Baptist stated that this funding will allow the Service to allocate officers in different areas of the City where traffic enforcement is needed most as per the data analysis received from City Transportation (see Appendix A of the report). He said that, over the long term, there should a specific team to do this work on a full-time basis.

Mayor Tory recommended that a Motion be considered where the proposal is added to the Service’s budget, saying that this should not be a proposal to be done for one year only, but rather, an ongoing initiative. Mr. Tony Veneziano, CAO, confirmed that for the same amount that it would cost to use overtime officers for this proposal, we can hire full-time officers.

The Mayor said that in order to speed up this proposal, the Service could use the over-time officers until the new budget gets approved in the spring and then hire full-time officers to do this work on a permanent basis at no significant increased cost. Mr. Veneziano advised that the Service has met with representatives from the City and the City has agreed to fund the \$1 million dollars required for this proposal in 2020.

Mayor Tory stated that the Chief’s report has created the impression that there is no traffic enforcement done in the City but that he believes there is still currently extensive traffic enforcement taking place. Superintendent Baptist confirmed this, saying that “this is the fundamental role of a police officer anywhere.” He said that the report does not really discuss the declining staff levels generally, but noted that the opportunity to take police officers and assign them only to traffic enforcement has diminished significantly. He said that given the current staffing levels, police officers go from priority call to priority call and the opportunity to attend to traffic enforcement calls is very limited.

The Chief said that, effective January 27, 2020, the Service will be continuing the pilot projects throughout the Service. He further stated that, as seen from the pilot project done in 41 and 23 Divisions, this model allows for more proactive policing, creating more opportunity for traffic enforcement and for educating the public on traffic safety.

Motion

1. **THAT the report recommendation be removed and replaced with the following:**

It is recommended that the Board direct the Chief to include the program cost in Toronto Police Service's 2020 Operating Budget Submission for consideration as part of the 2020 Budget process.

2. **THAT the program be commenced at the time recommended in the report and paid for in the manner specified in the report, only until such time as permanent funding has been approved; and**
3. **THAT the Chief report back to the Board at its July 2020 meeting with information that addresses how the new shift schedules may increase the Service's capacity to perform more dedicated, proactive and strategic enforcement associated with the City's Vision Zero objectives in addition to, or as a supplement to, an approach that uses Callback/Overtime resources.**

The Board received the deputations, approved the Motion and approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: J. Hart
Seconded by: F. Nunziata

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

P219. [City of Toronto Council – Street Audit Yonge-Eglinton](#)

The Board was in receipt of a report dated November 5, 2019 from Jim Hart, Chair, with regard to this matter.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that:

1. The Chief of Police consider the Council recommendation and provide a report to the Board at its February 2020 meeting on what, if any strategies could be implemented to enhance enforcement of the Highway Traffic Act including identifying the potential financial implications associated with any additional strategies; and,
2. The Board forward a copy of this report to the Infrastructure and Environment Committee.

The Board approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: M. Ford
Seconded by: M. Moliner

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

P220. [Special Constable Appointments and Re-Appointments – November 2019](#)

The Board was in receipt of a report dated October 16, 2019, from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police, with regard to this matter.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Board approve the appointments and re-appointments of the individuals listed in this report as special constables for the Toronto Community Housing Corporation (T.C.H.C) subject to the approval of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

The Board approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: M. Moliner
Seconded by: F. Nunziata

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

P221. [General Contractors for Toronto Police Service Facilities Large Renovation and Construction Projects – Pre-qualified Vendors](#)

The Board was in receipt of a report dated October 7, 2019, from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police, with regard to this matter.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board) approve seven pre-qualified vendors for the provision of general contracting services for renovation and construction projects at Toronto Police Service facilities for a three-year period commencing December 1, 2019 and ending November 30, 2022.

The recommended pre-qualification list of general contractors for construction work with an estimated value of \$3 Million (M) to \$15M is as follows:

1. Steelcore Construction Limited
2. Aquicon Construction Company Limited
3. Brown Daniels Associates Incorporated
4. Elite Construction

- 5. Varcon Construction Corporation
- 6. M.J. Dixon Construction Limited
- 7. Buttcon Limited

The Board approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: M. Moliner
Seconded by: M. Ford

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

P222. [Supply and Delivery of Printer Maintenance, Toner and Consumables](#)

The Board was in receipt of a report dated October 30, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police, with regard to this matter.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board):

1. Approve a contract award to Softchoice Canada Inc. for the supply of printer maintenance services, toner and other consumables for a three year period, January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022 at an estimated cost of \$3.2 million(M), with the option of two one-year extensions at an estimated cost of \$2.1M;
2. Authorize the Chief of Police to exercise the two option years subject to satisfactory performance and other considerations; and
3. Authorize the Chair to execute all required agreements and related documents on behalf of the Board, subject to approval by the City Solicitor as to form.

The Board approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: M. Moliner
Seconded by: M. Ford

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

P223. [2019 Operating Budget Variance for the Toronto Police Service, Period Ending September 30, 2019](#)

The Board was in receipt of a report October 29, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police, with regard to this matter.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board):

1. Request the City of Toronto's (City's) Budget Committee to approve a budget transfer of \$0.855 Million (M) to the Toronto Police Service's (Service) 2019 Council approved operating budget from the City's non program operating budget, to fund the cost of the 2019 portion of the 2019-2023 negotiated collective agreement for the Toronto Police Senior Officers Organization;
2. Approve a revised 2019 Service net operating budget of \$1,051.5M (gross \$1,201.9M); and
3. Forward a copy of this report to the City's Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer for information and inclusion in the variance reporting to the City's Budget Committee.

The Board approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: M. Moliner
Seconded by: F. Nunziata

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

P224. [Capital Budget Variance Report for the Toronto Police Service - Period Ending September 30, 2019](#)

The Board was in receipt of a report dated October 18, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police, with regard to this matter.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board) forward a copy of this report to the City of Toronto's (City) Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer for information and inclusion in the variance reporting to the City's Budget Committee.

The Board approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: M. Ford
Seconded by: F. Nunziata

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

P225. [Operating Budget Variance Report for the Toronto Police Service Parking Enforcement Unit, Period Ending September 30, 2019](#)

The Board was in receipt of a report dated October 29, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police, with regard to this matter.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board) forward a copy of this report to the City of Toronto's (City) Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer for information and inclusion in the overall variance report to the City's Budget Committee.

The Board approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: M. Ford
Seconded by: U. Chandrasekera

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

P226. [Operating Budget Variance Report for the Toronto Police Services Board, Period Ending September 30, 2019](#)

The Board was in receipt of a report dated November 11, 2019 from Jim Hart, Chair, with regard to this matter.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board):

1. Request the City of Toronto's (City's) Budget Committee to approve a budget transfer of \$23,400 to the Board's 2019 Council approved operating budget from the City's non program operating budget, to fund the cost of the 2019 portion of the 2019-2023 salary increase for Excluded members;
2. Approve a revised 2019 Board net operating budget of \$2,484,400 (gross \$4,784,400); and
3. Forward a copy of this report to the City of Toronto's (City) Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer for information and inclusion in the variance reporting to the City's Budget Committee.

The Board approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: U. Chandrasekera
Seconded by: M. Moliner

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

P227. [Public Minutes of Meeting No. 66 held on August 28, 2019](#)

The Board was in receipt of the minutes of the Central Joint Health and Safety Committee meeting held on August 28, 2019.

The Board received the foregoing minutes.

Moved by: U. Chandrasekera
Seconded by: M. Moliner

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

P228. [2018 Annual Statistical Report of the Toronto Police Service](#)

The Board was in receipt of a report dated October 24, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police, with regard to this matter.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board):

1. Receive the 2018 Annual Statistical Report and;
2. Forward a copy of the report to Toronto City Council through the City of Toronto Executive Committee for information.

Deputations: John Sewell (*[written deputation](#) included)
Toronto Police Accountability Coalition

Kofi Achampong, *Black Muslim Initiative*

The Chief answered questions from Board Members and advised that, with respect to Regulated Interactions, he is “not surprised” the 2018 numbers are low (see report). The Chief stated that the Service has revamped its training in this regard and he believes that on a go-forward basis, the education is important. He confirmed that the “Know Your Rights” campaign will deal with this issue as well.

He further stated that the mechanisms that have been put into place such as the microphones and in-car cameras assist in ensuring the officers are in compliance with the policies and procedures. The Chief said that the Service is receiving positive feedback from the community, through town hall meetings and as part of its ongoing relationships.

The Board received the deputations and the foregoing report.

Moved by: M. Moliner
Seconded by: M. Ford

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

P229. [Semi-Annual Report: Publication of Expenses – January to June 2019](#)

The Board was in receipt of a report dated October 16, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police, with regard to this matter.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board) receive this report.

The Board received the foregoing report.

Moved by: M. Ford
Seconded by: J. Hart

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

P230. [City of Toronto Council Decisions – Establish Places of Worship Security Task Force](#)

The Board was in receipt of a report dated October 31, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police, with regard to this matter.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board):

1. Receive this report for information; and
2. Forward a copy of this report to the City of Toronto Executive Committee for information.

Deputation: Councillor Mike Colle

The Board received the deputation and the foregoing report.

Moved by: U. Chandrasekera
Seconded by: M. Moliner

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

P231. [Quarterly Report: Occupational Health & Safety Update for July 1, 2019 to September 30, 2019](#)

The Board was in receipt of a report dated October 3, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police, with regard to this matter.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board) receive this report.

The Board received the foregoing report.

Moved by: M. Moliner
Seconded by: J. Hart

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

P232. [Further Response to the Jury Recommendations from the Coroner's Inquest into the Death of Mr. Bradley John Chapman](#)

The Board was in receipt of a report dated October 15, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police, with regard to this matter.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board):

1. Receive the following report for information; and
2. Forward a copy of the following report to the Chief Coroner for the Province of Ontario

The Board approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: M. Moliner
Seconded by: M. Ford

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on November 21, 2019

P233. Confidential

In addition to the public meeting conducted by the Board today, a confidential meeting was held to consider a number of matters which were exempt from the public agenda in accordance with the criteria for considering confidential matters set out in section 35(4) of the *Police Services Act*.

The following members attended the confidential meeting:

Mr. Jim Hart, Chair
Ms. Marie Moliner, Vice-Chair
Mr. John Tory, Mayor & Member
Ms. Frances Nunziata, Councillor & Member
Ms. Uppala Chandrasekera, Member
Mr. Michael Ford, Councillor & Member

Next Regular Meeting

Date: Monday, December 16, 2019
Time: 1:30 PM
Location: City Hall, 100 Queen Street W., Committee Room #2

Minutes Approved by:

-original signed-

Jim Hart
Chair

Members of the Toronto Police Services Board

Jim Hart, Chair
Uppala Chandrasekera, Member
Michael Ford, Councillor & Member

Marie Moliner, Vice-Chair
Frances Nunziata, Councillor & Member
John Tory, Mayor & Member

Joint Statement from the Toronto Police Services Board and Mending a Crack in the Sky

On July 31, 2019, the Toronto Police Service Board voted unanimously to approve Ken Jeffers' motion to establish a Memorandum of Understanding with the Mending a Crack in the Sky Group, represented by Midaynta Community Services. Mending a Crack in the Sky (MCIS) is a group of Somali-Canadian mothers who have produced a unique and unprecedented model to address gun and gang violence in their communities. The Memorandum of Understanding will establish a formal and equal working partnership between the Board, the Toronto Police Service, and MCIS to improve community safety, especially for young Somali-Canadian males.

The Memorandum of Understanding will allow for collaboration on three core elements highlighted by MCIS: Transparency, Building Trust, and Community Safety- all of which are priorities of the Transformational Task Force Report. The Board, the Toronto Police Service and MCIS have been working to ensure that each of these elements is carefully accounted for in the Memorandum of Understanding, and that all relevant factors are aligned to ensure effective implementation.

It was our intention to have the Memorandum of Understanding brought forward for signature and approval today, November 21, 2019. There are, however, some remaining details to be finalized, and MCIS has agreed to a request to have the signing of the MOU deferred. Given the urgency of the issues facing the community, this deferral is for a period of four weeks, and the MOU will be brought forward for signature and approval at the December 16, 2019 Board meeting.

We are grateful for everyone's patience and support in this matter, and we look forward to beginning this partnership.



Toronto Police Services Board Report

November 7, 2019

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Services Board

From: Mark Saunders
Chief of Police

Subject: Full Body Scanner Pilot Project

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board) receive the following report.

Financial Implications:

Funding of \$497,000 over three years (\$415,000 for the first year) for the Full Body Scanner (F.B.S.) project at 14 Division is being provided by the Ministry of the Solicitor General through the Community Safety and Policing Grant. Funding required for additional F.B.S.'s in future would be requested through the Service's capital and operating budget processes.

Background/Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to provide the Board with a status update on the Toronto Police Service (the Service) Full Body Scanner (F.B.S.) Pilot project.

At its meeting on September 19, 2019, the Board received a report titled 'Toronto Police Service Response to Recommendations from OIPRD Report "Breaking the Golden Rule: A Review of Strip Searches in Ontario'. Upon receipt, the Board approved of a motion that stated:

THAT the Chief report back to the Board at its November 2019 public meeting with a report concerning the results of the pilot project for body scanning technology in police divisions as an alternative to Level 3 searches. This report should include, at a minimum:

- (i) *the detailed results of the pilot project, including usage rates and identified trends and best practices;*

- (ii) *design or other issues that were identified with respect to the further implementation of these devices;*
- (iii) *projected costs associated with the further implementation of these devices;*
and
- (iv) *recommendations concerning how to most efficiently and effectively further implement these devices across Toronto Police Service locations*
(Min. No. P180/19- refers).

Discussion:

The Service is committed to increasing the level of dignity and respect provided during our search process, specifically with physical Level 3 strip searches (Level 3 searches). The Service also recognizes the inherent risk associated to Level 3 searches and will continue to ensure that these searches are lawful and that the safety of persons in custody and Service members remains paramount.

The Service has received a number of civil claims, external complaints, Special Investigation Unit (S.I.U.) investigations, and Human Rights Tribunal of Ontario applications filed in relation to circumstances surrounding strip searches.

As a result of these concerns being identified, in July 2018, Deputy Chief Peter Yuen, Executive Sponsor of the F.B.S. Pilot Project, created a working group to determine if the use of full body scanning x-ray technology would be viable for use in a policing context.

The purpose of the pilot project was to:

1. Increase the dignity of persons being searched;
2. Reduce the overall number of Level 3 searches conducted, by providing an alternative;
3. Increase Service member wellness;
4. Increase the safety and security of Service facilities; and
5. Reduce the number of civil claims, external complaints, S.I.U. investigations, and Human Rights Tribunal of Ontario applications filed, in relation to circumstances surrounding level 3 searches.

F.B.S. technology is used in correctional environments globally, including the Ministry of the Solicitor General in Ontario (Ministry). The project team conducted their research with the assistance of the Ministry as F.B.S. have been used in Ontario correctional facilities for a number of years and, therefore, the Ministry has experience with the technology and the implementation process.

There are no known agencies who have used F.B.S. technology in a policing context, therefore the Service is the first police agency to test this technology in a policing environment.

The project team made consultations with the following agencies prior to developing the governance for use of the F.B.S. by the Service:

1. Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General (M.A.G.)
2. Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General
3. Ontario Ministry of Children and Youth Services (M.C.Y.S.)
4. Human Rights Tribunal Ontario (H.R.T.O.)
5. Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada (O.P.C.)
6. Public Prosecution Service of Canada (P.P.S.C.)
7. Office of the Independent Police Review Director (O.I.P.R.D.)
8. Special Investigations Unit (S.I.U.)

Prior to the commencement of the pilot project, M.A.G. provided a legal opinion to the Service regarding the use of the F.B.S. which dealt primarily with search intrusiveness. A search using the F.B.S. was considered less intrusive than a Level 3 search.

There is currently no jurisprudence from Canadian courts specifically regarding the use of F.B.S.

As a result, the F.B.S. was authorized for use on persons for whom a Level 3 search had been authorized.

After consultations with the above-noted agencies, it was determined that the F.B.S. would not be used in the following circumstances:

1. Pregnant Persons – Although the radiation levels are safe for use, the project team exempted pregnant persons from being scanned.
2. Young Persons – The F.B.S. creates a saved image where the faint outline of genitalia can be seen. The M.C.Y.S. does not use the F.B.S. to search youth for this reason. Considering the heightened privacy interests of youth, the project team decided to exclude youth from being scanned.
3. Persons Incapable of being Scanned – The F.B.S. requires a person to stand still on a platform that moves for a period of approximately 20-30 seconds. If a person is unable to stand or be still during the scan, then they are excluded from the scanning process.
4. Transgender persons could not be scanned if they request a split search. The F.B.S. software could not split the image by top and bottom in order to allow the person being searched to choose the gender of the officer searching each area.

The Service issued a Request for Expression of Interest (R.F.E.O.I.) on May 31, 2018, which closed on July 19th, 2018. The R.F.E.O.I. sought to identify respondents who would participate in a proof of concept pilot project with the Service. The intent of

the proof of concept was to test two F.B.S. products, in order to determine if the technology could be used in a policing context.

The Service subsequently selected two vendors who each supplied the Service with a F.B.S.; the selected vendors F.B.S. were tested for a period of three months each. The first vendor was tested from September 10th, 2018 to November 30th, 2018 and the second vendor was tested from January 20th, 2019 to April 20th, 2019. Both vendors delivered, installed, and provided ongoing service throughout the testing period at no cost to the Service.

14 Division was selected as the test site for both vendors as it was the only Division, currently, that had the capacity to house the F.B.S.

Section (i) - Results of the Pilot Project

During the pilot, there were a total of 594 authorized Level 3 searches. Of the total number of Level 3 searches authorized, 311 (52%) were searched using the F.B.S. and 283 (48%) were searched using the traditional method.

Survey Results of Persons Scanned

Persons who had been scanned were surveyed after the search process was completed; almost all of the 311 people agreed to participate in the survey. Of those, 296 reported that they had previously experienced a Level 3 search. Of the persons who had been previously Level 3 searched, 95% reported that they preferred the scan process to the traditional method.

Survey Results of Service Members

Members at 14 Division were surveyed pre and post pilot regarding their opinions of F.B.S. use.

The following table summarizes their responses:

Strongly agree/agree that full body scanners:	Pre Pilot	Post Pilot	% change
are a good way to reduce assaults on members while conducting a Level 3 search	64%	73%	+9%
make conducting Level 3 searches less stressful for members	65%	90%	+25%
make members feel safer when dealing with prisoners	48%	75%	+27%

Strongly agree/agree that full body scanners:	Pre Pilot	Post Pilot	% change
overall, increases the wellness of members	58%	85%	+27%
will reduce the number of complaints made against officers compared to number of complaints made from conducting traditional Level 3 searches	*	86%	

* this measure requires longer term monitoring for comprehensive evaluation

At the end of the pilot, the Service asked 14 Division participating members about their opinion regarding the Service using the F.B.S and 80% recorded their response as 'still positive' or had become 'more positive' since the beginning of the pilot; 47% stated their opinion had been 'more positive'.

For those members who had a positive opinion, the top three reasons given were:

1. Less intrusive for the person being searched;
2. Safer for officers; and
3. Arrested parties are more relaxed and co-operative.

When asked how confident they were that the F.B.S. were able to detect weapons or drugs hidden on persons in custody that were scanned, members were less confident in the scanners' ability to detect drugs compared to weapons. Just over three-quarters (77%) said they were either 'very confident' or 'confident' that the scanners could detect weapons compared to just over half (56%) who felt either 'very confident' or 'confident' they could detect drugs.

In terms of Service-wide implementation, the majority of surveyed members (87%) said they either 'strongly support' or 'support' the use of full body scanners Service-wide. Of the remaining respondents, 4% said they 'do not support' it, 1% 'strongly do not support' it, and 7% had 'no opinion'. All surveyed members who identified their position as a booker or back-up booker, said they 'support' the use of the scanners Service-wide and 84% of Primary Response Unit and Community Response Unit respondents said they 'strongly support' or 'support' them.

To date, there have been no new S.I.U., O.I.P.R.D., H.R.T.O. or civil claims filed against the Service in relation to the Level 3 search process from the time the pilot was operational. This result is positive, but due to the short duration of the project and potential time delays in reporting or filing, this measure requires longer term monitoring for comprehensive evaluation.

Section (ii) and (iii) – Design, Other Issues, and Costs

Hardware Footprint / Facilities

The F.B.S. requires a large space in order to accommodate the hardware and the radiation exclusion zone, which is required to ensure that persons involved in the scanning process are not irradiated by the scanner.

After examining Service facilities, 14 Division was selected to host the pilot project. 14 Division was selected as it had a second sally port that could be easily repurposed as a F.B.S. room. This repurposing was sufficient for the purpose of a temporary pilot, but was never intended to be a permanent reconfiguration. The Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (H.V.A.C.) and dust control in that area are not appropriate for a permanent F.B.S. room.

14 Division's camera monitoring system is currently undergoing life cycle maintenance and, as a result, the current monitoring room has been reconfigured to accommodate a permanent F.B.S.

Physical space and H.V.A.C. requirements are two of the major challenges identified in relation to full implementation of the F.B.S. within the Service. The long-term recommendation of the F.B.S. project team is to install an F.B.S. in each of the central lock up locations once divisional realignment has occurred and the 10 potential sites are identified. The F.B.S. project team is currently working with Facilities Management to determine the possibility of incorporating an F.B.S. room in future facility builds. Currently, the facility requirements for a F.B.S. have been incorporated into the design of the future 32 Division station should funding be available for an additional F.B.S.

Other potential F.B.S. locations would require facility modifications if no new build or renovations are planned.

Costs

The cost for a F.B.S. unit is in the range of \$250,000 to \$300,000 and would also require a yearly service and maintenance contract estimated at approximately \$20,000 per year. This cost, along with the costs associated to any future facility renovations, are additional challenges the Service is experiencing when planning installation of additional F.B.S.

Training

Proficiency in the operation of the F.B.S. is a learned skill. Although radiation levels are low The Ontario Ministry of Labour regulations forbid employers from irradiating employees. This regulation prevents learners from practising on each other in order to develop their skills, making for a more difficult learning experience, however, the vendors selected for the pilot did supply an extensive library of sample images that were used for training and closely approximated the real world scans. The project team also made shadowing opportunities available at the Ministry of the Solicitor General correctional facilities for learners to increase their experience.

Scheduling training while maintaining operational continuity also had a small impact to the divisional budget. In a short time frame, all booking officers, back-up bookers, supervisors, and female officers at 14 Division were trained.

Privacy

The project team conducted a number of internal and external consultations at the earliest stages. These consultations allowed the project team to mitigate privacy issues at the outset and as a result, no Privacy Impact Assessment (P.I.A.) was required for the pilot period, however, future implementation will require a P.I.A.

Storage Retention

The image is stored on the F.B.S. hard drive. All F.B.S. operators had access to images stored on the F.B.S, and only supervisors and administrators have the access permissions to copy the image and save onto a USB if it needed to be retained on the Service network. The Service network had a partition in the 14 Division drive for F.B.S. images to be stored if required. Only supervisors had access to this folder. Images were only moved to the Service network if an item was located on the person.

It was determined through discussion with M.A.G. that all scans, whether any contraband was located or not, be retained for 90 days after the scan was taken. This time-frame was specific to allow for persons to request a copy of their scan through the disclosure process.

In cases where nothing was found, the image was deleted 90 days after the F.B.S. was removed from 14 Division.

In cases where an item was found and moved to the Service network, the image would be saved for court purposes.

During the pilot, all scans were deleted 90 days after they were taken and no scans were requested by counsel during the duration of this pilot.

It should be noted that an exact retention period has not yet been settled as the Service is still in consultation on this issue. The Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario (I.P.C.) has advised that as long as the images are depersonalized, the Service may retain them indefinitely for training purposes.

Communication Strategy

A comprehensive internal and external communication strategy was required in order to inform the community and Service members of the objective of the pilot project. The F.B.S. project team needed to ensure that the objectives were clearly articulated and understood, specifically that the F.B.S. was not being tested in order to reduce the number of Level 3 searches, it was to change the way in which those searches were conducted.

The second component to the communication strategy was to inform the public and Service members on the level of radiation exposure, both for the person being scanned and Service members involved in the scanning process. When being scanned by the F.B.S., one scan has the equivalent amount of radiation as consuming two bananas. To limit Service members' exposure, they were instructed not to be within the exclusion zone during the scan process. Avoiding being within the exclusion zone during the scan process would result in the member receiving no radiation exposure as part of their duties.

Conclusion:

Section (iv) – Implementation Recommendations

The F.B.S. project team recommends:

1. Full implementation with a F.B.S. unit operating at each central lock up facility within the Service.
2. The involvement of the F.B.S project team at the initial planning phase for any future divisional builds or renovations. The purchase of additional F.B.S. units will be incorporated into the capital costs for that project.
3. Resources be allocated to renovate existing facilities, where no renovation or new build is planned, in order to accommodate an F.B.S.
4. That the Service continue to explore methods to use the F.B.S. as the preferred search method for young persons while mitigating the heightened privacy concerns surrounding generated images.

Deputy Chief Peter Yuen, Communities & Neighbourhoods Command, will be in attendance to answer any questions that the Board may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Saunders, O.O.M.
Chief of Police

*original copy with signature on file in Board office



Toronto Police Service

Full Body Scanner

Feasibility Study Update

November 2019

Executive Sponsor Deputy Chief Peter Yuen

Rationale

How We Got Here

Tulloch Report

Iacobucci Report

PACER

OIPRD Systemic Review of Strip Searches

Increased Restrictions From Recent Court Rulings

Transformational Task Force Report (Modernization/Embracing Technology)

Statistics are from 2012 to 2016

Solution Focused and Forward Thinking

- Community Focused Service Delivery
- Improve our business practices
- Member Wellness

Toronto Police Service
Full Body Scanner Pilot Project

Associated Risk

January 2012 to December 2016

Stemming from circumstances of Level 3 strip searches

- Civil claims
- SIU cases
- OIPRD complaints
- Internal complaints
- HRTO

Toronto Police Service
Full Body Scanner Pilot Project

Stakeholders Consulted

- Ministry of Attorney General (Legal Opinion)
- Ministry of Solicitor General
- Public Prosecution Service Canada
- Office of the Independent Police Review
Director
- Special Investigations Unit
- Ministry of Children and Youth Services
- Ontario Privacy Commission
- Ontario Human Rights Commission

Toronto Police Service
Full Body Scanner Pilot Project

Searches Conducted Service Wide

January 2012 to December 2016

Level 3: 108,149

Average per year: 20,000

Average per day: 55

Level 4: 35

Average per year: 7

Toronto Police Service
Full Body Scanner Pilot Project

Use of Full Body Scanners

- Toronto Police Service is the first in Canada to test this technology

Worker Safety – Radiation Exposure

- This is new technology being used in this context and there are no specific regulations pertaining to them.
- Persons scanned by the TPS were informed of their radiation exposure through the use of analogy and signage.
- The United States uses a principle when dealing with x-ray exposure, it's called A.L.A.R.A. (As Low As Reasonably Achievable). The FBS technology tested follows this principle as well.

Worker Safety – Radiation Exposure

- The Ministry of Labour can inspect the unit, with or without notice, at its own discretion.
- The Ministry of Labour governs the use of x-ray devices in Ontario.
- The MOL inspects and certifies the use of all x-ray emitting devices by workers in Ontario. Our members are not considered x-ray workers and do not fall under the OHS legislation that governs that cadre of workers.
- Our members receive no exposure to radiation as a result of their duties in exactly the same manner as correctional officers who use FBS technology in the provincial institutions.

Toronto Police Service
Full Body Scanner Pilot Project

Radiation Exposure to Those Scanned

- Notable levels of radiation
 - Extraterrestrial radiation exposure for 1 year = over 6,000 scans
 - 1 flight from YYZ to NYC = 80 scans
- Signage posted in the booking area
 - 1 scan = eating 2 bananas
 - 1 scan = 1 hour in the sunlight

Use of Full Body Scanners

Law Enforcement – Globally

- There are no known police agencies that have used the FBS technology in the context to which the Toronto Police Service has in it's feasibility study

Correctional Facilities – Canada

- Ministry of the Solicitor General
- British Columbia Correctional Facilities
- Edmonton Correctional Facilities
- Nova Scotia Correctional Facilities

Correctional Facilities – USA

- Correctional Facilities and Jails across the USA employ this technology

Private Industry – Globally

- Private industry currently use FBS technology for protection of resources and scanning employees
- An example includes a Diamond Mine in South Africa

Toronto Police Service
Full Body Scanner Pilot Project

Ministry of the Solicitor General

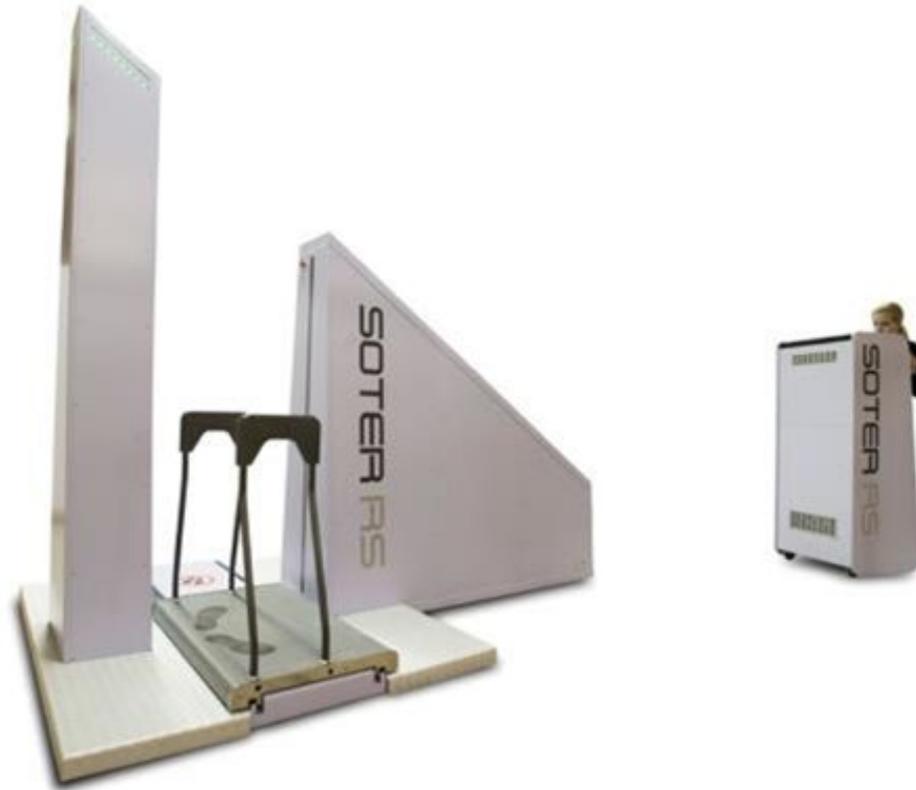
- In 2016, the Ministry of the Solicitor General purchased 26 scanners for facilities across Ontario
- 16,427 scans taken during pilot (June 2015)
- 86 inmates identified with contraband (ceramic blades, pills, and marijuana)

Toronto Police Service
Full Body Scanner Pilot Project

Pilot Project Costs

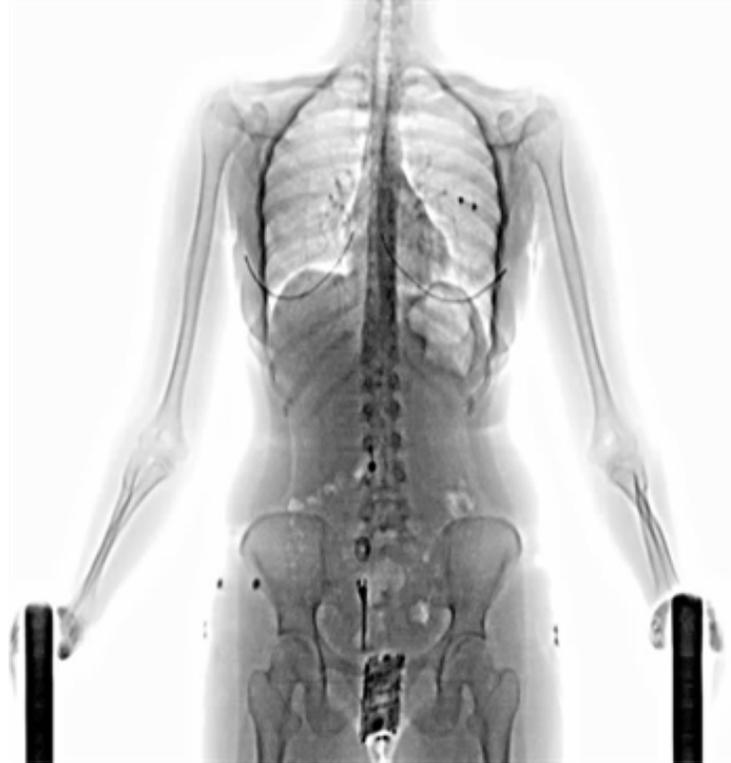
- Vendor (both vendors)
 - Zero cost for equipment lease, install and removal, maintenance and support
- Training Costs
 - \$15,000.00
- Facility Modification
 - Renovations to sally port \$25,000

Vendor 1



Toronto Police Service
Full Body Scanner Pilot Project

Vendor 1 Images



Toronto Police Service
Full Body Scanner Pilot Project

Vendor 1 Images



Ceramic Knife and
Bullet Fragment



Mini Cell Phone

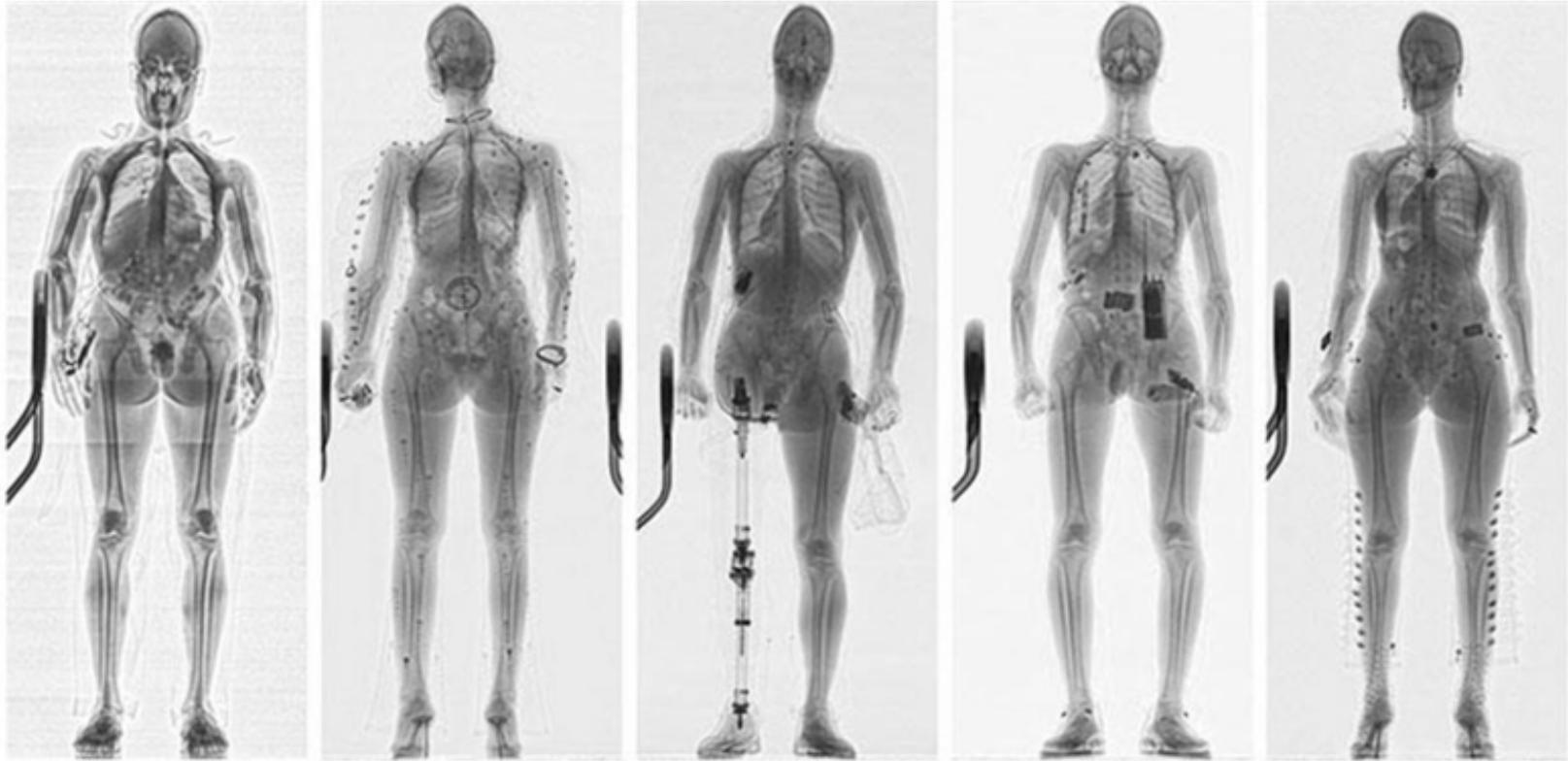
Toronto Police Service
Full Body Scanner Pilot Project

Vendor 2



Toronto Police Service
Full Body Scanner Pilot Project

Vendor 2 Images



COMPASS DV

Training

- Members of the project team and the Toronto Police College were given 'train the trainer' training by both vendors
- Radiation Safety Officers were trained by MCSCS
- 77 operators trained at D14

Measuring Results

- Total number of Level 3 searches – 594
- Level 3 FBS searches conducted - 311 (52%)
- Level 3 Strip searches conducted - 283 (48%)
- 296 of the 311 persons scanned reported that they had been previously strip searched
- 281 (95%) reported that they preferred the scan process to being strip searched
- TPS Member Survey showed 80% had a positive opinion about using the FBS

Data

September 10 to October 31, 2018

Items located

- Knife on him
- Crack pipe
- Safety pins
- Heroin wrapped in toilet paper in buttocks

Benefits Realized

- Opportunity to review procedures surrounding booking and search, including a review of R v. Golden
- The use of this technology allowed for a review of the search process
- During the testing period there are no known SIU or OIPRD allegations that have been made
- Increased level of dignity and reduced level of intrusiveness for those being searched
- Increased member wellness

Moving Forward

Hardware Footprint / Facilities

- Capitol funding
- Renovation of existing facilities
- Size of room required

Costs

- Budget (Training, Facilities, Maintenance, and Hardware)
- Privacy in terms of Youth and Transgendered individuals

Project Costs

- Approximately 250,000-300,000 for a FBS
- Approximately 20,000 per year for a service contract
- Approximately 40,000 for training and facility modifications

Questions?

Toronto Police Service
Full Body Scanner Pilot Project



Toronto Police Services Board Report

October 30, 2019

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Services Board

From: Mark Saunders
Chief of Police

Subject: Vision Zero Enforcement Team to support City of Toronto Road Safety Plan – Vision Zero

Recommendation(s):

It is recommended that the Board forward this report to the City Infrastructure and Environment Committee with a request that the enhanced Toronto Police Service's proposed road safety program be funded from the City of Toronto's Vision Zero 2.0 program.

Financial Implications:

The Vision Zero Enforcement Team would be staffed by Traffic Services officers on a call-back overtime basis, fully funded for one year by the City of Toronto's Vision Zero Road Safety Program which has allocated \$1.0Million (M) to this project. The program cost will be included in Toronto Police Service's 2020 Operating Budget Submission for consideration as part of the 2020 Budget process.

City Transportation has also indicated that it will provide an additional \$1.0M to fund the Vision Zero Enforcement Team in 2021. This cost will be included and considered as part of the City's 2021 Operating Budget process.

Background / Purpose:

This report responds to a Toronto Police Services Board (Board) recommendation from its July 5, 2018 meeting (Min. No. P150 refers). The recommendation directed the Chief of Police to report to the Board, as part of the 2019 operating budget process, on whether any additional resources are required to address the Council's request related to enforcement of the Highway Traffic Act.

The Toronto Police Service (Service) made a commitment to supporting the five year (2017-2021) Vision Zero plan in January 2017. The main focus in Vision Zero is on

reducing fatalities and serious injuries on our streets. The Service has supported all initiatives related to Vision Zero since its inception. The role of the police in the Vision Zero plan is primarily enforcement and education focused. The service is committed to addressing these concerns however strategic enforcement of road safety issues remains a challenge in light of current staffing realities.

Discussion:

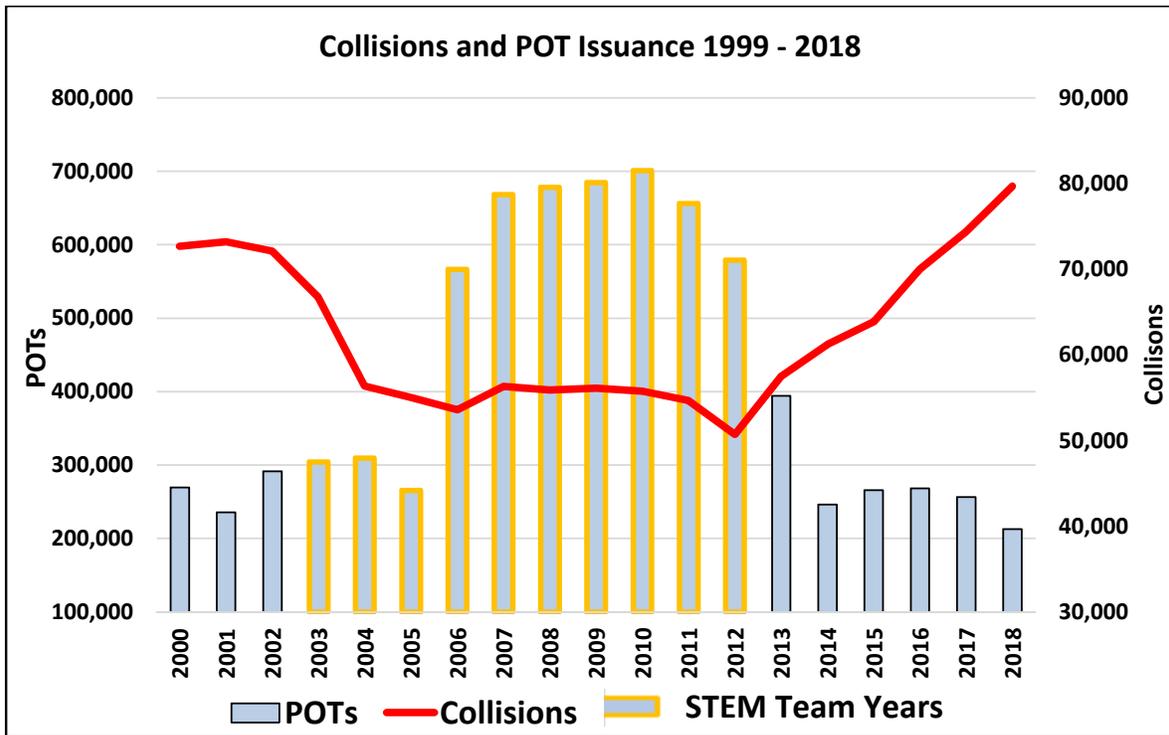
So far, in 2019, 48 people have lost their lives to traffic collisions, 35 (73%) of those were vulnerable road users (pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists). These are not just numbers, these are our community members; each of these deaths were preventable. Too often, drivers speed, distraction, aggressiveness and impairment were identified as contributing factors in the collision.

There is a strong relationship between speeding, distracted driving, aggressive driving, and impaired driving in respect to collision probability and severity of injury. In Toronto, these offences are often referred to as the “Big 4”. Aggressive driving includes following too closely, running red lights, speeding, street racing, driving too fast for road conditions and passing improperly.

Toronto Transportation Services looked at how the “Big 4” factors weighed in the Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) collisions that happened in Toronto between 2013 and 2017. They reported that aggressive and distracted driving was a contributing factor in 44% of all fatal collisions and 52% of the K.S.I. collisions.

It has been well documented through numerous studies that enforcement is a key component to achieving a reduction in deaths and injuries caused through preventable collisions and poor driving behaviour. Between 2003 and 2012, the Service with the support of the City of Toronto created and maintained an effective high profile enforcement team with a mandate of enhancing public safety through traffic enforcement. The team of officers were collectively called the S.T.E.M. Team (Strategic Targeted Enforcement Measures). This team was highly visible, pro-active and focussed on high collision locations, community safety zones, high speed areas and other locations where the public was at risk. This team strategically deployed its resources throughout the city and were effective in changing driver behaviour.

The impact the STEM Team had on collision occurrences is well reflected in the chart below “Collisions and POT Issuance 1999-2018.” Between 2003 and 2012, the period of time in which the STEM Team was active, the Service realized an overall increase of 125% in Provincial Offence Tickets (POT’s), while experiencing a 24% decrease in the total number of collisions investigated in the city.



The STEM Team disbanded in 2013. Between 2011 and 2018 service-wide uniform strength dropped by 805 officers making front line policing response to emergency calls for service a priority. The disbandment of the STEM Team and reduction in uniform officer strength contributed to a reduction in enforcement as shown in the chart above. Ultimately, as enforcement volumes decreased, collisions have increased.

The Service does not currently have a complement of officers that are solely dedicated to enforcement duties on a daily basis. Traffic Services officers are responsible for all traffic related incidents within the City of Toronto, Canada’s largest city. Traffic officers are deployed city-wide for collision investigations, alcohol and drug impaired driving investigations, photo evidence support, collision reconstruction and highway patrol assignments. These officers have unique skillsets that require specialized training and they respond, as a team, to major collision investigations as their main priority; traffic enforcement is a supplemental role.

There is a continued expectation from the public for safer roads. The advent of technology has positioned the Service to have the ability to be strategic in traffic enforcement. There are, however, only three offence types (red light camera, and soon to be available automated speed enforcement in school and community safety zones / automated school bus stop arm enforcement) that are currently enforceable using technology. The need for police officers to be assigned to conduct strategic, data-driven enforcement remains high.

To reflect the public demand for more to be done about road safety in Toronto, [Toronto's Vision Zero Road Safety Plan](#) was created. Vision Zero acknowledges that collisions are inevitable but that K.S.I. collisions are preventable and unacceptable.

Traffic Services is proposing the creation of a Vision Zero Enforcement Team (the Enforcement Team) from January to December 2020, which would be solely dedicated to enforcement in support of the City of Toronto's Vision Zero 2.0 Road Safety Plan. The Enforcement Team will be staffed by Traffic Services officers on a call-back overtime basis, funding information for this initiative is described in the Financial Implications section of this report.

The Enforcement Team will be highly visible, proactive and focussed on high collision locations, community safety zones, high speed areas and other locations where the public is at risk, targeting the 'BIG 4' offences (speeding, distracted driving, aggressive driving, and impaired driving). The Enforcement Team will be strategically deployed throughout the city to effect change in driver behaviour.

This initiative will compliment the existing traffic enforcement, educational work, and planned traffic campaigns (Cycling, Back to School etc.) that occur daily by our members, service wide. This enforcement program will be supported by a strong social media and communication strategy that will enhance the public's awareness.

The Enforcement Team will have the following mandate:

- To support existing City of Toronto road safety strategies - Vision Zero, Congestion Management Plan (C.M.P.) and Keep Toronto Moving;
- Intelligence driven, evidence based approach and targeted enforcement to address identified driver behaviours resulting in a reduction of personal injury and fatal collisions;
- Dedicated assignments that are data-driven in partnership with Toronto Transportation Services with targeted enforcement towards dangerous driving behaviours such as speeding, aggressive, and distracted driving;
- Increased police presence and visibility which will result in safer roads for pedestrians, cyclist and drivers;
- Increased public awareness about the dangers of speeding, aggressive, and distracted driving;
- Speed enforcement in the areas surrounding schools in support of the creation of safe "School Zones" and increased fines.

Call – Back Structure

The Enforcement Team will be staffed by Traffic Services officers (and select personnel chosen by Traffic Servies) on a call-back overtime basis and will commence on January

6, 2020 for 48 weeks. This schedule will be amended as operationally needed. A total of 6 constables and 2 sergeants will work Monday to Friday with half the team working day shift and the other half working evening shift. The call backs will be 6 hours in duration with sergeants allotted an extra hour for administrative duties.

	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI
DAY SHIFT	1 Sergeant / 3 Constables				
EVE SHIFT	1 Sergeant / 3 Constables				

LEGEND
Day Shift 0600-1200 hours
Evening Shift 1400-2000 hours

Funding

The Enforcement Team will be fully funded by the City of Toronto Vision Zero 2.0 program which has allocated \$1,000,000.00 to this project. The funding will be broken down into 48 weeks (\$20, 240.30 / week) of active enforcement throughout the city.

6 Officers plus 2 Sgts					
Officer	Cost/day	# of officers	Total per day	5 day week	48 Weeks
Sgt	\$ 608.51	2	\$ 1,217.02	\$ 6,085.10	\$ 292,084.80
PC	\$ 471.84	6	\$ 2,831.04	\$ 14,155.20	\$ 679,449.60
			\$ 4,048.06	\$ 20,240.30	\$ 971,534.40

Directed Enforcement: Being where the public needs us the most

Deployment during this initiative will be directed using the data provided by Vision Zero Toronto. Key enforcement corridors have been identified that take into account collisions, speed, and injuries. Officers can supplement their local knowledge with these data driven corridors to make the biggest impact on road safety (see Appendix A).

Officers will be given a guide outlining the “Big 4” offences to focus their enforcement efforts on. This is to direct our officers limited enforcement time on the factors that we know cause the most injury on our roads.

Speeding
Speeding - HTA Section 128
Racing / Stunt Driving - HTA Section 172
Distracted Driving Related Offences
Hand Held devices - HTA sec 78
Aggressive Driving Related Offences
Disobey Sign - HTA Section 182
Disobey Stop Sign - HTA Section 136
Disobey Traffic Signal - HTA Section 144
Turning Offences - HTA Section 142
Careless Driving - HTA Section 130

Big 4 Focused Neighbourhood Traffic Complaints

This initiative will assist divisions by addressing the top community neighbourhood driving complaints that are “Big 4” focused. On a weekly basis, Community Response Unit Staff Sergeants will be asked to supply Traffic Services with their most troubling neighbourhood traffic complaints. The Enforcement Team officers will address local neighbourhood concerns and will assist the local neighbourhood/traffic complaint officer. Enforcement Team officers will be required to update the Versadex occurrence with any actions and observations made.

Operational Analytics

It will be the responsibility of the Traffic Services Callback Supervisor to ensure that the officers are where the public needs them the most. The Vision Zero Team at Toronto Transportation created a list of corridors (Appendix A) which provides insight into key locations where people are injured or killed because of Big 4 driving behaviours. As a part of our ongoing evaluation of this initiative, analysts will be checking that these corridors are being targeted and that enforcement is happening in line with these recommendations.

Traditionally, the main metric of the success of a traffic initiative is the number of tickets issued. Versadex will be utilized as the primary source for daily statistical output for this initiative (see reporting data sheet in Appendix B). Anticipated success of this

enforcement initiative would be a direct reduction of K.S.I. collisions as a result of targeted enforcement. Therefore, the number of K.S.I. collisions occurring in the targeted enforcement areas will be measured and compared year over year.

Communications Strategy

Connecting with our communities about road safety will be done by utilizing both traditional media partners and social media networks. The Service is fortunate to have a great relationship with Toronto's media and a growing following on social media. Key messages will be created and strategically utilized throughout this initiative with the intent to maintain traction and momentum.

The Traffic Services Media Relations Officer (M.R.O.) will work with the Service's Corporate Communications unit to create internal and external stories and messaging about this initiative and will support the local divisional M.R.O.s who have an established connection with their communities. Content will be created for both traditional media and the various social media platforms.

Conclusion:

The Service and the City of Toronto have made a pledge to reduce traffic related deaths and injuries on our roadways with the Vision Zero Road Safety Plan. The implementation of the Enforcement Team will support this vision by providing:

- Intelligence driven and targeted enforcement to address identified driver behaviours resulting in a reduction of personal injury and fatal collisions
- Increased police presence and visibility which will result in safer roads for pedestrians, cyclists and drivers
- Increased public awareness about the dangers of speeding, aggressive and distracted driving

A highly visible and proactive enforcement program will create more awareness in all road users. Changes in behaviour and attitude will ensure everyone is doing their part to safely share the road.

Deputy Chief Peter Yuen, Communities and Neighbourhoods Command, will be in attendance to answer any questions the Board may have concerning this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Saunders, O.O.M.
Chief of Police

Appendix A

Aggressive Driving Related KSI Collisions (Top Locations)

Division	Street	From	To	KSI Counts
22	KIPLING AVE	NORTH QUEEN ST	NORSEMAN ST	4
22	THE QUEENSWAY	427 C S QUEENSWAY RAMP	NORTH QUEEN ST	4
23	KIPLING AVE	HINTON RD	BROOKMERE RD	4
23	KIPLING AVE	BROOKMERE RD	HENLEY CRES	4
23	BROOKMERE RD	ELMHURST DR	KIPLING AVE	4
23	WESTHUMBER BLVD	KIPLING AVE	MARTIN GROVE RD	4
31	STEELES AVE W	KEELE ST	FOUNDERS RD	5
31	KEELE ST	CANARCTIC DR	STEELES AVE W	4
31	STEELES AVE W	PETROLIA RD	KEELE ST	4
31	TORYORK DR	WESTON RD	OLITI CRT	4
32	BATHURST ST	BAINBRIDGE AVE	SHEPPARD AVE W	4
32	SHEPPARD AVE W	EASTON RD	BATHURST ST	4
33	LAWRENCE AVE E	CURLEW DR	CARNFORTH RD	5
33	CURLEW DR	VICTORIA PARK AVE	LAWRENCE AVE E	4
41	EGLINTON AVE E	FALMOUTH AVE	BRIMLEY RD	6
41	EGLINTON AVE E	VICTORIA PARK AVE	EGLINTON SQ	4
41	ST CLAIR AVE E	KENNEDY RD	DANFORTH RD	4
41	VICTORIA PARK AVE	EGLINTON SQ	EGLINTON AVE E	4
42	PHARMACY AVE	GORDON BAKER RD	STEELES AVE E	4
42	STEELES AVE E	VICTORIA PARK AVE	PHARMACY AVE	4
42	STEELES AVE E	PHARMACY AVE	FIREBRACE RD	4
42	STEELES AVE E	STAINES RD	PICKERING TOWN LINE	4
43	EGLINTON AVE E	BRIMLEY RD	DANFORTH RD	5
51	LOWER JARVIS ST	LAKE SHORE BLVD E	THE ESPLANADE	5
51	CARLTON ST	JARVIS ST	SHERBOURNE ST	4
51	LAKE SHORE BLVD E	YONGE ST	LOWER JARVIS ST	4
51	LAKE SHORE BLVD E	YONGE ST	LOWER JARVIS ST	4
51	LAKE SHORE BLVD E	LOWER JARVIS ST	LOWER SHERBOURNE ST	4
51	WELLINGTON ST W	YONGE ST	BAY ST	4
51	LOWER JARVIS ST	QUEENS QUAY E	LAKE SHORE BLVD E	4
55	COXWELL AVE	GERRARD ST E	FAIRFORD AVE	4
55	COXWELL AVE	FAIRFORD AVE	HANSON ST	4
55	GERRARD ST E	COXWELL AVE	BOWMORE RD	4
55	FAIRFORD AVE	WOODFIELD RD	GERRARD ST E	4
11/13	DUPONT ST	DUFFERIN ST	LANSDOWNE AVE	4
22/23	EGLINTON AVE W	SCARLETT RD	ROYAL YORK RD	4
33/41	VICTORIA PARK AVE	EGLINTON AVE E	CRAIGTON DR	4
41/43	BRIMLEY RD	DANFORTH RD	EGLINTON AVE E	4
41/43	BRIMLEY RD	EGLINTON AVE E	CHILLERY AVE	4

Speeding Related KSI Collisions (Top Locations)

Division	Street	From	To	KSI Counts
14	LAKE SHORE BLVD W	ONTARIO DR	BRITISH COLUMBIA RD	3
14	LAKE SHORE BLVD W	JAMESON AVE	PARKSIDE DR	3
22	THE WEST MALL	THE QUEENSWAY	WEST MALL CRES	3
22	BROWN'S LINE	LAKE SHORE BLVD W	BROWN'S LINE	2
23	WINCOTT DR	THE WESTWAY	EGLINTON AVE W	3
23	MONOGRAM PL	ISLINGTON AVE	WEST END	2
31	JANE ST	GILTSPUR DR	SHEPPARD AVE W	6
31	JANE ST	SHEPPARD AVE W	CLAIR RD	6
31	SHEPPARD AVE W	MIN AVE	JANE ST	6
31	SHEPPARD AVE W	JANE ST	OAKDALE RD	6
31	TOBERMORY DR	FINCH AVE W	POTSDAM RD	2
32	BATHURST ST	BAINBRIDGE AVE	SHEPPARD AVE W	2
32	BAYVIEW AVE	CUMMER AVE	GARNIER CRT	2
33	LAWRENCE AVE E	CURLEW DR	CARNFORTH RD	3
41	PHARMACY AVE	ALVINSTON RD	EGLINTON AVE E	3
41	BIRCHMOUNT RD	ST CLAIR AVE E	COMSTOCK RD	3
41	EGLINTON AVE E	EGLINTON SQ	PHARMACY AVE	3
41	EGLINTON AVE E	PHARMACY AVE	LEBOVIC AVE	3
41	PHARMACY AVE	EGLINTON AVE E	ASHTONBEE RD	3
41	FOX RIDGE DR	BIRCHMOUNT RD	KENNEDY RD	3
43	NEILSON RD	401 C W NEILSON RD RAMP	SHEPPARD AVE E	4
43	LAWRENCE AVE E	SCARBOROUGH GOLF CLUB RD	MOSSBANK DR	3
43	GALLOWAY RD	GUILDWOOD PKWY	KINGSTON RD	3
51	SHERBOURNE ST	SHUTER ST	DUNDAS ST E	3
53	AYLMER AVE / ROSEDALE VALLEY RD	YONGE ST	BAYVIEW AVE	4
55	FAIRFORD AVE	WOODFIELD RD	GERRARD ST E	2
12/31	WILSON AVE	HWY 401 WB OFF RAMP	ALLINGHAM GDNS	4
41/43	BRIMLEY RD	EGLINTON AVE E	CHILLERY AVE	2
42/43	NEILSON RD	401 C E NEILSON RD RAMP	401 C W NEILSON RD RAMP	3
51/53	BLOOR ST E	SHERBOURNE ST	PARLIAMENT ST	2

Impaired Related KSI Collisions (Top Locations)

Division	Street	From	To	KSI Counts
11	DUNDAS ST W	ANNETTE ST	KEELE ST	2
11	DUNDAS ST W	KEELE ST	PACIFIC AVE	2
13	DUFFERIN ST	HALLAM ST	DUPONT ST	3
13	DUFFERIN ST	DUPONT ST	BRANDON AVE	3
22	LAKE SHORE BLVD W	THIRTEENTH ST	KIPLING AVE	3
23	ALBION RD	HIGHWAY 27 N	CARRIER DR	2
23	FINCH AVE W	ALBION RD	MARTIN GROVE RD	2
23	KIPLING AVE	ANNABELLE DR	BEACONHILL RD	2
23	KIPLING AVE	BEACONHILL RD	KIDRON VALLEY DR	2
31	WESTON RD	STARVIEW LANE	SHEPPARD AVE W	3
31	JANE ST	DRIFTWOOD AVE	SHOREHAM DR	2
32	DUFFERIN ST	GERRY FITZGERALD DR	STEELES AVE W	3
32	STEELES AVE W	HIDDEN TRAIL	DUFFERIN ST	3
32	STEELES AVE W	DUFFERIN ST	GERRY FITZGERALD DR	3
33	LAWRENCE AVE E	THE DONWAY W	DON MILLS RD	3
41	BIRCHMOUNT RD	NEWLANDS AVE	ST CLAIR AVE E	2
41	EGLINTON AVE E	EGLINTON SQ	PHARMACY AVE	2
42	SHEPPARD AVE E	ATRIUM LANE	KINGSTON RD	2
42	FINCH AVE E	ADIRONDACK GT	KENNEDY RD	2
42	WAYSIDE AVE	FINCH AVE E	SILVER SPRINGS BLVD	2
43	BELLAMY RD N	NELSON ST	LAWRENCE AVE E	3
43	BELLAMY RD N	LAWRENCE AVE E	BENLEIGH DR	3
43	LAWRENCE AVE E	BURNVIEW CRES	BELLAMY RD N	3
43	LAWRENCE AVE E	BELLAMY RD N	GREENCEDAR CRCT	3
43	PORT UNION RD	ISLAND RD	KINGSTON RD	2
43	ELLESMERE RD	ORTON PARK RD	NEILSON RD	2
11/13	DUPONT ST	DUFFERIN ST	LANSDOWNE AVE	3
13/14	DUPONT ST	DOVERCOURT RD	DUFFERIN ST	3
41/43	BRIMLEY RD	DANFORTH RD	EGLINTON AVE E	2
41/43	BRIMLEY RD	EGLINTON AVE E	CHILLERY AVE	2

Distracted Driving Related KSI Collisions (Top Locations)

Division	Street	From	To	KSI Counts
14	LAKE SHORE BLVD W	JAMESON AVE	PARKSIDE DR	3
14	BATHURST ST	LAKE SHORE BLVD W	FORT YORK BLVD	2
14	BLOOR ST W	BRUNSWICK AVE	BATHURST ST	2
14	BLOOR ST W	SHAW ST	OSSINGTON AVE	2
14	COLLEGE ST	DOVERCOURT RD	DUFFERIN ST	2
23	ISLINGTON AVE	SUMMITCREST DR	THE WESTWAY	3
23	LAWRENCE AVE W	WESTON RD	HICKORY TREE RD	3
23	ALBION RD	THISTLE DOWN BLVD	ISLINGTON AVE	2
23	DIXON RD	MARTIN GROVE RD	CITY VIEW DR	2
31	WILSON AVE	HIGHVIEW AVE	JANE ST	3
31	ARROW RD	SHEPPARD AVE W	FINCH AVE W	2
32	BAYVIEW AVE	SHEPPARD AVE E	BAYVIEW MEWS LANE	2
32	BAYVIEW AVE	BAYVIEW MEWS LANE	CITATION DR	2
32	BAYVIEW AVE	SHEPPARD AVE E	BAYVIEW MEWS LANE	2
32	FINCH AVE W	GOLDFINCH CRT	WILMINGTON AVE	2
33	CURLEW DR	VICTORIA PARK AVE	LAWRENCE AVE E	3
33	DON MILLS RD	WYNFORD DR	BARBER GREENE RD	2
33	DON MILLS RD	BARBER GREENE RD	THE DONWAY E	2
41	VICTORIA PARK AVE	EGLINTON SQ	EGLINTON AVE E	3
41	DANFORTH RD	KENNEDY RD	ST CLAIR AVE E	2
42	FINCH AVE E	BRIDLETOWNE CRCL	WARDEN AVE	2
43	ELLESMERE RD	BELLAMY RD N	DOLLY VARDEN BLVD	3
43	PROGRESS AVE	MARKHAM RD	MILNER BUSINESS CT	3
51	LAKE SHORE BLVD E	LOWER JARVIS ST	LOWER SHERBOURNE ST	3
51	PARLIAMENT ST	WELLESLEY ST E	0_BLOOR ST E	3
53	BAYVIEW AVE	MANOR RD E	EGLINTON AVE E	4
53	BAYVIEW AVE	EGLINTON AVE E	BROADWAY AVE	3
55	COXWELL AVE	EASTERN AVE	QUEEN ST E	2
51/52	BAY ST	LAKE SHORE BLVD W	FRONT ST W	2
51/52	BAY ST	LAKE SHORE BLVD W	FRONT ST W	2

Appendix B

Vision Zero Enforcement Call-backs													
January 6th 2020 to December 11th 2020													
Offences	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	total
SPEEDING - HTA Section 128													
<u>DISTRACTED DRIVING RELATED OFFENCES</u>													
<u>AGGRESSIVE DRIVING RELATED OFFENCES</u>													
DISOBEY SIGN - HTA Section 182													
DISOBEY STOP SIGN - HTA Section 136													
DISOBEY TRAFFIC SIGNAL - HTA Section 144													
TURNING OFFENCES - HTA Section 142													
RACING / STUNT DRIVING - HTA Section 172													
CARELESS DRIVING - HTA Section 130													
<u>IMPAIRED RELATED OFFENCES</u>													
Total	0												



Toronto Police Services Board Report

November 5, 2019

To: Members Toronto Police Services Board

From: Jim Hart
Chair

**Subject: CITY OF TORONTO COUNCIL – STREET AUDIT YONGE-
EGLINTON**

Recommendation(s):

It is recommended that:

1) the Chief of Police consider the Council recommendation and provide a report to the Board by its February 2020 meeting on what, if any strategies could be implemented to enhance enforcement of the Highway Traffic Act including identifying the potential financial implications associated with any additional strategies; and,

2)The Board forward a copy of this report to the Infrastructure and Environment Committee

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications arising from the Board's consideration of this report.

Background/Purpose:

At its meeting held on October 2 and 3, 2019, City Council considered a member motion pertaining to a street audit of Yonge-Eglinton.

The minutes detailing the City's consideration of this item are available at this link:
<http://app.toronto.ca/tmmis/viewAgendaItemHistory.do?item=2019.MM10.15>

Discussion:

In considering this item, Council approved a number of recommendations including the following:

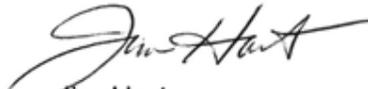
3.. City Council request the Toronto Police Services Board to report on strategies to enhance enforcement of the Highway Traffic by the first quarter of 2020."

Conclusion:

It is, therefore, recommended that:

- 1) the Chief of Police consider the Council recommendation and provide a report to the Board by its February 2020 meeting on what, if any strategies could be implemented to enhance enforcement of the Highway Traffic Act including identifying the potential financial implications associated with any additional strategies; and,
- 2) The Board forward a copy of this report to the Infrastructure and Environment Committee

Respectfully submitted,



Jim Hart
Chair



Toronto Police Services Board Report

October 16, 2019

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Services Board

From: Mark Saunders
Chief of Police

**Subject: Special Constable Appointments and Re Appointments –
November 2019**

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Board approve the appointments and re-appointments of the individuals listed in this report as special constables for the Toronto Community Housing Corporation (T.C.H.C) subject to the approval of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications relating to the recommendations contained within this report.

Background / Purpose:

Under Section 53 of the *Police Services Act of Ontario*, the Board is authorized to appoint and re-appoint special constables, subject to the approval of the Ministry of the Solicitor General. Pursuant to this authority, the Board now has agreements with the University of Toronto (U of T), Toronto Community Housing Corporation (T.C.H.C.) and Toronto Transit Commission (T.T.C.) governing the administration of special constables (Min. Nos. P571/94, P41/98 and P154/14 refer).

The Service has received requests from the T.C.H.C. to appoint the following individuals as special constables:

Table 1 Name of Agency and Special Constable Applicant

Agency	Name	Status Request
T.C.H.C.	Derek Anderson	Re - Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Kyle Malcolm Bird	Re - Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Tandeep Singh Brar	Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Thevin John Daradal	Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Michael Haslauer	Re - Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Merilyn Igharo	Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Robert Izzard	Re - Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Cezary Jachym	Re - Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Morgan James Laskar	Appointment
T.C.H.C.	David Leslie	Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Henock Sebhatu	Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Martin Smith	Re - Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Gloria Sorrentino	Re - Appointment

Discussion:

The special constables are appointed to enforce the *Criminal Code of Canada*, *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, *Trespass to Property Act*, *Liquor Licence Act* and *Mental Health Act* on their respective properties within the City of Toronto.

The agreements between the Board and each agency require that background investigations be conducted on all individuals who are being recommended for appointment or re-appointment as special constables. The Service’s Talent Acquisition Unit completed background investigations on these individuals and there is nothing on file to preclude them from being appointed as special constables for a five year term.

The T.C.H.C. have advised the Service that the above individuals satisfies all of the appointment criteria as set out in their agreement with the Board. The agencies’ approved strength and current complements are indicated below:

Table 2 Name of Agency, Approved Complement and Current Complement of Special Constables

Agency	Approved Complement	Current Complement
T.C.H.C.	300	154

Conclusion:

The Service continues to work together in partnership with the agencies to identify individuals who may be appointed as special constables who will contribute positively to the safety and well-being of persons engaged in activities on T.C.H.C. properties within the City of Toronto.

Deputy Chief of Police James Ramer, Specialized Operations Command, will be in attendance to answer any questions that the Board may have with respect to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Saunders, O.O.M.

Chief of Police



Toronto Police Services Board Report

October 7, 2019

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Services Board

From: Mark Saunders
Chief of Police

**Subject: General Contractors for Toronto Police Service Facilities
Large Renovation and Construction Projects – Pre-qualified Vendors**

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board) approve seven pre-qualified vendors for the provision of general contracting services for renovation and construction projects at Toronto Police Service facilities for a three-year period commencing December 1, 2019 and ending November 30, 2022.

The recommended pre-qualification list of general contractors for construction work with an estimated value of \$3 Million (M) to \$15M is as follows:

1. Steelcore Construction Limited
2. Aquicon Construction Company Limited
3. Brown Daniels Associates Incorporated
4. Elite Construction
5. Varcon Construction Corporation
6. M.J. Dixon Construction Limited
7. Buttcon Limited

Financial Implications:

There are no immediate financial implications related to the recommendation contained in this report. General contracting services for various renovation and construction projects required by the Toronto Police Service (Service) are funded from approved new build, renovation, and state of good repair projects in the Service's capital budget, and are subject to the availability of funds.

Background / Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to establish a roster of general contractors for renovation and construction projects with an estimated construction value between \$3M and \$15M.

The Service's Facilities Management unit is engaged in numerous state of good repair initiatives continuing from 2019 into future years, as well as planning for recommended larger renovation projects necessary to provide a safe and efficient operational space for Service personnel.

Facilities Management staff are also liaising with members of the Service's Strategy Management unit and Command to develop a blueprint for the modernized facility framework that will support the new service delivery model outlined by the Transformational Task Force in *The Way Forward* report.

The projects will primarily consist of interior renovations or construction involving the modification and/or upgrading of existing facilities, which may involve demolition, additions and construction of new partitions, electrical, plumbing, heating/ventilation and air conditioning modifications, painting and flooring replacement, millwork, and other specialty trades.

Board approval of a roster of pre-qualified general contractors will help facilitate and shorten the turnaround time for a competitive process to engage a general contractor to complete future construction projects.

Discussion:

On July 30, 2019, the Service's Purchasing Services unit issued R.F.P.Q. (number 1313148-19) to establish a list of pre-qualified general contractors to oversee renovation and construction projects at various Service facilities. The request was advertised on MERX, an electronic tendering service, with a closing date of August 29, 2019. A total of 11 responses were received from vendors that accessed the R.F.P.Q. document from MERX.

The R.F.P.Q. indicated that seven contractors that met the minimum mandatory criteria and achieved the minimum score of 75 percent would be permitted to bid on future renovation and construction projects with an estimated value between \$3M and \$15M.

The vendor responses were evaluated by Facilities Management and Purchasing Services' staff using the following weighted criteria:

- Company profile, understanding of the R.F.P.Q. requirements, and construction experience (20 points)

- Interior commercial renovation/construction fit-up experience in law enforcement/high security, government facilities, public and private sector completed in the last 10 years (value between \$100K - \$2.5M) (20 points)
- Experience of key personnel - project manager and back-up (10 points)
- Experience of key personnel - site superintendent and back-up (10 points)
- Project team, resources and tools (10 points)
- Construction management methodology (25 points)
- Occupational health and safety methodology, and CAD 7/WSIB certificate (5 points)

Within each of these weighted criteria, points were assigned by the evaluators based on a pre-established and definitive, numerical scoring system.

Conclusion:

Following the evaluation of vendor submissions, seven general contractors have been identified to comprise the roster of pre-qualified contractors for various renovation and construction projects (with an estimated value of \$3M to \$15M), detailed in the scope of work on a project to project basis, and subject to the availability of funds. The pre-qualified vendor list will be valid for a three-year period commencing December 1, 2019 and ending November 30, 2022.

Mr. Tony Veneziano, Chief Administrative Officer, will be in attendance to answer any questions the Board may have in relation to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Saunders, O.O.M.
Chief of Police

*original with signature on file at Board Office



Toronto Police Services Board Report

October 30, 2019

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Services Board

From: Mark Saunders
Chief of Police

Subject: Supply and Delivery of Printer Maintenance, Toner and Consumables

Recommendation(s):

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board):

- (1) approve a contract award to Softchoice Canada Inc. for the supply of printer maintenance services, toner and other consumables for a three year period, January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022 at an estimated cost of \$3.2 million(M), with the option of two one-year extensions at an estimated cost of \$2.1M;
- (2) authorize the Chief of Police to exercise the two option years subject to satisfactory performance and other considerations; and
- (3) authorize the Chair to execute all required agreements and related documents on behalf of the Board, subject to approval by the City Solicitor as to form.

Financial Implications:

The cost of the printer maintenance services component of the contract is estimated at \$0.26M for each year of the contract with a five year estimated cost of \$1.3M, if both optional years are exercised. It should be noted, however, that actual costs incurred are dependent on the quantity, frequency, and nature of support work conducted during the contract term.

The cost of the printer toner and other consumables is estimated \$0.8M for each year of the contract with a five year estimated cost of \$4M, if both option years are exercised. Again the actual costs incurred are dependent on the amount of toner and consumables purchased during the term of the contract. Due to the variable nature of printing, the

total cost may be higher or lower depending on actual print volumes for each year of the contract.

The estimated combined annual cost of the contract is \$1.06M (excluding taxes). The estimated five year cost of the contract, if both option years are exercised is \$5.3M, excluding taxes.

Funding for printer maintenance services, toner and consumables has been included in the Toronto Police Service's (Service) 2020 operating budget request. Future year funding requirements will be included in the respective future annual operating budget requests.

Background / Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to obtain Board approval for a contract award regarding the supply of printer maintenance services as well as toner and consumables, as required by the various units of the Service.

Discussion:

In February, 2019, the Service initiated the process to conduct a Request for Proposal (R.F.P.) for printer maintenance and consumables. Concurrently, a Request for Quotation (R.F.Q.) was conducted to provide the Service with printer consumables until the end of 2019, as the existing consumables contract was set to expire in May, 2019.

On June 27, 2019, Purchasing Services issued an R.F.P. #1312301-19 for printer maintenance services, toner and consumables. Upon opening the submissions, it became evident that a fair competition could be compromised, as there was ambiguity with one of the mandatory requirements in the R.F.P. Therefore, in consultation with Information Technology Services (I.T.S.), Purchasing Services and City of Toronto Legal Services, it was decided that the R.F.P. should be cancelled and re-issued to better ensure a level playing field and fairness to all vendors.

A revised version of the R.F.P. #1312301-19A, which provided additional clarity regarding the mandatory requirement for manufacturer certification was posted to M.E.R.X., an electronic tendering service, on September 16, 2019 by Purchasing Services.

R.F.P. Process:

The R.F.P. was issued to identify a vendor for the supply of printer maintenance services, toner and consumables for a three year period with the option of two additional one year extensions.

The R.F.P. process resulted in six responses from:

- A.S.C.A. Office Solutions

- C.W.P. Solutions
- Motion Technology Solutions Inc.
- Q.R.X. Technology Group
- Softchoice Canada Inc.
- Toshiba Canada Ltd.

Proposal Evaluation Process:

The responses to the R.F.P. were reviewed and evaluated by an evaluation team comprised of I.T.S. and Strategy Management (S.T.M.) Service members, and was facilitated by Purchasing Services.

The R.F.P. requested costs for estimated quantities of toner, consumables, and maintenance services.

All of the six submissions passed the mandatory requirements and proceeded to the second phase of proposal evaluation scoring.

The criteria and weighing for the evaluation of the proposals were as follows:

- Company Profile and Organization Capabilities (25%)
- Proponent's Experience / Qualifications of Personnel (25%)
- Service Delivery and Understanding of Requirements (25%)
- Pricing (25%)

Of the six submissions received, four submissions passed the second phase, where a minimum score of 75% or greater was required, and proceeded to the pricing component of the evaluation.

Conclusion:

The evaluation of the four submissions, including pricing, resulted in Softchoice Canada Inc. achieving the highest score.

Softchoice Canada Inc. is therefore being recommended as the vendor for the supply of printer maintenance services, toner and consumables.

The contract award would be for a three year period, commencing January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022, with an option to renew for an additional two one year periods at the discretion of the Chief, and subject to budget availability, satisfactory vendor performance and other considerations at the time of the renewal.

Mr. Tony Veneziano, Chief Administrative Officer, will be in attendance to answer any questions the Board may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Saunders, O.O.M.
Chief of Police

*original copy with signature on file in Board office



Toronto Police Services Board Report

October 29, 2019

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Services Board

From: Mark Saunders
Chief of Police

Subject: 2019 Operating Budget Variance for the Toronto Police Service, Period Ending September 30, 2019

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board):

1. request the City of Toronto's (City's) Budget Committee to approve a budget transfer of \$0.855 Million (M) to the Toronto Police Service's (Service) 2019 Council approved operating budget from the City's non program operating budget, to fund the cost of the 2019 portion of the 2019-2023 negotiated collective agreement for the Toronto Police Senior Officers Organization;
2. approve a revised 2019 Service net operating budget of \$1,051.5M (gross \$1,201.9M); and
3. forward a copy of this report to the City's Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer for information and inclusion in the variance reporting to the City's Budget Committee.

Financial Implications:

At its January 24, 2019 meeting, the Board approved the Service's budget request at \$1,026.8M (Min. No. P5/19 refers), a 3% increase over the 2018 approved operating budget.

Subsequently, City Council, at its March 7, 2019 meeting, approved the Service's 2019 operating budget at the same amount.

Following approval of the budget, there have been a number of adjustments that impact the Service's budget approved by City Council. These adjustments are outlined below.

New Collective Agreement Impact Toronto Police Association (T.P.A.):

At the time the Service's budget was approved, the impact from the collective agreement negotiations between the T.P.A. and the Board was not known, and was therefore not included in the 2019 budget request. At its meeting on March 26, 2019, the Board approved the ratification of a five year collective agreement (2019-2023) with the T.P.A. (Min. No. P59/19 refers). As a result of this agreement, City Council, at its

July 16, 2019 meeting, approved a transfer from the City's non-program budget to the Service's 2019 approved operating budget, increasing the Service's budget by \$24.3M.

New Collective Agreement Impact Toronto Police Senior Officers Organization (S.O.O.):

At its meeting on October 22, 2019, the Board approved the ratification of a five year collective agreement (2019-2023) with the S.O.O. As a result of this agreement, the Service's 2019 approved operating budget requires an increase of \$0.855M.

City Finance staff have confirmed that funding has been set aside in the City's non-program budget to cover the cost of the negotiated contract settlement for the S.O.O. The \$0.855M cost impact in 2019 for the collective agreement is offset by a budget transfer from the City's non-program budget. As a result, there is no net impact on the Service's 2019 operating budget variance.

Gun Buy Back Program:

In an effort to reduce the number of firearms in the City, the Service and the City moved forward with a gun buy back program. At its meeting on May 1, 2019, the City's Executive Committee approved a one-time gross and net increase to the Service's 2019 operating budget of \$750,000 to fund this program. The amount was funded from the City's 2019 non-program expenditure budget, and the adjustment was subsequently approved by City Council at its meeting on May 14, 2019.

Contribution to City Insurance Reserve Fund:

Following approval of the budget by City Council, the Service was notified by City Finance staff of a reduction of \$943,200 in the Service's required contribution to the Insurance Reserve Fund. This was due to changes in the insurance allocation algorithm. As a result of this reallocation, the Service budget has been restated downwards by \$943,200. However, this change does not result in a reduction of available funds to the Service, as there will be a corresponding reduced charge from the City related to the Service's contribution to the insurance reserve.

Interdepartmental Charge for Utilities:

The Service was previously notified by City Finance staff of a pending reduction to the Service's interdepartmental charge budget for utilities of \$300,000. The City of Toronto had a City-wide 2019 budget reduction target of \$10.0M and has been allocating the reduction based on expected savings, of which \$300,000 was identified in utilities savings. Similar to the reduced contribution to the Insurance Reserve Fund, this change does not result in a reduction of available funds the Service, as the utilities expense is expected to decrease by the same amount. This adjustment was subsequently approved by City Council at its meeting on October 2, 2019.

Project Community Space:

To tackle the recent increase in gun and gang violence, the Federal, Provincial and Municipal governments are jointly providing \$4.5M in funding to the Service in support of Project Community Space to address the current violence. The Federal and

Provincial governments are providing \$1.5M each in funding, while the Mayor had requested the Budget Committee & Executive Committee to approve a \$1.5M contribution to the Service budget from the City's Tax Stabilization Reserve. This adjustment was subsequently approved by City Council at its meeting on October 2, 2019.

As a result of the above adjustments, the Service's 2019 net operating budget has been revised to \$1,051.5M (gross \$1,201.9M) as outlined below.

	2019 Gross Budget (\$Ms)	2019 Net Budget (\$Ms)
Board Approved Budget	\$1,172.8	\$1,026.8
T.P.A. Salary Settlement	\$24.3	\$24.3
Gun Buyback Program	\$0.7	\$0.7
Insurance – Allocation Algorithm	(\$0.9)	(\$0.9)
Utilities	(\$0.3)	(\$0.3)
Project Community Space	\$4.5	\$0.0
S.O.O Salary Settlement	\$0.9M	\$0.9M
2019 Revised Operating Budget	\$1,201.9	\$1,051.5

Background / Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to obtain Board approval for a revised 2019 operating budget for the Service, and to provide the Board with the Service's 2019 projected year-end variance as at September 30, 2019.

Discussion:

As at September 30, 2019, the Service is projecting a favourable variance of \$2.9M.

The following chart summarizes the variance by expenditure and revenue category. Details regarding these categories are discussed in the section that follows.

Category	2019 Revised Budget (\$Ms)	Actual to Sep 30/19 (\$Ms)	Projected Year-End Actual (\$Ms)	Fav / (Unfav) (\$Ms)
Salaries	\$774.5	\$565.2	\$761.1	\$13.4
Premium Pay	\$58.1	\$47.7	\$76.2	(\$18.1)
Benefits	\$213.0	\$155.0	\$211.2	\$1.8
Non Salary	\$106.1	\$68.7	\$124.1	(\$18.0)
Contributions to / (Draws from) Reserves	\$19.0	\$0.0	\$19.0	\$0.0
Revenue	(\$119.2)	(\$84.3)	(\$143.0)	\$23.8
Total Net	\$1,051.5	\$752.3	\$1,048.6	\$2.9

It is important to note that expenditures do not all follow a linear pattern and therefore year-to-date expenditures cannot be simply extrapolated to year-end. Rather, the projection of expenditures to year-end is done through an analysis of all accounts, taking into consideration factors such as expenditures to date, future commitments expected and spending patterns. In addition, the Service receives significant amounts of in-year grant funding and the revenues from the grant funding offset any related expenditures.

Salaries:

A favourable variance of \$13.4M is projected in the salaries category.

Expenditure Category	2019 Budget (\$Ms)	Actual to Sep 30/19 (\$Ms)	Projected Year-End Actual (\$Ms)	Fav / (Unfav) (\$Ms)
Uniform	\$570.7	\$425.7	\$571.1	(\$0.4)
Civilian	\$203.8	\$139.5	\$190.0	\$13.8
Total Salaries	\$774.5	\$565.2	\$761.1	\$13.4

Uniform Officers - The 2019 approved budget includes funding for 321 uniform hires and assumed that there would be 250 uniform officer separations during the year. As at September 30, 2019, 186 Officers had separated from the Service, as compared to 211 that was assumed in the budget over the same time period. The Service is projecting year-end separations of 220.

Civilians - Funding was included for the addition of Part-Time Retirees who will be deployed to the Primary Report Intake, Management and Entry (P.R.I.M.E.) unit and Community Investigative Support Units (C.I.S.U.) to supplement existing resources as a stop-gap to current staffing shortages. This would allow frontline officers to focus on higher priority and emergency situations. Setting up and staffing the C.I.S.U. program has taken longer than originally anticipated. The 2019 approved budget assumed that there would be 186 members by the end of 2019. However, it is currently anticipated

that 40 members will be hired before the end of the year, resulting in savings to the Service. The program is going to be evaluated over the next few months and reassessed during 2020. The 2019 approved budget also includes funding to hire additional District Special Constables, Communications Operators, Bookers and Crime Analysts. In addition, funding was included to backfill critical civilian vacancies such as Court Officers and information technology staff and to continue hiring positions that support the Service’s transformation initiatives and ensure day to day work gets done. While the Service has been aggressively hiring to fill positions, many of the positions have been filled through internal promotions thereby creating other vacancies. In addition, some of the positions have changed due to transformation initiatives and as a result, new job descriptions have to be created and approved. As a result, it is taking longer than anticipated to fully staff some positions and to backfill current year separations, and therefore the Service is projecting a significant savings (\$13.8M) in civilian salaries. The 2019 approved budget also assumed that there would be 90 civilian separations during the year, it is now projected that there will be 115 civilian separations by year end. Reduced staffing levels, along with the longer than anticipated hiring timelines have, however, resulted in civilian premium pay pressures as summarized below.

Premium Pay:

An unfavourable variance of \$18.1M is projected in the premium pay category.

Expenditure Category	2019 Budget (\$Ms)	Actual to Sep 30/19 (\$Ms)	Projected Year-End Actual (\$Ms)	Fav / (Unfav) (\$Ms)
Uniform	\$53.0	\$41.2	\$66.2	(\$13.2)
Civilian	\$5.1	\$6.5	\$10.0	(\$4.9)
Total Premium Pay	\$58.1	\$47.7	\$76.2	(\$18.1)

Uniform:

Premium pay is incurred when staff are required to work beyond their normal assigned hours for extended tours of duty (e.g., when officers are involved in an arrest at the time their shift ends), court attendance scheduled for when the officer is off duty, or call-backs (e.g. when an officer is required to work additional shifts to ensure appropriate staffing levels are maintained or for specific initiatives). The Service’s ability to deal with and absorb the impact of major unplanned events (e.g. demonstrations, emergency events, and homicide / missing persons) relies on the utilization of off-duty officers which results in premium pay costs.

The average number of deployed uniform officers is projecting to be less in 2019 compared to 2018, (4,754 vs 4,797) causing an ongoing need to supplement resources through premium pay to help meet policing demands on the frontline, as well as support and investigative units of the Service. Premium pay was overspent by \$24.5M in 2018. The 2019 budget includes an \$8.5M increase to the premium pay budget. However,

this increase is insufficient compared to the demands on premium pay that were experienced in 2018 and continue to be experienced in 2019. While the over-expenditure in 2018 should have prompted a larger increase in 2019 operating budget request, a higher request was not made to keep the Service's overall budget increase as low as possible. During the first six months of 2019 there was an average of 4,705 deployed officers, which was 139 less than the same time last year. Due to these decreased uniform staffing levels and increased call for service, the Service continues to incur significant pressures in uniform premium pay and is trending to an unfavourable variance of \$13.2M in this category. The Service is working to reduce its premium pay spending to come closer to budget. The June deployment of the December recruit class (134 recruits) and civilianization hires designed to directly support the front line (e.g. District Special Constables and Booking Officers) has helped in alleviating premium pay pressures. In addition, the deployment of the April class (141 recruits) in October is expected to further alleviate premium pay pressures in the last quarter of 2019. However, it must be noted that premium pay is subject to the exigencies of policing (e.g. \$1.5M in premium pay was required to provide security during the Raptors playoff run and parade) and the aforementioned pressures as well as continued and increased police presence required at special and other events will put pressure on premium pay expenditures.

Civilian:

Additional premium pay is also incurred as units address critical workload issues resulting from a significant number of civilian staff vacancies across the Service. Civilian overtime and call-backs are authorized when required to ensure deadlines are met, key service levels maintained, projects and initiatives are properly supported and tasks completed in order to ensure risks are mitigated and additional hard dollar costs are avoided. At this time, the projected unfavourable civilian premium pay variance is \$4.9M. Reductions in civilian premium pay spending would occur as vacant civilian positions are filled. However, the large backlog of civilian vacancies that still exist from the hiring moratorium have delayed the filling of vacancies. In addition, many of the civilian positions require weeks or months of ongoing training before the staff can be utilized to their full potential. It is also important to note that the high number of civilian vacancies resulting from the hiring moratorium has also increased the risk of error and non-compliance with policies and procedures, constant juggling of staff to meet service standards and priorities, and has taken its toll on the well being of our members, as members are required to work significant amount of overtime, causing increased stress, anxiety and ultimately absenteeism.

The projected higher than budgeted civilian premium pay expenditures have been fully offset by savings in civilian salaries.

Benefits:

A favourable variance of \$1.8M is projected in this category.

Expenditure Category	2019 Budget (\$Ms)	Actual to Sep 30/19 (\$Ms)	Projected Year-End Actual (\$Ms)	Fav / (Unfav) (\$Ms)
Medical / Dental	\$43.7	\$27.2	\$42.1	\$1.6
O.M.E.R.S. / C.P.P. / E.I. / E.H.T.	\$130.9	\$103.7	\$129.9	\$1.0
Sick Pay Gratuity /C.S.B./L.T.D.	\$21.5	\$11.6	\$21.5	\$0.0
Other (e.g., W.S.I.B., life insurance)	\$16.9	\$12.5	\$17.7	(\$0.8)
Total Benefits	\$213.0	\$155.0	\$211.2	\$1.8

Medical/Dental costs are currently trending lower than budget, therefore a favourable variance is projected at this time. As medical and dental benefit claims vary significantly throughout the year, Service staff monitor spending closely and any variances will be reported to the Board in future variance reports. The Service is projecting an increase in W.S.I.B. costs, primarily due to impacts of Bill 163, Supporting Ontario's First Responders Act regarding Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. As the Service will be undertaking a comprehensive review of W.S.I.B. claims, it's anticipated that greater oversight and controls will help mitigate some of the increase. Favourable variances in the O.M.E.R.S./C.P.P. /E.I. /E.H.T. category is a result of reduced civilian staffing levels.

Non-Salary Expenditures:

An unfavourable variance of \$18.0M is projected in this category.

Non Salary	2019 Budget (\$Ms)	Actual to Sep 30/19 (\$Ms)	Projected Year-End Actual (\$Ms)	Fav / (Unfav) (\$Ms)
Vehicles (e.g. gas, parts)	\$13.1	\$8.0	\$12.7	\$0.4
Information Technology	\$26.5	\$26.6	\$32.6	(\$6.1)
Caretaking / maintenance utilities	\$20.3	\$7.1	\$19.2	\$1.1
Contracted Services	\$13.6	\$7.5	\$21.0	(\$7.4)
Uniforms	\$9.3	\$5.5	\$11.1	(\$1.8)
Other	\$23.3	\$14.0	\$27.5	(\$4.2)
Total Non Salary	\$106.1	\$68.7	\$124.1	(\$18.0)

The projected favourable variance in vehicles is a result of less than anticipated expenses for automotive parts. In addition, although gas prices have been increasing recently, year to date prices for gasoline are lower than estimated, resulting in projected additional savings.

The unfavourable variance in the information technology, contracted services, uniforms, and other categories is mainly a result of projected expenditures from unspent grant

funding carried forward from 2018 (funds can be spent until March 31st on provincial grants). These grant expenditures are fully offset by revenue received for the grants. Further information on the grant-funded programs can be found in the Revenue section of this report. Also, additional spending pressures are projected due to contracted services engaged to support the Service's recruiting and modernization efforts.

Contributions to / (Draws from) Reserves:

A net zero variance is projected in this category.

Reserves Category	2019 Budget (\$Ms)	Actual to Sep 30/19 (\$Ms)	Projected Year-End Actual (\$Ms)	Fav / (Unfav) (\$Ms)
Contribution to Reserves:				
Collective Agreement Mandated - Central Sick, Sick Pay Gratuity & Post-Retirement Health	\$17.1	\$0.0	\$17.1	\$0.0
Legal	\$0.9	\$0.0	\$0.9	\$0.0
Insurance	\$10.0	\$0.0	\$10.0	\$0.0
Vehicle & Equipment	\$22.3	\$0.0	\$22.3	\$0.0
Contribution to Reserves	\$50.3	\$0.0	\$50.3	\$0.0
Draws from Reserves:				
Collective Agreement Mandated - Central Sick, Sick Pay Gratuity & Post-Retirement Health	(\$22.7)	\$0.0	(\$22.7)	\$0.0
Legal & Modernization	(\$7.1)	\$0.0	(\$7.1)	\$0.0
City Tax Stabilization Reserve	(\$1.5)	\$0.0	(\$1.5)	\$0.0
Draws from Reserves	(\$31.3)	\$0.0	(\$31.3)	\$0.0
Contributions to / (Draws from) Reserves	\$19.0	\$0.0	\$19.0	\$0.0

As part of the annual operating budget process, the Board and Council approve contributions to and expenditures from reserves. The various reserves are established to provide funding for anticipated expenditures to be incurred by the Service, and to avoid large swings in costs from year to year. The Service contributes to and/or draws from the following reserves: City Sick Pay Gratuity; City Insurance; Vehicle and Equipment; Central Sick; Post-Retirement Health; and Legal. The budgeted draw from the Tax Stabilization Reserve is to fund the City's portion of expenditures related to Project Community Space.

The adequacy of reserves is reviewed annually, based on the Service's estimated spending and asset replacement strategies. Contributions are made and expensed to the operating budget accordingly. At this time, no variance is anticipated.

The Service has developed a framework for measuring and tracking the impact of cannabis legalization on the Service which includes, but is not limited to the following:

- targeting illegal dispensaries;
- training;
- impact on front-line demands; and
- processing and destruction of seized cannabis.

This year, to September 30th, \$1.1M has been spent on cannabis related enforcement, closure of illegal dispensaries, training and destruction of seized cannabis. The Ministry of Finance has provided funds to the City from the Ontario Cannabis Legislation Implementation Fund (O.C.L.I.F.), which the City has placed in reserve. Municipalities must use their O.C.L.I.F. funding to address the implementation costs that directly relate to the legalization of recreational cannabis. The Service is currently working with the City to determine the amount of draws that can be made for Service-related cannabis costs. Impacts, if any, of approved draws will be reported in future variance reports.

Revenue:

A favourable variance of \$23.8M is projected in this category.

Revenue Category	2019 Budget (\$Ms)	Actual to Sep 30/19 (\$Ms)	Projected Year-End Actual (\$Ms)	Fav / (Unfav) (\$Ms)
Government grants	(\$60.6)	(\$37.7)	(\$79.2)	\$18.6
Fees and Recoveries (e.g., paid duty, secondments, reference checks.)	(\$32.9)	(\$25.5)	(\$36.0)	\$3.1
Paid Duty - Officer Portion	(\$24.7)	(\$20.7)	(\$24.7)	\$0.0
Miscellaneous Revenue	(\$1.0)	(\$0.4)	(\$3.1)	\$2.1
Total Revenues	(\$119.2)	(\$84.3)	(\$143.0)	\$23.8

During 2018, the Service was in receipt of Policing Effectiveness and Modernization (P.E.M.) grant funding and Guns and Gangs grant funding from the Province of Ontario. The grants are to assist the Service in funding incremental spending on modernization and anti-gang crime initiatives, respectively. As the provincial fiscal year ends on March 31st, versus December 31st for the Service, unspent provincial grant funding from 2018 was carried forward into the first quarter of 2019. The favourable variance in grants is mainly a result of these carry forwards. As this grant funding is meant to offset specific expenditures, the Service is projecting an offsetting increase in expenditures, as shown in the Non-Salary – Other expenses.

The Service was eligible to apply for \$17.4M in Community Safety and Policing (C.S.P.) grant funds from the Ministry of the Solicitor General for fiscal year 2019-2020. This grant replaces the P.E.M. grant. Applications for the C.S.P. grants were approved by

the Ministry in September 2019. The Service budget assumes that \$10.0M would be provided through this grant to cover the cost of the Public Safety Response Team. The remaining amount was not included in the Service operating budget as the amounts were not guaranteed at the time of budget preparation and the remaining \$7.4M was to cover new expenditures, and therefore would not have an impact on the net operating budget submission. While the net variance for grants will generally be zero, the gross variance is difficult to project with certainty because of the Province's different fiscal year end.

Year to date recoveries for the paid duty administrative fees and reference checks are greater than expected. As a result, the Service is projecting a favourable year-end variance in fees and recoveries.

The favourable variance in Miscellaneous Revenue is a result of liability reversals.

Conclusion:

As at September 30, 2019, the Service is projecting a favourable variance of 2.9M.

While projections are now trending favourable, it must be noted that the projections are based on estimates. The Service will continue to work to stay within its approved budget and some of the actions and mitigations that the Service is currently exploring include the following:

- Ongoing review of the timing and pace of hiring and associated impacts to the Service's workforce. It is anticipated, but not yet certain, that salary savings attributed to delays in filling civilian staffing requirements will continue to increase. Consequently, benefit savings are expected to increase if hiring is delayed due to a lower than planned Service size.
- Close monitoring of premium pay expenses across the Service to keep expenditures to an absolute minimum, taking into account pressures on the front line, investigative and support units as a result of low staffing levels.
- A reassessment of non-salary expenditures.
- Reassessing contribution strategies with a view to deferring reserve contributions where warranted, subject to protecting future funding viability.

The Board will be kept apprised through the variance reporting process or ad hoc reports, as necessary and appropriate.

Mr. Tony Veneziano, Chief Administrative Officer, will be in attendance to answer any questions the Board may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Saunders, O.O.M.
Chief of Police

*original copy with signature on file in Board office



Toronto Police Services Board Report

October 28, 2019

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Services Board

From: Mark Saunders
Chief of Police

Subject: Capital Budget Variance Report for the Toronto Police Service - Period Ending September 30, 2019

Recommendation(s):

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board) forward a copy of this report to the City of Toronto's (City) Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer for information and inclusion in the variance reporting to the City's Budget Committee.

Financial Implications:

Toronto City Council (Council), at its meeting of March 7, 2019, approved the Toronto Police Service's (Service) 2019-2028 capital program at a net amount of \$29.6M and gross amount of \$65.8M for 2019 (excluding carry forwards), and a 10-year total of \$218M net and \$575.1M gross. Please see to Attachment A for more details.

The following table summarizes 2019 projected expenditures:

Category	2019 Gross (M's)	2019 Net (M's)
2019 approved program excluding carry forward	\$65.8	\$29.6
2018 carry forwards	\$18.6	\$6.0
Total 2019 available funding	\$84.4	\$35.6
2019 projection as of September 30, 2019	\$45.0	\$18.0
Variance to available funding	\$39.3	\$17.6
Carry forward to 2020	\$30.0	\$15.2
Spending rate	53%	51%

\$30M of the gross projected under-expenditure will be carried forward to 2020. From the remaining balance of \$9.3M, \$2.4M was debt funded which will be returned to the City, \$1.9M was reserve funded and will be returned to Vehicle and Equipment Reserve and \$5M was Development Charges (D.C.) and will be returned to D.C. Reserve for future usage.

The following table summarizes the 2019 funding that will not be carried forward to 2020.

Project name	*Amount (M's)	Source of Funding	Reason
54/55 Divisions Amalgamation	\$5.0	D.C. funding; will be returned to the D.C. Reserve	Project is two years behind schedule; funding will be requested in 2021.
41 Division	\$2.0	Debt funding; will be returned to the City	Project delayed due to resource limitation; funding will be requested for year 2021.
12 Division Renovation	\$0.4	Debt funding; will be returned to the City	Project is cancelled.
Workstation, Laptop, Printer-Lifecycle Plan	\$1.6	Vehicle and Equipment Reserve; will be returned to the Reserve	2020 funding request is sufficient for the planned work.
In-car Camera	\$0.1	Vehicle and Equipment Reserve; will be returned to the Reserve	Lifecycle replacement is complete and remaining funds are not required.
Wireless Parking System	\$0.3	Vehicle and Equipment Reserve; will be returned to the Reserve	Lifecycle replacement is complete and remaining funds are not required.
Total	\$9.3		*Balance may vary slightly due to rounding

Background / Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to provide the Board with the status of the Service's capital projects as at September 30, 2019.

Discussion:

Attachment A provides the Service's approved 2019-2028 capital program.

Attachment B provides the Service's third quarter variance report for the 2019-2028 capital program, and a status summary of the ongoing projects from 2018 as well as projects that started in 2019.

Key Highlights / Issues:

As part of its project management framework, the Service tracks the project risk and issues to determine the status and health (i.e. Green, Yellow, Red) of capital projects. The overall health of each capital project is based on budget, schedule and scope considerations. The colour codes are defined as follows:

- Green – on target to meet project goals (scope/functionalities), and on budget and schedule, no corrective action is required;

- Yellow – at risk of not meeting certain goals, some scope, budget and/or schedule issues, and minimal corrective action is required; and
- Red – high risk of not meeting goals, significant scope, budget and/or schedule issues, and extensive corrective action is required.

The subsequent section summarizes key 2019-2028 capital project updates, which include an assessment of the project health. Summary information includes status updates at the time this report was written.

54/55 Divisions Amalgamation

Status – Delayed

Overall Project Health – Red

Project Description:

The amalgamation of 54 and 55 Divisions into one district facility will reduce the long-term costs of operating and maintaining two structures, and will support the Service's recommendations for a modernized, economical and more efficient public safety delivery model. The current plan is to return the 54 and 55 Division properties to the City once the new consolidated facility is built. However, the Service continues to review its operational requirements as part of its modernization initiatives, which may result in the 54 and or 55 divisional sites being retained. The Board will be advised accordingly as part of future capital variance reports.

Work to Date:

- The new site for consolidated district facility is the Toronto Transit Commission's (T.T.C.) Danforth garage located at 1627 Danforth Avenue.
- The final report and recommendations for the Danforth Garage Master Plan were passed by the City's Executive Committee on June 6, 2019, and received final approval by City Council on June 19, 2019.

Future Planned Activities:

- The process of re-zoning, environmental assessment, and procurement has started and is expected to be completed by the third quarter of 2020.
- A Request for Quotation (R.F.Q.) is being prepared which will be issued to pre-qualified architectural consultants.
- A construction manager will be engaged in Q2 2020, followed by the start of construction Q3/Q4 2021.
- Detailed design and project timelines are to be determined now that the Master Plan has been approved by City Council, and taking into account other programs that are to be incorporated into the site's development.

The status of the project remains Red. There were significant delays in this project due to the lengthy public consultation, planning and approval processes.

From the available funding of \$6M, \$1M will be carried forward to 2020 and the remaining \$5M will be returned to the City. This amount will be requested in 2021 based on current construction schedule.

41 Division

Status – Delayed

Overall Project Health – Yellow

Project Description:

Due to its aging infrastructure, 41 Division was identified as a priority in the Service's Long Term Facility Replacement Program a number of years ago.

The phased construction and demolition approach for a new building on the existing site will provide the Service with a new district facility at the corner of Birchmount and Eglinton Avenues, an optimal site that is easily accessible with ample area for future expansion.

Work to Date:

- A feasibility study was completed in 2018 with options for a phased demolition and construction of a new building on the existing site.
- An architectural consulting firm was engaged and is proceeding to prepare the building design documentation.
- A Request for Proposal (R.F.P.) is being finalized for Construction Management services. The anticipated closing date is October 2019.

Future Planned Activities:

- The building design documentation will be completed in late 2020, allowing construction to commence shortly thereafter.
- During construction, Service personnel will continue to occupy a portion of the existing building and portable offices, when required, to allow for uninterrupted business continuity.

The overall status of the project remains Yellow as project timelines are behind schedule. Due to resource limitations in the Service's Facilities Management unit, along with competing priority projects, this project is behind schedule.

From the available funding of \$4.8M, \$2.2M will be carried forward into 2020 and \$2.0M will be returned to the City. Based on current construction schedule, this amount will be requested in 2021.

32 Division Renovation

Status – Delayed

Overall Project Health – Yellow

Project Description:

The Service's long-term facilities plan included the renovation of the 32 Division. Subsequently, as a result of recommendations in *The Way Forward* report, the Service also commenced exploring the feasibility of amalgamating 32 and 33 divisional operations into a new 32/33 District Headquarters facility to be located on the existing 32 Division site.

This project encompasses a major interior retrofit to the existing building, as well as upgrades to the base building.

Work to Date:

- An interior design consulting firm is engaged to design the building interior to improve the operations and movement of both personnel and persons in custody.
- The schematic design has been approved and the consultant is moving forward with developing construction tender documents.
- A Request for Pre-Qualification (R.F.P.Q.) was issued for construction services for interior renovations. Proposals are being evaluated and recommendation will go to the Board for November 2019 meeting.

Future Planned Activities:

- Tender documents will be finalized, a general contractor selected, and construction will commence early 2020.

The status of this project remains Yellow due to the four-month delay in project initiation due to the need to do a parking feasibility study. The study was completed and the cost to build an above ground or belowground parking facility was cost prohibitive, and neither will therefore be included in the renovation.

From the available funding of \$4.9M, \$4.7M will be carried forward into 2020.

District Policing Program – District Model

Status – Delayed

Overall Project Health – Yellow

Project Description:

The Service's plan is to design the new District Boundaries to align with Toronto's neighbourhoods. The planning and transformation design from 17 Divisions to 10 Districts is now underway. It includes a facility review to align with modernization needs

and redesign of core business processes to effectively operate as districts. It will address technology, people, processes and infrastructure requirements.

Work to Date:

- Staffing requirements are still being addressed.
- Current state analysis for divisional processes are complete.
- City Manager's Office was engaged in order to raise awareness of the new district boundaries and involve any other City agencies or units that might be impacted as a result of this implementation.

Future Planned Activities:

- A high-level plan is being developed to merge divisions to form interim divisions within the existing boundaries, and then adjusting boundaries to form Districts.
- Work on operational dispatching models for the Communication Centre will continue to determine the process and systems, as well as infrastructure and technology changes to support the District Policing Program.

The status of this project is Yellow until resource constraints have been addressed.

From the available funding of \$2.9M, \$1.5M will be carried forward to 2020.

Transforming Corporate Support (H.R.M.S., T.R.M.S.)

Status – Delayed

Overall Project Health – Red

Project Description:

Closely aligned with the ongoing restructuring of the Service's human resource function, this project involves upgrading and enhancing the Service's Human Resource Management System (H.R.M.S.) and its capabilities to better support the Service's needs. This project provides for an investment that will consolidate the current H.R.M.S. and Time Resource Management System (T.R.M.S.), with the objective of developing a new overall solution, with enhanced and value added processes that will be cost-effective and efficient.

Work to Date:

Additional functionality implemented as part of Phase I of the project, concluded in March 2017 and was related to the H.R.M.S upgrade.

Phase II – results in the third quarter of 2019 included the following:

- Service-wide roll-out of workforce analytics (to over 200 members), providing various reports and metrics to all Unit Commanders related to staffing numbers, staffing movements, hires/separations, overtime, sick/IOD and other absences.

- Development and roll-out of payroll related reports and processes to streamline audits, controls and administrative efficiencies in the biweekly payroll process.
- Configuration and testing of net-pay off-cycle payroll testing which will enable greater ability for payroll to facilitate more timely payments to members upon separation.
- Completion of detailed gap analysis related to secondments, leaves processing and other core member administration/record-keeping.

Phase III – for the Time and Labour implementation and replacement of T.R.M.S., planning and scoping work continues and results are:

- Developing a prototype of the core system solution, involving the system design, configuration and automation of time and attendance rules for a number of different bargaining units.
- A number of stakeholder workshops and focus groups have been held to review H.R.M.S. prototypes and gain feedback.
- Facilitation of workshops and meetings to design and plan system integration requirements and system customization requirements related to unique Service processes for court kiosks, parade sheets and operational scheduling.

Future Planned Activities:

- The Time and Labour implementation team will continue to work on building out the system prototypes and holding stakeholder/focus sessions throughout the fall/winter of 2019.
- Work continues throughout 2019 to drive Human Resources (H.R.), Payroll, and Benefits related efficiencies through technological improvements and process changes.

All project work continues to be delayed due to critical operational support activities related to the implementation of the new Toronto Police Association (T.P.A.) and the Senior Officer Organization (S.O.O) Collective Agreement as well as the anticipated H.R.M.S./T.R.M.S. support required to potentially implement new shift schedules for the entire front-line policing for January 2020.

Key resources assigned to this project are required to support these other critical operational support priorities, which will result in delays to this project. As a result, the status of this project is Red.

The lack of internal resources required to enable Phase III of the project continue to be an issue. These resources are critical to the success of the project. This issue will be monitored and the impact on Phase III of the project, assessed.

From the available funding of \$2.8M, \$860,200 will be carried forward to 2020.

Enterprise Business Intelligence (E.B.I.) – Part of Analytics Center of Excellence (A.N.C.O.E.) program

Status – Delayed

Overall Project Health – Yellow

The E.B.I. project is being managed within the Service's A.N.C.O.E. program. A.N.C.O.E is a business-led, analytics and innovation program, which will oversee and drive analytics and information management activities for the Service, including the E.B.I. project. The A.N.C.O.E program will deliver global search, enhanced data modelling, reporting, visualization and analytics products for the Service and members of the public. These products include dashboards, applications, maps, and reports.

Due to challenges around scope, schedule and budget, the Service ended its relationship with I.B.M. regarding this project. All work to date and remaining activities have been transferred to the Service's Analytics & Innovation Unit (A&I) for subsequent deployment and implementation.

Work to Date:

- An updated plan has been developed to leverage Service members from the A&I and Information Technology Services units to continue implementation including data visualization and reporting for the Service. It is estimated that E.B.I. project will be completed by the second quarter of 2020.
- The A.N.C.O.E program will also deliver the pilot phase of Global Search – an enterprise search application for members to access all information through a single search tool.
 - The pilot phase will include the establishment of global search capabilities in several units across the Service, enabling enhanced capacity to search across previously disparate systems and retrieve critical operational information. This phase will conclude in the first quarter of 2020. Subsequent to completion of the pilot phase, full implementation will commence in 2020 and will be completed in 2023. \$2M is included in the 2020-2029 capital program for this project.

Future Planned Activities:

The following E.B.I. deliverables are underway and will be delivered by the end of the project:

- Streamlined Service processes that will make data and analytics products available to front-line members, management, and the public.
- Development of an enhanced reporting database and data marts for existing Service requirements from H.R., Records Management Services (R.M.S.) and operational data sources.

- Establishment of a permanent team to support this critical work within the A&I unit. The project included five permanent positions to support the E.B.I. project. Subsequent to hiring these positions, the project team will make decision-support, analytics and mapping applications available to all members of the Service.
- Professional service providers will be engaged to support the implementation of robust agile methods, data governance, enhanced situational awareness applications, and enterprise search capabilities. Technology procurement will be required to support data visualization and management.

The status of this project is Yellow pending finalization of 2020 milestone date.

From the available funding of \$1.8M, \$410,600 will be carried forward to 2020.

Body Worn Cameras (B.W.C.)

Status – On time

Overall Project Health – Red

Project Description:

This project involves exploring the benefits, challenges, and issues surrounding the use of body worn cameras, in keeping with the Service's commitment to maintaining public trust, increase accountability and provide professional and unbiased policing.

The original project considered both on premise and off premise/cloud solution. However, based on Request for Information (R.F.I.) results, as well as new technology and costing, a decision was made to move to a cloud solution for B.W.C. As a result, the majority of the program cost will be included in the Service's 2020 operating budget request. There will however be some capital budget requirements for infrastructure and other requirements depending on the solution selected.

Work to Date:

- A fairness commissioner and specialized procurement/legal experts have been engaged to provide advice and guidance on the procurement process to ensure it is fair and open, as well as assist with other requirements and negotiations.
- An R.F.I. was released on June 6, 2018, and vendor presentations were completed at the end of September 2018.
- A non-binding R.F.P. was issued in April 2019, for an off-premise (cloud) solution. Selection of the final vendor is scheduled to occur by late November 2019.

Future Planned Activities:

- In parallel, the project team will be engaging with the necessary stakeholders such as City Legal and internal and external partners.

Funds required to purchase and implement the body worn camera project will be included in the Service's 2020 operating and capital budget requests. A contract award, however, cannot be made until the Board and City Council approve the budgets. As approved funding does not yet exist for this program, the status of this project will remain Red.

From the available funding of \$1M, \$360,000 will be carried forward to 2020.

Next Generation (N.G.) 9-1-1

Status – On time

Overall Project Health – Green

Project Description:

As per the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications (C.R.T.C.) mandate, Canadian telecommunications service providers will be upgrading their infrastructure to N.G.9-1-1 to Voice Capable Networks by June 30, 2020 and Text Capable Networks by December 31, 2020. The existing, soon to be legacy, 9-1-1 network is slated to be decommissioned by December 31, 2023.

Work to date:

- An R.F.I. for an end-to-end N.G.9-1-1 solution received eight submissions, which have been fully analysed.
- Collaborated with over 10 Public-Safety Answering Points across Canada (including Ontario) in terms of exchanging knowledge about their current telephony systems in place, some already with N.G.9-1-1 solutions in place.
- Completed first draft of the N.G.9-1-1 R.F.P.; started collaboration with the Service's Telecommunications, Information Technology and Procurement units.

Future Planned Activities:

- Completion of R.F.P.s.

From the available \$500K, it is anticipated that \$160K will be carried forward to 2020.

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (A.F.I.S.) Replacement

Status – Delayed

Overall Project Health – Yellow

Project Description:

The A.F.I.S. system is a biometric identification (I.D.) methodology that uses digital imaging technology to obtain, store, and analyze fingerprint data. It also allows the Service to be compatible with external systems in other agencies such as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.) and communicate electronically for fingerprint submissions, searches and criminal record updates. This system is integrated with IntelliBook prisoner booking system that provides real-time confirmation of prisoner identity to Booking Officers.

The current A.F.I.S. system was purchased and implemented in late 2012 (2011 model). The lifecycle of this system is five years. The maintenance and support contract with current vendor expires in February 2020, and the Disaster Recovery maintenance and support contract expires in December 2019.

Work to date:

- More advanced image enhancement tools, image quality and speed of capture of fingerprint and palm print records will become available by the fourth quarter of 2019 and procurement of this system is delayed to year 2020.

Future Planned Activities:

- Subsequent work such as build and test, implementation and quality assurance will be finalized by November 2020.

The overall status of the project is Yellow as project timelines are behind schedule. It is anticipated that the procurement process will commence in August 2019 and will be finalized by March 2020.

The entire available balance of \$3M will be carried forward to 2020.

Vehicle and Equipment Lifecycle Replacements

Project Name	Carry Forward from 2018	2019 Budget	Available to Spend	Year End Actuals	YE Variance (Over)/ Under	Carry Forward to 2020	Total Project Cost		Status
							Budget	Life to Date	
Vehicle Replacement	279.3	6,961.0	7,240.3	7,074.4	165.8	165.8	On-going	On-going	On-going
IT- Related Replacements	945.7	17,835.0	18,780.7	11,607.4	7,173.2	5,550.4	On-going	On-going	On-going
Other Equipment	5,319.6	10,082.0	15,401.6	7,001.8	8,399.8	8,089.3	On-going	On-going	On-going
Total Lifecycle Projects	6,544.5	34,878.0	41,422.5	25,683.7	15,738.9	13,805.5			

Project Description:

Projects listed in this category are funded from the Vehicle and Equipment Reserve (Reserve), which is in turn funded through annual contributions from the Service and Parking Enforcement operating budgets. The Reserve has no impact on the capital program at this time, as it does not require debt funding. Items funded through this reserve include the regular replacement of vehicles and information technology equipment, based on the deemed lifecycle for the various vehicles and equipment.

It is important to note that as the Service modernizes, new systems that have been implemented over the years (e.g. In-Car Camera program, data and analytics initiatives) and increasing storage requirements (e.g. to accommodate video), have put significant pressure on this Reserve, as the amount of equipment with maintenance and replacement requirements continues to increase year over year. This in turn puts pressure on the operating budget, as increased annual contributions are required to ensure the Reserve can adequately meet the Service's vehicle and equipment requirements.

Work to Date:

Significant variances are:

- \$1.3M – Furniture Lifecycle Replacement – In some locations, a renovation is required before furniture replacement; also \$600K for 52 Division furniture will be delivered in early 2020.
- \$1.6M – Workstation, Laptop, Printer Lifecycle – I.T. is qualifying the models for various lifecycle replacement equipment. As a result, \$3.1M will be spent in 2019 and the remaining balance will be returned to the Vehicle and Equipment reserve.

- \$4.7M – Mobile Workstation – delays in procurement process for workstations, modems and car mounting solutions – these will be installed in 2020
- \$3.2M – Servers Lifecycle Replacement – R.F.Q. will be issued by the end of 2019, servers will be purchased in 2020.
- \$2.3M – Information Technology (I.T.) Business Resumption Lifecycle Replacement – R.F.P.s will be issued by the end of 2019, servers and storage will be purchased in 2020. \$1.7M will be spent and the remaining balance will be carried forward to 2020.
- \$0.4M – Locker Replacement – Delays in procurement process for a Vendor of Record.
- \$0.3M – Wireless Parking System - This project will be completed in 2019. The remaining amount will be returned to the Vehicle and Equipment reserve.
- \$1.1M Electronic Surveillance – Servers and hardware will be purchased in 2020.

Future Planned Activities:

- Various lifecycle projects such as vehicles, workstations, furniture and locker, mobile workstation replacement projects will continue their regular lifecycle in 2020 and beyond.

While the Service has taken steps to create efficiencies, the amount of equipment that must be replaced continues to increase. Consequently, even with increased planned contributions, current planned spending would leave the Vehicle and Equipment Reserve in an overdrawn position in 2020. The Service will continue to review all projects' planned expenditures to address the future pressures, including additional contributions that may be required.

From the available funding of \$41.4M, of which \$13.8M will be carried forward to 2020.

Conclusion:

As at September 30, 2019, the Service is projecting total gross expenditures of \$45M compared to \$84.4M in available funding.

Resourcing constraints that still exist from the hiring moratorium and competing operational priorities continue to have an ongoing impact on planned activities. Projects will continue to be monitored on an ongoing basis and known issues are being actively addressed. The Board will be kept apprised of any major issues as projects progress.

Mr. Tony Veneziano, Chief Administrative Officer, will be in attendance to answer any questions the Board may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Saunders, O.O.M.
Chief of Police

*original copy with signature on file in Board office

Approved 2019-2028 Capital Program Request (\$000s)

Project Name	Plan to end of 2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total 2019-2023 Request	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total 2024-2028 Forecast	Total 2019-2028 Program	Total Project Cost
Projects In Progress															
State-of-Good-Repair - Police		4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	22,000	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	22,000	44,000	44,000
Transforming Corporate Support (HRMS, TRMS)	5,735	1,700	1,000				2,700		0	0	0	0	0	2,700	8,435
54/55 Amalgamation	6,203	0	6,252	11,625	7,000	4,697	29,574	3,448	0	0	0	0	3,448	33,022	39,225
32/33 Amalgamation	200	4,790	5,950	1,000	0	0	11,740	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,740	11,940
41 Division	395	4,561	16,622	14,850	2,500	0	38,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,533	38,928
Enterprise Business Intelligence	9,417	1,300	0	0	0	0	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	10,717
Radio Replacement	19,626	4,114	5,949	5,074	3,292		18,429			0	14,141	4,250	18,391	36,820	56,446
Total, Projects In Progress	41,575	20,865	40,173	36,949	17,192	9,097	124,276	7,848	4,400	4,400	18,541	8,650	43,839	168,115	209,690
Upcoming Projects															
Automated Fingerprint Identification System (A.F.I.S.) Replacement	0	3,053	0	0	0	0	3,053	3,053	0	0	0	0	3,053	6,106	6,106
Next Generation (N.G.) 9-1-1		500	4,000	500	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000
Body Worn Camera - Phase II	500	1,000	2,000	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,500
Connected Officer		800	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	800
12 Division Renovation		1,800	5,200	2,000	0	0	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000	9,000
13 Division New Build		0	0	372	6,500	17,330	24,202	14,170	2000	0	0	0	16,170	40,372	40,372
22 Division New Build		0	0	0	0	400	400	6,500	18500	13,000	2,000	0	40,000	40,400	40,400
51 Division Major Expansion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	3,000	2,530	7,030	7,030	7,030
District Policing Program - District Model		2,900	1,687	1,535	1,071	0	7,193	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,193	7,193
43 Division Major Interior Renovation			300	2,100	1,600	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	4,000
Property & Evidence Warehouse Racking	0	0	40	0	0	1,000	1,040	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	1,040
Total, Upcoming Capital Projects:	500	10,053	13,227	6,507	9,171	18,730	57,688	23,723	20,500	14,500	5,000	2,530	66,253	123,941	124,441
Total Reserve Projects:	254,542	34,878	28,759	24,110	27,254	25,330	140,332	37,866	23,825	28,603	30,065	22,395	142,755	283,088	283,088
Total Gross Projects	296,618	65,796	82,159	67,566	53,617	53,157	322,296	69,437	48,725	47,503	53,606	33,575	252,847	575,144	617,219
Funding Sources:															
Vehicle and Equipment Reserve	(254,542)	(34,878)	(28,759)	(24,110)	(27,254)	(25,330)	(140,332)	(37,866)	(23,825)	(28,603)	(30,065)	(22,395)	(142,755)	(283,088)	(537,630)
Grant Funding- Connected Officer	(2,632)						0						0	0	(2,632)
Funding from Development Charges	(30,610)	(1,342)	(16,214)	(16,110)	(8,612)	(6,776)	(49,054)	(6,776)	(6,789)	(6,367)	(4,000)	(1,077)	(25,009)	(74,063)	(104,673)
Total Funding Sources:	(287,784)	(36,220)	(44,973)	(40,220)	(35,866)	(32,106)	(189,386)	(44,642)	(30,614)	(34,970)	(34,065)	(23,472)	(167,764)	(357,151)	(644,935)
Total Net Debt-Funding Request:		29,576	37,186	27,346	17,751	21,051	132,910	24,795	18,111	12,533	19,541	10,103	85,083	217,993	(27,716)
5-year Average:							26,582						17,017	21,799	
City Target:		40,137	33,125	28,740	20,768	10,140	132,910	14,229	16,507	17,306	18,541	18,500	85,083	217,993	
City Target - 5-year Average:							26,582						17,017	21,799	
Variance to Target:		10,561	(4,061)	1,394	3,017	(10,911)	0	(10,566)	(1,604)	4,773	(1,000)	8,397	0	0	
Cumulative Variance to Target			6,500	7,894	10,911	0		(10,566)	(12,170)	(7,397)	(8,397)	0			
Variance to Target - 5-year Average:							0						0	0	

2019 Capital Budget Variance Report as at September 30, 2019 (\$000s)

Project Name	Carry Forward from 2018	2019 Cash Flow			YE Variance (Over/Under)	Lost Funding/ Return to Reserve	Carry Forward to 2020	Total Project Cost		Status	Start Date	End Date		Overall Project Health	Comments
		Budget	Available to Spend	Year End Actuals				Budget	Life to Date			Planned	Revised		
Debt - Funded Projects															
<i>Facility Projects:</i>															
54/55 Divisions Amalgamation	6,031.4	0.0	6,031.4	12.3	6,019.1	5,019.1	1,000.0	39,225.0	634.9	Delayed	Jan-17	Dec-24	Dec-25	Red	Please refer to the body of the report
TPS Archiving	121.2	0.0	121.2	121.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	650.0	487.7	On Time	Jan-18	Dec-18	Dec-20	Green	Remaining sprinkler work to be completed in 2020
41 Division	269.6	4,561.0	4,830.6	600.0	4,230.6	2,000.0	2,230.6	38,928.0	294.2	Delayed	Jan-18	Dec-22	Dec-23	Red	Please refer to the body of the report
32 Division Renovation	136.2	4,790.0	4,926.2	263.3	4,662.9	0.0	4,662.9	11,940.0	327.1	Delayed	Jan-19	Dec-21	Dec-21	Yellow	Please refer to the body of the report
12 Division Renovation	0.0	375.0	375.0	0.0	375.0	375.0	0.0	9,000.0	0.0	Delayed	Jan-19	Dec-21	TBD	N/A	This project is eliminated and is no longer required. Funding will be returned to the City
District Policing Program - District	0.0	2,900.0	2,900.0	1,431.0	1,469.0	0.0	1,469.0	15,900.0	419.8	Delayed	Jan-18	Dec-23	Dec-22	Yellow	Please refer to the body of the report
<i>Information Technology Projects:</i>															
Peer to Peer Site	1,741.6	0.0	1,741.6	1,741.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	19,921.3	19,250.3	On Time	Jan-14	Dec-19	Dec-19	Green	Construction has concluded with minor deficiencies, which were addressed and completed at the end of February 2019. Information technology and Telecommunication equipment fit up of the new building commenced in March 2019
Transforming Corporate Support	1,102.2	1,700.0	2,802.2	1,942.0	860.2	0.0	860.2	8,742.5	6,008.0	Delayed	Jan-14	Dec-20	Dec-20	Red	Please refer to the body of the report
Enterprise Business Intelligence	387.4	1,425.0	1,812.4	1,401.8	410.6	0.0	410.6	10,841.6	9,339.3	Delayed	Jan-15	Dec-18	Dec-23	Yellow	Please refer to the body of the report
Radio Replacement	504.6	5,414.0	5,918.6	5,918.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	37,862.5	23,818.4	On Time	Jan-16	on-going	on-going	Green	A radio study is underway to ensure that advancing the deployment of radios in order to leverage newer technology that can support communication requirements of the district model will avoid substantial costs to change the radio infrastructure needed for the district boundaries goals
Connected Officer	0.0	800.0	800.0	800.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,689.8	2,267.8	On Time	Jan-17	Dec-20	Dec-20	Green	Project is on time and on budget
Body Worn Camera - Phase II	0.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	640.0	360.0	0.0	360.0	11,211.0	400.8	On Time	Jan-17	Dec-20	Dec-21	Yellow	Please refer to the body of the report
Next Generation (N.G.) 9-1-1	0.0	500.0	500.0	339.8	160.2	0.0	160.2	5,000.0	168.0	On Time	Jan-19	Dec-21	Dec-21	Green	Please refer to the body of the report
<i>Replacements/ Maintenance/ Equipment Projects:</i>															
State-of-Good-Repair	1,733.2	4,400.0	6,133.2	4,117.2	2,016.0	0.0	2,016.0	on-going	on-going	Delayed	on-going	on-going	on-going	Yellow	This is to maintain the safety, condition and customer requirements of existing buildings as well as technology upgrade. The Service has developed a work-plan to use these funds to optimize service delivery and enhance efficiencies for both buildings and technology improvements. The Service continues to work on SOGR priority projects and programs.
Automated Fingerprint Identification	0.0	3,053.0	3,053.0	0.0	3,053.0	0.0	3,053.0	6,106.0	0.0	Delayed	Jan-19	Dec-20	Dec-20	Yellow	Please refer to the body of the report
Total Debt - Funded Projects	12,027	30,918	42,945	19,329	23,617	7,394	16,223	226,018	63,416						
Lifecycle Projects (Vehicle & Equipment Reserve)															
Vehicle Replacement	279.3	6,961.0	7,240.3	7,074.4	165.8	0.0	165.8	On-going	On-going	On-going					
IT- Related Replacements	945.7	17,835.0	18,780.7	11,607.4	7,173.2	1,623.1	5,550.3	On-going	On-going	On-going					
Other Equipment	5,319.6	10,082.0	15,401.6	7,001.8	8,399.8	310.6	8,089.3	On-going	On-going	On-going					
Total Lifecycle Projects	6,544.5	34,878.0	41,422.5	25,683.7	15,738.9	1,933.7	13,805.4								
Total Gross Expenditures	18,572.0	65,796.0	84,368.0	45,012.5	39,355.5	9,327.8	30,027.9								
Less other-than-debt Funding															
Funding from Developmental Charges	(6,031.4)	(1,342.0)	(7,373.4)	(1,354.3)	(6,019.1)	-5,019.1	(1,000.0)								
Vehicle & Equipment Reserve	(6,544.5)	(34,878.0)	(41,422.5)	(25,683.7)	(15,738.9)	(1,933.7)	(13,805.4)								
Total Other-than-debt Funding	(12,575.9)	(36,220.0)	(48,795.9)	(27,037.9)	(21,758.0)	(6,952.8)	(14,805.4)								
Total Net Expenditures	5,996.0	29,576.0	35,572.0	17,974.6	17,597.5	2,375.0	15,222.5								



Toronto Police Services Board Report

October 29, 2019

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Services Board

From: Mark Saunders
Chief of Police

Subject: Operating Budget Variance Report for the Toronto Police Service Parking Enforcement Unit, Period Ending September 30, 2019

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board) forward a copy of this report to the City of Toronto's (City) Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer for information and inclusion in the overall variance report to the City's Budget Committee.

Financial Implications:

At its January 24, 2019 meeting, the Board approved the Toronto Police Service Parking Enforcement Unit (P.E.U.) budget request at \$46.7M (Min. No. P7/19 refers), a 0% increase over the 2018 approved operating budget.

Subsequently, City Council, at its March 7, 2019 meeting, approved the P.E.U.'s 2019 operating budget at the same amount. At the time the P.E.U.'s budget was approved, the impact from the collective agreement negotiations between the Toronto Police Association (T.P.A.) and the Board was not known, and was therefore not included in the budget request.

The Board, at its May 30, 2019 meeting, requested the approval of a transfer of \$0.9M to the P.E.U.'s 2019 net operating budget from the City's Non-Program operating budget, with no incremental cost to the City, to reflect the salary and benefits impact of the now-ratified contract with the T.P.A. (Min. No. P111/19 refers), bringing the total net P.E.U. budget to \$47.6M.

Background / Purpose:

The P.E.U. operating budget is not part of the Toronto Police Service's (Service) operating budget. While the P.E.U. is managed by the Service, the P.E.U.'s budget is

maintained separately in the City's non-program budget. In addition, revenues from the collection of parking tags issued accrue to the City, not the Service.

The purpose of this report is to provide information on the P.E.U.'s 2019-projected year-end variance as at September 30, 2019.

Discussion:

As at September 30, 2019, a favourable variance of \$1.1M is projected to year-end.

The following chart summarizes the variance by category of expenditure, followed by information on the variance for both salary and non-salary related expenses.

Category	2019 Budget (\$Ms)	Actual to Sep 30/19 (\$Ms)	Projected Year-End Actual (\$Ms)	Fav/(Unfav) (\$Ms)
Salaries	\$31.4	\$21.9	\$30.4	\$1.0
Premium Pay	\$2.4	\$1.5	\$2.4	\$0.0
Benefits	\$7.8	\$4.0	\$7.8	\$0.0
Total Salaries & Benefits	\$41.6	\$27.4	\$40.6	\$1.0
Materials & Equipment	\$1.5	\$0.7	\$1.5	\$0.0
Services	\$6.0	\$2.1	\$6.0	\$0.0
Total Non-Salary	\$7.5	\$2.8	\$7.5	\$0.0
Revenue (e.g. TTC, towing recoveries)	(\$1.5)	(\$0.7)	(\$1.6)	\$0.1
Total Net	\$47.6	\$29.5	\$46.5	\$1.1

It is important to note that expenditures do not all follow a linear pattern and therefore year-to-date expenditures cannot be simply extrapolated to year-end. Rather, the projection of expenditures to year-end is done through an analysis of all accounts, taking into consideration factors such as expenditures to date, future commitments expected and spending patterns.

Salaries, Benefits and Premium Pay:

A favourable variance of \$1.0M is projected in salaries and benefits. The P.E.U. budget assumed hiring would take place at a sufficient pace to fully staff parking enforcement and support staff positions. Three recruit classes are currently scheduled for this year. However, in addition to regular parking enforcement attrition, several parking enforcement staff have been successful in obtaining other positions within the Service (e.g. police officers and special constables). As a result, the P.E.U. is projected to be

slightly below its funded strength of 357 parking enforcement officers, on average, during the year.

Nearly all premium pay at the P.E.U. is related to enforcement activities, attendance at court and the backfilling of members attending court. With respect to enforcement activities, premium pay is utilized to staff special events or directed enforcement activities. The opportunity to redeploy on-duty staff for special events is minimal, as this will result in decreased enforcement in the areas from which they are being deployed. Directed enforcement activities are instituted to address specific problems. All premium pay expenditures are approved by supervisory staff and carefully controlled. A net zero variance is projected in premium pay at this time.

Non-salary Expenditures:

No variance is anticipated in the non-salary accounts at this time.

Revenue:

Revenues include towing recoveries, contribution from reserves and recoveries from the Toronto Transit Commission (T.T.C.). The recoveries from the T.T.C. are for premium pay expenditures that are incurred to enforce parking by-laws on T.T.C. right of ways, which are necessitated by the continuing weekend subway closures for signal replacements maintenance. A favourable variance of \$0.1M is projected for these recoveries and have a net zero impact, as they are a direct reimbursement of billed premium pay expenditures.

Conclusion:

As at September 30, 2019, the P.E.U. operating budget is projected to be \$1.1M under spent at year-end.

Mr. Tony Veneziano, Chief Administrative Officer, will be in attendance to answer any questions the Board may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Saunders, O.O.M.
Chief of Police

*original copy with signature on file in Board office



Toronto Police Services Board Report

November 11, 2019

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Services Board

From: Jim Hart
Chair

Subject: Operating Budget Variance Report for the Toronto Police Services Board, Period Ending September 30, 2019

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board):

1. request the City of Toronto's (City's) Budget Committee to approve a budget transfer of \$23,400 to the Board's 2019 Council approved operating budget from the City's non program operating budget, to fund the cost of the 2019 portion of the 2019-2023 salary increase for Excluded members;
2. approve a revised 2019 Board net operating budget of \$2,484,400 (gross \$4,784,400); and
3. forward a copy of this report to the City of Toronto's (City) Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer for information and inclusion in the variance reporting to the City's Budget Committee.

Financial Implications:

At this time, the Board is anticipating a zero variance on its 2019 operating budget.

Background / Purpose:

The Board, at its January 24, 2019 meeting, approved the Toronto Police Services Board's 2019 operating budget at a net amount of \$2,458,300 (Min. No. P8/19 refers), a 3% increase over the 2018 approved operating budget. Subsequently, City Council, at its March 7, 2019 meeting, approved the Board's 2019 operating budget at \$2,461,000.

In October 2019, The Board's Excluded staff were awarded a salary increase, consistent with what the Board negotiated and ratified with the Senior Officers Organization. As a result, the Board's 2019 operating budget should be adjusted to reflect this increase - an impact of \$23,400. City Finance staff have confirmed that this funding has been set aside in the City's non-program expenditure budget, and as a

result, the transfer would be at no incremental cost to the City. This results in a revised net operating budget for the Board of \$2,484,400.

The purpose of this report is to provide information on the Board's 2019 projected year-end variance.

Discussion:

The following chart summarizes the variance by category of expenditure and has been restated to reflect the salary award.

Expenditure Category	2019 Budget (\$000s)	Actual to Sep 30/19 (\$000s)	Projected Year-End Actual (\$000s)	Fav/(Unfav) (\$000s)
Salaries & Benefits	\$1,199.4	\$908.9	\$1,199.4	\$0.0
Net Non-Salary Expenditures	\$1,285.0	\$607.7	\$1,285.0	\$0.0
Total Net Budget	\$2,484.4	\$1,516.6	\$2,484.4	\$0.0

It is important to note that expenditures do not all follow a linear pattern and therefore year-to-date expenditures cannot be simply extrapolated to year-end. Rather, the projection of expenditures to year-end is done through an analysis of all accounts, taking into consideration factors such as expenditures to date, future commitments expected and spending patterns.

As at September 30, 2019, a zero variance is anticipated. Details are discussed below.

Salaries & Benefits:

Year-to-date expenditures are consistent with the budget and therefore no year-end variance is projected at this time.

Non-salary Expenditures:

The majority of the costs in this category are for arbitrations/grievances and City charge backs for legal services.

The Toronto Police Services Board cannot predict or control the number of grievances filed or referred to arbitration as filings are at the discretion of bargaining units. In order to deal with this uncertainty, the 2019 budget includes a \$529,000 contribution to the Legal Reserve for costs related to independent legal advice required. Fluctuations in legal spending will be dealt with by increasing or decreasing the budgeted reserve contribution in future years' operating budgets so that the Board has funds available in the Reserve for these variable expenditures.

Missing Persons Investigations Review:

The Board, at its June 21, 2018 meeting, approved the Missing Persons Investigation Review Working Group – Review's Terms of Reference and Budget Report (Min. No. P112/18 refers). The Board approved terms of reference for an independent review of the policies, practices and actions of the Board and the Toronto Police Service in relation to missing person reports and investigations. The Board also approved a request to the City of Toronto's Executive Committee to allocate and transfer to the Board funding for the review in an amount not to exceed \$3.0M and that such funds be made available to the Board beginning in 2018 and until the conclusion of the Review. Subsequently, Toronto City Council, at its July 23, 2018 meeting, approved up to \$3.0M for the Missing Persons Investigations Review. The Review is expected to require funding over the 2018, 2019 and 2020 budget years. The Council approved 2019 Board operating budget includes an allocation of \$1.8M for the costs projected to occur during 2019. This allocation is being funded from the Tax Rate Stabilization Reserve. This has the effect of increasing the Board's gross budget by \$1.8M, offset by the \$1.8M transfer from the City to cover this cost, which results in a zero net operating impact on the Board's budget. The Board will only draw on the reserve to the extent needed to fund the expenditure associated with the review.

Conclusion:

As at September 30, 2019, the Board is projected to be on budget.

Respectfully submitted,



Jim Hart
Chair



Central Joint Health and Safety Committee

PUBLIC MINUTES

**40 College Street, 7th Floor Board Room
Wednesday, August 28, 2019
9:30 AM**

Meeting No. 66

Members Present

Chair Andy Pringle, TPSB & Co-Chair, CJHSC
Mr. Jon Reid, Director, TPA & Co-Chair, CJHSC
Deputy Chief Barbara McLean, TPS, Command Representative
Mr. Pete Grande, Director with TPA

Also Present

Allison Sparkes, Director of Corporate Communications, TPS
Ivy Nanayakkara, Manager, Wellness Unit
Ryan Teschner, Executive Director, TPSB
Sandy Murray, Advisor, TPSB
Diana Achim, Board Administrator, TPSB
Claire Wagar, Executive Assistant, TPA

Chair for this Meeting: Andy Pringle, Chair TPSB, and
Co-Chair, Central Joint Health and Safety Committee

Opening of the Meeting:

1. The Chair welcomed the group to the meeting and called the meeting to order.

2. The Committee approved the public and confidential Minutes from the meeting that was held on May 9, 2019.

The Committee considered the following matters:

3. FULL BODY SCANNERS

Deputy Chief McLean advised the Committee that this is an ongoing matter as the Service is waiting for a grant to be approved by the province in order to purchase the equipment for 14 Division.

Status	Ongoing
Action	Deputy Chief McLean to provide update at the next meeting.

4. ARMED POLICE OFFICERS IN COURT HOUSES

Deputy Chief McLean advised the Committee that there is currently a working group under the supervision of Deputy Chief Shawna Coxon to inspect various issues pertaining to having armed police officers in court houses. Deputy McLean further advised that the Service is represented on this committee and that the Toronto Police Association will also be engaged in this committee.

Status	Ongoing
Action	Deputy Chief McLean to provide update at the next meeting.

5. FIRE SCENES N95 MASKS

Deputy Chief McLean advised the Committee that fit testing, which is a test to determine if a member can achieve a satisfactory fit and an effective seal while wearing a tight-fitting respirator, based on the specific type and size of respirator in use, takes approximately 15-20 minutes and there is a two year expiry on this test. She further advised that this item will be listed in the 2020 operation budget request.

Status	Ongoing
Action	Deputy Chief McLean to provide an update at the next meeting.

6. UNIFORM QUALITY

Mr. Reid advised the Committee that the Clothing and Equipment Committee met last week and that its next meeting is scheduled for September 5, 2019.

The Committee recommended that this item be directed to the Clothing and Equipment Committee instead of the Central Joint Health and Safety Committee. The Committee asked that the Clothing and Equipment share minutes with respect to this matter with the Committee.

Status	Resolved
Action	The Committee agreed that this item has been resolved and there is no action required at this time.

7. BOOTLEG PROTECTORS

Deputy Chief McLean advised that Mr. Duncan arranged a meeting with our vendor in order to evaluate the various options currently available, and to determine which product(s) might be most suitable for testing in the field. The visit is scheduled for September and that Mr. Duncan will conduct it.

Status	Ongoing
Action	Deputy Chief McLean to provide other samples and find out if they are recyclable.

Next Meeting:

To be determined.

Members of the Central Joint Health and Safety Committee:

Andy Pringle, Co-Chair Toronto Police Services Board	Jon Reid, Co-Chair Toronto Police Association
Barbara McLean, Command Representative, Toronto Police Service	Brian Callanan, Executive Member Toronto Police Association



Toronto Police Services Board Report

October 24, 2019

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Services Board

From: Mark Saunders
Chief of Police

Subject: 2018 Annual Statistical Report of the Toronto Police Service

Recommendation(s):

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board):

- (1) receive the 2018 Annual Statistical Report and;
- (2) forward a copy of the report to Toronto City Council through the City of Toronto Executive Committee for information.

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications relating to the recommendations contained within these reports.

Background / Purpose:

Each year, the Toronto Police Service produces a statistical report that provides year-over-year analysis of crime and operational data. This report also provides administrative and budget content which highlight areas of the Toronto Police Service (Service).

The Annual Statistical Report for 2018 contains data for the second reporting year of the new regulated interactions under the *Ontario Regulation 58/16 of the Police Services Act for the Collection of Identifying Information in Certain Circumstances*.

To provide enhanced information to the public, in 2017, the Toronto Police Service had launched the Public Safety Data Portal, an Open Data platform designed to provide timely and relevant information regarding public safety in Toronto. During the year of 2018, this tool has expanded with additional data uploaded to the Portal.

Discussion:

The Annual Statistical Report contains sections including Reported Crime, Charges, Victimization, Searches, Firearms, Traffic, Personnel and Budget, Complaints, Calls for Service, Regulated Interactions and Administration.

Some highlights of the 2018 Annual Statistical Report include the following:

Total Reported Offences	↑ 10.8 %
Crimes Against Person	↑ 2.5 %
Crimes Against Property	↑ 15.7 %
Criminal Code Traffic Offences	↓ 12.4 %
Collision-related Fatalities	↑ 10.8%
Regulated Interaction Conducted in 2018	01
Firearms Seized in 2018 (36.1 % Crime Guns & 63.9 % Non-crime Guns)	2300

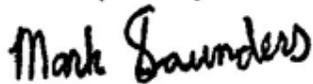
Conclusion:

The Service is committed to providing the public with continued access to crime, traffic, operational, and other policing statistics. Once accepted by the Board, the Annual Statistical Report for 2018 will be published on the Toronto Police Service website.

Additional crime and traffic content is available on the Toronto Police Service Public Safety Data Portal as Open Data, mapping applications, and dashboards.

Ian Williams, Manager of Analytics and Innovation will be in attendance to answer any questions that the Board may have regarding these reports.

Respectfully submitted,



Mark Saunders, O.O.M.
Chief of Police

2018

Annual Statistical Report



Toronto Police Service

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Glossary

Glossary of Terms

% Change:

The percent increase or decrease from the previous year.

% Clear:

The percent of offences reported in a given year which have been cleared.

Adult:

A person who is 18 years of age or older.

E.F.C.:

East Field Command (includes Divisions: D13, D32, D33, D41, D42, D43, D53, D54/D55)

C.D.S.A.:

Violations under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act.

W.F.C.:

West Field Command (includes Divisions: D11, D12, D14, D22, D23, D31, D51, D52)

Cleared:

An offence can be considered cleared when a charge is laid, recommended or the person(s) who committed the offence has been identified and no charge has been laid for some reason.

Crimes Against Person:

Crimes involving aggressive action (with the intent to do harm) or threat of such action by one person against another.

Crimes Against Property:

Unlawful acts with respect to property but which do not involve the use or threat of violence against an individual.

Crime Gun:

The National Weapons Enforcement Support Team (NWEST) defines a crime gun as "any firearm that is illegally possessed, used in crime or suspected to have been used in a crime, or has an obliterated serial number."

Level 3 Search:

A search that includes the removal of some or all of a person's clothing and a visual inspection of the body. More specifically, a Level 3 search involves removal of clothing that fully exposes the undergarments or an area of the body normally covered by undergarments (genitalia, buttocks, women's breasts). NOTE: *The mere fact that portions of a person's body normally covered by undergarments are exposed because of the way the person was dressed when taken into custody does not constitute a Level 3 search, if the removal of such clothing was not caused by the police (e.g. the arrest of a naked person does not constitute a Level 3 search).*

Glossary of Terms

Level 4 Search:

A body cavity search. For the purpose of this document, a Level 4 search means a search of the rectum and/or vagina. A Level 4 search is only conducted by a qualified medical practitioner at a medical facility.

Municipal By-laws:

Includes violations under the City of Toronto Municipal by-laws.

N.S.A:

Not Specified Area. Generally these relate to offences that have been reported to the Service, but which occurred outside Toronto or at an undetermined location.

Offence:

A violation against any federal, provincial, or municipal statute/by-law.

Other Crime:

Non-traffic Criminal Code violations that are classified as neither violent nor property violations.

Other Federal:

Violations under all other federal statutes.

Person Charged:

A person that is arrested and/or charged with an offence.

Provincial Acts:

Includes all violations under Provincial statutes with the exception of traffic-related statutes. Some examples include the Coroner's Act, Environmental Protection Act, Mental Health Act, and the Liquor Licence Act.

Rate:

Number of crimes per 100,000 population.

Reported:

Number of offences reported to police.

Young Offender:

A person who is between 12 and 17 years of age.

Introduction

Source Data:

The crime related data contained in this report are derived from the Versadex records management system.

This system is continuously being updated and, as a result, some changes to statistics published in previous statistical reports should be expected.

Crime statistics contained in this report are based on the date that the information was reported or became known to police. This is done to minimize changes in reported statistics year over year and to enable some degree of comparability with statistics reported by Statistics Canada.

Other data comes from a combination of an automated and manual systems maintained by the individual units responsible.

Comparing Crime Statistics:

The Crime statistics in this report may be compared with previous Annual Statistical Reports however it is important to note that changes in methodology may occur over time.

The crime statistics in this report may not be directly comparable with crime statistics prepared by other agencies as differing methods of categorization, geographic, technical, data, and time constraints may affect comparability.

Detailed information pertaining to Statistics Canada crime reporting methodology can be found in the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey documents posted on the Statistics Canada website, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Summary

- Total reported criminal code offences increased by 10.8% (13,686 more offences), from 126,549 in 2017 to 140,235 in 2018.
- Crimes Against Person increased by 2.5% (693 more victims), from 28,193 in 2017 to 28,886 in 2018.
- Robberies (Non-Financial Institutions) decreased by 10.7% (376 less victims), from 3,522 in 2017 to 3,146 in 2018.
- Sexual Violations increased by 17.9% (420 more victims), from 2,342 in 2017 to 2,762 in 2018.
- Crimes Against Property increased by 15.7% (12,676 more offences), from 80,569 in 2017 to 93,245 in 2018.
- Criminal Code Traffic offences decreased by 12.4% (233 less offences), from 1,879 in 2017 to 1,646 in 2018.
- Collision-related fatalities increased by 4.8% (3 more fatalities), from 63 in 2017 to 66 in 2018.
- Charges laid by R.I.D.E. decreased by 41.2% (42 less charges), from 102 in 2017 to 60 in 2018.
- The number of Level 3 searches decreased from 16,597 in 2017 to 15,684 in 2018, and Level 4 searches increased from 0 searches in 2017 to 7 in 2018.
- In 2018, 2,300 firearms were seized. Of the 2,300 seized firearms, 831 (36.1%) were designated as crime guns and 1,469 (63.9%) as non-crime guns.
- In 2018, 1,932,545 calls for service were received (1,094,182 emergency and 838,363 non-emergency). Of these calls, 814,770 (42.2%) calls were dispatched.

Reported Crimes Overview

Statistics at a Glance

Controlled Drug and Substances Act				Total Criminal Code Offences				Other Federal			
2017	2018	Change	% Change	2017	2018	Change	% Change	2017	2018	Change	% Change
3,688	2,961	-727	-19.7%	126,549	140,235	13,686	10.8%	259	246	-13	-5.0%

Crimes Against Person				Crimes Against Property				Traffic-Related Information				Other Crime			
2017	2018	Change	% Change	2017	2018	Change	% Change	Criminal Code Traffic				2017	2018	Change	% Change
28,193	28,886	693	2.5%	80,569	93,245	12,676	15.7%	1,879	1,646	-233	-12.4%	15,908	16,458	550	3.5%

Homicides				Break and Enter (House)				Collisions (Fatalities)			
2017	2018	Change	% Change	2017	2018	Change	% Change	2017	2018	Change	% Change
65	96	31	47.7%	2,592	2,522	-70	-2.7%	63	66	3	4.8%

Sexual Violations				Break and Enter (Apartment)				Collisions (Injury)			
2017	2018	Change	% Change	2017	2018	Change	% Change	2017	2018	Change	% Change
2,342	2,762	420	17.9%	1,835	2,001	166	9.0%	11,361	10,306	-1,055	-9.3%

Non-Sexual Assaults				Break and Enter (Business)				Collisions (Property Damage)			
2017	2018	Change	% Change	2017	2018	Change	% Change	2017	2018	Change	% Change
17,130	17,833	703	4.1%	2,140	2,594	454	21.2%	50,699	57,003	6,304	12.4%

Robberies (Financial)				Stolen Vehicles				Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere (R.I.D.E.) Vehicles Stopped			
2017	2018	Change	% Change	2017	2018	Change	% Change	2017	2018	Change	% Change
166	162	-4	-2.4%	3,006	3,707	701	23.3%	149,190	104,234	-44,956	-30.1%

Robberies (Other)				Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere (R.I.D.E.) Charges Laid			
2017	2018	Change	% Change	2017	2018	Change	% Change
3,522	3,146	-376	-10.7%	102	60	-42	-41.2%

Reported Crime

(Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, Criminal Code Traffic,
Other Crime, Controlled Drug Substances Act and Other Federal)

Reported Crime

Total Criminal Code Offences*						Offences Reported and Cleared Trend	
Year	Reported	% Change	Rate	Cleared	% Clear		
2014	108,736	-	3,784.7	54,702	50.3%		
2015	112,659	3.6%	3,913.1	54,358	48.3%		
2016	118,484	5.2%	4,337.6	55,507	46.8%		
2017	126,549	6.8%	4,390.9	56,745	44.8%		
2018	140,235	10.8%	4,781.4	55,389	39.5%		

* Includes Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, Other Crime, Criminal Code Traffic

Crimes Against Person						Offences Reported and Cleared Trend	
Year	Reported	% Change	Rate	Cleared	% Clear		
2014	25,404	-	884.2	16,551	65.2%		
2015	26,945	6.1%	935.9	16,858	62.6%		
2016	27,329	1.4%	1,000.5	16,727	61.2%		
2017	28,193	3.2%	978.2	17,450	61.9%		
2018	28,886	2.5%	984.9	16,418	56.8%		

Crimes Against Property						Offences Reported and Cleared Trend	
Year	Reported	% Change	Rate	Cleared	% Clear		
2014	69,108	-	2,405.4	24,779	35.9%		
2015	69,902	1.1%	2,428.0	22,731	32.5%		
2016	74,239	6.2%	2,717.8	23,099	31.1%		
2017	80,569	8.5%	2,795.5	22,958	28.5%		
2018	93,245	15.7%	3,179.2	22,849	24.5%		

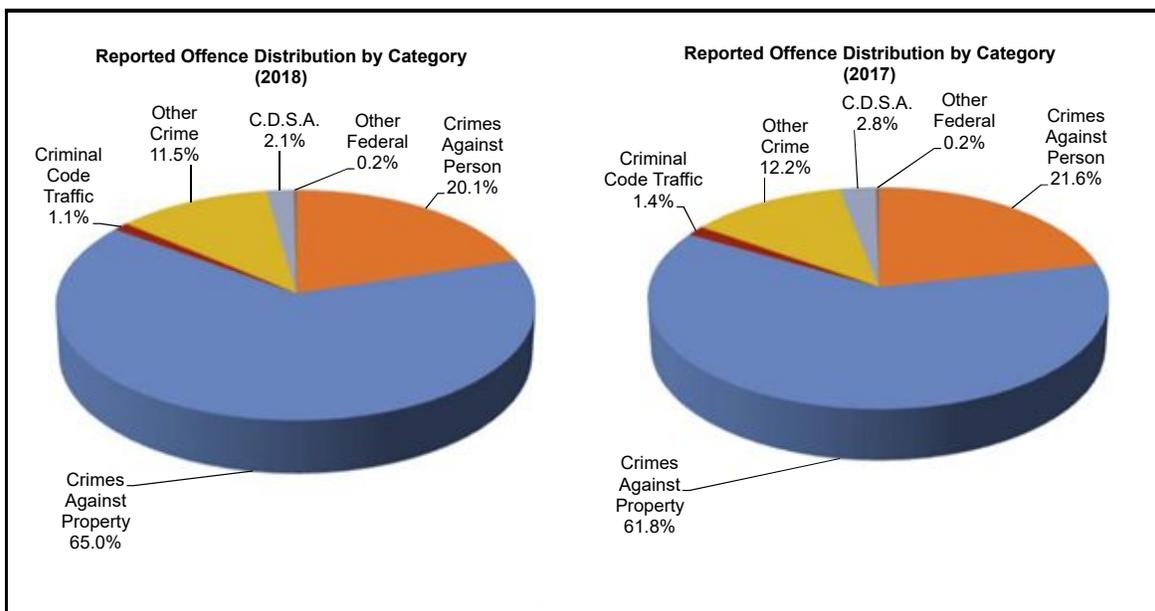
Criminal Code Traffic						Offences Reported and Cleared Trend	
Year	Reported	% Change	Rate	Cleared	% Clear		
2014	1,937	-	67.4	1,894	97.8%		
2015	1,916	-1.1%	66.6	1,884	98.3%		
2016	1,979	3.3%	72.4	1,913	96.7%		
2017	1,879	-5.1%	65.2	1,811	96.4%		
2018	1,646	-12.4%	56.1	1,572	95.5%		

Reported Crime

Other Crime						Offences Reported and Cleared Trend	
Year	Reported	% Change	Rate	Cleared	% Clear		
2014	12,287	-	427.7	11,478	93.4%		
2015	13,896	13.1%	482.7	12,885	92.7%		
2016	14,937	7.5%	546.8	13,768	92.2%		
2017	15,908	6.5%	552.0	14,526	91.3%		
2018	16,458	3.5%	561.1	14,550	88.4%		

Controlled Drug and Substances Act						Offences Reported and Cleared Trend	
Year	Reported	% Change	Rate	Cleared	% Clear		
2014	4,707	-	163.8	4,506	95.7%		
2015	4,755	1.0%	165.2	4,504	94.7%		
2016	4,270	-10.2%	156.3	4,033	94.4%		
2017	3,688	-13.6%	128.0	3,489	94.6%		
2018	2,961	-19.7%	101.0	2,760	93.2%		

Other Federal						Offences Reported and Cleared Trend	
Year	Reported	% Change	Rate	Cleared	% Clear		
2014	410	-	14.3	401	97.8%		
2015	386	-5.9%	13.4	359	93.0%		
2016	351	-9.1%	12.8	301	85.8%		
2017	259	-26.2%	9.0	208	80.3%		
2018	246	-5.0%	8.4	206	83.7%		



Hate/Bias Crime					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Occurrences	146	134	176	186	137

Detailed Information on Hate/Bias crime can be found in the publication Hate Bias Statistical Report <http://www.torontopolice.on.ca/publications/>

**Crimes Against Person / Crimes Against Property / Criminal Code Traffic / Other Criminal Code Offences
2018 Divisional Comparison**

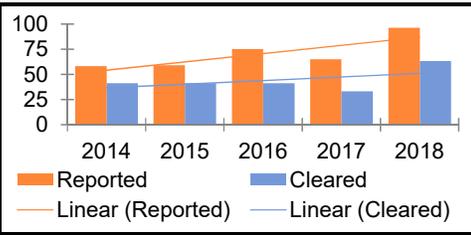
Crimes Against Person, Crimes Against Property, Criminal Code Traffic and Other Crime Offences															
Unit	Crimes Against Person			Crimes Against Property			Criminal Code Traffic			Other Crime			Total Criminal Code		
	Reported	Rate	% Clear	Reported	Rate	% Clear	Reported	Rate	% Clear	Reported	Rate	% Clear	Reported	Rate	% Clear
D13	965	697.6	75.4%	2,883	2,084.3	28.8%	73	52.8	95.9%	507	366.5	85.6%	4,428	3,201.2	46.6%
D32	1,961	715.3	67.0%	7,044	2,569.4	25.9%	93	33.9	92.5%	957	349.1	85.9%	10,055	3,667.6	40.2%
D33	1,072	517.5	69.9%	3,856	1,861.5	21.3%	90	43.4	94.4%	332	160.3	83.1%	5,350	2,582.7	36.1%
D41	2,113	1,138.2	82.9%	5,438	2,929.4	29.6%	113	60.9	95.6%	1,521	819.3	88.6%	9,185	4,947.8	52.5%
D42	1,574	576.5	71.2%	4,589	1,680.9	18.2%	123	45.1	97.6%	501	183.5	86.2%	6,787	2,485.9	36.9%
D43	2,383	1,108.3	81.7%	5,059	2,352.8	37.1%	175	81.4	92.6%	1,575	732.5	91.3%	9,192	4,275.0	59.0%
D53	1,154	567.3	64.5%	5,660	2,782.5	19.9%	58	28.5	91.4%	493	242.4	83.4%	7,365	3,620.7	31.7%
D54 & D55	2,409	934.4	80.6%	7,754	3,007.5	26.1%	120	46.5	99.2%	1,132	439.1	87.4%	11,415	4,427.5	44.4%
E. F. C.	13,631	776.9	75.5%	42,283	2,409.9	25.9%	845	48.2	95.0%	7,018	400.0	87.6%	63,777	3,635.0	44.2%
D11	1,099	808.0	70.9%	4,489	3,300.2	27.1%	59	43.4	93.2%	622	457.3	87.6%	6,269	4,608.8	41.4%
D12	1,133	871.9	79.4%	2,922	2,248.7	29.7%	92	70.8	96.7%	624	480.2	92.1%	4,771	3,671.6	51.0%
D14	2,088	1,225.7	74.7%	7,694	4,516.7	20.8%	92	54.0	95.7%	1,029	604.1	88.8%	10,903	6,400.5	38.2%
D22	1,629	720.0	65.1%	5,445	2,406.7	26.7%	94	41.5	93.6%	1,271	561.8	92.5%	8,439	3,730.0	44.8%
D23	1,466	894.0	71.8%	4,432	2,702.8	18.5%	79	48.2	93.7%	429	261.6	87.4%	6,406	3,906.6	36.2%
D31	2,049	1,341.5	77.8%	4,400	2,880.8	23.1%	123	80.5	93.5%	915	599.1	86.4%	7,487	4,901.9	47.0%
D51	2,771	2,381.4	64.8%	10,980	9,436.3	19.7%	70	60.2	92.9%	1,503	1,291.7	84.8%	15,324	13,169.6	34.6%
D52	2,136	2,580.2	68.3%	9,313	11,249.8	27.4%	68	82.1	98.5%	2,571	3,105.7	86.0%	14,088	17,017.8	44.6%
W. F. C.	14,371	1,219.5	71.0%	49,675	4,215.4	23.5%	677	57.5	94.7%	8,964	760.7	87.7%	73,687	6,253.1	41.2%
N.S.A.	884	N/A	51.2%	1,287	N/A	22.5%	124	N/A	96.8%	476	N/A	92.2%	2,771	N/A	47.0%
Toronto	28,886	984.9	72.5%	93,245	3,179.2	24.6%	1,646	56.1	95.0%	16,458	561.1	87.8%	140,235	4,781.4	42.7%

W.F.C. = West Field Command
E.F.C. = East Field Command
N.S.A. = No Specified Address

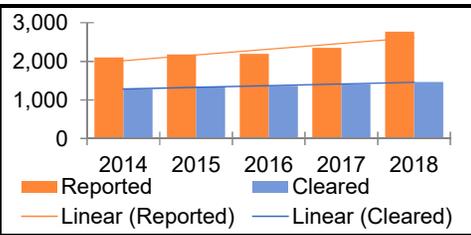
Breakdown of Reported Crime

Crimes Against Person Breakdown

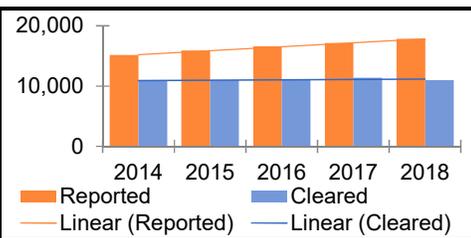
Homicides					
Year	Reported	% Change	Rate	Cleared	% Clear
2014	58	-	2.0	41	70.7%
2015	59	1.7%	2.0	41	69.5%
2016	75	27.1%	2.7	41	54.7%
2017	65	-13.3%	2.3	33	50.8%
2018	96	47.7%	3.3	63	65.6%



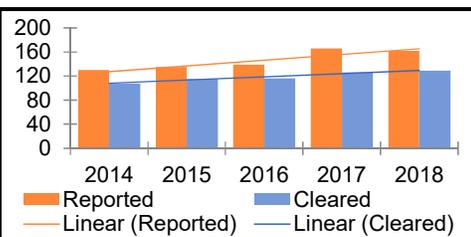
Sexual Violations					
Year	Reported	% Change	Rate	Cleared	% Clear
2014	2,097	-	73.0	1,273	60.7%
2015	2,174	3.7%	75.5	1,346	61.9%
2016	2,187	0.6%	80.1	1,361	62.2%
2017	2,342	7.1%	81.3	1,405	60.0%
2018	2,762	17.9%	94.2	1,462	52.9%



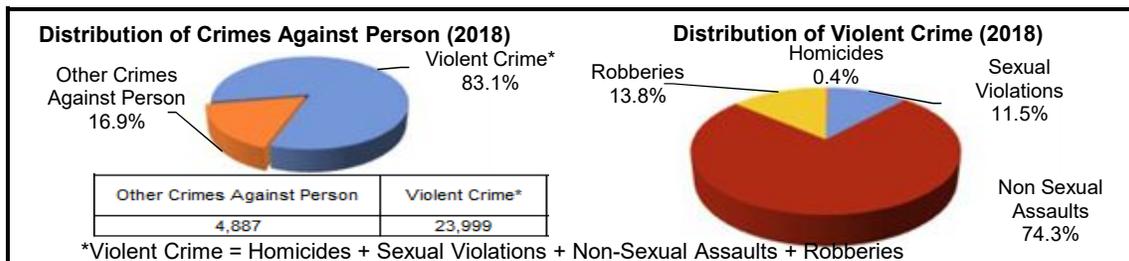
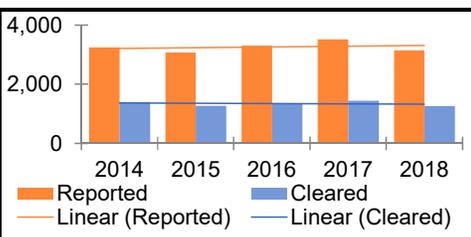
Non-Sexual Assaults					
Year	Reported	% Change	Rate	Cleared	% Clear
2014	15,157	-	527.6	10,842	71.5%
2015	15,910	5.0%	552.6	10,976	69.0%
2016	16,575	4.2%	606.8	10,992	66.3%
2017	17,130	3.3%	594.4	11,375	66.4%
2018	17,833	4.1%	608.0	10,971	61.5%



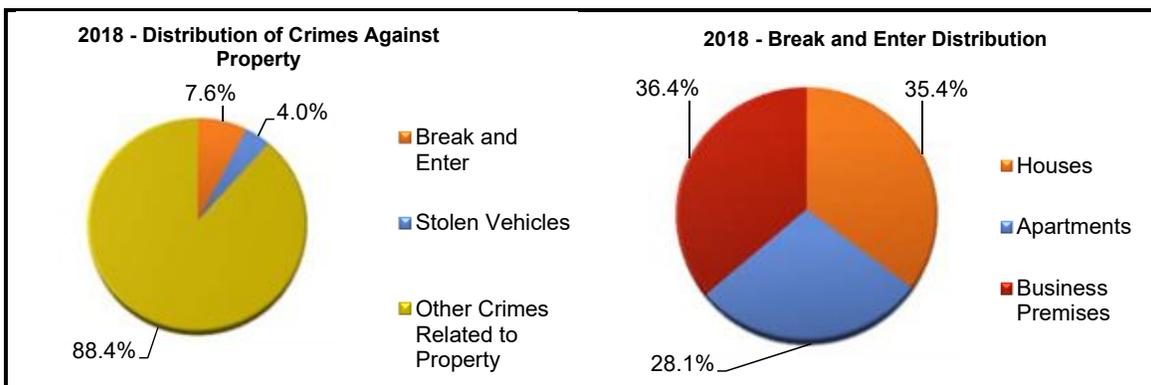
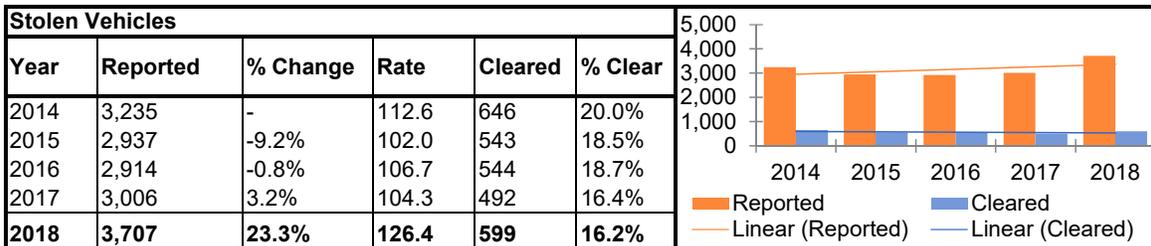
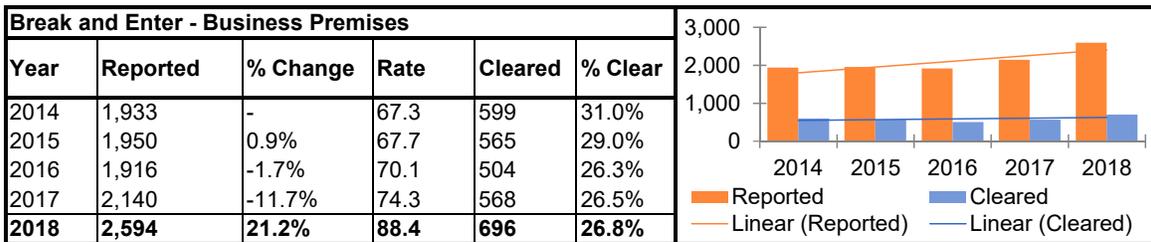
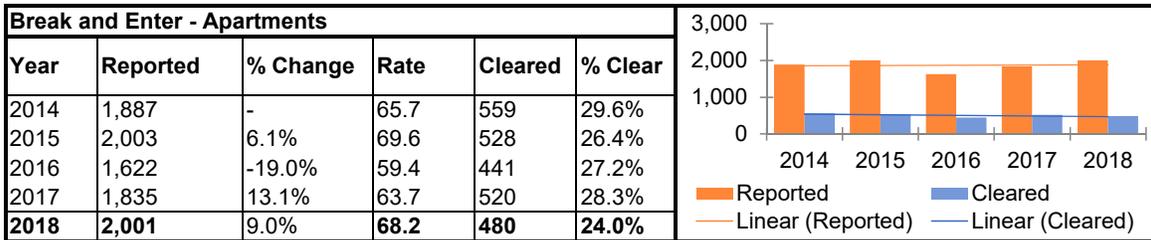
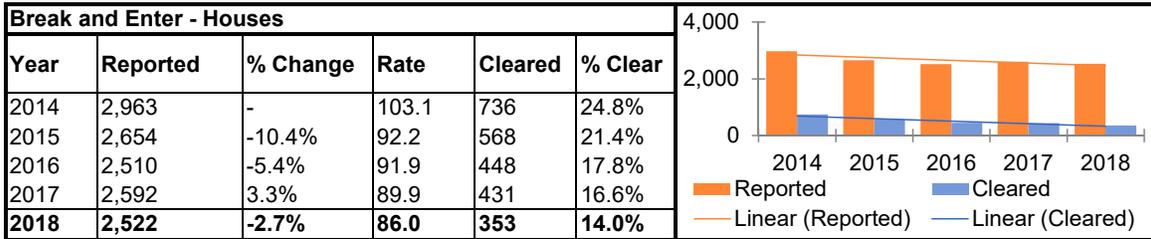
Robberies (Financial)					
Year	Reported	% Change	Rate	Cleared	% Clear
2014	130	-	4.5	108	83.1%
2015	135	3.8%	4.7	115	85.2%
2016	139	3.0%	5.1	116	83.5%
2017	166	19.4%	5.8	126	75.9%
2018	162	-2.4%	5.5	129	79.6%



Robberies (Other)					
Year	Reported	% Change	Rate	Cleared	% Clear
2014	3,245	-	112.9	1,398	43.1%
2015	3,079	-5.1%	106.9	1,278	41.5%
2016	3,312	7.6%	121.2	1,334	40.3%
2017	3,522	6.3%	122.2	1,451	41.2%
2018	3,146	-10.7%	107.3	1,262	40.1%



Crimes Against Property



Breakdown of Reported Crime by Command

	Murder*	Attempted Murder	Sexual Violation	Assault	Robbery	Break and Enter**	Motor Vehicle Theft	Theft Over \$5000	Theft Under \$5000	Fraud	Offensive Weapons	Criminal Code Traffic
East Field Command												
Reported	46	88	1,206	8,351	1,479	4,099	1,694	578	22,994	5,479	882	845
Cleared	32	69	710	5,373	603	733	295	112	6,343	700	788	809
% Clear	69.6%	78.4%	58.9%	64.3%	40.8%	17.9%	17.4%	19.4%	27.6%	12.8%	89.3%	95.7%
West Field Command												
Reported	50	97	1,321	9,094	1,693	3,483	1,962	659	29,283	5,923	956	677
Cleared	31	71	694	5,429	719	891	294	139	6,942	937	844	643
% Clear	62.0%	73.2%	52.5%	59.7%	42.5%	25.6%	15.0%	21.1%	23.7%	15.8%	88.3%	95.0%
Not Specified Area												
Reported	0	1	235	388	136	53	51	33	549	307	57	124
Cleared	0	0	58	169	69	15	10	6	114	33	51	120
% Clear	-	0.0%	24.7%	43.6%	50.7%	28.3%	19.6%	18.2%	20.8%	10.7%	89.5%	96.8%
Toronto Police Service												
Reported	96	186	2,762	17,833	3,308	7,635	3,707	1,270	52,826	11,709	1,895	1,646
Cleared	63	140	1,462	10,971	1,391	1,639	599	257	13,399	1,670	1,683	1,572
% Clear	65.6%	75.3%	52.9%	61.5%	42.0%	21.5%	16.2%	20.2%	25.4%	14.3%	88.8%	95.5%

*1st Degree, 2nd Degree, and Manslaughter

**Break and Enter includes Break and Enters of: Apartments, Houses, Business Premises, and Other

Breakdown of Reported Crime by Division

	Murder*	Attempted Murder	Sexual Violation	Assault	Robbery	Break and Enter**	Motor Vehicle Theft	Theft Over \$5000	Theft Under \$5000	Fraud	Offensive Weapons	Criminal Code Traffic
11 Division												
Reported	3	1	101	689	125	407	132	40	2,781	391	67	59
Cleared	3	1	51	429	51	96	28	16	824	54	59	55
% Clear	100.0%	100.0%	50.5%	62.3%	40.8%	23.6%	21.2%	40.0%	29.6%	13.8%	88.1%	93.2%
12 Division												
Reported	3	15	124	679	143	213	204	47	1,436	392	92	92
Cleared	3	13	65	468	66	76	31	9	418	107	80	89
% Clear	100.0%	86.7%	52.4%	68.9%	46.2%	35.7%	15.2%	19.1%	29.1%	27.3%	87.0%	96.7%
13 Division												
Reported	1	8	104	578	123	290	154	32	1,436	340	46	73
Cleared	1	6	73	385	56	69	28	11	400	69	35	72
% Clear	100.0%	75.0%	70.2%	66.6%	45.5%	23.8%	18.2%	34.4%	27.9%	20.3%	76.1%	98.6%
14 Division												
Reported	5	3	212	1,347	220	696	131	100	4,552	963	103	92
Cleared	4	3	121	834	100	184	30	22	878	121	96	88
% Clear	80.0%	100.0%	57.1%	61.9%	45.5%	26.4%	22.9%	22.0%	19.3%	12.6%	93.2%	95.7%

*1st Degree, 2nd Degree, and Manslaughter

**Break and Enter includes Break and Enters of: Apartments, Houses, Business Premises, and Other

Breakdown of Reported Crime by Division

	Murder**	Attempted Murder	Sexual Violation	Assault	Robbery	Break and Enter**	Motor Vehicle Theft	Theft Over \$5000	Theft Under \$5000	Fraud	Offensive Weapons	Criminal Code Traffic
22 Division												
Reported	7	14	121	1,077	153	450	278	108	3,002	742	87	94
Cleared	6	10	64	559	65	123	46	26	889	120	82	89
% Clear	85.7%	71.4%	52.9%	51.9%	42.5%	27.3%	16.5%	24.1%	29.6%	16.2%	94.3%	94.7%
23 Division												
Reported	12	17	127	869	211	377	625	72	1,928	648	66	79
Cleared	6	10	82	536	72	59	63	13	381	125	59	74
% Clear	50.0%	58.8%	64.6%	61.7%	34.1%	15.6%	10.1%	18.1%	19.8%	19.3%	89.4%	93.7%
31 Division												
Reported	8	25	190	1,248	246	302	358	71	2,161	626	167	123
Cleared	1	18	124	771	118	72	44	9	538	91	136	115
% Clear	12.5%	72.0%	65.3%	61.8%	48.0%	23.8%	12.3%	12.7%	24.9%	14.5%	81.4%	93.5%
32 Division												
Reported	14	25	159	1,165	243	726	349	115	3,514	1,060	101	93
Cleared	11	22	87	711	74	71	70	20	1,034	132	89	88
% Clear	78.6%	88.0%	54.7%	61.0%	30.5%	9.8%	20.1%	17.4%	29.4%	12.5%	88.1%	94.6%
33 Division												
Reported	3	3	90	662	112	468	125	61	1,999	664	50	90
Cleared	1	0	51	429	34	51	24	7	561	52	41	86
% Clear	33.3%	0.0%	56.7%	64.8%	30.4%	10.9%	19.2%	11.5%	28.1%	7.8%	82.0%	95.6%

*1st Degree, 2nd Degree, and Manslaughter

**Break and Enter includes Break and Enters of: Apartments, Houses, Business Premises, and Other

Breakdown of Reported Crime by Division

	Murder*	Attempted Murder	Sexual Violation	Assault	Robbery	Break and Enter**	Motor Vehicle Theft	Theft Over \$5000	Theft Under \$5000	Fraud	Offensive Weapons	Criminal Code Traffic
41 Division												
Reported	8	11	185	1,380	206	497	276	78	2,985	597	149	113
Cleared	5	9	127	909	93	120	42	20	914	86	138	108
% Clear	62.5%	81.8%	68.6%	65.9%	45.1%	24.1%	15.2%	25.6%	30.6%	14.4%	92.6%	95.6%
42 Division												
Reported	5	9	130	895	217	623	274	76	2,324	618	75	123
Cleared	2	5	67	581	66	45	20	12	529	72	65	120
% Clear	40.0%	55.6%	51.5%	64.9%	30.4%	7.2%	7.3%	15.8%	22.8%	11.7%	86.7%	97.6%
43 Division												
Reported	4	8	222	1,472	214	432	175	50	2,591	725	259	175
Cleared	2	7	139	982	107	138	33	14	1,084	101	239	163
% Clear	50.0%	87.5%	62.6%	66.7%	50.0%	31.9%	18.9%	28.0%	41.8%	13.9%	92.3%	93.1%

*1st Degree, 2nd Degree, and Manslaughter

**Break and Enter includes Break and Enters of: Apartments, Houses, Business Premises, and Other

Breakdown of Reported Crime by Division

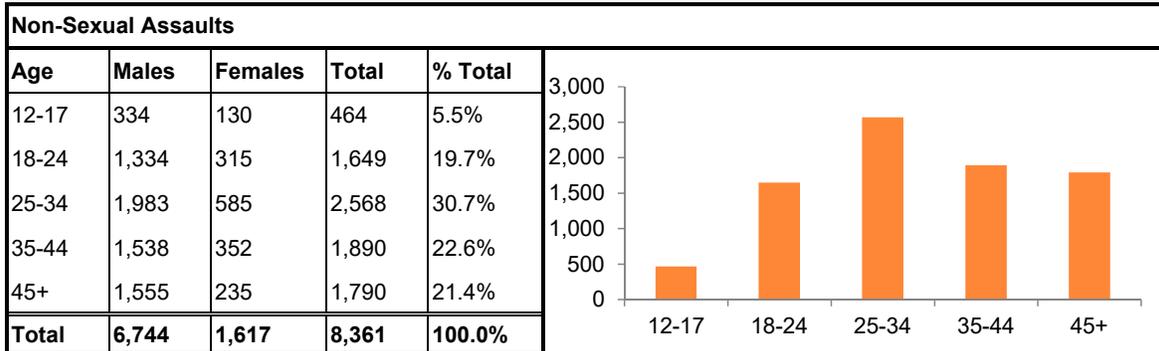
	Murder*	Attempted Murder	Sexual Violation	Assault	Robbery	Break and Enter**	Motor Vehicle Theft	Theft Over \$5000	Theft Under \$5000	Fraud	Offensive Weapons	Criminal Code Traffic
51 Division												
Reported	8	16	250	1,743	392	546	153	110	7,239	999	210	70
Cleared	6	10	103	953	138	105	34	22	1,317	147	179	66
% Clear	75.0%	62.5%	41.2%	54.7%	35.2%	19.2%	22.2%	20.0%	18.2%	14.7%	85.2%	94.3%
52 Division												
Reported	4	6	196	1,442	203	492	81	111	6,184	1,162	164	68
Cleared	2	6	84	879	109	176	18	22	1,697	172	153	67
% Clear	50.0%	100.0%	42.9%	61.0%	53.7%	35.8%	22.2%	19.8%	27.4%	14.8%	93.3%	98.5%
53 Division												
Reported	2	1	109	695	122	513	151	89	3,393	730	61	58
Cleared	1	1	54	355	45	71	23	12	740	71	50	53
% Clear	50.0%	100.0%	49.5%	51.1%	36.9%	13.8%	15.2%	13.5%	21.8%	9.7%	82.0%	91.4%
54 Division												
Reported	6	21	114	825	116	228	84	30	1,466	386	58	77
Cleared	6	17	64	546	59	73	26	6	363	55	53	77
% Clear	100.0%	81.0%	56.1%	66.2%	50.9%	32.0%	31.0%	20.0%	24.8%	14.2%	91.4%	100.0%
55 Division												
Reported	3	2	93	679	126	322	106	47	3,286	359	83	43
Cleared	3	2	48	475	69	95	29	10	718	62	78	42
% Clear	100.0%	100.0%	51.6%	70.0%	54.8%	29.5%	27.4%	21.3%	21.9%	17.3%	94.0%	97.7%

*1st Degree, 2nd Degree, and Manslaughter

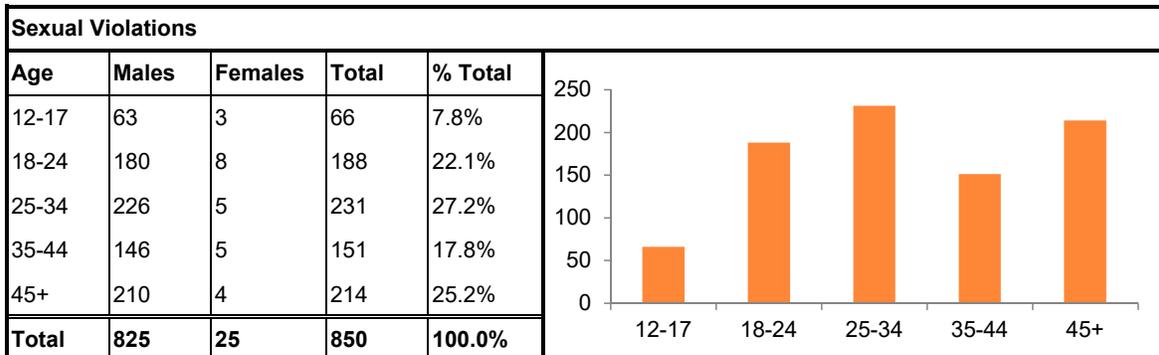
**Break and Enter includes Break and Enters of: Apartments, Houses, Business Premises, and Other

Persons Charged

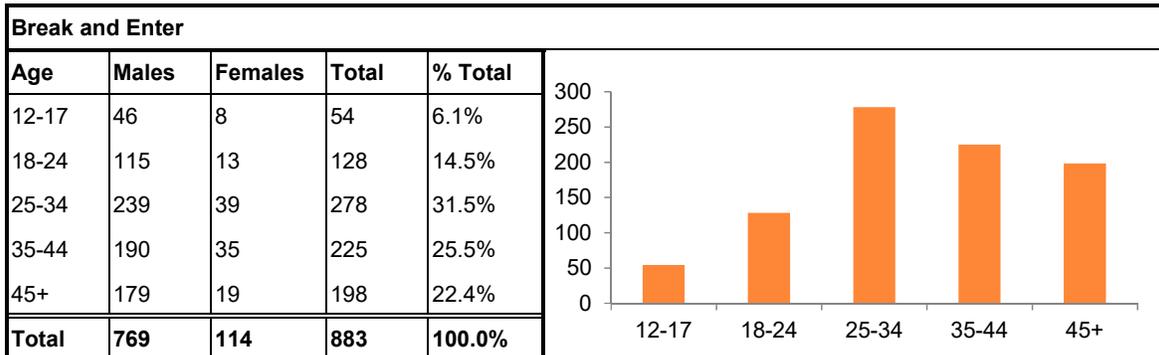
Persons Charged by Accused Age and Gender



Note: A person can be charged with multiple offences and may be included in more than one category.



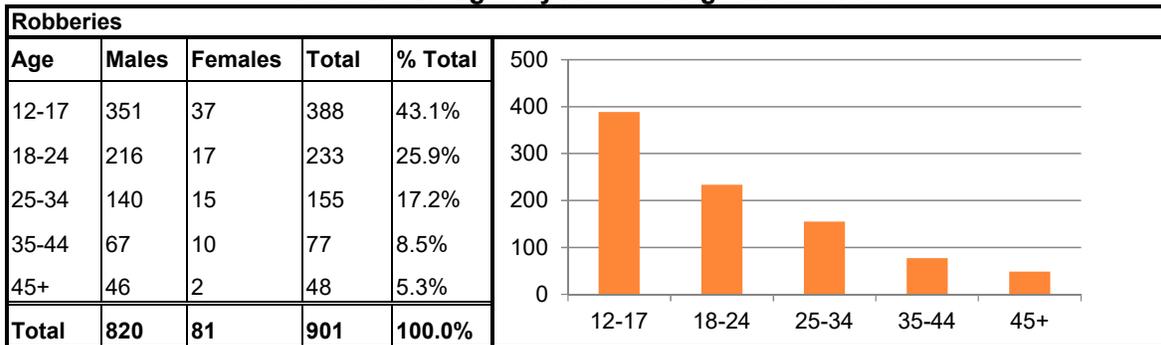
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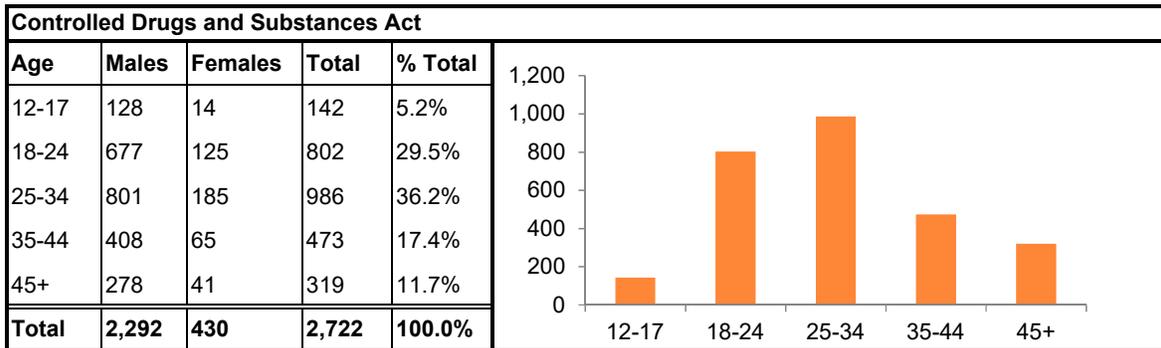
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The information contained in these tables are based on the 'charged information year'.

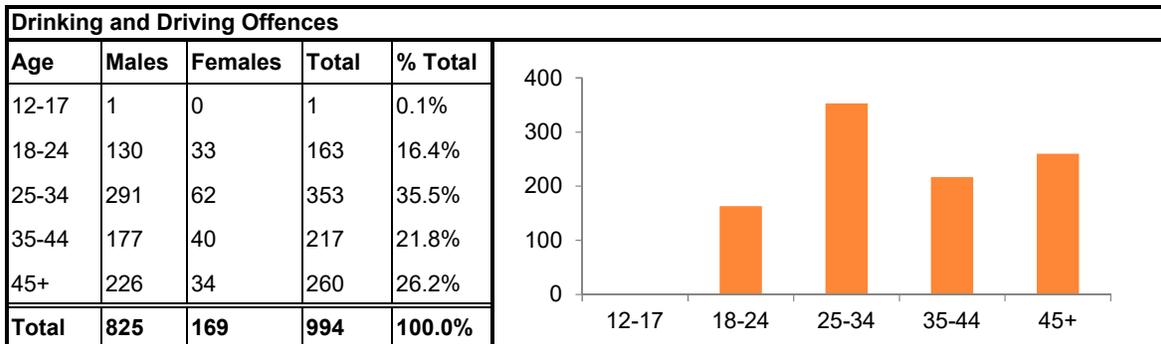
Persons Charged by Accused Age and Gender



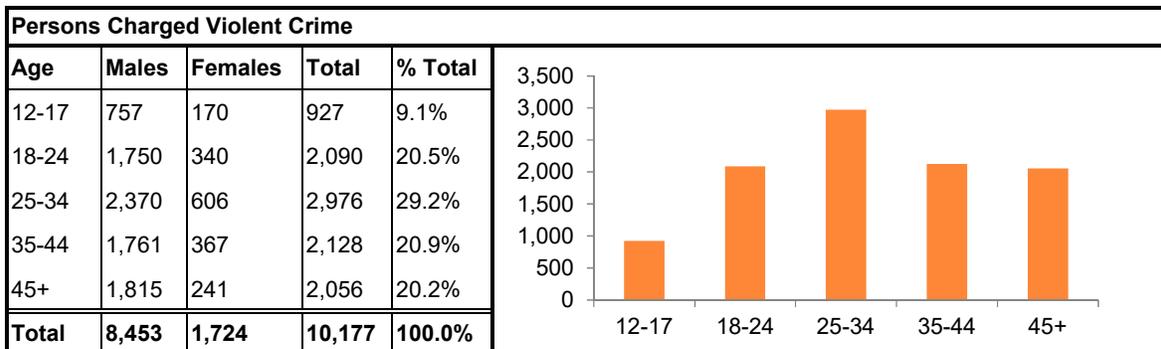
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The information contained in these tables are based on the 'charged information year'.

Persons Charged by Accused Age and Gender

	Murder*	Attempted Murder	Sexual Violation	Assault Other	Robbery	Break & Enter	Theft Over \$5000	Theft Under \$5000	Fraud	Offensive Weapons	Other Criminal Code	Criminal Code Traffic	C.D.S.A.	Federal Other
Young Offender**														
Male	9	8	63	334	351	46	9	209	30	260	675	21	128	105
Female	0	0	3	130	37	8	2	157	11	24	118	2	14	13
Total	9	8	66	464	388	54	11	366	41	284	793	23	142	118
Adult**														
Male	55	56	762	6,410	469	723	96	3,713	635	1,518	9,018	1,041	2,164	49
Female	1	0	22	1,487	44	106	30	1,738	280	226	1,862	194	416	8
Total	56	56	784	7,897	513	829	126	5,451	915	1,744	10,880	1,235	2,580	57
Grand Total	65	64	850	8,361	901	883	137	5,817	956	2,028	11,673	1,258	2,722	175

*1st Degree, 2nd Degree, and Manslaughter

** Includes cases only where gender was specified

Note: A person can be charged with multiple offences and may be included in more than one category.

	Dangerous Driving	Drive Disqualified	Impaired Driving	Fail to Remain	Refuse
Young Offender**					
Male	17	1	1	12	1
Female	2	0	0	1	0
Total	19	1	1	13	1
Adult**					
Male	234	49	826	136	118
Female	31	2	167	20	25
Total	265	51	993	156	143
Grand Total	284	52	994	169	144

Note: A person can be charged with multiple offences and may be included in more than one category.

Persons excluded where gender was not specified.

Persons where age at offence was less than 12 were excluded.

Age is calculated based on age at the time of the offence.

Persons Charged defined as all instances where an offence was linked to a specific person.

Young Offender is defined as a person between 12 -17 years of age.

The information contained in these tables are based on the 'charged information year'.

Persons Charged by Division

	Murder*	Attempted Murder	Sexual Violation	Assault Other	Robbery	Break and Enter	Theft Over \$5000	Theft Under \$5000	Fraud	Offensive Weapons	Other Criminal Code	Criminal Code Traffic	C.D.S.A.	Other Federal Statutes
East Field														
D13	1	3	31	298	20	24	5	118	40	48	358	65	125	4
D32	3	4	60	703	12	36	11	546	72	103	686	80	49	10
D33	1	4	9	121	45	36	5	148	28	56	183	18	74	5
D41	5	4	83	701	88	91	11	420	52	145	890	63	80	9
D42	2	4	32	467	36	37	6	165	42	77	366	82	49	5
D43	3	4	73	801	62	87	6	544	76	246	1,284	115	217	32
D53	1	1	43	223	15	18	5	349	34	37	334	28	36	4
D54/D55	10	2	52	766	64	92	7	465	56	159	899	77	230	16
West Field														
D11	5	3	41	555	27	67	7	470	50	93	830	58	132	7
D12	3	2	19	326	22	34	1	192	54	91	490	59	132	13
D14	5	6	59	609	49	97	16	406	69	105	929	49	213	8
D22	6	0	19	207	40	61	10	187	51	49	398	28	70	4
D23	7	7	47	453	38	29	6	134	45	73	396	51	87	14
D31	2	8	56	583	86	45	6	227	41	142	607	89	141	8
D51	7	6	50	662	62	56	7	571	78	173	1,116	36	336	14
D52		3	28	639	42	64	14	797	83	131	1,210	24	120	12
Other**														
TSV	0	0	0	16	2	0	0	2	4	0	36	326	10	0
Other Unit	0	3	148	231	191	9	14	76	81	300	661	10	621	10
Grand Total	61	64	850	8,361	901	883	137	5,817	956	2,028	11,673	1,258	2,722	175

*1st Degree, 2nd Degree, and Manslaughter ** Includes only cases where gender was specified

Note: A person can be charged with multiple offences and may be included in more than one category.

Persons excluded where gender was not specified.

Persons where age at offence was less than 12 were excluded.

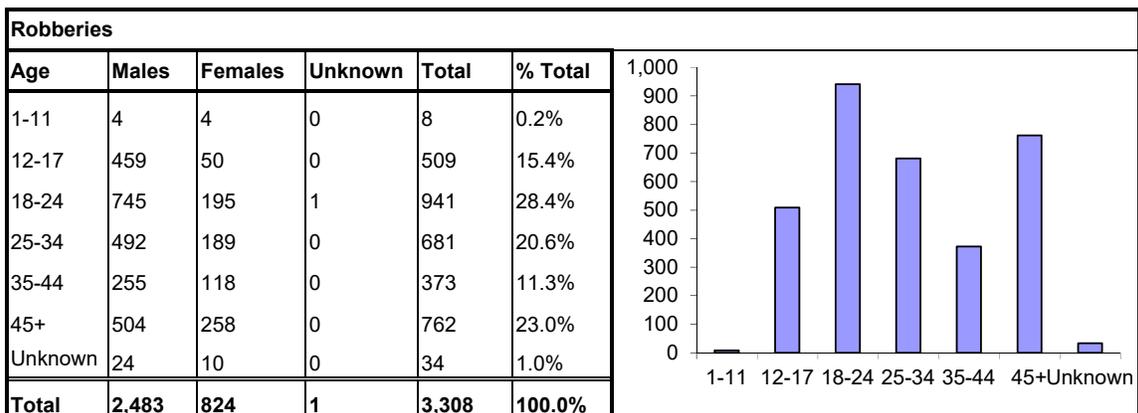
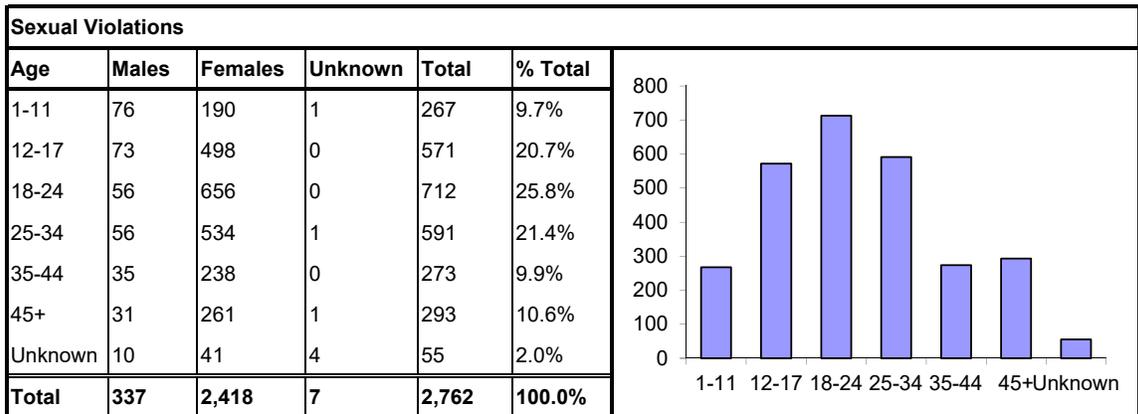
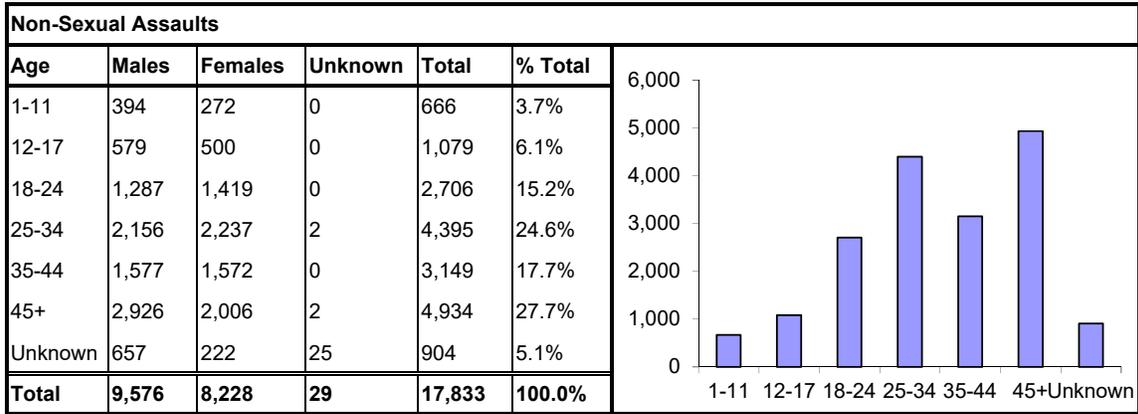
Age is calculated based on age at the time of the offence.

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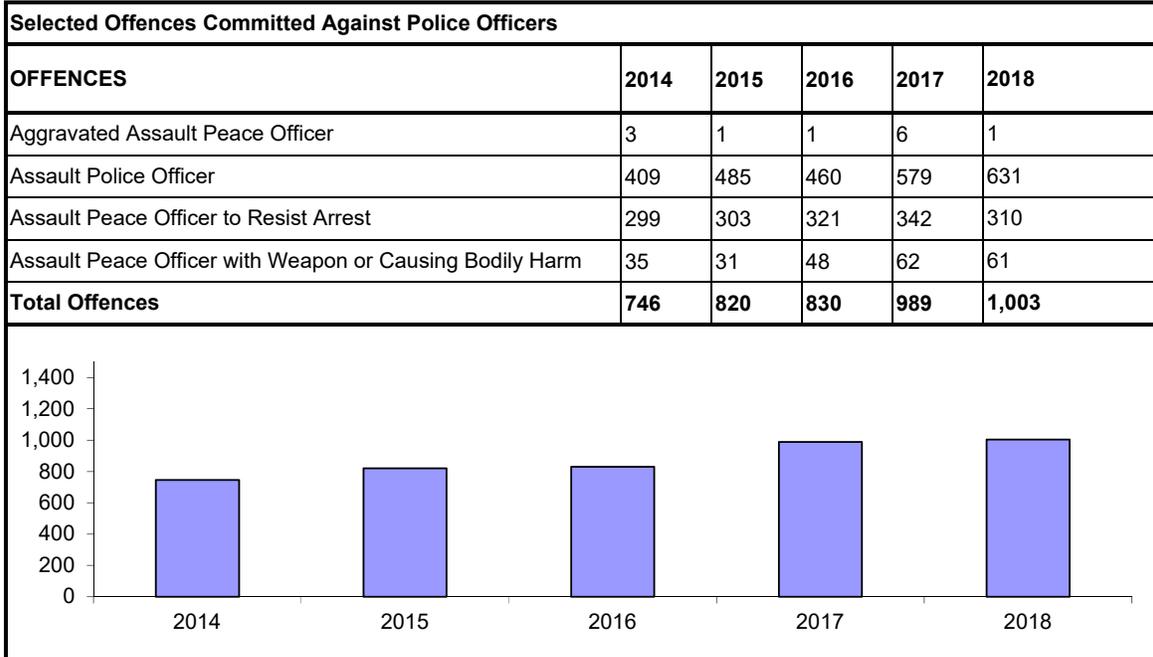
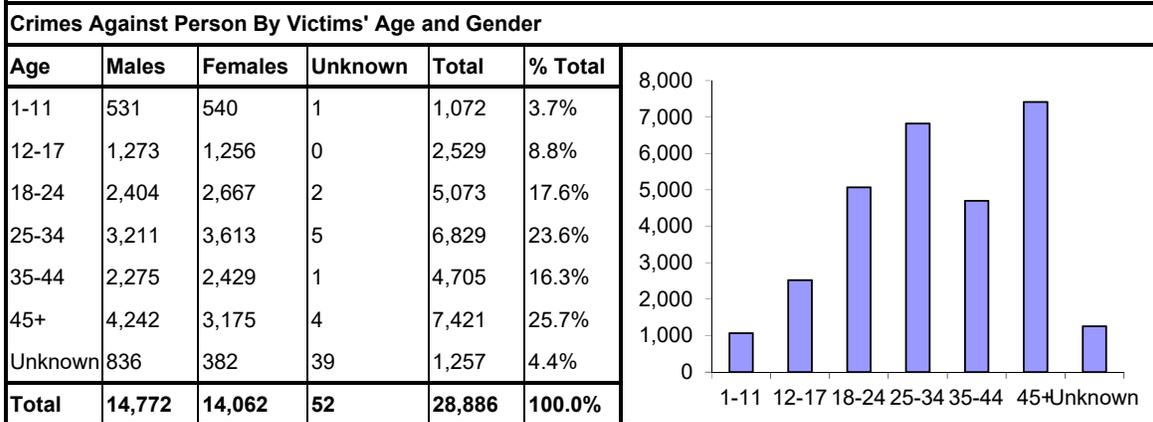
Persons Charged is defined as all instances where an offence was linked to a specific person.

Victims of Crime

Offence Totals by Victim Age and Gender



Offence Totals By Victim Age And Gender

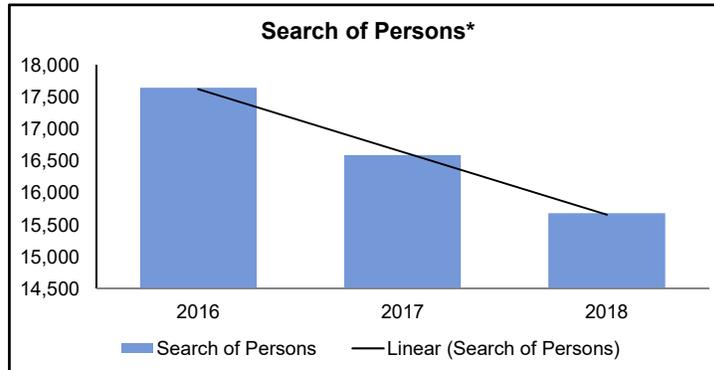


Search of Persons

Search of Persons

Search of Persons				
Search type	2016	2017	2018	% Change
Level 3 Searches	17,650	16,597	15,684	-5.5%
Level 4 Searches	5	0	7	N/C
Transgender Searches*	57	76	87	14.5%

* Search of Transgender Person - Self Identified (Numbers are included in Level 3 and/or Level 4 Search.)

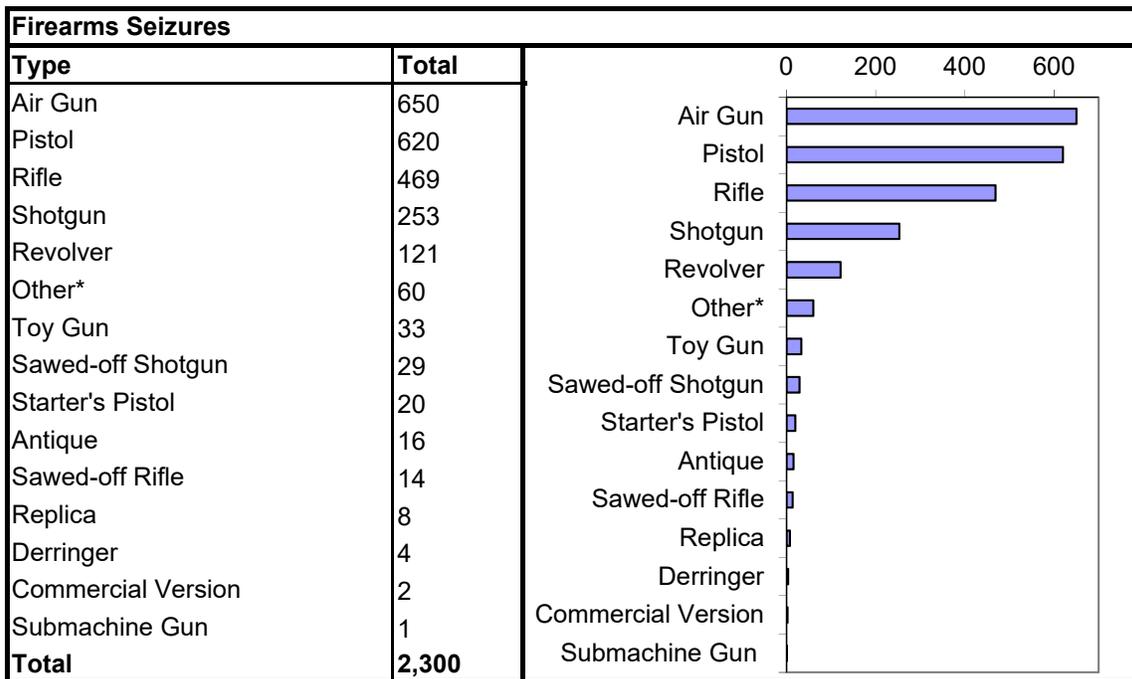


* Includes only Level 3 & Level 4 Searches

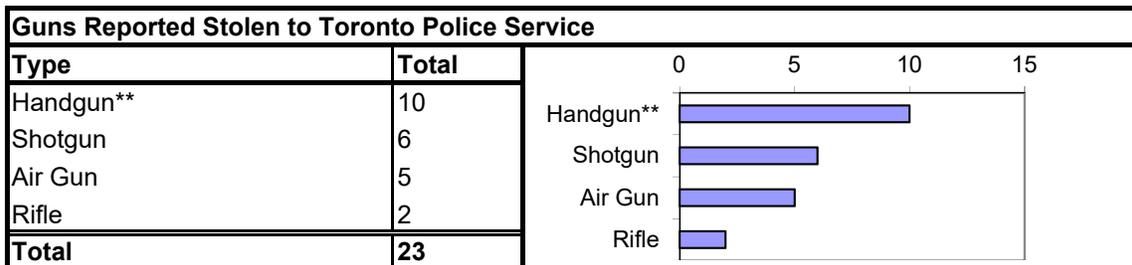
Items found as a result of Search of Persons*							
Level of Search	Result of Search	2016		2017		2018	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Level 3	Evidence	550	2.7%	523	2.7%	518	2.8%
	Injury/Escape	5,366	26.8%	5,570	29.1%	5,262	28.6%
	Other	4,962	24.8%	5,119	26.7%	4,994	27.2%
	None	9,155	45.7%	7,947	41.5%	7,600	41.4%
Level 4	Evidence	0	0.0%	0	N/C	0	0.0%
	Injury/Escape	2	33.3%	0	N/C	3	33.3%
	Other	2	33.3%	0	N/C	3	33.3%
	None	2	33.3%	0	N/C	3	33.3%

Firearms

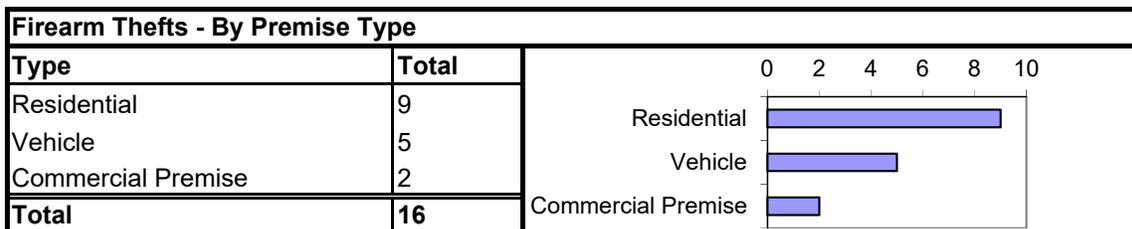
Firearms Seizures and Thefts - 2018



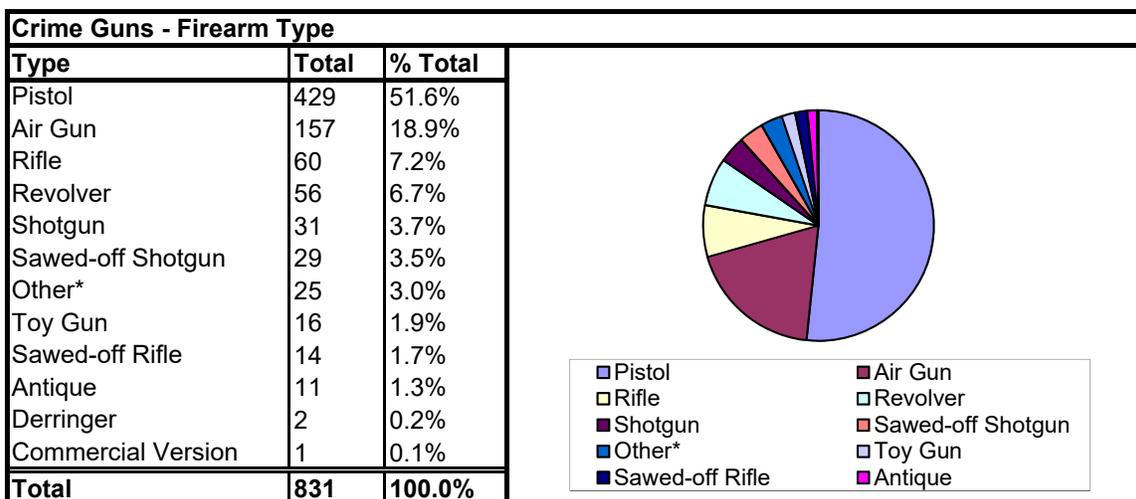
*Other: This type of firearm includes flare guns, stun guns, paintball guns, receiver only, and homemade firearms.



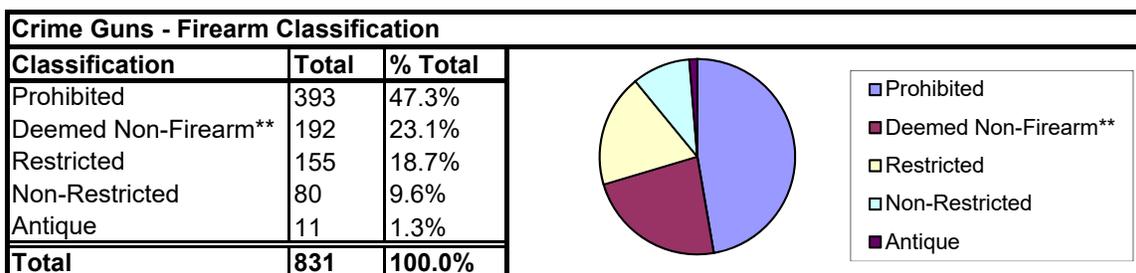
**Pistol or Revolver



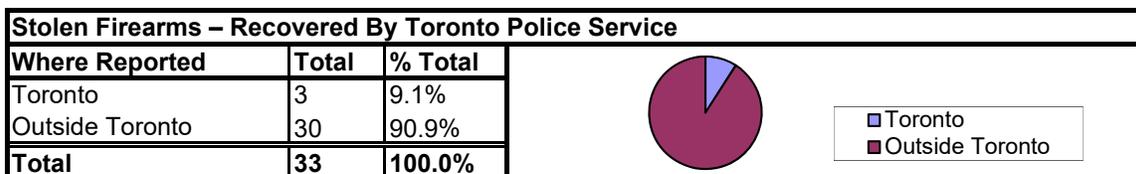
Firearms Seizures and Thefts - 2018



*Other: This type of firearm includes zip guns, flare guns, stun guns, paintball guns, receiver only, and homemade firearms.



**Deemed Non-Firearm: These weapons are deemed not to be firearms as defined by section 84 (3) of the Criminal Code. This classification can include any antique firearm, air guns, nail guns, flare guns and toy guns. Crime Gun - Firearm Classification definitions appear in Appendix A at the end of this report.



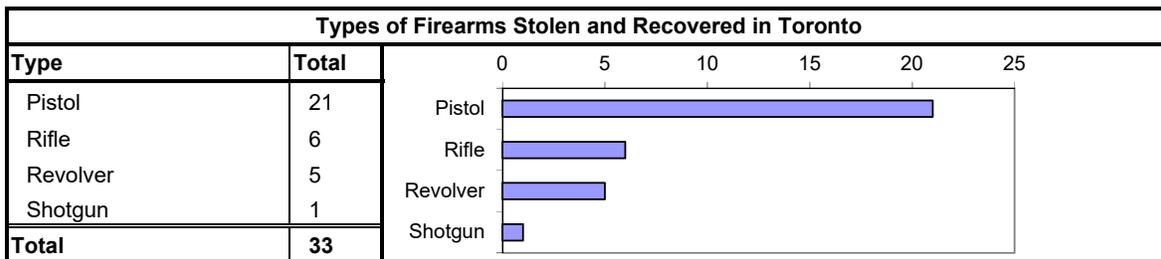
Firearms Seizures and Thefts - 2018

Top 10 Manufacturers by Firearm Type	
Handguns*	Long guns**
Glock	Remington
Smith & Wesson	Ruger
Taurus	Simonov
Ruger	Mossberg
Colt	Winchester
Polymer 80	
Sig Sauer	
Browning	
Beretta / Iver Johnson / Kel Tec	
Springfield Armory / Walther	

*Includes pistols and revolvers

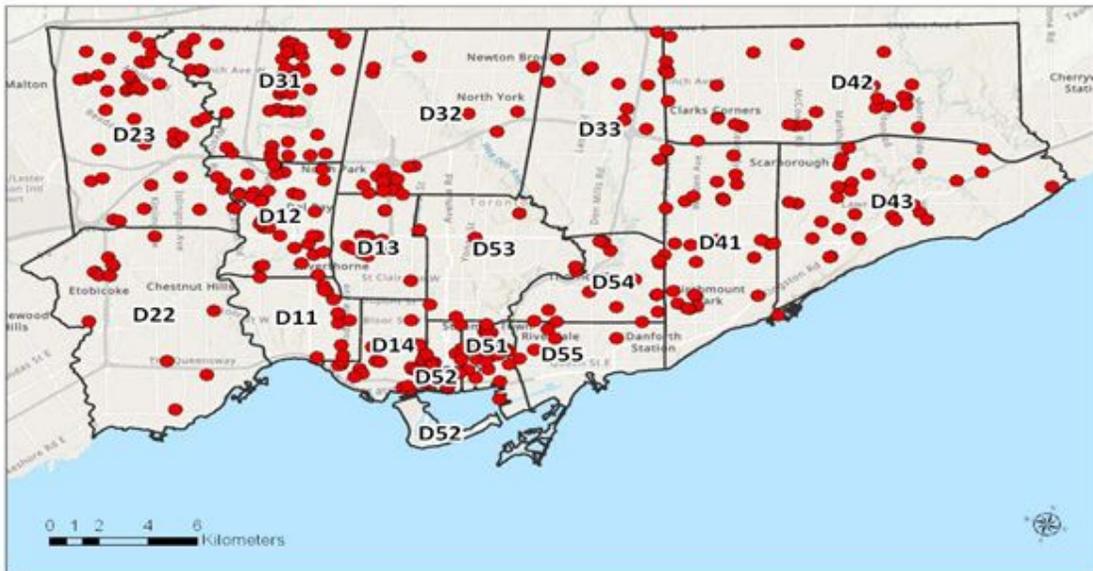
**Includes rifles, shotguns, sawed-off shotguns and sawed-off rifles

Top 5 Calibres by Firearm Type			
Shotgun	Rifle	Pistol	Revolver
12 GA X 3"	7.62X39 RUSSIAN	9MM LUGER	357 MAG
12 GA	22 LR	40 S&W	38 SPL
12 GA X 2 3/4"	9MM LUGER	45 AUTO	22 LR
410 GA	308 WIN / 5.56MM NATO	22 LR	32 S&W / 44 MAG / 44 Percussion
12 GA X 3 1/2"	17 HMR	9MM	22 SHORT



Firearm Seizures - 2018

Top 20 Offences Related to Firearms Seized
Firearm - Unauthorized Possession
Weapon - Possession Dangerous Purpose
Fail To Comply With Conditions
Carrying Concealed Weapon
Firearm - Unsafe Storage
Drug - Traffic Cocaine (Schd I)
Drug - Possession Cocaine (Schd I)
Threat - Person
Fail To Comply With Probation Order
Robbery With Weapon
Assault
Assault With Weapon
Murder - Attempt
Drug - Possession of Cannabis (Schd II)
Pointing A Firearm
Drug - Traffic Cannabis (Schd II)
Possession Property Obtain by Crime - Under
Possession Property Obtain by Crime - Over
Robbery - Business
Discharge Firearm With Intent

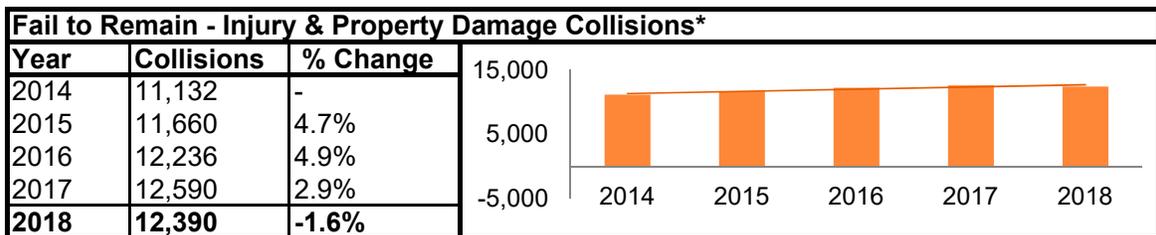
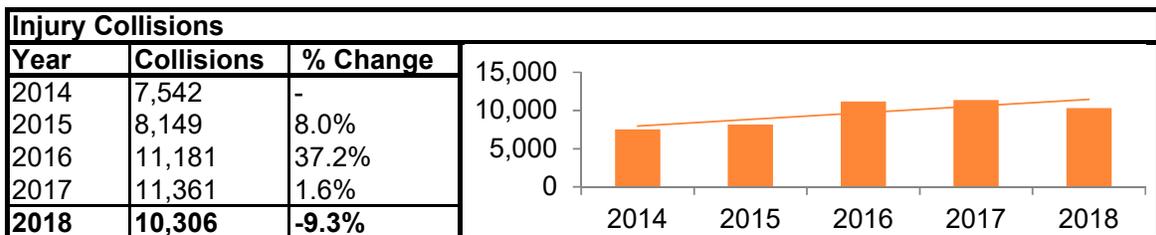
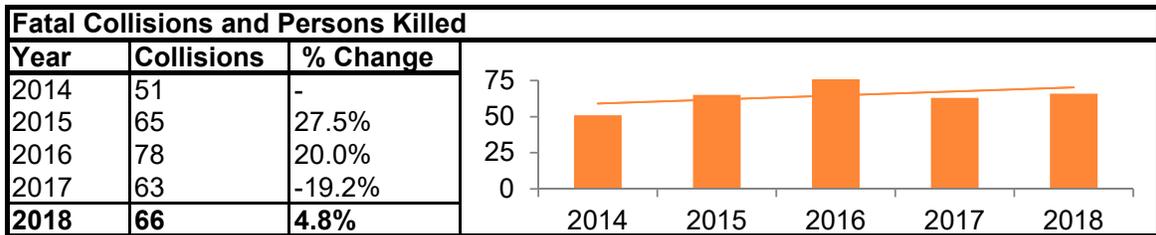
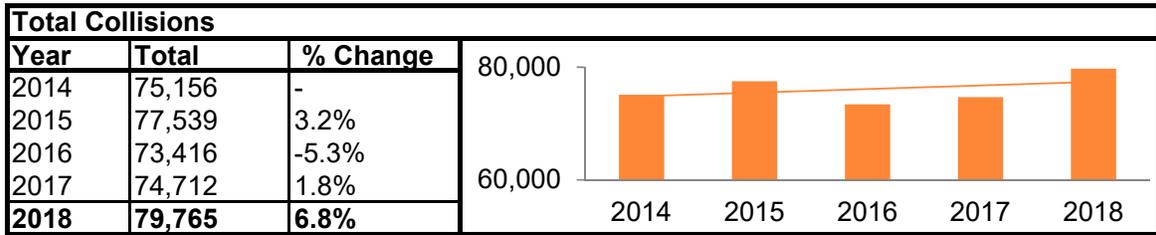


**Service-wide Shooting Events
2018 Year End**

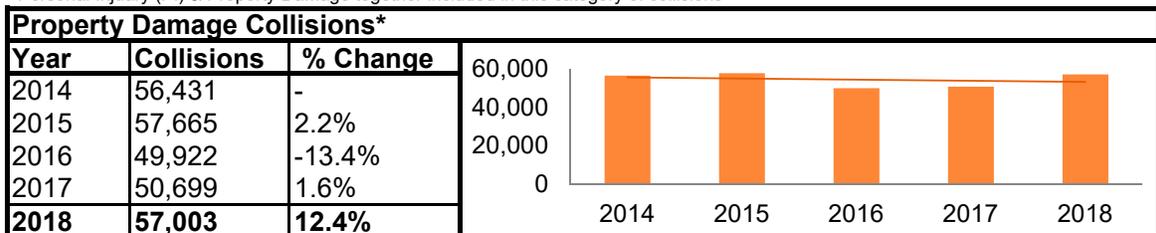
● Shooting Events (428)
 □ Division
 Date: 2019-05-06
 Source: VDX, Murder_Shooting Database
 Prepared by: Analytics and Innovation
 Projection: NAD1927_UTM_Zone17N

Traffic

Traffic Collisions and Offences



*Personal Injury (PI) & Property Damage together included in this category of collisions



*Property damage collisions include reportable & non-reportable collisions

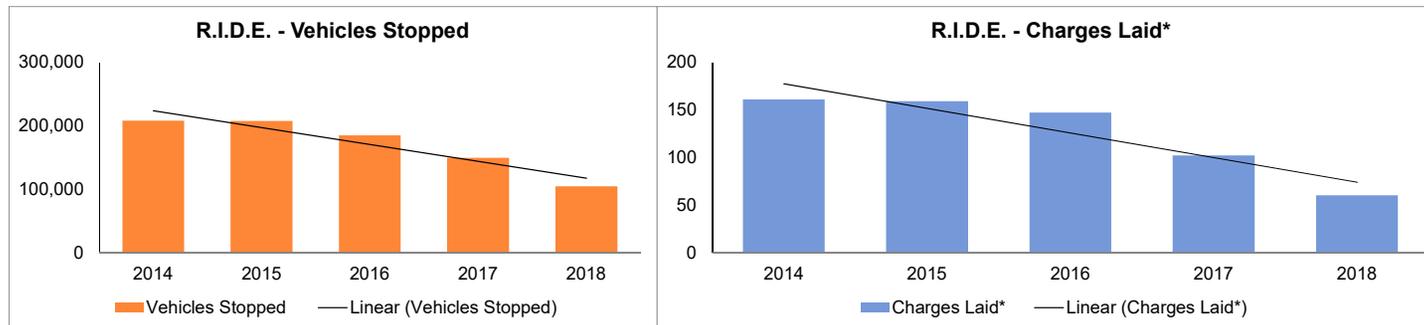
Traffic - Persons Charged and Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere (R.I.D.E.) Information

Criminal Code Driving						
Case Unit	Dangerous Driving	Drive While Disqualified	Drive While Impaired / Over 80	Fail to Remain	Refuse Sample	Total Charges
D13	3	0	56	1	0	60
D32	4	0	34	2	1	41
D33	2	0	36	4	3	45
D41	8	0	46	5	1	60
D42	4	3	66	1	2	76
D43	4	4	83	2	2	95
D53	4	0	23	2	0	29
D54/D55	8	1	61	10	5	85
Total - E.F.C.	37	8	405	27	14	491
D11	3	0	25	1	3	32
D12	4	3	40	1	1	49
D14	3	2	33	1	1	40
D22	3	2	40	2	1	48
D23	6	1	35	3	1	46
D31	5	2	77	3	7	94
D51	3	1	18	1	1	24
D52	3	3	14	3	3	26
Total - W.F.C.	30	14	282	15	18	359
Other Unit*	205	27	23	120	107	482
TSV	12	3	284	7	5	311
Total-Other	217	30	307	127	112	793
Grand Total	284	52	994	169	144	1,643

*Other Unit includes 'Null' unit

R.I.D.E. Information					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Vehicles Stopped	208,118	207,375	184,768	149,190	104,234
Charges Laid*	161	159	147	102	60

*Charges Laid is defined as all instances where an offence was linked to a specific person.
Release type not taken into account.



*Charges Laid is defined as all instances where an offence is linked to a specific person.

Personnel & Budget

Personnel and Budget

Uniform Staff					
Rank	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Chief	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Chief	3	2	2	4	4
Staff Superintendent	5	5	4	5	5
Superintendent	30	30	26	18	22
Staff Inspector*	6	3	2	1	1
Inspector	37	40	35	30	39
Staff Sergeant/Detective Sergeant	264	258	255	238	214
Sergeant/Detective	957	965	940	888	885
Police Constable	4,032	4,056	3,984	3,829	3,653
Total Uniform Strength	5,335	5,360	5,249	5,014	4,824

*This rank is currently being phased out

Civilian Staff					
Classification	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Chief Administrative Officer - Policing	1	1	1	1	1
Director	4	5	4	3	4
Parking Enforcement Officer	367	369	347	338	339
Court Officer	453	448	406	467	431
Document Server	16	16	16	12	10
Communications Operator	230	231	228	245	268
Cadet-in-Training	137	55	0	20	188
Custodial Officer	5	5	5	5	5
Other Civilian	1,238	1,228	1,279	1,137	1,304
Total Civilian Strength	2,451	2,358	2,286	2,228	2,550
Grand Total	7,786	7,718	7,535	7,242	7,374

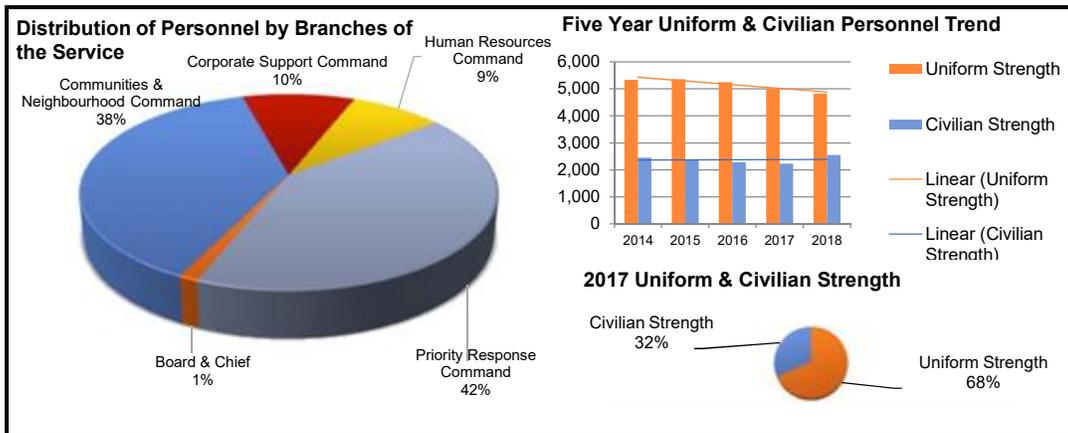
Other Staff					
Classification	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Auxiliary Personnel*	377	361	312	331	343
Temporary Employee**	85	87	80	76	52
School Crossing Guard***	806	786	754	767	727
Part-time Court Officer	177	182	193	117	113
Part-time Employee - other	74	85	85	100	70
Total Other	1,519	1,501	1,424	1,391	1,305

*Includes only those members working in a Uniform Auxiliary position

**Includes spares

*** Includes other volunteers

As of December 31, 2017, excludes members who are on secondment or on permanent sick.



Excludes temporary and part-time civilian members. Also excludes long term suspended and permanent sick members.

Personnel by Division

	Superintendent, S/Superintendent & Deputy Chief	Inspector	Staff/ Det. Sergeant	Sergeant/ Detective	Constable	Uniform Strength	Civilian Strength*	Total Strength	School Crossing Guard
Priority Response Command									
13 Division	1	1	6	29	112	149	7	156	57
32 Division	1	1	7	31	153	193	14	207	62
33 Division	0	1	6	19	100	126	7	133	49
41 Division	0	1	5	34	161	201	13	214	41
42 Division	1	1	4	31	142	179	14	193	33
43 Division	1	0	8	33	173	215	10	225	36
53 Division	0	1	6	28	108	143	7	150	62
54 & 55 Division	1	1	6	48	252	308	22	330	103
Communications Services	0	1	4	11	40	56	333	389	0
Court Services	1	1	3	4	0	9	622	631	0
Toronto Police Operations	1	7	4	19	72	103	3	106	0
East Field Command - Other	1	0	1	1	2	5	1	6	0
East Field Command Total	8	16	60	288	1,315	1,687	1,053	2,740	443
Priority Response Command - Other	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	0
Priority Response Command Total	9	16	61	288	1,315	1,689	1,054	2,743	443
Communities & Neighbourhood Command									
11 Division	1	1	7	34	150	193	15	208	57
12 Division	0	1	7	24	141	173	10	183	44
14 Division	1	1	8	36	180	226	13	239	37
22 Division	0	1	4	24	143	172	9	181	43
23 Division	1	1	5	27	154	188	10	198	34
31 Division	0	1	5	30	160	196	13	209	40
51 Division	1	1	7	38	176	223	24	247	29
52 Division	1	0	6	41	157	205	13	218	0
Community Partnership & Engagement	1	0	2	10	18	31	6	37	0
Parking Enforcement Unit	0	0	1	2	2	5	390	395	0
Traffic Services	1	0	9	37	229	276	17	293	0
West Field Command - Other	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	4	0
West Field Command Total	8	7	62	304	1,510	1,891	521	2,412	284
Communities & Neighbourhood Command - Other	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0
Communities & Neighbourhood Command Total	9	7	63	304	1,510	1,893	521	2,414	284
Grand Total	18	23	124	592	2,825	3,582	1,575	5,157	727

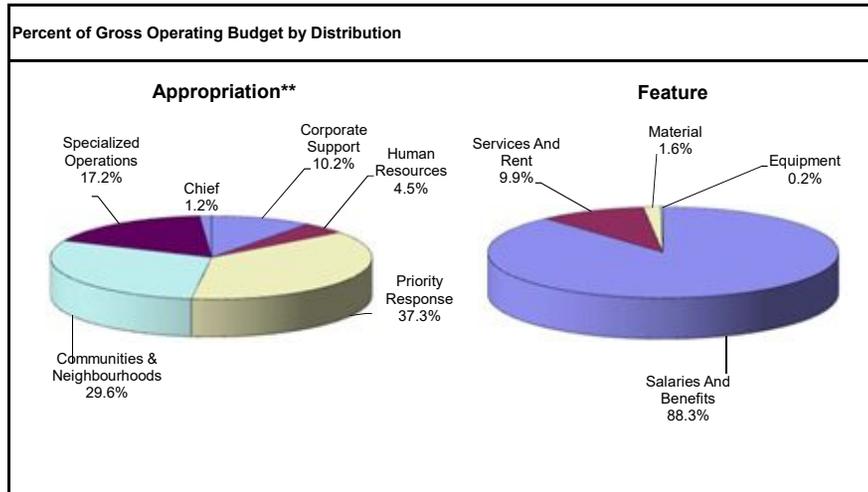
*Does not include temporary and part-time civilian members.

Budget

Uniform Strength and Expenditures					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Population Served	2,873,017	2,879,019	2,731,571	2,882,102	2,932,944
Uniform Strength	5,335	5,360	5,249	5,014	4,824
Uniform Strength:Population*	1:539	1:537	1:520	1:575	1:608
Actual Expenditures	1,084,194,103	1,106,525,755	1,123,841,764	1,120,556,233	1,147,508,983
Per Capita Cost	377.4	384.3	411.4	388.8	391.2

*Estimate (based on projected population, except for 2016 which is based on the Census).

Gross Operating Budget			
Year	Budget (\$)	Change (\$)	% Change
2014	1,086,001,700	-	-
2015	1,103,217,900	17,216,200	1.6%
2016	1,131,884,200	28,666,300	2.6%
2017	1,128,616,900	-3,267,300	-0.3%
2018	1,136,826,700	8,209,800	0.7%



**Percentages reflect the organizational structure approved on January 1, 2015

Gross Expenditures			
Units	Population**	Area (km ²)	Estimated Gross Expenditures(\$)
East Field			
13 Division	138,322	18.6	21,832,617
32 Division	274,154	60.7	27,032,397
33 Division	207,149	52.5	20,772,921
41 Division	185,637	43.9	28,213,125
42 Division	273,016	84.4	26,940,694
43 Division	215,018	59.0	31,387,618
53 Division	203,414	31.4	21,654,240
54 & 55 Division	257,823	37.7	45,918,361
East Field Total	1,754,533	388.2	223,751,973
West Field			
11 Division	136,021	18.2	25,553,065
12 Division	129,943	24.7	26,394,439
14 Division	170,345	13.6	33,809,644
22 Division	226,245	66.9	25,078,539
23 Division	163,978	57.1	27,553,169
31 Division	152,736	42.7	29,266,023
51 Division	116,359	7.1	32,519,191
52 Division	82,784	8.2	30,407,956
West Field Total	1,178,411	238.5	230,582,026
Field Totals	2,932,944	626.7	454,333,999

**Estimate based on the 2016 Census

Calls for Service

Communications

Calls Received at Communications Centre				
Year	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total	Dispatched Calls
2014	1,075,770	850,420	1,926,190	802,158
2015	991,872	806,024	1,797,896	817,953
2016	962,722	843,538	1,806,260	848,716
2017	996,467	848,711	1,845,178	841,572
2018	1,094,182	838,363	1,932,545	814,770

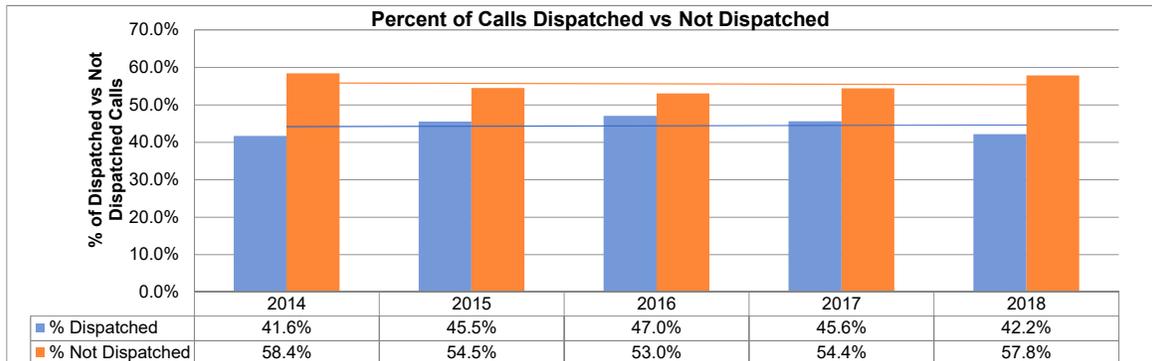
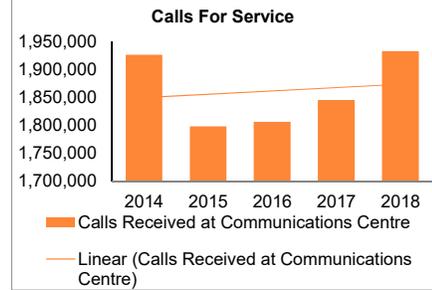
Alarm Calls					
Status	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Valid Alarms	436	509	526	608	787
False Alarms	23,914	22,653	21,538	18,120	11,629
Total	24,350	23,162	22,064	18,728	12,416

AT&T Language Line Service (other than English)					
Language Line*	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Arabic	98	110	144	201	188
Chinese (1)	2,069	2,335	2,420	2,474	2,895
Croatian	12	5	11	7	8
Farsi (8)	165	149	165	214	216
French (4)	171	212	265	276	336
German	7	5	13	10	4
Greek	25	58	46	79	57
Hindi	12	34	38	57	40
Hungarian (10)	173	148	277	217	191
Italian	110	110	135	129	126
Japanese	43	28	27	28	43
Korean	175	174	233	194	190
Polish	69	98	123	94	89
Portuguese (6)	147	149	229	190	243
Punjabi (7)	46	59	57	72	232
Russian (5)	201	245	220	223	246
Somali	30	39	70	106	87
Spanish (2)	493	468	492	588	666
Tamil (3)	235	308	278	343	394
Turkish	39	42	43	32	64
Urdu	19	17	20	31	51
Vietnamese (9)	157	154	143	161	205
Total	4,496	4,947	5,449	5,726	6,571

*Numbers provided represent calls received at Communications via 9-1-1 or the non-emergency number that used Language Line Services.

Top ten ranking shown in brackets.

Dispatched Calls		
Unit	Area (km ²)	Dispatched Calls
East Field		
13 Division	18.6	24,031
32 Division	60.7	36,577
33 Division	52.5	26,992
41 Division	43.9	37,251
42 Division	84.4	33,555
43 Division	59	38,808
53 Division	31.4	27,399
54 & 55 Division	37.7	56,300
East Field Total	388.2	280,913
West Field		
11 Division	18.2	29,142
12 Division	24.7	25,286
14 Division	13.6	54,810
22 Division	66.9	35,078
23 Division	57.1	30,231
31 Division	42.7	30,878
51 Division	7.1	50,566
52 Division	8.2	37,792
West Field Total	238.5	293,783
Other Unit	-	6,529
Field Total	626.7	581,225
PRIME	-	81,478
Parking	-	152,067
Service Total	626.7	814,770



Public Complaints Filed with the O.I.P.R.D.

Public Complaints Filed with the O.I.P.R.D.

Public Complaints	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	598	589	680	638	629

Complaint Classifications	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Investigated Complaints					
Conduct - Less Serious	184	236	286	272	300
Conduct - Serious	60	39	19	23	24
Policy	3	1	3	6	3
Service	25	18	31	24	18
Total Investigated	272	294	339	325	345
Not Investigated Complaints					
Better Dealt in Other Law	1	6	41	34	33
Complaint Over Six Months	19	7	3	1	2
Frivolous	42	75	96	95	51
Made in Bad Faith	0	0	2	0	2
No Jurisdiction	54	48	46	37	46
Not Directly Affected	2	4	4	12	7
Not in Public Interest	197	149	145	133	142
Vexatious	2	0	0	1	1
Withdrawn	9	6	4	0	0
Total Not Investigated	326	295	341	313	284

Alleged Misconduct - Investigated Complaints	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Breach of Confidence	1	1	1	1	3
Corrupt Practice	0	1	1	4	3
Deceit	0	2	2	0	1
Discreditable Conduct	147	144	161	177	169
Insubordination	1	2	5	5	6
Neglect of Duty	25	35	49	46	51
Unlawful/Unnecessary Exercise of Authority	70	90	86	62	91
Policy	3	1	3	6	3
Service	25	18	31	24	18
Total	272	294	339	325	345

Disposition - Investigated Complaints	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Discontinued	0	0	0	1	0
Informal Resolution	67	74	65	70	71
Misconduct Identified	14	13	17	23	25
No Jurisdiction	0	0	1	2	0
Policy/service - Action Taken	0	3	4	3	1
Policy/service - No Action Required	12	5	17	18	11
Unsubstantiated	132	148	170	154	142
Withdrawn	47	51	63	53	54
Investigation not Concluded*	0	0	2	1	41
Total	272	294	339	325	345

**Data pertains to external public complaints that have been received by PRS and entered in PSIS as of the data extraction date. Data pertains to TPS uniform members only. Numbers are subject to change as the data in PSIS is frequently being updated as complaints are concluded.*

Regulated Interactions

Reporting Requirements		Number of Interactions
Number of attempted collections		1
Number of attempted collections - Identifying information collected		1
Number of individuals from whom identifying information was collected		1
Number of times the individual was not informed he/she was not required to provide identifying information to the officer, because informing the individual:	might compromise the safety of an individual	0
Number of times the individual was not informed of the reason for the attempted collection because informing the individual:	might compromise the safety of an individual	0
	would likely compromise an ongoing police investigation	0
	might allow a confidential informant to be identified	0
	might disclose the identity of a person contrary to law	0
Number of times an individual was not given a document because the individual did not indicate they wanted it		0
The number of times a police officer chose not to give an individual a Receipt and the reason(s) for making the choice;		0
The number of times the individual was not offered/given a document , because to do so:	might compromise the safety of an individual	0
	might delay the officer from responding to another matter that should be responded to immediately	0
A statement as to whether the collections were attempted disproportionately from individuals within a group, based on the sex, age, racialized group, or a combination of groups and if so, any additional information the Chief considers relevant to explain the disproportionate attempted collections		Due to the small volume, a determination of disproportionate interactions for any one group cannot be made for 2017
The number of determinations made by the Chief entries of identifying information entered into the database:	did not comply with section 5	0
	did not comply with clause 9(4)(a)	0
	complied with section 5 and clause 9(4)(a)	0
The number of determinations made by the Chief (upon detailed review of a random sampling of entries of identifying information entered into the database) that:	section 5 was not complied with	0
	section 6 was not complied with	0
	section 7 was not complied with	0
The number of times members of the police force were permitted under subsection 9 (10) to access identifying information to which access must be restricted.		0
The number of complaints resulting from or related to Regulated Interactions, along with their status or outcome.		0
The results of any audit conducted under procedures enacted pursuant to this policy.		0

Reporting Requirements			Number of Interactions
Demographics			
The number of attempted collections from individuals, perceived by the officer to be:	Gender	Male	1
		Female	0
		Individuals who self-identify as transgender	0
	Age	0-9 yrs	0
		10-19 yrs	0
		20-29 yrs	0
		30 - 39 yrs	1
		40 - 49 yrs	0
		50 - 59 yrs	0
		60 - 69 yrs	0
		70 - 79 yrs	0
		80 - 89 yrs	0
		90 - 99 yrs	0
		100 yrs and above	0
	Ethnicity	Aboriginal	0
		Arab	0
		Black	0
		Chinese	0
		Filipino	0
		Japanese	0
		Korean	0
		Latin American	0
		Multiple Racialized Person	0
Racialized Person not included elsewhere		0	
South Asian		0	
Southeast Asian	0		
West Asian	0		
White	1		
Interactions by Neighbourhood			
O'Connor-Parkview (54)			1

Administrative

Administrative

Community Partnerships & Engagement Unit	Events*
Lectures or Presentations	
Presentations to community members, organizations, agencies, or groups	1,506
Police Officer lectures/presentations (platoons, divisions, or units)	943
School lectures/presentations**	4,049
Personal safety crime prevention lectures/presentations	671
Lectures/presentations given regarding family/relationship violence	31
Child abuse/child protection lectures/presentations (includes internet safety)	740
Elder abuse and senior safety lectures/presentations	289
Total number of lectures/presentations given on crime prevention topics	1,904
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and community safety	1,226
Meetings	
Divisional Community Police Liaison Committee Meetings	192
CMU Police Consultative Committee Meetings	23
Community meetings (excluding CPLC and CPCC)	1,721
Community Events***	
Black History Month	11
U.N.Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	1
Khalsa Day	9
National Aboriginal Day	17
Pride Toronto	38
Toronto Caribbean Carnival	24
Other cultural events	100

*Events attended.

**Excludes family/relationship violence.

***Events related to major cultural occasions planned, coordinated, assisted or attended.

Volunteer Resources					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Hours Volunteered	50,087	30,326	88,594	74,698	79,702

Victim Services*					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Incidents	8,527	8,668	7,718	7,889	7,808
Telephone Assisted	20,222	19,719	20,279	20,184	19,847
On Scene	3,997	4,045	3,704	3,921	3,727
Domestic Related	5,823	5,756	4,970	4,886	4,673

*Based on the fiscal reporting year (April 1 - March 31)

Industrial Liason*					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Labour disputes attended	12	18	12	7	15
Potential dispute contacts	26	22	30	9	4

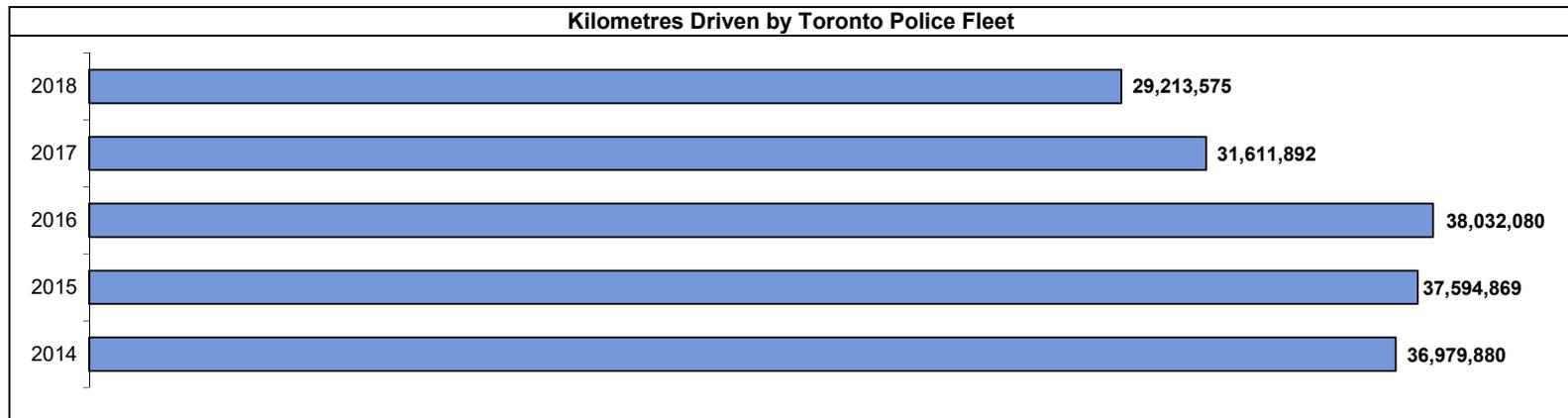
*In 2017, the reporting process was revised. The count for 2017 refers to partial year. As of 2018, count of events refer to only those responded to or attended by the Emergency Management & Public Order Unit.

Administrative

Crime Stoppers					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Arrests	95	105	121	126	83
Charges Laid	306	434	364	463	261

Fleet					
Vehicles	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cars	1,470	1,477	1,474	1,343	1,387
Support vehicles	127	127	124	151	137
Motorcycles	40	40	40	40	40
Other*	50	50	50	54	54
Boats	24	24	24	24	19
Total Vehicles	1,711	1,718	1,712	1,612	1,637
Bicycles	376	376	376	376	420
Horses	26	27	27	24	26

**Includes trailers and museum heritage vehicles*



Appendix A: Firearms Classification Definitions

Ammunition: a cartridge containing a projectile designed to be discharged from a firearm and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes a caseless cartridge and a shot shell (Source: Criminal Code of Canada S.84)

Antique Firearm:

(a) any firearm manufactured before 1898 that was not designed to discharge rim-fire or centre-fire ammunition and that has not been re-designed to discharge such ammunition or

(b) any firearm that is prescribed to be an antique firearm.

(Source: Criminal Code of Canada S.84)

Automatic Firearm: a firearm that is capable of, or assembled or designed and manufactured with the capability of, discharging projectiles in rapid succession during one pressure of the trigger (Source: Criminal Code of Canada S.84)

Deemed Non-Firearm: firearms that do not fall within any of these other classes, including: pellet guns, BB guns, toy guns, and replica firearms (Source: Criminal Code of Canada S.84)

Handgun: a firearm that is designed, altered, or intended to be aimed and fired by the action of one hand, whether or not it has been redesigned or subsequently altered to be aimed and fired by the action of both hands (Source: Criminal Code of Canada S.84)

Imitation Firearm: anything that imitates a firearm, including a replica firearm

Non-Restricted: not a defined term in the Criminal Code, it covers all the guns not otherwise prohibited or restricted, including hunting and sporting guns (rifles and shotguns) (Source: Toronto Police Service Gun and Gang Unit)

Prescribed: prescribed by regulations (Source: Criminal Code of Canada S.84)

Prohibited Ammunition means ammunition, or a projectile of any kind, that is prescribed to be prohibited ammunition (Source: Criminal Code of Canada S.84).

Appendix A: Firearms Classification Definitions

Prohibited Firearm

- (a) a handgun that,
 - (i) has a barrel equal to or less than 105 mm (approx. 5 7/8") in length, or
 - (ii) is designed or adapted to discharge a 25 or 32 calibre cartridge, but does not include any such handgun that is prescribed, where the handgun is for use in international sporting competitions governed by the rules of the International Shooting Union,
- (b) a firearm that is adapted from a rifle or shotgun, whether by sawing, cutting or any other alteration, and that, as so adapted,
 - (i) is less than 660 mm in length (26 inches), or
 - (ii) is 660 mm (26 inches) or greater in length and has a barrel less than 457 mm
- (c) an automatic firearm, whether or not it has been altered to discharge only one projectile with one pressure of the trigger, or
- (d) any firearm that is prescribed to be a prohibited firearm by Parliament.

(Source: Criminal Code of Canada S.84).

This classification would include but not be limited to sawed-off shotguns and fully automatic sub-machine guns.

Prohibited Weapon:

- (a) a knife that has a blade that opens automatically by gravity or centrifugal force or by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in or attached to the handle of the knife [flick knife or switchblade], or
- (b) any weapon, other than a firearm, that is prescribed to be a prohibited weapon by Parliament;

The key prohibited weapons (this list is not exhaustive) are:

- (1) Tear gas, mace, or other gas designed to injure, immobilize, or otherwise incapacitate a person;
- (2) Liquid, spray or powder or other substance capable of injuring, immobilizing, or otherwise incapacitating a person;
- (3) Nunchaku, Shuriken, Manrikigusari (these items are described in the regulations);

Appendix A: Firearms Classification Definitions

- (4) Finger ring (which is capable of projecting a blade);
- (5) Cattle-prod or hand-held Taser;
- (6) One-handed or short (under 500 mm) cross-bow (whether designed or modified);
- (7) Constant companion – blade concealed in belt buckle;
- (8) Push dagger – blade is perpendicular to the handle [looks like an old fashioned corkscrew];
- (9) “Knife comb” or similar device (under 30 cm);
- (10) Spiked wristband;
- (11) Blowgun;
- (12) Spring-loaded Asp (telescoping baton);
- (13) Morning Star: A spiked metal ball at the end of a stick;
- (14) Brass knuckles (Source: Criminal Code of Canada S.84).

Replica Firearm: any device that is designed or intended to exactly resemble, or to resemble with near precision, a firearm, and that itself is not a firearm, but does not include any such device that is designed or intended to exactly resemble, or to resemble with near precision, an antique firearm.

Restricted Firearm:

- (a) any handgun that is not a prohibited firearm,
- (b) a firearm that:
 - (i) is not a prohibited firearm,
 - (ii) has a barrel less than 470 mm (approx 18 1/2"), and
 - (iii) is capable of discharging centre-fire ammunition in a semi-automatic manner,

Appendix A: Firearms Classification Definitions

(c) a firearm that is designed or adapted to be fired when reduced to a length of less than 660 mm by folding, telescoping, or otherwise, or

(d) a firearm of any other kind that is prescribed to be a restricted weapon.

This classification would include, but not be limited to, a Glock 22 pistol, Smith and

Unknown: through an exhaustive investigation and research the firearm cannot be identified (Source: Toronto Police Service Gun and Gang Unit)

For the purposes of Sections 91 to 95, 99 to 101, 103 to 107 and 117.03 of the Criminal Code of Canada and the provisions of the Firearms Act, the following weapons are deemed not to be firearms:

(a) any antique firearm:

(i) designed exclusively for signalling, for notifying of distress, for firing blank cartridges or for firing stud cartridges, explosive-driven rivets or other industrial projectiles, and

(ii) intended by the person in possession of it to be used exclusively for the purpose for which it is designed;

(c) any shooting device that is:

(i) designed exclusively for the slaughtering of domestic animals, the tranquillizing of animals or the discharging of projectiles with lines

(ii) intended by the person in possession of it to be used exclusively for the purpose for which it is designed;

(d) any other barrelled weapon, where it is proved that the weapon is not designed or adapted to discharge:

(i) a shot, bullet, or other projectile at a muzzle velocity exceeding 152.4 m per second or at a muzzle energy exceeding 5.7 Joules, or

(ii) a shot, bullet, or other projectile that is designed or adapted to attain a velocity exceeding 152.4 m per second or an energy exceeding 5.7 joules.

Appendix A: Firearms Classification Definitions

Notwithstanding subsection (3), an antique firearm is a firearm for the purposes of regulations made under paragraph 117(h) of the Firearms Act and subsection 86(2) of this Act (Source: Criminal Code of Canada S.84)



Toronto Police Services Board Report

October 16, 2019

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Services Board

From: Mark Saunders
Chief of Police

Subject: Semi-Annual Report: Publication of Expenses – January to June 2019

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board) receive this report.

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications relating to the recommendation contained within this report.

Background / Purpose:

The Board, at its meeting on February 16, 2012, passed a motion requiring that the expenses of Board Members, the Chief, the Deputy Chiefs and Chief Administrative Officer (C.A.O.), excluded members at the level of X40 and above and Toronto Police Service (Service) members at the level of Staff Superintendent and Director, be reported to the Board on a semi-annual basis. The expenses to be published are in three areas:

- business travel;
- conferences and training; and
- hospitality and protocol (Min. No. P18/12 refers).

The purpose of this report is to advise the Board of the expenses incurred by Board and Service members during the period January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019.

Discussion:

Attached to this report as Appendix A are the expenses, for the first half of 2019, for the applicable Service and Board members. The attachment shows the total for each

member as well as a breakdown based on the three categories of expenses. The publication of this information will be available on the Board and Service's internet sites.

The expenses of 24 members are included in this report, in alphabetical order, and total \$50,751.82

Conclusion:

This report contains details for the three categories of expenses incurred by Board and Service members, for the period January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019.

Mr. Tony Veneziano, Chief Administrative Officer, will be in attendance to answer any questions the Board may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Saunders, O.O.M.
Chief of Police

*original with signature on file at Board Office

Appendix A

Toronto Police Service and Toronto Police Services Board
Expense Publication Summary
Period: January 1 to June 30, 2019

<u>Member</u>	<u>Expenses Reported</u>
Campbell, Donald	\$543.94
Carter, Randolph	\$1,557.12
Chandrasekera, Uppala	\$0.00
Coxon, Shawna	\$13,925.04
Demkiw, Myron	\$3,663.03
Dhaliwal, Svina	\$504.67
Farahbakhsh (May), Jeanette	\$2,194.38
Ford, Michael	\$174.61
Giannotta, Celestino	\$0.00
Hart, Jim	\$0.00
Jeffers, Ken	\$0.00
Kijewski, Kristine	\$0.00
Mclean, Barbara	\$2,997.49
Moliner, Marie	\$0.00
Nunziata, Frances	\$0.00
Pringle, Andrew	\$0.00
Ramer, James	\$10,690.43
Saunders, Mark	\$4,414.79
Sparks, Allison	\$0.00
Teschner, Ryan	\$1,522.91
Tory, John	\$0.00
Veneziano, Tony	\$148.00
Yeandle, Kimberly	\$5,598.98
Yuen, Peter	\$2,816.43
Total Expenditures Reported	<u>\$50,751.82</u>



Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
 For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019

Unit: Detective Operations
Member: Campbell, Donald
Job Title/Rank: Staff Superintendent

Business Travel

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
	No business travel expenses for this period.	\$0.00
		\$0.00

Conferences & Training

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
	No conferences and training expenses for this period.	\$0.00
		\$0.00

Hospitality & Protocol

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
March 5	Annual William Bishop Awards Luncheon in Toronto, Ontario	\$376.97
May 7	52nd Annual Police Officer of the Year Awards in Toronto, Ontario	\$102.05
May 8	23rd Annual Toronto Crime Stoppers Chief of Police Dinner in Toronto, Ontario	\$11.70
June 11	National Basketball Association Finals in Toronto, Ontario	\$26.79
June 17	Raptors Championship Parade in Toronto, Ontario	\$26.43
		\$543.94

Member Total	\$543.94
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**Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019**

Unit: Public Safety Operations
Member: Carter, Randolph
Job Title/Rank: Staff Superintendent

Business Travel

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
	No business travel expenses for this period.	\$0.00
		\$0.00

Conferences & Training

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
April 30 - May 2	Leaders in Counter Terrorism (L.i.n.C.T.) International Counter Terrorism Forum in Toronto, Ontario	\$427.47
June 23 - 26	Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police (O.A.C.P.) Annual Conference in Toronto, Ontario	\$774.90
		\$1,202.37

Hospitality & Protocol

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
May 7	52nd Annual Police Officer of the Year Awards in Toronto, Ontario	\$102.07
May 8	23rd Annual Toronto Crime Stoppers Chief of Police Dinner in Toronto, Ontario	\$211.70
June 4	Emergency Planning meeting with the City in Toronto, Ontario	\$12.61
June 9	Guest Speaker at Voltface Lecture in Toronto, Ontario	\$12.61
June 18	First Responders Hall Local Heroes Event in Toronto, Ontario	\$15.76
		\$354.75

Member Total	\$1,557.12
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**Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019**

Unit: Priority Response Command
Member: Coxon, Shawna
Job Title/Rank: Deputy Chief of Police

Business Travel

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
January 12 - 13	Keynote Speaker at Starterhacks in Waterloo, Ontario	\$302.91
February 11	Dynamic Civic Leaders meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$8.34
March 27	City Council Chamber meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$7.21
April 23 - 26	International Association of Chiefs of Police (I.A.C.P.) Communications and Technology Committee meeting in Orlando, Florida	\$1,695.80
May 28 - 30	Urban Crime Fighting Challenge Panel Discussion in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	\$404.73
June 26 - 28	Parole Hearing in Abbotsford, British Columbia	\$2,155.53
		\$4,574.52

Conferences & Training

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
February 5 - April 22	Emeritus Institute of Management Digital Transformation Training in Toronto, Ontario	\$1,945.59
April 30 - May 2	L.i.n.C.T. International Counter-Terrorism Forum in Toronto, Ontario	\$108.07
May 13 - 17	Global Knowledge Project Management Professional Boot Camp in Toronto, Ontario	\$2,742.43
June 23 - 26	Annual O.A.C.P. Conference in Toronto, Ontario	\$763.21
June 28 - July 1	World Pride Parade in New York City, New York	\$3,138.77
		\$8,698.07



**Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019**

Unit: Priority Response Command
Member: Coxon, Shawna
Job Title/Rank: Deputy Chief of Police

Hospitality & Protocol

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
January 22	Next Generation 911 Inter Agency Advocacy Meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$31.97
February 1	Vendor Meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$27.01
February 26	University of Toronto Speaking Engagement in Toronto, Ontario	\$7.20
March 21	Cyber Threat Intelligence Panel Discussion in Toronto, Ontario	\$18.01
March 24	55th Annual Toronto Police Service (T.P.S.) Communion Breakfast in Toronto, Ontario	\$30.00
April 4	Retirement Function for T.P.S. Uniform Member in Toronto, Ontario	\$30.00
April 5	T.P.S. South Asian Internal Support Network (S.A.I.S.N.) 10th Anniversary Gala in Toronto, Ontario	\$55.00
May 8	23rd Annual Toronto Crime Stoppers Chief of Police Dinner in Toronto, Ontario	\$11.70
May 14	Special Olympics Invitational Youth Games Reception and Opening Ceremonies in Toronto, Ontario	\$12.74
May 16	Special Olympics Invitational Youth Games Closing Ceremonies in Toronto, Ontario	\$13.52
May 23	Retirement Function of T.P.S. Civilian Member in Toronto, Ontario	\$75.00
May 25	26th Annual Association of Black Law Enforcers (A.B.L.E.) Scholarship Awards Gala in Toronto, Ontario	\$130.00
June 2	Autism Speaks Canada Walk in Toronto, Ontario	\$7.21
June 15	Annual Chief's Ceremonial Unit Dinner in Toronto, Ontario	\$100.00
June 17	Raptors Championship Parade in Toronto, Ontario	\$103.09
		\$652.45
Member Total		\$13,925.04



**Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019**

Unit: Corporate Risk Management
Member: Demkiw, Myron
Job Title/Rank: Staff Superintendent

Business Travel

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
February 4 - 6	Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (C.A.C.P.) President's Council on Strategic Direction in Ottawa, Ontario	\$1,109.42
April 25 - 26	C.A.C.P. Law Amendments Committee meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$274.11
		\$1,383.53

Conferences & Training

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
April 1 - 4	L.i.n.C.T. Program Regional 1 Workshop in Ottawa, Ontario	\$831.36
April 30 - May 2	L.i.n.C.T. International Counter Terrorism Forum in Toronto, Ontario	\$432.85
June 10 - 19	L.i.n.C.T. Global 1 Executive Leadership Program in Ottawa, Ontario	\$687.11
		\$1,951.32

Hospitality & Protocol

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
March 19	Canadian Security Intelligence Service meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$13.51
March 27	Law Society Meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$18.00
May 7	52nd Annual Police Officer of the Year Awards in Toronto, Ontario	\$96.67
May 8	23rd Annual Toronto Crime Stoppers Chief of Police Dinner in Toronto, Ontario	\$200.00
		\$328.18

Member Total	\$3,663.03
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**Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019**

Unit: Finance & Business Management
Member: Dhaliwal, Svina
Job Title/Rank: Director

Business Travel

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
	No business travel expenses for this period.	\$0.00
		\$0.00

Conferences & Training

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
	No conferences and training expenses for this period.	\$0.00
		\$0.00

Hospitality & Protocol

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
March 22	Hosted O.A.C.P. Budget, Finance and Asset Management Committee meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$488.91
May 17	Corporate Leadership Team Budget meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$15.76
		\$504.67

Member Total	\$504.67
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**Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019**

Unit: People & Culture
Member: Farahbakhsh (May), Jeanette
Job Title/Rank: Director

Business Travel

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
April 9 - 12	C.A.C.P. Human Resources and Learning Committee meetings in Vancouver, British Columbia	\$1,762.09
		\$1,762.09

Conferences & Training

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
May 15	Canadian Industrial Relations Association lecture in Toronto, Ontario	\$60.75
		\$60.75

Hospitality & Protocol

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
March 29	Toronto Police Service People and Culture Town Hall Meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$154.67
April 26	City Hall Meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$9.44
May 3	Ontario Women in Law Enforcement (O.W.L.E.) 21st Annual Awards Banquet in Mississauga, Ontario	\$76.54
May 7	52nd Annual Police Officer of the Year Awards in Toronto, Ontario	\$102.07
June 11	Police Graduation Ceremony in Toronto, Ontario	\$14.41
June 13	City Hall meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$14.41
		\$371.54

Member Total	\$2,194.38
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**Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019**

Unit: Toronto Police Services Board
Member: Ford, Michael
Job Title/Rank: Toronto Police Services Board Member

Business Travel

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
	No business travel expenses for this period.	\$0.00
		\$0.00

Conferences & Training

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST)
May 22 - 24	Ontario Association of Police Services Boards (O.A.P.S.B.) Annual Spring Conference in Windsor, Ontario	\$174.61
		\$174.61

Hospitality & Protocol

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST)
	No hospitality and protocol expenses for this period.	\$0.00
		\$0.00

Member Total	\$174.61
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**Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019**

Unit: Human Resources Command
Member: McLean, Barbara
Job Title/Rank: Deputy Chief of Police

Business Travel

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
February 11 - 13	O.A.C.P. Board of Directors meeting in Waterloo, Ontario	\$202.61
		\$202.61

Conferences & Training

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
June 22 - 26	Annual O.A.C.P. Conference in Toronto, Ontario	\$2,335.07
		\$2,335.07

Hospitality & Protocol

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
March 7	Hospital Visit with T.P.S. Uniform Member in Toronto, Ontario	\$4.05
March 31	Hospital Visit with T.P.S. Uniform Member in Toronto, Ontario	\$12.16
April 11	Social Media Campaign Video Shoot in Toronto, Ontario	\$8.11
April 18	T.P.S. Talent Acquisition Appreciation Event in Toronto, Ontario	\$4.51
May 3	O.W.L.E. 21st Annual Awards Banquet in Mississauga, Ontario	\$67.54
May 7	52nd Annual Police Officer of the Year Awards in Toronto, Ontario	\$5.40
May 8	23rd Annual Toronto Crime Stoppers Chief of Police dinner in Toronto, Ontario	\$11.70
May 14	Special Olympics Invitational Youth Games Reception and Opening Ceremonies in Toronto, Ontario	\$9.01
May 16	Special Olympics Invitational Youth Games Closing Ceremonies in Toronto, Ontario	\$9.01
May 25	26th Annual A.B.L.E. Scholarship Awards Gala in Toronto, Ontario	\$130.00
May 28	Retirement Function for T.P.S Civilian Member in Toronto, Ontario	\$65.00



**Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019**

Unit: Human Resources Command
Member: McLean, Barbara
Job Title/Rank: Deputy Chief of Police

Hospitality & Protocol

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
June 11	T.P.S. Graduation Ceremony in Toronto, Ontario	\$14.41
June 13	O.A.C.P. Auditor meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$12.61
June 14	T.P.S., L.G.B.T.Q. Internal Support Network Pride Fundraiser in Toronto, Ontario	\$6.30
June 15	Annual Chief's Ceremonial Unit Dinner in Toronto, Ontario	\$100.00
		\$459.81
Member Total		\$2,997.49



**Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019**

Unit: Specialized Operations Command
Member: Ramer, James
Job Title/Rank: Deputy Chief of Police

Business Travel

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
February 5 - 6	Canadian Integrated Response to Organized Crime (C.I.R.O.C.) and C.A.C.P. Organized Crime Committee (O.C.C.) meetings in East Gwillimbury, Ontario	\$194.73
March 10 - 15	Countering Violent Extremism Program Evaluation in Copenhagen, Denmark	\$5,963.42
April 3 - 4	L.i.n.C.T. Alumni Networking in Ottawa, Ontario	\$846.26
May 27 - 29	C.I.R.O.C. and C.A.C.P, O.C.C. meetings in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	\$1,208.69
June 17 - 18	L.i.n.C.T. Alumni Association reception and dinner in Ottawa, Ontario	\$474.46
		\$8,687.56

Conferences & Training

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
March 26 - 27	Royal Canadian Mounted Police Foreign Actor Interference Workshop in Ottawa, Ontario	\$292.76
April 30 - May 2	L.i.n.C.T. International Counter Terrorism Forum in Toronto, Ontario	\$1,350.39
		\$1,643.15



**Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019**

Unit: Specialized Operations Command
Member: Ramer, James
Job Title/Rank: Deputy Chief of Police

Hospitality & Protocol

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
April 5	T.P.S. S.A.I.S.N. 10th Anniversary Gala in Toronto, Ontario	\$55.00
May 3	O.W.L.E. 21st Annual Awards Banquet in Mississauga, Ontario	\$76.54
May 7	52nd Annual Police Officer of the Year Awards in Toronto, Ontario	\$102.07
May 8	23rd Annual Toronto Crime Stoppers Chief of Police Dinner in Toronto, Ontario	\$11.70
June 11	T.P.S. Graduation Ceremony in Toronto, Ontario	\$14.41
June 15	Annual Chief's Ceremonial Unit Dinner in Toronto, Ontario	\$100.00
		\$359.72
Member Total		\$10,690.43



**Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019**

Unit: Chief's Office
Member: Saunders, Mark
Job Title/Rank: Chief of Police

Business Travel

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
February 12 - 14	Major City Chiefs Association (M.C.C.A.) Joint Winter meeting in Washington, D.C.	\$1,189.52
May 28 - 31	M.C.C.A., Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Executive Institute Associates, and Police Executive Research Forum. Joint meeting in Miami, Florida	\$1,709.71
June 17 - 18	L.i.n.C.T. Alumni Association reception and dinner in Ottawa, Ontario	\$509.24
June 22 - 26	13th Annual Pearls in Policing Conference in New York City, New York	\$974.79
		\$4,383.26

Conferences & Training

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
	No conferences and training expenses for this period.	\$0.00
		\$0.00

Hospitality & Protocol

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
March 1	Toronto City Staff Business meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$31.53
		\$31.53

Member Total	\$4,414.79
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**Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019**

Unit: Toronto Police Services Board
Member: Teschner, Ryan
Job Title/Rank: Executive Director

Business Travel

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
February 27	Pricewaterhouse Coopers (P.w.C) meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$22.78
March 7	City Hall Council meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$7.43
March 29	T.P.S. Emergency Task Force Tour and Ride Along in Toronto, Ontario	\$29.96
April 2	Deloitte Canada Meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$7.61
May 13	Community Police Week Kick Off Event in Toronto, Ontario	\$16.95
May 30	Toronto Police Services Board (T.P.S.B.) meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$16.00
June 4	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Interview in Toronto, Ontario	\$21.41
June 10	T.P.S.B. meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$17.58
		\$139.72

Conferences & Training

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
May 22 - 24	O.A.P.S.B. Annual Spring Conference in Windsor, Ontario	\$1,383.19
		\$1,383.19

Hospitality & Protocol

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
	No hospitality and protocol expenses for this period.	\$0.00
		\$0.00

Member Total	\$1,522.91
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**Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019**

Unit: Corporate Support Command
Member: Veneziano, Tony
Job Title/Rank: Chief Administrative Officer

Business Travel

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
	No business travel expenses for this period.	\$0.00
		\$0.00

Conferences & Training

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
June 3	Gartner Information Technology Symposium and Expo in Toronto, Ontario	\$28.82
		\$28.82

Hospitality & Protocol

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
March 6	Chief's Ceremonial Unit Change of Command Ceremony in Toronto, Ontario	\$8.10
May 7	52nd Annual Police Officer of the Year Awards in Toronto, Ontario	\$96.67
June 11	T.P.S Graduation Ceremony in Toronto, Ontario	\$14.41
		\$119.18

Member Total	\$148.00
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**Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019**

Unit: East Field Command
Member: Yeandle, Kimberly
Job Title/Rank: Staff Superintendent

Business Travel

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
January 16 - February 11	T.P.S. and South Australian Police Senior Officer Member Exchange Program in Adelaide, Australia	\$5,160.59
May 14	Special Olympics Invitational Youth Games Reception and Opening Ceremonies in Toronto, Ontario	\$9.23
		\$5,169.82

Conferences & Training

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
May 20 - 22	I.A.C.P. Technology Conference in Jacksonville, Florida	\$305.93
		\$305.93

Hospitality & Protocol

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
May 7	52nd Annual Police Officer of the Year Awards in Toronto, Ontario	\$96.67
May 29	Toronto City Manager meeting in Toronto, Ontario	\$9.45
June 11	Seniors Consultative Committee Event in Toronto, Ontario	\$2.70
June 11	T.P.S Graduation Ceremony in Toronto, Ontario	\$14.41
		\$123.23

Member Total	\$5,598.98
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**Toronto Police Service
Senior Staff Expenses
For the period of January 1 to June 30, 2019**

Unit: Communities & Neighborhoods Command
Member: Yuen, Peter
Job Title/Rank: Deputy Chief of Police

Business Travel

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
	No business travel expenses for this period.	\$0.00
		\$0.00

Conferences & Training

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
May 3 - 5	Action Chinese Canadians Together Foundation Leaders' Summit in Calgary, Alberta	\$237.18
May 26 - June 3	T.P.S. Neighbourhood Officer Expansion Program, Best Practice Establishment in Glasgow, Scotland	\$2,382.58
		\$2,619.76

Hospitality & Protocol

Dates	Purpose, Description & Location	Total Expenses (Net of HST Rebate)
May 7	52nd Annual Police Officer of the Year Awards in Toronto, Ontario	\$96.67
June 15	Annual Chief's Ceremonial Unit Dinner in Toronto, Ontario	\$100.00
		\$196.67

Member Total	\$2,816.43
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Toronto Police Services Board Report

October 31, 2019

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Services Board

From: Mark Saunders
Chief of Police

Subject: City of Toronto Council Decisions – Establish Places of Worship Security Task Force

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Board:

- 1) receive this report for information; and
- 2) forward a copy of this report to the City of Toronto Executive Committee for information.

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications relating to the recommendations contained within this report.

Background / Purpose:

The Toronto Police Services Board (Board) requested that the Chief of Police report to the Board regarding the approach currently in place and utilized by the Toronto Police Service (Service) to address security and community safety issues concerning places of worship in Toronto, and whether from the Chief of Police's perspective, the establishment of a new Task Force would enhance the current approach (P162/19 refers).

Discussion:

The Service welcomes any opportunity to further develop collaborative partnerships with the community to create safer communities. The Service is also mindful that recent events across the globe have resulted in places of worship being the targets of extremist violence, and that these incidents have caused considerable anxiety within our communities.

There are a number of initiatives established within the Service to enhance information sharing, intelligence gathering and practices to connect persons and organizations with services, to increase community safety and reduce victimization in the community.

Hate Crime Unit - Intelligence Services

The Service has a Hate Crime Unit, which is a part of the Security Section of Intelligence Services.

Recognizing that hate crimes can often be a precursor to extremist behaviour and violence towards an identifiable group, including places of worship, the Security Section's mandate strategically includes investigation into extremism, counter-terrorism, and international assistance.

With regards to extremism and counter-terrorism, to which hate crimes are intrinsically linked, Intelligence Services has developed a robust liaison program with partner police agencies and intelligence partners.

The Service has members embedded within the Ontario Provincial Police (O.P.P.), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.), and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (C.S.I.S.). Having liaison officers strategically placed ensures direct, seamless communication and information sharing between these agencies.

The Service is also a member of the provincial Hate Crime and Extremism Investigative Team (H.C.E.I.T.). H.C.E.I.T. consists of members from fifteen Ontario police services that receive provincial funding for the joint collection and sharing of information, enforcement and education on hate crimes and extremism.

Lastly, Intelligence Services is a part of a global intelligence network that exchanges information pertaining to extremism trends at the provincial, national and international levels.

Information sharing within the Service

Intelligence Services takes the lead in disseminating information to front-line officers to ensure members are aware of religious holidays and events with the direction that officers pay particular attention to places of worship on significant dates.

In addition to specific dates and events, all members are provided access to an Intelligence Services web portal where intelligence such as bulletins, situation reports, academic and industry papers pertaining to hate crime and extremism is disseminated.

The foundation for the Service's response to hate crime is Procedure 05-16 "Hate Bias Crime". This procedure was updated in 2019 to reflect changes in governance and provides clear direction to police officers responding to reports of hate crimes, including notification of a supervisor, the Divisional/District Hate Crime Coordinator (D.H.C.C.) and Intelligence Services.

There are a number of processes in place to ensure the effectiveness of, and adherence to procedure 05-16 including: training, report notifications, meetings and regular discussions with divisional hate crime coordinators, and communications and comparisons with partner agencies. The key to effective hate crime investigation and response is hate crime identification and awareness.

The Ontario Police College (O.P.C.) provides hate crime training to all new recruits during Basic Constable Training as well as to investigators attending the Advanced Hate Crime Officers course. The main learning objectives include identifying and recognizing and understanding hate-motivated criminal offences, ensuring thorough investigations and an appropriate police response including victim support.

Additionally, Service members receive hate crime training within the Countering Violent Extremism module during the General Investigators course, the Youth Investigators course and Counter Terrorism Information Officer workshop. This training is offered at the Toronto Police College.

Under the direction of a Detective Sergeant, each Division/District has a designated D.H.C.C. who is responsible for tracking and assisting hate-motivated investigations within their respective Division/District.

The Hate Crime Unit communicates on a regular basis with D.H.C.C.'s and hosts a year-end annual meeting to review and discuss divisional hate crime cases, classification of hate motivated occurrences, current case law and other trends and issues relating to hate crimes.

Procedure 05-16 "Hate/Bias Crime" requires all front-line officers to notify a Supervisor when responding to hate-motivated incidents and flag the occurrence accordingly in the Versadex – Canadian Centre of Justice Statistics study box.

The Hate Crime Unit receives an automated notification of each occurrence flagged as a hate-motivated crime or a suspected hate-motivated crime. These automated notifications ensure that the Hate Crime Unit is aware of the report and prompts communication between the D.H.C.C. and the Hate Crime Unit. The Hate Crime Unit will provide investigative support and expertise to the division, training and community resources as required.

In addition to the automated Versadex notifications, the HCU conducts a manual "year to date" query at intervals throughout the year to confirm identified occurrences with the respective D.H.C.C. to ensure proper classification and investigative integrity.

The statistical data collected by the Hate Crime Unit is shared with the Province and the Federal government for several reasons including comparing trends, data, identifying concerns, and developing training and resources.

Emergency Management and Public Order

Emergency Management and Public Order (E.M.P.O.) delivers Active Attacker Awareness and Lockdown training to members internally, as well as to private partners in several sectors in the community including hospitals, government agencies, housing corporations, law enforcement, security partners and places of worship.

Training seminars have been delivered to the following community and private partners/agencies and personnel:

- Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs
- Danforth Business Improvement Area
- Humber River Hospital
- Malton Seventh-day Adventist Church
- Ministry of the Attorney General
- Office of the Independent Police Review Director
- Responsible Distribution Canada Conference – Emergency Management Staff
- Rogers Communication Inc.
- Sunnybrook Health Services Center
- Toronto Grace Health Center
- Toronto International Film Festival
- Toronto Jazz Festival
- Workplace Safety Insurance Board
- York University

In recent months, due to an increased demand for the seminars, key members in divisions have received the “train-the trainer” Active Attacker Awareness and Lockdown training. In addition, Divisional Community Response Unit and Primary Response officers participate in all Level 3 – live exercises and drills which E.M.P.O. organizes with private partners including Sunnybrook Health Sciences Center and Toronto Grace Health Center. This training increases the member’s awareness and enhances their readiness in active attacker or extreme event response.

Furthermore, E.M.P.O. has delivered Active Attacker Awareness and Lockdown training to Headquarters personnel.

Community Partnerships and Engagement Unit

The Community Partnerships and Engagement Unit (C.P.E.U.) is a community support unit which engages with all communities and welcomes opportunities to build new partnerships and collaborations.

The Service has eight Race/Ethnic based Community Consultative Committees. These committees currently include the:

- Aboriginal Peacekeeping Consultative Committee
- Asia Pacific Consultative Committee
- Black Consultative Committee
- Chinese Consultative Committee
- French Consultative Committee
- LGBTQ2S Consultative Committee
- Muslim Consultative Committee
- South and West Asian Consultative Committee

Members of the Israeli and Jewish community are currently represented within the South and West Asian Consultative Committee. The South and West Asian Liaison officer has established community contacts and positive working relationships with members of the Jewish Community Center, the United Jewish Appeal Federation of Greater Toronto, Jewish Immigrant Aid Services, and the Consulate General of Israel.

In addition to the South and West Asian Consultative Committee liaison officer, C.P.E.U. has a designated a member to be a liaison to the Jewish community.

With regards to places of worship, C.P.E.U. leverages existing Community Consultative Committees (C.C.C.), facilitated by the Community Officers, to address concerns and enhance communication with places of worship.

Furthermore, the Neighbourhood Officer will be an embedded and trusted police officer who is connected with a community, including places of worship, in the neighbourhoods.

The Neighbourhood Officer will collaborate with the community and identify potential information or awareness gaps and facilitate services to enhance safety and reduce victimization.

Conclusion:

This report provides the Board with an overview of initiatives and procedures already established to address incidents of hate crime and extremism, including incidents at places of worship.

The report also highlights the collaborative network the Service has developed with police and intelligence partners to ensure clear and seamless information sharing with respect to hate crime and extremist incidents and trends that may have an adverse effect on the City of Toronto.

Deputy Chief James Ramer, Specialized Operations Command, will be in attendance to answer any questions that the Board may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Saunders, O.O.M.
Chief of Police



Toronto Police Services Board Report

October 3, 2019

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Services Board

From: Mark Saunders
Chief of Police

Subject: Quarterly Report: Occupational Health & Safety Update for July 1, 2019 to September 30, 2019

Recommendation(s):

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board) receive this report.

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications relating to the recommendations contained within this report.

Background / Purpose:

At its meeting on January 24, 2005, the Board received an update on occupational health and safety matters relating to the Toronto Police Service (Service) (Min. No. C9/05 refers). Following consideration of the report, the Board requested the Chief of Police to provide quarterly confidential updates on matters relating to occupational health and safety. The Board, at its meeting on August 21, 2008, further requested public quarterly reports for occupational health and safety matters (Min. No. C224/08 refers).

The purpose of this report is to update the Board on matters relating to occupational health and safety issues for the third quarter of 2019.

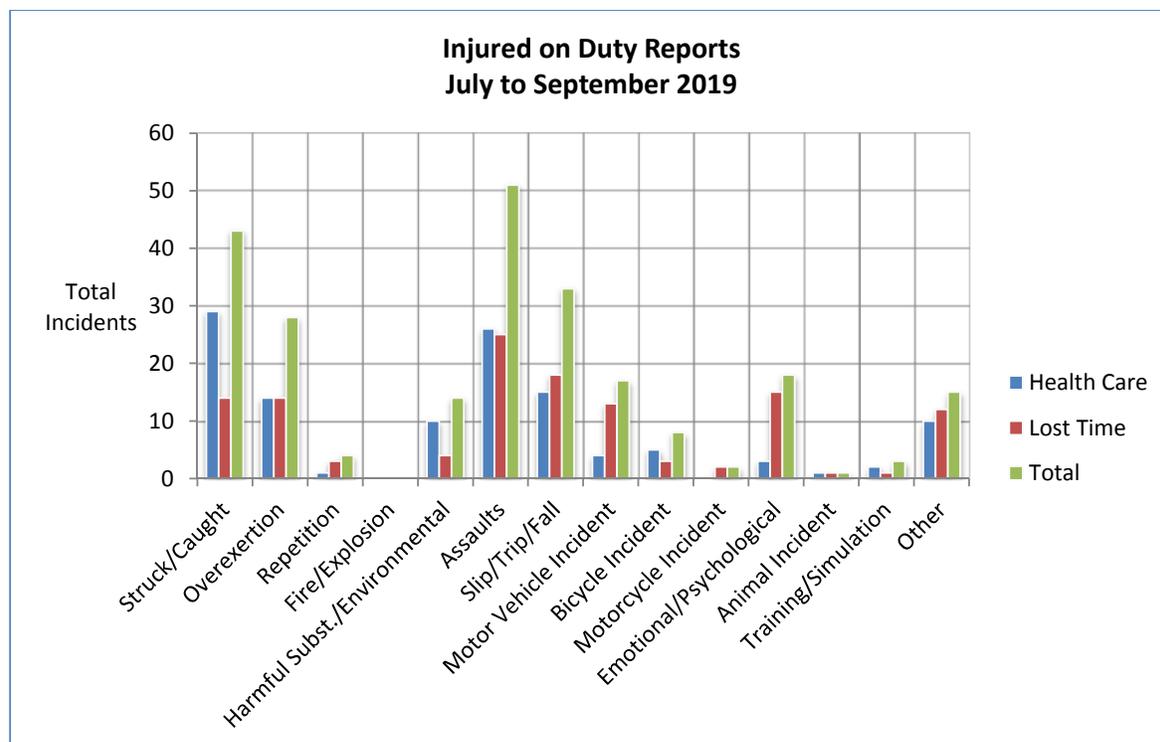
Discussion:

Second Quarter Accident and Injury Statistics

From July 1, 2019 to September 30, 2019, there were 245 reported workplace accidents/incidents involving Service members resulting in lost time from work and/or health care which was provided by a medical professional. These incidents were

reported as claims to the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (W.S.I.B.). During this same period, 57 recurrences of previously approved W.S.I.B. claims were reported. Recurrences can include, but are not limited to: ongoing treatment, re-injury, and medical follow-ups, ranging from specialist appointments to surgery.

Injured on Duty reports are classified according to the incident type. The following graph and chart summarize the Injured on Duty reports received by the Wellness Unit during the third quarter of 2019.



Incident Type	Health Care	Lost Time	Q3-2019	Q3-2018
Struck/Caught	29	14	43	23
Overexertion	14	14	28	42
Repetition	1	3	4	1
Fire/Explosion	0	0	0	0
Harmful Substances/Environmental	10	4	14	21
Assaults	26	25	51	51
Slip/Trip/Fall	15	18	33	23
Motor Vehicle Incident	4	13	17	13
Bicycle Incident	5	3	8	2
Motorcycle Incident	0	2	2	2
Emotional/Psychological	3	15	18	37
Animal Incident	1	1	2	5
Training/Simulation	2	1	3	7

Incident Type	Health Care	Lost Time	Q3-2019	Q3-2018
Other	10	12	22	2
Totals	120	125	245	229

The top five incident categories are:

1. Assaults: 51 reported incidents
2. Struck/Caught : 43 reported incidents
3. Slip/Trip/Fall : 33 reported incidents
4. Overexertion: 28 reported incidents
5. Other: 22 reported incidents

The highest category of incidents during this reporting period is the “Assaults” category. Assaults by arrested parties, suspects, or members of the public typically form one of the largest categories of Injured on Duty reports due to the nature of police work. A significant portion of training received by police officers is designed to mitigate the risk of these types of injuries.

The data also show an increase in the number of approved claims in the “Struck/Caught” category. A review of the incidents revealed that a number of incidents occurred as a result of suspects resisting arrest and/or a foot pursuit. A significant portion of training received by police officers is designed to mitigate the risk of these types of injuries.

Critical Injuries

Under Ontario’s occupational health and safety regulatory framework, employers have the duty to report all critical injuries and fatalities which occur in the workplace to the Ministry of Labour (M.O.L.), pursuant to *Section 51 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act* and *Ontario Regulation 834*.

A critical injury is defined as an injury of a serious nature that:

- (a) places life in jeopardy,
- (b) produces unconsciousness,
- (c) results in substantial loss of blood,
- (d) involves the fracture of a leg or arm but not a finger or toe,
- (e) involves the amputation of a leg, arm, hand or foot but not a finger or toe,
- (f) consists of burns to a major portion of the body, or
- (g) causes the loss of sight in an eye.

In the third quarter of 2019, there were three critical injury incidents reported to the M.O.L. For each critical injury incident, an investigation is conducted by the Service independent of the M.O.L. investigation, involving both the injured member’s local Joint Health and Safety Committee and the Service’s Wellness Unit. In each case, root

causes are sought and recommendations are made, where applicable, to reduce the risk of similar incidents in the future.

Communicable Diseases

As part of the Communicable Disease Exposure Surveillance Program, members of the Wellness Unit reviewed reported exposures during the months indicated in the table below. The majority of these exposures did not result in claim submissions to the W.S.I.B. However, there is an obligation to ensure that a communication is dispatched to members of the Service from a qualified designated officer from the Medical Advisory Services team.

In the event that a member requires information or support regarding a communicable disease exposure, they will be contacted by a medical professional from Medical Advisory Services in order to discuss potential risk, consider treatment options as required, and to ensure that the member is supported properly with respect to stress and psychological well-being. The following chart summarizes member exposures to communicable diseases, as well as other potential exposure types including blood and bodily fluids.

Member Exposure to Communicable Diseases
July to September 2019

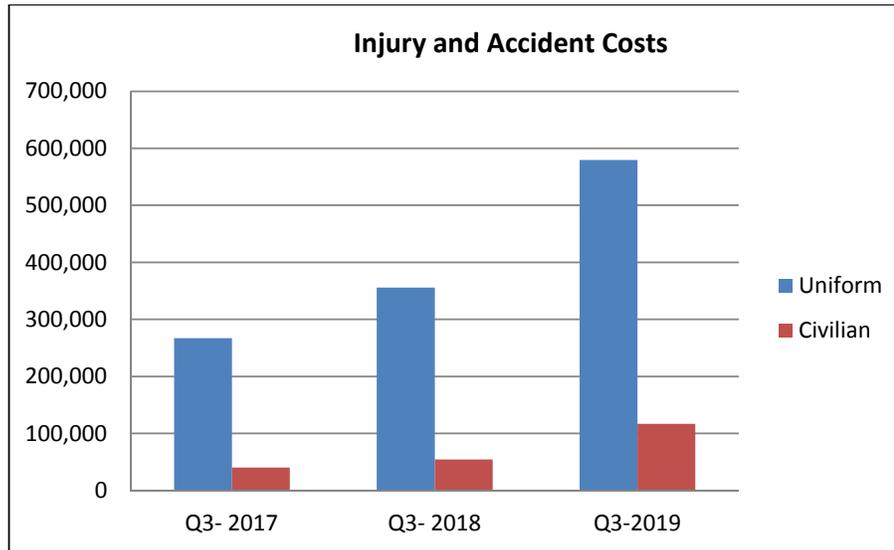
Reported Exposures	July	August	September	Q3 - 2019	Q3 - 2018
Bodily Fluids, Misc.	13	14	7	34	64
Hepatitis A, B, & C	0	1	0	1	5
HIV	0	2	2	4	6
Influenza	0	0	0	0	0
Measles, Mumps, Rubella	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis	0	0	0	0	5
Staphylococcus Aureus	0	0	1	1	9
Tuberculosis	1	1	0	2	5
Varicella (Chickenpox)	0	0	0	0	0
Bed Bugs	6	1	0	7	23
Other, Miscellaneous	3	0	1	4	22
Total	23	19	11	53	139

Examples of the types of exposures which fall into the category “Other, Miscellaneous” can include, but are not limited to: ringworm, scabies, lice, pertussis, diphtheria, etc.

For the third quarter of 2019, there were a total of 53 reported incidents involving exposures or possible exposures. This represents a decrease of 62% when compared to the third quarter of 2018, in which a total of 139 incidents were reported.

Injury and Accident Costs

As a Schedule 2 employer, the Service paid \$116,654 in W.S.I.B. costs for civilian members and \$579,576 in W.S.I.B. costs for uniform members for the third quarter of 2019.



	Q3 - 2017	Q3 - 2018	Q3 - 2019
Uniform	\$ 267,264	\$ 355,918	\$ 579,576
Civilian	\$ 40,225	\$ 54,127	\$116,654

The increase in overall costs over the past two third quarter periods has been attributed in part to the passing into law of the *Supporting Ontario's First Responders Act* in April 2016, which created the presumption of work-relatedness when first responders are diagnosed with P.T.S.D.

Medical Advisory Services

The disability statistics provided below summarize all non-occupational cases. By definition, "short-term" refers to members who are off work for greater than fourteen days, but less than six months. "Long-term" refers to members who have been off work for six months or greater.

Disability distribution of Service members as of the end of the third quarter of 2019 is summarized in the following chart.

Member Disabilities: Non-Occupational
July to September 2019

Disability Category	End of Q3 – 2019	End of Q3 – 2018
Short Term	182	82
Long Term – LTD	2	4
Long Term – CSLB	72	74
Total Disability	256	160

Workplace Violence and Harassment Statistics

Bill 168, the *Occupational Health and Safety Amendment Act (Violence and Harassment in the Workplace) 2009*, came into force on June 15, 2010. As a result of this amendment, the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* now includes definitions of workplace violence and workplace harassment, and Part III.0.1 describes employer obligations with respect to violence and harassment in the workplace.

In the third quarter of 2019, there was one documented complaint which was categorized by Professional Standards as having the potential to meet the criteria of workplace harassment as defined in the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*.

Other Occupational Health and Safety Matters

Currently, the Service has 397 certified members, comprised of 277 worker representatives and 120 management representatives. For administrative purposes, uniform management representatives consist of members holding the rank of Staff/Detective Sergeant and above.

Conclusion:

This report provides an update to the Board on matters relating to occupational health and safety issues for the third quarter of 2019.

The next quarterly report for the period of October 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019 will be submitted to the Board for its meeting in February 2020.

Deputy Chief Barbara McLean, Human Resources Command, will be in attendance to answer any questions the Board may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Saunders, O.O.M.
Chief of Police

*original with signature on file in Board office



Toronto Police Services Board Report

October 15, 2019

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Services Board

From: Mark Saunders
Chief of Police

Subject: Further Response to the Jury Recommendations from the Coroner's Inquest into the Death of Mr. Bradley John Chapman

Recommendation(s):

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Services Board (Board):

- (1) receive the following report for information; and
- (2) forward a copy of the following report to the Chief Coroner for the Province of Ontario

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications relating to the recommendations contained within this report.

Background / Purpose:

At its meeting on February 21, 2019, the Board received a report entitled "Inquest into the Death of Bradley Chapman – Verdict and Recommendations of the Jury" (Min. No. P38/19 refers). This report summarizes the outcome of the Coroner's inquest into the death of Mr. Bradley John Chapman and requested that the Service provide a response to the jury recommendations.

At its meeting on May 30, 2019, the Board received the report "Response to the Jury Recommendations from the Coroner's Inquest into the Death of Mr. Bradley John Chapman (Min. No. P132/19 refers). As indicated in the initial report, *"Recommendation 26, directed to the Board, the Service and Toronto Public Health, will be addressed by the Board itself once the M.H.A.A.P. has been established in*

spring/summer 2019.” Now that the Board has had an opportunity to respond to the Chief Coroner’s office with respect to Recommendation 26, the Service can provide additional information in response to sections (iii) and (iv) of Recommendation 26.

Discussion:

Professional Standards Support – Governance was tasked with preparing a response for the jury recommendations directed to the Service from the Coroner’s inquest into the death of Mr. Bradley John Chapman.

Service subject matter experts from the Wellness and Toronto Drug Squad (TDS) units have contributed to the response contained in this report.

Response to the Jury Recommendations:

The Toronto Police Services Board, the Chief of the Toronto Police Service and Toronto Public Health should:

Recommendation 26:

Improve information sharing between Toronto Police Service and Toronto Public Health by, among other things:

- i. Instituting quarterly reports by the Medical Officer of Health for Toronto on relevant public health issues, including the opioid overdose crisis;*
- ii. Having a Toronto Public Health delegate sit on relevant Toronto Police Services Board advisory panels;*
- iii. Having a Toronto Police Services representative sit on relevant Toronto Public Health committees; and*
- iv. Having the Toronto Police Service share information relevant to the opioid overdose crisis, subject to operational constraints.*

The Service concurs and has implemented this recommendation.

The Service has appointed Inspector Christopher Boddy (4432) as the Service’s representative to sit on relevant Toronto Public Health committees. Inspector Boddy is the Service’s subject matter expert on mental health, is a member of the Board’s Mental Health & Addictions Advisory Panel (M.H.A.A.P), and was the lead in creating the Service’s Mental Health & Addictions Strategy.

Additionally, the Service’s Wellness unit currently participates in Community of Practice meetings for members of Toronto naloxone distribution agencies, facilitated by Toronto Public Health. These meetings provide an opportunity for information sharing and discussing best practices, with a focus on harm reduction practices.

The Service and the Board recently implemented a Mental Health & Addictions strategy, which details eight areas of commitment, and related action items, that the Service will undertake to “*preserv[e] and enhanc[e] the health, human rights, dignity, and safety of members of the community and the Service who may be experiencing mental health and/or addictions issues.*” The Service will evaluate the progress of the implementation of this strategy, and the ongoing monitoring of the strategy will be led by M.H.A.A.P. and the Board.

The Service has committed to delivering an annual report, sharing the status of the action items included in the Mental Health & Addictions strategy. The report will share the Service’s strategy implementation progress and will “*include a summary of data collected to evaluate the Service’s performance in each of our commitment areas*”. The report will include information on the number of Service members trained in the administration of naloxone. Furthermore, the strategy commits to “*surveying community partner agencies to evaluate the working relationship between the agencies and the Toronto Police Service and identify areas for improvement.*” This annual report supplements information related to the opioid overdose crisis, which the Service currently provides, including statistics on the number of overdose calls attended (available on the Service’s Public Safety Data Portal) and quarterly reporting to Toronto Public Health on the number of overdose calls attended, where a Service member administered naloxone.

The Service anticipates to share as much relevant information related to the opioid overdose crisis as possible without disclosing investigative techniques and/or operational information, which could jeopardize the work of investigative units.

Conclusion:

As a result of the Coroner’s inquest into the death of Mr. Bradley John Chapman and the subsequent jury recommendations, the Service has conducted a review of Service governance, training and current practices.

In summary, the Service concurs with and has implemented the recommendation contained in this report.

Deputy Chief Barbara McLean, Human Resources Command, will be in attendance to answer any questions that the Board may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Saunders, O.O.M.
Chief of Police

*original copy with signature on file in Board office

**Toronto Police Services Board
November 21, 2019**

**** Speakers' List ****

Opening of the Meeting

Call to Order

Indigenous Land Acknowledgement

Declarations of Interest under the [Municipal Conflict of Interest Act](#).

1. Confirmation of Public Minutes from October 22, 2019

Deputation: Derek Moran

2. November 7, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police

Re: Full Body Scanner Pilot Project

Deputation: John Sewell ([*written deputation included](#))
Toronto Police Accountability Coalition
Michael Bryant ([*written deputation included](#))
Canadian Civil Liberties Association

3. October 30, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police

**Re: Vision Zero Enforcement Team to support City of Toronto Police
Service Road Safety Plan – Vision Zero**

Deputations: John Sewell ([*written deputation included](#))
Toronto Police Accountability Coalition
Sean Marshall ([*written deputation included](#))
Walk Toronto
Keagan Gartz, *Cycle Toronto* and Jessica Spieker,
Friends and Families for Safe Streets

9. October 28, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police

**Re: Capital Budget Variance Report for the Toronto Police Service -
Period Ending September 30, 2019**

Deputation: Derek Moran

13. October 24, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police

Re: 2018 Annual Statistical Report of the Toronto Police Service

Deputations: John Sewell (*written deputation included)
Toronto Police Accountability Coalition
Kofi Achampong, *Black Muslim Initiative*

14. October 16, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police

Re: Semi-Annual Report: Publication of Expenses – January to June 2019

Deputation: Derek Moran

15. October 31, 2019 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police

Re: City of Toronto Council Decisions – Establish Places of Worship Security Task Force

Deputation: Councillor Mike Colle

Toronto Police Accountability Coalition
tpac.ca , info@tpac.ca

November 18, 2019.

To: Toronto Police Service Board

Subject: Item 2, November 21 agenda, full body scanners

Please list this letter as a deputation.

The report on full body scanners is, to put it mildly, mind-boggling. It states that the objectives for the pilot project are to:

1. Increase the dignity of persons being searched;
2. Reduce the overall number of Level 3 searches conducted, by providing an alternative;
3. Increase Service member wellness;
4. Increase the safety and security of Service facilities; and
5. Reduce the number of civil claims, external complaints, S.I.U. investigations, and Human Rights Tribunal of Ontario applications filed, in relation to circumstances surrounding level 3 searches.

A sixth objective which should have been included, but was not, is:

6. Find a solution that is cost-effective.

These are reasonable objectives, and it is fair to say in undertaking strip searches, most police forces would agree with them. The report notes that

no other police force has ever tried a full body scanner for strip searches if they cannot use full body scanners. What do those other police forces do?

They strip search a lot less people than the Toronto police force. In Ontario, other large police forces strip search about 1 (one) per cent of those arrested. Toronto police strip search about 35 per cent of those arrested. Every one of the six objectives of the pilot project would be met if Toronto police stopped its practice of intimidating and demeaning more than one third of those it arrests by following the practise of other large police forces in this province and reducing the number of strip searches to about one per cent of those arrested.

The report notes that it consulted with the Office of the Independent Police Review Director. The OIPRD report issued on March of this year recommended that Toronto Police (and other police forces) should require that a frisk or level two search be undertaken, and only if that search leads to the reasonable suspicion that something is being hidden on or in the body should a strip search be undertaken. The OIPRD report also notes that there have been more than 40 court cases in the last 18 years where judges have criticized Toronto police for its strip search policies and procedures. That report provides a road map to satisfying all six objectives of the pilot project without requiring the use of a full body scanner.

A third place to turn for advice on how to satisfy these objectives is the Supreme Court of Canada. Its decision in 2001 said strip searches are humiliating and demeaning, and it too recommended a frisk or pat down search be undertaken before a strip search could be considered.

But it seems Toronto police seem uninterested in learning from others. What has gone wrong? Why is our police force so unwilling to change its behaviour? Does it really think its role is to humiliate and demean as many of those it arrests as possible?

Is the problem that the Toronto police has too easy access to money?

The cost of the pilot project is a cool \$450,000 in public money. Each new machine will cost about \$320,000, with another \$30,000 for training. This is all money that could be used for more worthwhile purposes such as youth programs shown to reduce gun violence and crime. But the Toronto police seem to assume that money grows on trees and its function is to harvest it and use it in ridiculous ways.

Requiring a frisk or pat down search as a first step will, as other police forces know, ensure that strip searches occur only very infrequently. Doing this does not involve any new expenditures, nor any new police training. It is the most simple and straightforward way of meeting all six objectives.

Our organization has been before the Board too many times in the last decade asking that it change Board policies to substantially reduce the number of people who are strip searched. So far, the Board has been tone-deaf to those requests, and the police staff have laughed at our efforts.

Time for a change.

The Board should start acting like a reasonable governance body and do what the Supreme Court of Canada recommended 18 years ago, what the OIPRD recommended 8 months ago, and a course of action which satisfies the six objectives of the pilot project:

Adopt a policy which requires a frisk or pat down search first, and only if there is a reasonable suspicion that something is being hidden on or in the body may a strip search be undertaken.

At the same time, stop the direction of this pilot project and either return the money to the provincial government, or use that money for more useful public projects.

Yours very truly,

John Sewell for
Toronto Police Accountability Coalition



November 19, 2019

Deputation on (Electronic) Strip Searches by the Canadian Civil Liberties Association¹

To : Chair & Members, Toronto Police Services Board

From: Canadian Civil Liberties Association

Subject: Item #2, PUBLIC MEETING AGENDA, November 21, 2019 at 1:30 PM

1. The Toronto Police Services Board and Toronto Police Service Chief are acting in defiance or ignorance of the law and of authoritative censure by the Office of the Independent Police Review Director,² and many others.
2. The law: in 2010 the Chief Justice of Canada ruled (unanimously for the Supreme Court of Canada) that “Strip searches are inherently humiliating and degrading regardless of the manner in which they are carried out and thus constitute significant injury to an individual's intangible interests.”³ As in that case, when a strip search happens without cause or warrant, damages against municipalities may be awarded to victims of a strip search.
3. The law does not require that strip searches be done by electronic body scan, but that they never be done, absent a warrant or extremely narrow circumstances. These legal conditions are being met by some other police departments in Ontario, but not TPS.
4. The authoritative censure by OIPRD and many others: Toronto has a major strip searching problem, according to the 2019 OIPRD report on point, confirmed by the Chief of Police

¹ Michael Bryant, Executive Director & General Counsel, ccla.org, media@ccla.org. The Canadian Civil Liberties Association has been freedom fighting in courts, legislatures and city councils for over 50 years, appearing in the SCC more than any other litigant, other than the governments we fight. Small but mighty, we have a staff of less than ten people, and an annual budget that is less than what TPS spends on stationary every year, which is not to say it isn't good stationary.

² [Office of the Independent Police Review Director, Breaking the Golden Rule: A Review of Police Strip Searches in Ontario, March 2019.](#)

³ *Ward v. Vancouver (City)*, [2010] 2 S.C.R. 28 at para. 64.

in his memo to you of November 7, 2019: “The Service has received a number of civil claims, external complaints, Special Investigation Unit (S.I.U.) investigations, and Human Rights Tribunal of Ontario applications filed in relation to circumstances surrounding strip searches.”

5. The TPS Board response to this strip search problem has not been to lessen strip searches, but to strike a working group to cost out a Zamboni-sized body scanner.
6. We submit that this action by the board is a charade to divert the public from the 2019 OIPRD report and the pending civil damages awards Toronto faces for its chronic strip search problem. It is an affront to the people wrongly strip searched, subjected to a practice held by the Supreme Court of Canada to be “inherently humiliating and degrading.”⁴ Illegal strip searches are akin to torture. That the torture is done with electronic kid gloves does not undo the wrong inherent in strip searches. Using a different instrument of torture addresses the problem not at all.
7. Regarding the public survey to be found in the Presentation to the board: if the choice is between physical strip search versus electronic strip search, obviously people are going to opt for the latter. But if the choice is between being rendered naked electronically for police review -- in a potential act of voyeuristic vengeance or malicious degradation by police -- versus being left alone, people will always opt for latter.
8. The problem is not how to strip search ‘better,’ but that TPS is strip searching at a rate that’s 40X that of other police forces. Radically less, not expensively different, strip searches is the recommendation to be addressed by Toronto Police Board.
9. Rather than pretending that a half million dollar machine in a solitary police division is going to address your major strip searching problem, it is submitted that the better view is for Chief Saunders to demonstrate operational changes that would align TPS practices with the best practices recommended by OIPRD, regarding search and seizure; and, to track a decline from 55 strip searches per day, down to 2 per day, pursuant to OIPRD recommendations.
10. It is further submitted that the Board ought to seek a report from the City Solicitor as to the fiscal litigation risks for Toronto’s major strip searching problem. If the 2010 decision in *Ward v. Vancouver* is any guide, then Toronto is racking up damages in the millions, depending on how many of the *daily* 55 strip searches attract damages of \$5,836 (adjusting for inflation) as awarded

⁴ *Ibid.*

in *Ward*. The board may seek from the City Solicitor a probability assessment of total damage awards, including possible results, probabilities and discounted values, and anticipated litigation expenses. A case value assessment includes percentage estimates based on various potential outcomes, multiplied by various potential actions. Where possible results fall on a customary probability curve, the damage assessment assigns high, median and low results and probabilities of 75%, 50% and 25%, respectively, to these results. For example, the City Solicitor may assign a 25% probability of total damages of \$117M per year for tortious strip searches, and so on.

Toronto Police Accountability Coalition
tpac.ca , info@tpac.ca

November 18, 2019.

To: Toronto Police Service Board

Subject: Item 3, Vision Zero Road Safety Plan

Please list this item as a deputation.

TPAC supports the Vision Zero Road Safety Plan, and the proposal to assign four officers on duty during the daytime and evening shifts, five days a week, for this purpose.

But we strongly disagree that these officers should be secured by call-back, overtime, or by new hires. We believe there are more than enough officers now working for the Toronto police service to do this new work without compromising other policing objectives.

There are two ways in which existing officers can be freed up to do this new work.

First, the police service should abandon the rule that there must be two officers in a car after dark, and it should assign officers freed from that outdated practice to the Road Safety Plan. Many officers would be available for other work if that practice were abandoned.

Second, the police service should get rid of the existing shift schedule which requires as many officers to be on duty at 4 am as at 7 pm. This schedule is a very significant waste of talent and public money. We understand that tentative steps have made to change the schedule in some divisions – the 2019 budget was unclear just how much change had been made, but we understand it is not significant – so if the shift schedule is

changed many more officers will be available for more important work, including the Vision Zero Road Safety Plan.

Instead of again asking for more money from the taxpayers, the Toronto Police Board and service should start adopting policies which allow it to meet the needs of Torontonians by getting its own house in order.

We recommend that the Board tell the police service that it should find the officers needed for the Vision Zero Road Safety Program within its current staff, specifically by reassigning officers from the two-officers-in-a car-after dark practice, and the shift schedule.

Yours very truly,

John Sewell for
Toronto Police Accountability Coalition

Walk Toronto deputation to Toronto Police Services Board

November 21 2019

Vision Zero is an internationally recognized set of road safety tenets that aims to reduce all fatalities and severe injuries in a municipality to zero over the course of a year, while increasing safe, healthy, equitable mobility for all, especially vulnerable road users such as pedestrians.

Road design, engineering controls and enforcement are all essential pillars for reducing road violence on our streets. Road improvements force vehicle operators to slow down and take notice, while improving the visibility and safety of vulnerable road users, especially pedestrians and cyclists.

In the meantime, the City of Toronto has focused on reducing speed limits, adding traffic signals, and designating school safety zones and senior safety zones. But this has been more about putting up signs. Signs have no effect if there are no consequences for disobeying them.

At Walk Toronto, we have noted the lack of police enforcement of safe speeds, red light running, illegal turns, and distracted driving. There may be the occasional well-publicized blitz, but for the most part, motorists in Toronto know that they can get away with risky and dangerous behaviour because the likelihood of being caught is negligible. At best, Toronto's response to road violence has been reactive, rather than proactive.

To date, 34 pedestrians were killed on Toronto's streets in 2019; in 2018, 42 pedestrians were killed. Not just on city streets, but on sidewalks, at bus stops, and even inside a bus shelter. Earlier this year, a home was struck in East York. Meanwhile, police are being deployed downtown not to protect pedestrians, but to ensure traffic isn't impeded at busy intersections during rush hours.

We were outraged – but not shocked – by a recent Toronto Star report that found that the number of traffic tickets issued dropped from 700,000 in 2010 to just 200,000 in 2018, and that there are no officers assigned to full-duty local traffic enforcement. This is despite a growing city, an ageing population, and enhanced provincial penalties for distracted, reckless, and impaired driving introduced over the last few years.

The Toronto Police Service has failed the city's most vulnerable road users.

Though red-light cameras, photo radar, and automated school bus "stop" signs are useful tools, there is no substitute for old-fashioned police enforcement. Additional new dedicated officers are a good step in recognizing this failure, as long as enforcement does not target indigenous, racialized, and other communities that are already disproportionately affected by policing. In the end, we need both better designed streets

and a renewed direction that the Toronto Police Service will have no tolerance for unsafe driving in Toronto.

Thank you.

Toronto Police Accountability Coalition
tpac.ca , info@tpac.ca

November 19, 2019.

To: Toronto Police Services Board

Subject: Item 13, November 21, Annual Statistical report

Please list this as a deputation.

Page 34 of this report summarizes the stats for strip searches for 2018. A total of 15,684 strip searches were undertaken. The number of individuals arrested in 2018 is about 36,000 - the report is not clear on this number, but adding various columns in the report produces a number in this range.

This means that more than 40 per cent of those arrested were strip searched.

This page also notes the results of those strip searches. In more than 40 per cent of strip searches, nothing was found: NOTHING. In about 55 per cent of strip searches something of little consequence was found.

In less than 3 per cent of strip searches was evidence found relating to the charge.

It is not that 2018 was an unusual year. Previous statistical reports have very similar data, showing that most strip searches are entirely unnecessary and done simply to humiliate and demand those arrested. A frisk or pat down would ensure this level of strip search would not be necessary.

Time for the Board to initiate change and ensure the Toronto police service shows some respect for those it arrests. Require frisks or pat-downs before a strip search can be considered.

John Sewell for
Toronto Police Accountability Coalition