PUBLIC MEETING AGENDA
Tuesday, January 13, 2026 at 9:00AM
Livestreaming at
https://youtube.com/live/G_DBP-4o8SU

Call to Order

Indigenous Land Acknowledgement

Declaration of Interests under the Code of Conduct for Members of a Police Service Board Regulation and the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act*.

Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair

Chief's Monthly Verbal Update

Confirmation of the Minutes from the regular public meeting held on December 10, 2025.

Items for Consideration

1. **Mental Health and Addiction Strategy**

   1.1 **Presentation**

   1.2 December 19, 2025 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
   Re: Re-envisioning the Mental Health and Addiction Strategy

2. December 17, 2025 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
   Re: Contract Award to 911 Pro Inc. for Setina Branded Seats, Partitions and Push Bumpers

3. November 26, 2025 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
   Re: Special Constable Appointments and Re-Appointments – January 2026

4. December 10, 2025 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director
   Re: Correspondence from City Council – November 2025

5. **Chief's Administrative Investigation Reports**

   5.1 November 7, 2025 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
   Re: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.19

   5.2 November 7, 2025 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
   Re: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Firearm Injury of Complainant 2025.20

   5.3 November 7, 2025 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
   Re: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.28 and 2025.28a

   5.4 November 7, 2025 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
   Re: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.29

   5.5 November 7, 2025 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
   Re: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.35

Please note that the Board will move in camera shortly after commencing the meeting for consideration of confidential items, which will now take place prior to attending to the held public agenda items. **It is estimated that the regular public meeting will resume at approximately 1:00PM.**

The Police Service Board will move *in-camera* for consideration of confidential matters pursuant to Section 44 (1) of the *Community Safety and Policing Act* (CSPA).

MOTION

That the Toronto Police Service Board move In Camera before attending to any held public items, to discuss the following subject matters in accordance with Section 44(2) of the *Community Safety and Policing Act*, 2019:

1. **Investigative Matters**
2. **Operational Matters**
3. **Labour Relations Matters**

Adjournment

Next Meeting

Regular Board Meeting
March 4, 2026
Hybrid Board Meeting – at Police Headquarters, 40 College Street or virtually via WebEx

Members of the Toronto Police Service Board

Shelley Carroll, Chair
Amber Morley, Member & Deputy Mayor
Lily Cheng, Member & Councillor
Nick Migliore, Member
Chris Brillinger, Vice-Chair
Lisa Kostakis, Member
Ann Morgan, Member

Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair

Chief’s Monthly Verbal Update

Confirmation of the Minutes from the regular public meeting held on December 10, 2025

1. Mental Health and Addiction Strategy

1.1. Presentation

SHIFTING THE PARADIGM:

A NEW VISION FOR CRISIS RESPONSE IN TORONTO

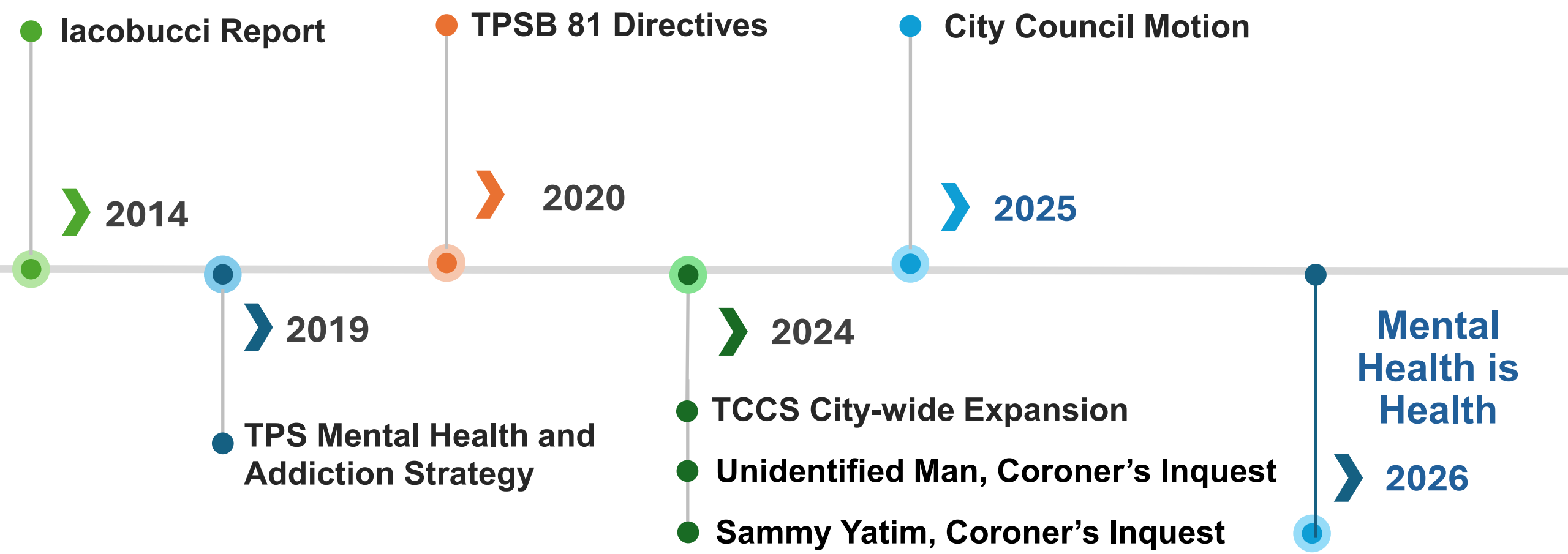
WHAT DO WE SEE?

A city where mental health and addictions are **DESTIGMATIZED and DECRIMINALIZED**

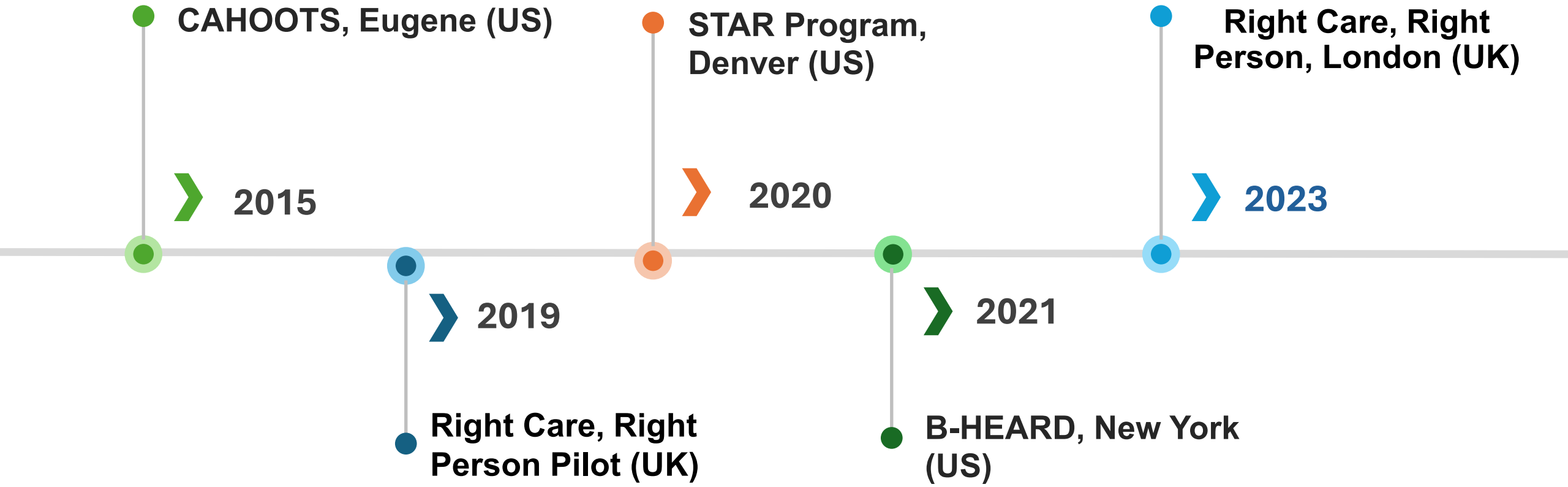
A city where **safety and justice** are achieved through **PROPORTIONATE** response and **EVIDENCE-BASED** decision-making

A city where everyone has **EQUITABLE** access to justice under **MENTAL HEALTH LAW**

HOW DID WE GET HERE?



JURISDICTIONAL SNAP SHOT



WHAT WAS SAID?

2014: Iacobucci Report

"…stakeholders recommend complementary models of crisis response be explored that use specialized first response…" – p. 236

"..TPS develop Crisis Intervention Team[s]…to provide specialized response 24 hours per day…" – Recommendation 43, p. 237

"…TPS implement…core elements of CIT model…such as utilizing MCIT [nurses] as consultative resource…"- p. 237

2020: TPSB 81 Directives

"…taking advantage of this important opportunity to conceive a crisis response model that does not depend on police" – p. 28

"…direct the City of Toronto and the Service…to determine the most effective crisis response models that would work best for Toronto" – p. 28

"…direct the Service to identify non-core police services that can be delivered by alternative service providers" - p. 28

WHAT WAS SAID?

2024: Coroner's Inquest to Sammy Yatim

"Support the development, implementation and/or continued operation of community-based and consent-based crisis response services, ***as an alternative to a police-led response to mental health related calls*** *for service, where a police response is not required"* – Recommendation 31

2025: City of Toronto Council Motions

"…Toronto Police Service, to work in collaboration with the City of Toronto to implement measures to maximize the number of 911 calls diverted to the Toronto Community Crisis Service…" – Item EX23.4, 2025.05.21

WHOSE VOICES ARE WE HEARING?

Mental Health and Addiction Advisory Panel

CAMH; Community with Lived Experience; Durham College; Empowerment Council; Gerstein; Mental Health Secretariat, Solicitor General; Ontario Police College; Reach Out Response Network; Toronto Community Crisis Service; Toronto Community Housing; Toronto Public Health; York Regional Police.

Canadian Federation Mental Health Nurses Human Services & Justice Committee

Community Consultative Committees

Aboriginal; Black; Disability; 2SLGBTQI+; Muslim; Jewish

Hospital Partners

UHN; Unity Health; Humber River; Michael Garron

MCIT Steering Committee

Empowerment Council

YAAACE YIPI

TPA

Race-Based Data Collection Strategy

Community Advisory Panel; Mental Health Equity Group

Municipal Stakeholders

Paramedic Service; Fire Service; Public Health; TCCS

TCCS Partners

2-Spirited; CMHA; Gerstein; TAIBU

CAMH

TPS-CAMH Liaison Committee; Transfer of Care Working Group; MCIT Evaluation Team

Provincial Government Stakeholders

Ministry of Children, Community, and Social Services; Ministry of Health; Solicitor General

Indigenous Liaison

Toronto Police Service & TPSB Advisory Groups

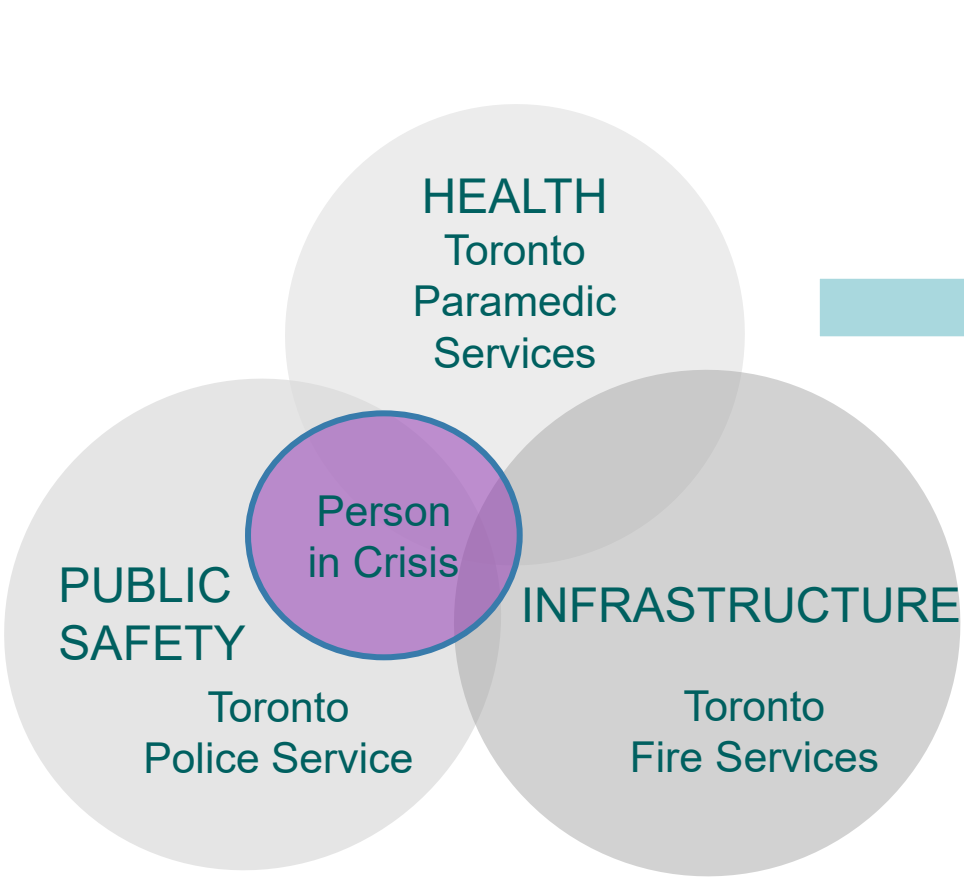
Academic Engagement

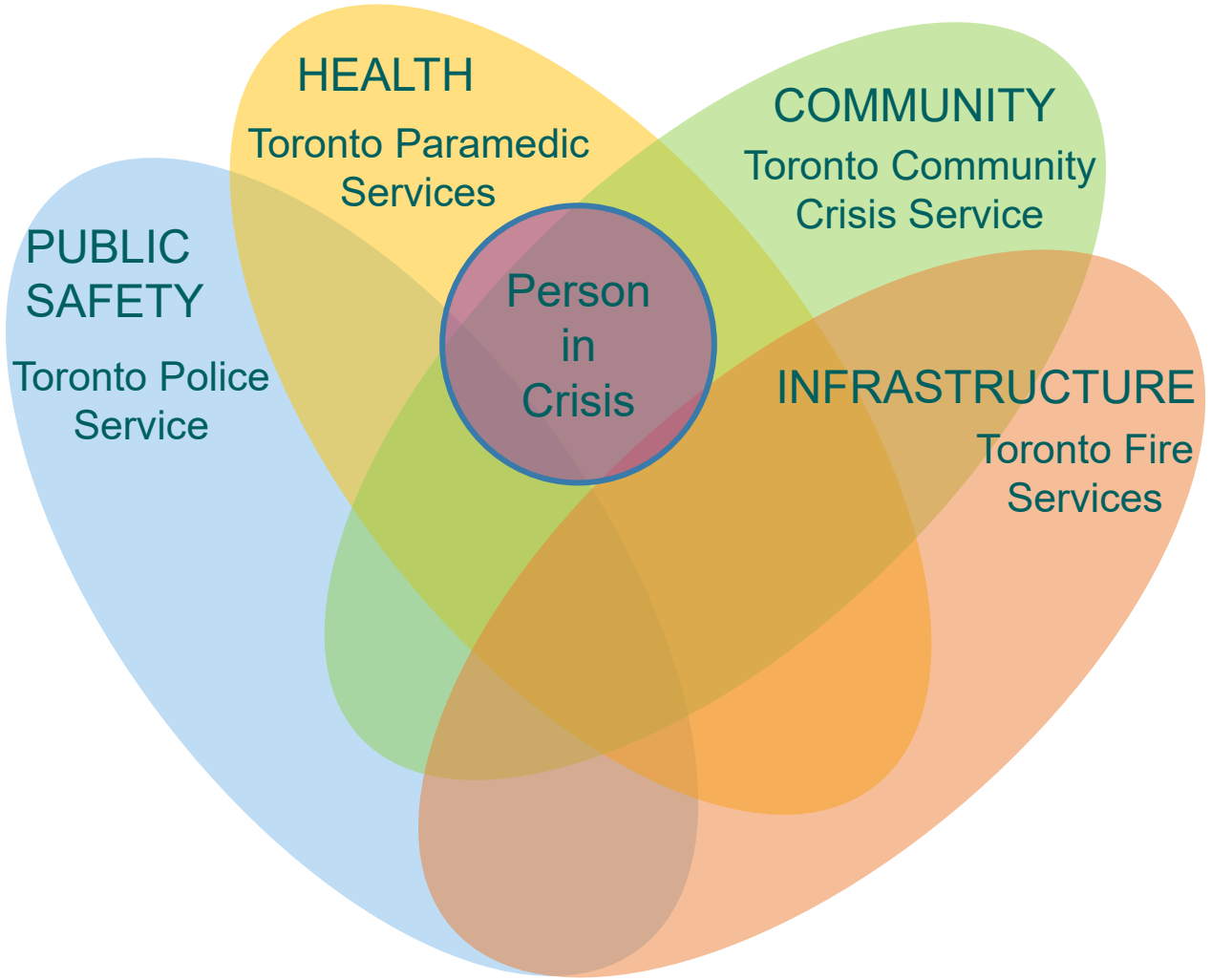
CPCA Research Advisory Committee; Canadian Police Knowledge Exchange Community Safety Knowledge Alliance; Canadian Psychological Association – Criminal Justice Section; St. Mary's Canadian Forensic Psychology Exchange

WHAT IS GUIDING US?

- Least Intervention Principle
- Bias to Health Principle
- Proportionate Response Principle
- Iterative Improvement Principle

SHIFTING THE PARADIGM





THANK YOU

1.2. Re-envisioning the Mental Health and Addiction Strategy

PUBLIC REPORT

December 19, 2025

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Re-envisioning the Mental Health and Addiction Strategy

Purpose: ☒ **Information Purposes Only** ☐ **Seeking Decision**

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) receive this report for information.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications arising from the recommendation contained in this report.

Summary:

This report provides an overview of the Toronto Police Service's (Service) re-envisioning of its Mental Health and Addiction Strategy as it relates to responding to persons experiencing mental health and/or addictions issues. It is important to note that this Strategy will continue to evolve as the Service works with Service partners and stakeholders to refine and strengthen it. This report outlines the rationale for initiating this review, summarizes engagement work completed and planned, outlines guiding principles and identifies the Service's current initiatives in support of improving Mental Health and Addiction Crisis response. Re-envisioning aspects of the Mental Health and Addictions Strategy is foundational to ensuring the Service continues to evolve toward a health-centred and community-informed model.

Discussion:

Background

In 2019, the Service released its *Mental Health and Addictions Strategy*, establishing a framework to guide police interactions with individuals experiencing mental health and substance-use crises. Developed in collaboration with community and advisory partners, the Strategy focused on key commitments to de-escalation, stigma reduction, equity and anti-racism, continuous learning, and accountability. It emphasized enhanced training, strengthened partnerships with health and social service providers, transparent reporting, and ongoing evaluation to support compassionate, informed, and coordinated responses to mental health and addiction-related calls. In alignment with these commitments, the Service will continue to evolve its approach to responding to mental health and addiction crisis calls.

Recognizing mental health as a health issue, is essential to reducing stigma and the criminalization of mental illness, and to ensuring individuals in crisis receive care from the most appropriate providers. Achieving this outcome requires a substantive shift in how and when police become involved in mental health and addiction-related responses.

The re-envisioning of the Mental Health and Addictions Strategy was initiated in response to multiple directives and recommendations, including the Recommendations of the Police Encounters with Persons in Crisis report by Justice Iacobucci (2014), the Toronto Police Service Board's 81 Directions in its Police Reform in Toronto: Systemic Racism, Alternative Community Safety and Crisis Response Models and Building New Confidence in Public Safety report (2020), the Inquest into the death of: Sammy Yatim (2024) and a recent Toronto City Council motion (2025). Collectively, these directives call for a systemic transition toward health-led responses to mental health and addiction crises.

Since 2020, the Toronto Police Service Board has emphasized reducing reliance on police as the default responders to non-violent mental health calls and expanding alternative crisis response models. This direction was reinforced by City Council on May 21 and 22, 2025, with the adoption of Item EX23.4, which directed the Chief of Police to work collaboratively with the City to implement measures that maximize the diversion of eligible 911 calls to the Toronto Community Crisis Service (T.C.C.S.).

This approach is consistent with evolving best practices in policing internationally. Notably, the *Right Care, Right Person* initiative adopted by the London Metropolitan Police, the United Kingdom's largest municipal police service, reflects a similar shift toward ensuring individuals in crisis are connected to the most appropriate care providers. Comparable models have seen success across multiple jurisdictions, both nationally and internationally demonstrating improved outcomes for individuals experiencing mental health and addiction crises.

The re-envisioning of the Strategy also reflects the guidance of mental-health experts, academics, community partners, and individuals with lived experience who recognize that police-led crisis response is not the best solution for health emergencies.

Engagement

Initial Engagement

The Service is committed to evolving this Strategy in close consultation with partners and stakeholders. Engagement to date has included preliminary consultations and advisory sessions with frontline members, community partners, the Mental Health and Addictions Advisory Panel, the Mobile Crisis Intervention Team Steering Committee, the Toronto Police Service Board, and emergency service partners, including Toronto Fire Services and Toronto Paramedic Services. This early engagement has informed the initial phases of the work and will continue to expand through a co-design, co-development, and co-delivery approach.

Structured Consultations

As the work progresses, planned engagement will include structured consultation sessions to enhance work completed to date and inform next steps. These sessions will engage individuals with lived experience, community health agencies, government ministries, hospital networks, academic experts, community consultative committees the Toronto Police Service Board, the Toronto Police Association, and the Senior Officers Organization. Ongoing consultation and engagement will be essential to revising the existing Strategy and to the development of a sustainable, evidence-based, and equitable crisis response model.

Guiding Principles

The re-envisioning of the current Mental Health and Addiction Strategy as it relates to responding to persons experiencing mental health and/or addictions issues is grounded in four guiding principles, informed by research and operational learning. These principles will guide our consultation sessions and provide a consistent framework for engagement.

1. **Least Intervention Principle**

Police responses to mental health and addiction related calls for service are guided by the principle of least intervention, ensuring involvement is appropriate to the level of risk and aligned with the legislated duty to preserve life and public safety.

In situations where there is no active violence or imminent risk of harm, the Service supports a coordinated response that prioritizes health- and community-based services, with police involvement as needed.

2. **Bias to Health Principle**

Currently, the police are positioned as the default first responders for persons in crisis however, mental health and addiction-related crises are fundamentally health matters that are not inherently criminal. When officers use authorities under the Mental Health Act to address immediate safety concerns, the focus is on supporting the individual through a pathway that leads to appropriate health care as early as possible.

The Services operational practices will continue to evolve in partnership with health and community providers to promote least intrusive, trauma-informed, and person-centred responses, while enabling a timely transition from police involvement to health-based care.

3. **Proportional Response Principle**

This principle emphasizes matching the scale and nature of the police response to the assessed level of crisis acuity and violence risk, ensuring police powers and resources are applied proportionally. Mental health and addiction-related crises can present with varying levels of risk, including circumstances where there is a threat of harm to the individual or others. In these instances, police involvement will always remain critical to preserving safety and facilitating access to involuntary assessment or treatment when required.

To support members in responding effectively, procedures and training will continue to be modernized so that decisions are informed, consistent, and grounded in best practice.

4. **Iterative Improvement Principle**

Implementation success requires ongoing monitoring, evaluation, and iterative refinement of strategic priorities and action items. Applying this principle will facilitate the continuous improvement of training and service delivery.

The Service is focused on a safer, more responsive, and more equitable approach to crisis care, one grounded in collaboration, consultation and evidence, and firmly rooted in the overarching principle that mental health is health.

Current Initiatives

The Service recognizes that shifting the paradigm around mental health crisis response will take time and it will require support and collaboration from partners and stakeholders. While conducting consultations, the Service is also focused on maintaining public safety through continuous improvements in the Service’s approach to mental health and addiction crisis calls.

Key initiatives underway include:

- **Evaluation of the Mobile Crisis Intervention Team Model**
  In consultation with partners and stakeholders, a comprehensive evaluation of the Mobile Crisis Intervention Team program is being undertaken. This process includes an assessment of the existing service delivery, alignment with changing needs, and opportunities for modernization.

- **Supporting Expansion of the Toronto Community Crisis Service**
  The Service continues to work with the City to scale T.C.C.S. as a primary non-police response option for non-violent mental health and addictions calls. This collaboration has already resulted in expanded capacity, increased response coverage, and extension of services to the Toronto Transit Commission.

- **Enhanced Call Diversion**
  Improvements to call screening, triage, and diversion processes are underway to ensure individuals are connected to appropriate community partners whenever possible. The Service continues to update existing practices while exploring technology-enabled solutions.

- **Toronto Police Service Wellness**
  The Service recognizes the importance of supporting member wellness. The work of the Toronto Police Service Wellness Unit is anchored in, and will continue to strengthen, the Mental Health and Addictions Strategy. This approach emphasizes proactive health promotion, stigma reduction, improved access to care, prevention, and stronger support ecosystems, aligned with both internal member support and broader community response.

- **Development of the Divisional Crisis Support Officer Program**
  The Service is developing a Divisional Crisis Support Officer (D.C.S.O.) Program, which will provide enhanced mental health training for frontline officers. When fully implemented, this program is expected to build capacity across divisions and improve responses to complex crisis calls.

- **Strengthening Collaborative Partnerships**
  The Service is actively engaging health partners, hospital networks, and community agencies to examine legislative, structural, and operational opportunities that would support a more health-led response system.

These initiatives will ensure that police continue to respond when risks of violence, weapons, or criminality exist, while expanding non-police alternatives for health-driven crisis situations.

Conclusion

The re-envisioning of the Mental Health and Addiction Strategy represents a significant advancement in how the Service responds to individuals experiencing mental health and addiction crises. Supported through Board direction, recommendations from reviews and inquests, City motions and preliminary engagement, this work reinforces the commitment to delivering crisis response through the guiding principles of Least Intervention Principle, Bias to Health Principle, Proportional Response Principle, and Iterative Improvement Principle.

Through these efforts, the Service seeks to shift the current paradigm by recognizing mental health as health, improving outcomes and enhancing community safety and wellbeing. This strategy is being re-envisioned collaboratively with partners and stakeholders through meaningful consultation.

Chief Superintendent Mandeep Mann, Field Services, will be in attendance to answer any questions that the Board may have regarding this report

Respectfully submitted,

Myron Demkiw, M.O.M
Chief of Police

2. Contract Award to 911 Pro Inc. for Setina Branded Seats, Partitions and Push Bumpers

PUBLIC REPORT

December 17, 2025

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Contract Award to 911 Pro Inc. for Setina Branded Seats, Partitions and Push Bumpers

Purpose: ☐ **Information Purposes Only** ☒ **Seeking Decision**

Recommendations:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board):

1) approve a contract award to 911 Pro Inc. for the provision of Setina branded seats, partitions and push bumpers for a one-year period from February 1, 2026 to January 31, 2027, plus two one-year optional extension periods, at a total estimated cost of $1.144 Million (M) over the three-year term;

2) authorize the Chair to execute any required agreements and related documents on behalf of the Board, subject to approval by the City Solicitor as to form;

3) authorize the Chief to exercise the options to extend the contract subject to ongoing business needs, continued funding, and satisfactory vendor performance.

Financial Implications:

The contract with 911 Pro Inc. is valued at an estimated $1.144M over three years, inclusive of the two one-year optional extension periods.

Funding is included in the Toronto Police Service's (Service's) 2026 operating budget for that year's requirements, which is estimated to be $0.37M. Future year costs will be included in the respective operating budget requests.

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to request the Board's approval for a contract award to 911 Pro Inc. for the provision of Setina seats, partitions, and push bumpers.

Discussion:

Background

The Service requires specialized vehicle equipment to ensure officer safety, detainee security, and operational durability in its front-line fleet. Setina Manufacturing Inc. (Setina) is a recognized leader in law enforcement vehicle equipment, and supplies key components that meet the unique demands for police use. The Service has established Setina molded seats, partitions, and push bumpers as its standard for these items for the following reasons, but not limited to:

Officer and Detainee Safety

- Molded Seats: Setina's molded rear seats are designed for law enforcement vehicles and allow for easier cleaning, reduced risk of contraband concealment, and improved hygiene. Setina seats are impact-resistant and contoured to reduce movement of detainees while in transit.

- Partitions: The vehicle partitions serve as a secure barrier between officers in the front and detainees in the rear. Setina partitions are engineered with safety features such as energy-absorbing materials and proper airbag compatibility, ensuring protection during sudden stops or collisions.

Fleet Consistency and Integration

- The Service maintains a large fleet of front-line vehicles that require standardization for operational efficiency. Setina products are factory-compatible with the Ford Police Interceptor Utility (the primary model used by the Service), and their designs integrate seamlessly with existing police equipment and electronics.

Durability and Reliability

- Setina equipment is known for its durability under the heavy wear and tear of 24/7 policing. Push bumpers, for example, are critical during traffic stops, clearing road obstructions, and tactical maneuvers. Setina bumpers are engineered to absorb impact while protecting vehicle integrity and minimizing risk to officers.

Procurement Process Summary

The Service’s Procurement Services unit published a Request for Quotation (R.F.Q.) # 1838198–25 for the provision of Setina branded seats, partitions and push bumpers on MERX on October 2, 2025, which closed October 29, 2025.

22 suppliers downloaded the R.F.Q. documents from MERX and four bid submissions were received by the closing date and time. A fifth supplier submitted a bid after the R.F.Q. closing deadline and was disqualified.

The four remaining bids were reviewed, and the bid satisfying all mandatory submission requirements, technical specifications, and lowest pricing requirements for Setina branded seats, partitions and push bumpers is 911 Pro Inc., and is therefore being recommended for award.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

Section 20 of the Board's Purchasing Bylaw (Bylaw No. 163) outlines the Award and Contract Authorities:

'20.1 No Award shall be made except with Board approval or in accordance with the provisions of this bylaw and in compliance with any other legal requirements.

…

20.3 The following persons, and those persons acting in their place from time to time, have the authority identified below, provided the conditions set out in section 20.1 and 20.4 have been met:

(a) *The Chief may make an Award for an amount not exceeding $1,000,000 in any one instance and execute a Contract in relation to that Award;*

…

20.4 An Award may be made under this Part, provided that:

(a) *The other provisions of this bylaw and purchasing Procedures have been followed;*

(b) *The Award is being made to the vendor with the Lowest Cost Bid or the Highest Scoring Submission;*

(c) *There have been no disputes associated with the Solicitation; and*

(d) *At least one of the following is true:*

(i) *Funds for the purpose of the Award are available in the interim operating budget or budget in the year in which the Award and expenditure are being made and the expenditure in that year does not exceed the amount of the available funds; or*

(ii) *The Capital Project and its funding have been approved and funds are available for the purpose of the Award.'*

Conclusion:

For the reasons outlined above, it is recommended that the Board approve a contract award to 911 Pro Inc. for the provision of Setina branded seats, partitions and push bumpers for a one-year period from February 1, 2026 to January 31, 2027, plus two

one-year optional extension periods, at a total estimated cost of $1.144M over the three-year term.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Myron Demkiw, M.O.M.

Chief of Police

3. Special Constable Appointments and Re-Appointments – January 2026

PUBLIC REPORT

November 26, 2025

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Special Constable Appointments and Re-Appointments – January 2026

Purpose: ☐ **Information Purposes Only** ☒ **Seeking Decision**

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) approve the agency-initiated appointment and re-appointment requests for the individuals listed in this report as special constables for the Toronto Community Housing Corporation (T.C.H.C.), the Toronto Transit Commission (T.T.C.) and the City of Toronto Traffic Agent Program (C.O.T.).

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications arising from the recommendation contained in this report.

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to seek the Board's approval for the agency requested appointments and re-appointments of special constables for the T.C.H.C., the T.T.C. and the C.O.T.

Discussion:

Background

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

Under Section 92 of the *Community Safety and Policing Act 2019 (C.S.P.A)*, the Board is authorized to appoint special constables. Pursuant to this authority, the Board has agreements with the T.C.H.C., the T.T.C. and the C.O.T. governing the administration of special constables (Min. Nos.P2025-0114-10.0, P2024-1112-11.0 and P2025-0304-8.1 refer).

All agencies have been issued an authorization to employ special constables by the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

The Toronto Police Service (Service) received requests from the T.C.H.C., the T.T.C. and the C.O.T. (see attachments) to appoint the following individuals as special constables:

Table 1. Name of Agency and Special Constable Applicant

Agency	Name	Status Requested
T.T.C.	Ricky BARNES	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Sherwin BORRETA	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Toni-Ann CAMPBELL	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Robert CHUNG	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Torian CUMMINS	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Teresa HUI	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Shawn KANHAI	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Iordanis KATRANIS	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Tyler LAYLOR	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Adrian LISENA	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Shiv PUA	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Meng SHI	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Adam VOZZA	New Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Daniel Darren Andre DION	Re-Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Melanie Felicia RIVENBARK	Re-Appointment

Agency	Name	Status Requested
T.C.H.C.	David Randy ROY	Re-Appointment
T.C.H.C.	John Douglas SCHULZ	Re-Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Vanessa Elizabeth WARD	Re-Appointment
C.O.T.	Gurbir AAST	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Faris Abdullah ADAM	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Ali AL-HARIRI	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Avinash KUMAR	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Alfred CAMPOY	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Cameron Neil CARNEGIE-BOWSER	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Ibirahim CERGI	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Gianfranco CHIARAMIDA	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Grant William Allen CLARK	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Michael DIKE	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Anthony GAURANA	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Ian HART	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Ahmed Salim HERRERA RAMIREZ	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Mehdi HOSSAINI	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Kendy HUA	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Candice IRWIN	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Dishan JEBAMONEY	New Appointment

Agency	Name	Status Requested
C.O.T.	Kevin KENNEDY	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Tylor LAFRANCE	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Wai-Ying LAM	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Brynley Vishal LUCKHAI	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Mahamed MAHAMED	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Jacob MANDEL	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Jermaine Jerome MCDONALD	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Khaybar Abasin MIRZA GUL	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Jonanthan NAGULANANTHAN	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Pedro Javier ORTIZ PAULINO	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Chun POON	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Adriano SANGUIGNI	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Dara David SAYEDZADEH	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Deepu SUNNY KATTADY	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Anastasios SOMOS	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Shawn Anthony TAYLOR	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Bao Long Ryan VAN	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Jasdeep VIRDI	New Appointment
C.O.T.	Victoria Monique WATSON	New Appointment

Special constables are appointed to enforce the *Criminal Code* and certain sections of the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, the Cannabis Act, the Trespass to Property Act, the Liquor Licence & Control Act, the Highway Traffic Act* and *the Mental Health Act* on their respective properties within the City of Toronto.

City of Toronto Traffic Agents are appointed to conduct traffic direction under select sections of the *Highway Traffic Act* within the City of Toronto, but do not possess enforcement authorities.

The agreements between the Board and each agency require that background investigations be conducted on all individuals who are being recommended for appointment and re-appointment as special constables. The Service's Talent Acquisition Unit completed background investigations on these individuals, of which the agencies are satisfied with the results. Re-appointments have been employed by their agency for at least one 5-year term, and as such, they are satisfied that the members have satisfactorily carried out their duties and, from their perspective, there is nothing that precludes re-appointment.

The agencies have advised the Service that the above individuals satisfy all the appointment criteria as set out in the *C.S.P.A.*, all applicable Ontario Regulations and in their agreements with the Board. For all appointments and re-appointments, the applicants have completed the training prescribed by the Minister and the provincially mandated training titled "Thematic Training".

The term of appointment is for five years as of January 7, 2026.

The T.C.H.C., the T.T.C. and the C.O.T.'s respective approved 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	174
T.T.C.	170	132
C.O.T.	200	86

Conclusion:

The Service continues to work together in partnership with the T.C.H.C., the T.T.C. and the C.O.T. to identify individuals to be appointed and re-appointed as special

constables, who will contribute positively to the safety and well-being of persons engaged in activities on their respective properties within the City of Toronto.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Myron Demkiw, M.O.M.
Chief of Police

Attachments:

1. T.T.C. New and Re-Appointment Request Letter

2. T.C.H.C. Re-Appointment Request Letter
3. C.O.T. New Appointment Request Letter

Toronto Transit Commission
1900 Yonge Street, Toronto, ON M4S 1Z2
416-393-4000

Wednesday, November 19th, 2025
Sergeant Q. Yang
Public Safety Operations Special Constable Liaison
Office 40 College Street, Toronto, Ontario, MSG 2J3

Sergeant Yang,

On March 20th, 2025, the Toronto Transit Commission was approved as a Special Constable employer under the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019. This approval was issued by Solicitor General Michael Kerzner.

In accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Toronto Police Service Board and the Toronto Transit Commission, it is requested that the Board approve this submission and appoint the following individuals as Toronto Transit Commission Special Constables for a five-year term.

The following individuals are fully trained, meeting all Ministry requirements, they have shown they possess the required skills and abilities to perform at the level required to be a Special Constable.

New appointments and re-appointments have undergone a background check, conducted by the Toronto Police Service, and we are satisfied with the results of those checks. Furthermore, the re-appointments have been employed by the Toronto Transit Commission for at least one, five-year term, and as such, we are satisfied that the members have carried out their duties and, from our perspective, there is nothing that precludes re- appointment.

Agency	Name	Status Requested
TTC	Ricky BARNES	Re-appointment
TTC	Sherwin BORRETA	Re-appointment
TTC	Toni-Ann CAMPBELL	Re-appointment
TTC	Robert CHUNG	Re-appointment
TTC	Torian CUMMINS	Re-appointment
TTC	Teresa HUI	Re-appointment
TTC	Shawn KANHAI	Re-appointment
TTC	Iordanis KATRANIS	Re-appointment
TTC	Tyler LAYLOR	Re-appointment
TTC	Adrian LISENA	Re-appointment
TTC	Shiv PUA	Re-appointment
TTC	Meng SHI	Re-appointment
TTC	Adam VOZZA	New appointment

Jamaal Myers, Chair
Joe Mihevc, Vice-Chair
Mandeep S. Lali, Chief Executive Officer
Paul Ainslie, Commissioner
Alejandra Bravo, Commissioner
Fenton Jagdeo, Commissioner
Liane Kim, Commissioner
Ausma Malik, Commissioner
Josh Matlow, Commissioner
Julie Osborne, Commissioner
Dianne Saxe, Commissioner

Regards,

James Bingham
Staff Sergeant 30069, Assistant Manager
Special Constable Service, Recruiting, Logistics and Community Engagement
Strategy and Customer Experience

Toronto Community
Housing Corporation
931 Yonge Street
Toronto, ON
M4W 2H2

Toronto Community Housing

November 17, 2025

Toronto Police Service
Special Constable Liaison Office
40 College Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5G 2J3

DELIVERED VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Re: Request for Toronto Police Service Board Approval Re-Appointment of Special Constables (January Board Meeting)

In accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Toronto Police Service Board and Toronto Community Housing Corporation, the Board is authorized to appoint and re-appoint special constables.

The following individuals are fully trained; they have completed all provincially mandated and thematic training and have shown they possess the required skills and ability to perform at the level required to be a special constable. These re-appointments have undergone a background check conducted by the Toronto Police Service, and we are satisfied with the results of those checks. These members have been employed by Toronto Community Housing Corporation for at least a 5-year term and have satisfactorily carried out their duties. From our perspective, there is nothing that precludes their appointment.

Agency	Name	Status Requested
TCHC	David Randy ROY	Re-Appointment
TCHC	Melanie Felicia RIVENBARK	Re-Appointment
TCHC	Daniel Darren Andre DION	Re-Appointment
TCHC	John Douglas SCHULZ	Re-Appointment
TCHC	Vanessa Elizabeth WARD	Re-Appointment

It is requested that the Board approve this submission.

Should you require any further information, please contact Jacqueline Doo, Specialist-Compliance, Training & Investigations at 437-925-1584.

Respectfully,

Allan Britton, Badge #31194
Acting Senior Director/Acting Chief Special Constable
Community Safety Unit

Toronto Community Housing
931 Yonge St, Toronto, ON M4W 2H2
T: 416 981-4116
Allan.britton@torontohousing.ca

TORONTO

Mike Barnet
Director, Enforcement & Street Management
Transportation Services

Transportation Services
Ashley Curtis, (A) General Manager

Reply to: Josh Thomas
Sr. Project Manager
Traffic Management
703 Don Mills Road 5th Floor
Toronto, Ontario, M3C 3N3
Tel: 437-219-5460
Email: josh.thomas@toronto.ca

DATE: November 14, 2025

Sgt. Qian Yang
Special Constable Liaison Office
40 College St.
Toronto, Ontario, M5G 2J3

Dear Sgt. Yang,

Re: Request for Toronto Police Service Board Approval for Appointment of Special Constables

In accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Toronto Police Service Board and THE CITY OF TORONTO, the Board is authorized to appoint special constables. The following individuals are fully trained, meeting all Ministry requirements, and have shown they possess the required skills and abilities to perform at the level required to be a special constable.

All new appointments have undergone a background check, conducted by the Toronto Police Service, and we are satisfied with the results of those checks.

Agency	Name	Status Requested
COT	Gurbir AAST	New Appointment
COT	Faris Abdullah ADAM	New Appointment
COT	Ali AL-HARIRI	New Appointment
COT	AVINASH KUMAR	New Appointment
COT	Alfred CAMPOY	New Appointment
COT	Cameron Neil CARNEGIE-BOWSER	New Appointment
COT	Ibirahim CERGI	New Appointment
COT	Gianfranco CHIARAMIDA	New Appointment
COT	Grant William Allen CLARK	New Appointment
COT	Michael DIKE	New Appointment
COT	Anthony GAURANA	New Appointment
COT	Ian HART	New Appointment
COT	Ahmed Salim HERRERA RAMIREZ	New Appointment

311 toronto at your service

COT	Mehdi HOSSAINI	New Appointment
COT	Kendy HUA	New Appointment
COT	Candice IRWIN	New Appointment
COT	Dishan JEBAMONEY	New Appointment
COT	Kevin KENNEDY	New Appointment
COT	Tylor LAFRANCE	New Appointment
COT	Wai-Ying LAM	New Appointment
COT	Brynley Vishal LUCKHAI	New Appointment
COT	Mahamed MAHAMED	New Appointment
COT	Jacob MANDEL	New Appointment
COT	Jermaine Jerome MCDONALD	New Appointment
COT	Khaybar Abasin MIRZA GUL	New Appointment
COT	Jonanthan NAGULANANTHAN	New Appointment
COT	Pedro Javier ORTIZ PAULINO	New Appointment
COT	Chun POON	New Appointment
COT	Adriano SANGUIGNI	New Appointment
COT	Dara David SAYEDZADEH	New Appointment
COT	Deepu SUNNY KATTADY	New Appointment
COT	Anastasios SOMOS	New Appointment
COT	Shawn Anthony TAYLOR	New Appointment
COT	Bao Long Ryan VAN	New Appointment
COT	Jasdeep VIRDI	New Appointment
COT	Victoria Monique WATSON	New Appointment

It is requested that the Board approve this submission for appointments of a five-year term.

Yours truly,

Josh Thomas
Senior Project Manager, Traffic Agent Program

4. Correspondence from City Council – November 2025

PUBLIC REPORT

December 10, 2025

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Louis Tsilivis
Executive Director

Subject: Correspondence from City Council – November 2025

Purpose: ☒ Information Purposes Only ☐ Seeking Decision

Background:

The Board is in receipt of correspondence from the Toronto City Clerk dated December 2025, notifying the Toronto Police Service Board (the "Board") that, at its meetings held on November 12 and 13, 2025, Toronto City Council adopted the following items:

- IE25.1 - Infrastructure and Environment Committee Item 25.1 - 10-Year Circular Economy Road Map
- AU10.3 - Audit of Toronto Water: Stormwater and Wastewater Contract Management

IE25.1 - Infrastructure and Environment Committee Item 25.1 10-Year Circular Economy Road Map

The Clerk has notified the Board that City Council adopted Item IE25.1 and, in so doing, has requested the City's Agencies and Corporations to review the report of the Executive Director, Environment, Climate and Forestry and the General Manager, Solid Waste Management Services, dated October 15, 2025, titled "10-Year Circular Economy Road Map," including all attachments, along with City Council's directions, and adopt similar actions where possible.

AU10.3- Audit of Toronto Water: Stormwater and Wastewater Contract Management

The Clerk has notified the Board that City Council adopted Item AU10.3 and, in so doing, has requested the heads of City Divisions, Agencies and Corporations to review the issues and recommendations included in the report (October 22, 2025) from the Audit Committee and consider the relevance to their respective organizations for implementation.

Conclusion:

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

Recommendation(s):

This report recommends that the Board receive the following report for information.

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications arising from the recommendation contained in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Louis Tsilivis
Executive Director

5. Chief’s Administrative Investigation Reports

5.1. Chief’s Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.19

PUBLIC REPORT

November 7, 2025

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.19

Purpose: ☒ **Information Purposes Only** ☐ **Seeking Decision**

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) receive this report for information.

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications arising from the recommendation contained in this report.

Summary:

The Professional Standards – Special Investigations Unit Liaison (P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison) investigation determined the conduct of the designated officials was in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct and the applicable Toronto Police Service (T.P.S.) Procedures.

Discussion:

Background

Whenever the Special Investigations Unit (S.I.U.) investigates an incident involving death, serious injury, the discharge of a firearm at a person or the allegation of a sexual

assault, provincial legislation requires the chief of police of the relevant police service, to conduct an administrative investigation.

This is the Chief's report in respect of this incident.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

- Community Safety and Policing Act (C.S.P.A.), 2019
- Special Investigations Unit Act (S.I.U.A.), 2019
- T.P.S. Procedures

S.I.U. Terminology

Complainant – Refers to the Affected Person
SO – Subject Official(s)
CW – Civilian Witness

S.I.U. Investigative Conclusion

In a letter to the Chief of Police dated July 22, 2025, Director Joseph Martino of the S.I.U. advised, "*The file has been closed, and no further action is contemplated. In my view, there were no reasonable grounds in the evidence to proceed with criminal charges against the subject official.*"

The following *S.I.U. Incident Narrative* and *Analysis and Director's Decision* has been reprinted from the S.I.U. Director's report, number 25-TCI-126, which can be found via the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- Director's Report Details, Case Number: 25-TCI-126

S.I.U. Incident Narrative

"The events in question are clear on the evidence collected by the SIU and may briefly be summarized. As was his legal right, the SO did not agree an interview with the SIU or the release of his notes.

In the afternoon of April 2, 2025, the TPS received a call about a disturbance in progress at the Tim Hortons at 555 Yonge Street. A guest – the Complainant – was behaving in an unruly fashion and refusing to leave.

The SO arrived at the Tim Hortons and escorted the Complainant from the restaurant without incident. The Complainant was inebriated and unsteady on his feet. He collapsed to the ground outside the front door. The officer contacted paramedics.

The Complainant had made it to his feet by the time paramedics arrived. He refused to be medically assessed and the paramedics took their leave.

The SO proceeded to arrest the Complainant for public intoxication and handcuffed him behind the back. The officer had taken a step to his left when the Complainant again lost his footing and fell, striking his face on the ground. The paramedics, who were still en route to their ambulance, returned to the scene and took the Complainant to hospital.

The Complainant was diagnosed with a fractured right cheekbone. He refused medical treatment and was discharged."

S.I.U. Analysis and Director's Decision

"The Complainant was seriously injured while in the custody of a TPS officer on April 2, 2025. The SIU was notified of the incident and initiated an investigation, naming the SO the subject official. The investigation is now concluded. On my assessment of the evidence, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that the SO committed a criminal offence in connection with the Complainant's injury.

There is no question of any unnecessary force having been brought to bear by the SO in what was clearly a lawful arrest under section 31(2) of the Liquor Licence and Control Act, 2019.

The real issue is whether the officer exercised due care over the Complainant's safety once the arrest was effected. The offence that arises for consideration is criminal negligence causing bodily harm contrary to section 221 of the Criminal Code. The offence is reserved for serious cases of neglect that demonstrate a wanton or reckless disregard for the lives or safety of other persons. It is predicated, in part, on conduct that amounts to a marked and substantial departure from the level of care that a reasonable person would have exercised in the circumstances. In the instant case, the question is whether there was a want of care on the part of the SO, sufficiently egregious to attract criminal sanction, that caused or contributed to the Complainant's fall. In my view, there was not. It might well be that the SO could have dealt more carefully with the Complainant to avoid the fall that resulted in his injury. After all, he was aware that an inebriated Complainant had already fallen once. Perhaps the officer could have offered the Complainant more physical support, or waited for another officer to attend the scene to assist with the escort. On the other hand, if the SO was less attentive than he should have been, the evidence falls short of reasonably establishing that he transgressed the limits of care prescribed by the criminal law. The Complainant, while unsteady on his feet, had managed to exit the Tim Hortons on his own power. Moreover, the officer's call to paramedics indicated a concern on the part of the SO for the Complainant's wellbeing.

For the foregoing reasons, there is no basis for proceeding with criminal charges in this case.

There appears to have been a late notification of the incident to the SIU by the police service in possible violation of section 16 of the Special Investigations Unit Act, 2019. Though the service appears to have been aware of the Complainant's serious injury as early as 9:12 p.m., April 2, 2025, the SIU was not notified until about 10:27 a.m. of the following day. The delayed notification hindered the SIU from an attempt at an interview with the Complainant, and the possibility of confirming his diagnosis via medical records if he had signed a medical release. Late notifications of this nature jeopardize the integrity of SIU investigations, detract from the SIU's independence and credibility, and undermine the public's confidence in policing and policing oversight. Pursuant to the SIU's legal obligation under section 35.1 of the Special Investigations Unit Act, 2019, the matter of this apparent late notification will be referred to the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency. I will also be raising it in my reporting letter to the Chief of Police."

Summary of the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency Investigation

On September 23, 2025, Chief of Police, Myron Demkiw received correspondence from the Complaints Director of the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (L.E.C.A.). The Complaints Director advised the following:

"The Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (LECA) is in receipt of the above-noted notification from the Special Investigations Unit (SIU) regarding the potential misconduct of the abovementioned Toronto Police Service officer.

The notification was made to the Complaints Director following the release of the SIU Director's Report in Case #25-TCI-126. The respondent officer was investigated by the SIU Director following an arrest that resulted in a member of the public being seriously injured. While the SIU Director found no basis for proceeding with criminal charges against the officer, he notified the Complaints Director that the respondent officer may have committed misconduct by failing to immediately notify the SIU.

Following receipt of the notification, you provided LECA with additional information indicating that the affected party's related criminal proceeding remains ongoing. You further advised that you were in the process of investigating the incident subject to the SIU investigation, as required by section 81 of the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 (CSPA).

Pursuant to sections 161 (self-initiate) and 162 (notice) of the CSPA and the LECA Rules of Procedure (Rules 14 and 15), the Complaints Director has determined that it is not in the public interest for LECA to initiate an investigation into this matter in the absence of a public complaint.

The Complaints Director considered the criteria under section 153 of the CSPA and Rule 15.1 of the LECA Rules of Procedure, with specific attention to the nature of the allegations that form the subject of the notification, that the matter is the subject of a

related criminal proceeding, and whether a decision to not retain an investigation would negatively impact public confidence in policing.

This file is closed."

Summary of the Toronto Police Service's Investigation

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison conducted an administrative investigation as is required by provincial legislation.

This investigation examined the circumstances of the custody injury in relation to the applicable legislation, policing services provided, procedures, and the conduct of the involved officers.

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation reviewed the following T.P.S. Procedures:

- Procedure 01-01 (Arrest);
- Procedure 01-02 (Search of Persons);
- Procedure 01-03 (Persons in Custody);
- Procedure 10-06 (Medical Emergencies);
- Procedure 13-16 (Special Investigations Unit);
- Procedure 13-17 (Notes and Reports);
- Procedure 15-01 (Incident Response (Use of Force/De-Escalation));
- Procedure 15-02 (Injury/Illness Reporting);
- Procedure 15-17 (In-Car Camera System); and
- Procedure 15-20 (Body-Worn Camera)

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation also reviewed the following legislation:

- Special Investigations Unit Act (S.I.U.A.), 2019

Conclusion:

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation determined that the T.P.S.'s policies and procedures associated with this custody injury were lawful, in keeping with current legislation, and written in a manner which provided adequate and appropriate guidance to the members.

The allegation of a late notification to the P.R.S. – S.I.U. as indicated in the S.I.U. Director's Report formed part of the investigation by P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison.

Specifically, the designated official in this matter did not commit misconduct in relation to his role in the notification to the S.I.U.

He notified supervisory personnel of the event, his presence at the hospital and then reported off duty at appropriately 1900 hours to the Officer-in-Charge (O.I.C) of 51 Division after being relieved at the hospital by other officers. At this point, no diagnosis had been obtained.

The designated Subject Official had a Paid Duty assignment for the following day and was given permission to take his Body-Worn Camera (B.W.C.), Memorandum Book, uniform and use of force equipment home by the O.I.C. as he was required to report for duty at another location.

At about 2112 hours, when a diagnosis was obtained, the On-Call S.I.U. Designate, was notified of the threshold injury. An attempt to determine the cause of the injury was made and the involved officer's direct connection if any.

Absent the memorandum book notes and B.W.C. footage, it was decided that calls would be made to the officer. No response was obtained. As the officer was returning for his assigned Paid Duty on April 3, 2025, at 0900 hours at another T.P.S. facility, a message was left for the O.I.C of that Unit to have the officer's notes obtained and his B.W.C. downloaded and reviewed.

The next morning upon his arrival at the Paid Duty reporting location, he was notified that he would have to download his B.W.C. to assist in determining his role in the cause of the injury. The evidence was obtained and the S.I.U. notified at about 1030 hours.

There was no late notification of the event to the S.I.U. As soon as the On-Call S.I.U. Designate was made aware of not only the injury but more importantly the potential involvement of the Subject Official, she notified the S.I.U.

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Service Procedure 15-20 (Body-Worn Camera) be amended to ensure that officers equipped with these units download them at the end of their assigned tours of duty and that the O.I.C. ensure compliance with this requirement especially when officers are given permission to take the B.W.C. with them for situations such as assigned Paid Duty or authorized Call-Back assignments.

None of the other examined policies and procedures required modification.

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation determined the conduct of the subject official was in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct, the applicable T.P.S. Procedures.

The officer involved in this event was equipped with B.W.C. The B.W.C. was activated and recorded the entire event. Closed Circuit Television footage was secured from the Tim Horton's store which also depicted the events. These assets were disclosed to the S.I.U.

The B.W.C. footage was an essential pieces of evidence that assisted both the S.I.U.'s investigation and this administrative investigation.

Chief Superintendent Shannon Dawson, Professionalism and Accountability, will be in attendance to answer any questions that the Board may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Myron Demkiw, M.O.M.
Chief of Police

5.2. Chief’s Administrative Investigation into the Firearm Injury of Complainant 2025.20

PUBLIC REPORT

November 7, 2025

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Firearm Injury of Complainant 2025.20

Purpose: ☒ **Information Purposes Only** ☐ **Seeking Decision**

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) receive this report for information, as per O. Reg. 391/23 s. 9(2)(b).

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications arising from the recommendation contained in this report.

Summary:

The Professional Standards – Special Investigations Unit Liaison (P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison) investigation determined the conduct of all the designated officials was in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct and the applicable Toronto Police Service (T.P.S.) Procedures.

Discussion:

Background

Whenever the Special Investigations Unit (S.I.U.) investigates an incident involving death, serious injury, the discharge of a firearm at a person or the allegation of a sexual

assault, provincial legislation requires the chief of police, of the relevant police service, to conduct an administrative investigation.

This is the Chief's report in respect of this incident.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

- Community Safety and Policing Act (C.S.P.A.), 2019
- Special Investigations Unit Act (S.I.U.A.), 2019
- T.P.S. Procedures

S.I.U. Terminology

Complainant – Refers to the Affected Person
SO – Subject Official(s)
WO – Witness Official(s)
SEW – Service Employee Witness
CW – Civilian Witness(es)

S.I.U. Investigative Conclusion

In a letter to the Chief of Police dated August 6, 2025, Director Joseph Martino of the S.I.U. advised, *"The file has been closed and no further action is contemplated. In my view, there were no reasonable grounds in the evidence to proceed with criminal charges against the subject official.*"

The following *S.I.U. Incident Narrative* and *Analysis and Director's Decision* has been reprinted from the S.I.U. Director's report, number 25-TFP-139, which can be found via the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- Director's Report Details, Case Number: 25-TFP-139

S.I.U. Incident Narrative

"The evidence collected by the SIU, including interviews with the Complainant and police and non-police witnesses, and video footage that largely captured the incident, gives rise to the following scenario. As was her legal right, the SO did not agree an interview with the SIU or the release of her notes.

In the evening of April 11, 2025, the SO and her partner, WO #1, responded to a residence in the area of Nelson Road and Military Trail. They were joined by a MCIT consisting of WO #2 and a mental health professional, the SEW. The CW had called 911 to report that the Complainant, who lived with him, was threatening self-harm with a

knife. As the four of them took the elevator to the residence, there was talk about past occurrences involving the Complainant in which it was noted he could be violent and had previously cut himself with a knife.

The CW let the officers and SEW into the apartment, the SO leading the way. She was armed with a less-lethal shotgun that discharged bean bag projectiles. Aware that officers had entered the unit, the Complainant walked towards the balcony and stepped behind an artificial tree just in front of the balcony door. He was holding a knife. From a distance of a few metres, the SO directed the Complainant to drop the knife and then fired a round from her shotgun. She fired two more rounds in short order, each preceded by similar direction that the Complainant drop the knife. A fourth round was fired following a brief pause, again after the Complainant was told to drop the knife.

Officers moved in to handcuff the Complainant following the fourth shot when it was apparent he had dropped the knife. It appeared the Complainant had been struck at least twice by bean bag projectiles. He was bleeding from the hands and was transported to hospital."

S.I.U. Analysis and Director's Decision

"The Complainant was struck by multiple less-lethal rounds fired by a TPS officer in the course of his arrest on April 11, 2025. The SIU was notified of the incident and initiated an investigation, naming the SO the subject official. The investigation is now concluded. On my assessment of the evidence, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that the SO committed a criminal offence in connection with the shooting.

Pursuant to section 25(1) of the Criminal Code, police officers are immune from criminal liability for force used in the course of their duties provided such force was reasonably necessary in the execution of an act that they were required or authorized to do by law.

The Complainant was in mental health crisis and threatening to harm himself with a knife. In the circumstances, I am satisfied the SO and her colleagues were within their rights in seeking to take the Complainant into custody under section 17 of the Mental Health Act.

With respect to the four rounds fired by the SO, I am unable to reasonably conclude that the force used by the officer was more than was necessary. The Complainant had possession of a knife, effectively precluding the possibility of a manual engagement. At the same time, it was necessary that prompt action be taken before the Complainant used the knife to harm himself. The officer would have also been concerned to prevent the Complainant access onto the balcony, from which he might have jumped in light of his mindset at the time. On this record, it appears the officer comported herself reasonably when she attempted to temporarily disorient or incapacitate the Complainant from a distance, particularly as she gave the Complainant an opportunity to drop the knife ahead of each discharge. In essence, the tactic worked as designed, the Complainant dropped the knife and was safely taken into custody. It should be noted

that the complainant appears to have dropped the knife after the third round. However, given the volatility of the situation, the dim lighting at the scene, and the artificial plant behind which the Complainant was positioned through the incident, I cannot reasonably discount the possibility that the SO believed the Complainant was still armed when she fired her final shot. Indeed, the other officers present on scene were either unsure or wrong about when the knife was dropped.

For the foregoing reasons, there is no basis to proceed with criminal charges in this case. The file is closed."

Summary of the Toronto Police Service's Investigation

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison conducted an administrative investigation as is required by provincial legislation.

This investigation examined the circumstances of the firearm discharge at a person in relation to the applicable legislation, policing services provided, procedures and the conduct of the involved officers.

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation reviewed the following T.P.S. Procedures:

- Procedure 01-01 (Arrest);
- Procedure 01-02 (Search of Person);
- Procedure 06-04 (Persons In Crisis)
- Procedure 06-13 (Mobile Crisis Intervention Team (MCIT));
- Procedure 08-03 (Injured on Duty Reporting);
- Procedure 08-04 (Members Involved in a Traumatic Critical Incident);
- Procedure 10-06 (Medical Emergencies);
- Procedure 13-16 (Special Investigations Unit);
- Procedure 13-17 (Notes and Reports);
- Procedure 15-01 (Incident Response (Use of Force/De-Escalation));
- Procedure 15-02 (Injury/Illness Reporting);
- Procedure 15-06 (Less Lethal Shotguns); and
- Procedure 15-20 (Body-Worn Camera)

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation also reviewed the following legislation:

- Special Investigations Unit Act (S.I.U.A.), 2019

Conclusion:

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation determined that the T.P.S.'s policies and procedures associated with this firearm discharge at person were lawful, in keeping with current legislation, and written in a manner which provided adequate and appropriate

guidance to the members. None of the examined policies and procedures required modification.

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation determined that the conduct of all the designated officials was in compliance with T.P.S. procedures and the officers' training.

The Body-Worn Camera footage was an essential piece of evidence that assisted both the S.I.U.'s investigation and this administrative investigation.

Chief Superintendent Shannon Dawson, Professionalism and Accountability, will be in attendance to answer any questions that the Board may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Myron Demkiw, M.O.M.
Chief of Police

5.3. Chief’s Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.28 and 2025.28a

PUBLIC REPORT

November 7, 2025

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.28 and 2025.28a

Purpose: ☒ **Information Purposes Only** ☐ **Seeking Decision**

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) receive this report for information.

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications arising from the recommendation contained in this report.

Summary:

The Professional Standards – Special Investigations Unit Liaison (P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison) investigation determined the conduct of the involved officers was in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct and the applicable Toronto Police Service (T.P.S.) Procedures.

Discussion:

Background

Whenever the Special Investigations Unit (S.I.U.) investigates an incident involving death, serious injury, the discharge of a firearm at a person or the allegation of a sexual

assault, provincial legislation requires the chief of police of the relevant police service, to conduct an administrative investigation.

This is the Chief's report in respect of this incident.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

- Community Safety and Policing Act (C.S.P.A.), 2019
- Special Investigations Unit Act (S.I.U.A.), 2019
- T.P.S. Procedures

S.I.U. Terminology

Complainant – Refers to the Affected Person
SO – Subject Official(s)
WO – Witness Official
CW – Civilian Witness

S.I.U. Investigative Conclusion

In a letter to the Chief of Police dated September 11, 2025, Director Joseph Martino of the S.I.U. advised, "*The file has been closed, and no further action is contemplated. In my view, there were no reasonable grounds in the evidence to proceed with criminal charges against the subject officials.*"

The following *S.I.U. Incident Narrative* and *Analysis and Director's Decision* has been reprinted from the S.I.U. Director's report, number 25-TCI-195, which can be found via the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- Director's Report Details, Case Number: 25-TCI-195

S.I.U. Incident Narrative

"The evidence collected by the SIU, including interviews with Complainants and additional civilian and police witnesses, and video footage that captured the incident in part, gives rise to the following scenario. As was their legal right, none of the subject officials agreed interviews with the SIU or the release of their notes.

In the morning of May 14, 2025, acting on the strength of a search warrant identifying the Complainants as the targets of a criminal investigation of break and enters, TPS plainclothes and uniformed officers converged on a home located in the area of Eglinton Avenue West and Dufferin Street, Toronto. They took up positions at the front and rear of the residence, announced their presence and began to make entry.

Complainant #2 and Complainant #1 were present at the address in the basement. Aware of the police presence outside, they each made their way to the attic of the residence and out through a window onto the roof. Complainant #2 was the first to emerge. Attempting to evade police apprehension, he jumped from roof to roof. Police tracked his progress and urged him to surrender and come down. Complainant #2 remained undeterred. On reversing course heading in the opposite direction, he attempted to jump from the roof of Residence #3 onto the roof of Residence #2. His effort was unsuccessful, and he fell onto the concrete surface below. SO #1, SO #2 and SO #3 approached and took him into custody.

At about the same time as Complainant #2 was falling, Complainant #1 was making his way to the roof of Residence #1. He fled from roof to roof, also ignoring calls from police to desist. Complainant #1 eventually came off a roof and fled across backyards, finding a bicycle and using it to flee. Officers pursued Complainant #1 and caught up to him hiding behind a shed in the backyard of Residence #4, where he was taken into custody by WO #5 and WO #2.

Complainant #2 and Complainant #1 were taken to hospital following their arrests. The former was diagnosed with fractures of the right arm and heel, left wrist and left orbital wall, and back. The latter broke his left mandible and left heel."

S.I.U. Analysis and Director's Decision

"On May 14, 2025, Complainant #2 and Complainant #1 were diagnosed with serious injuries following their arrest earlier that day by TPS officers. The SIU was notified of the incident and initiated an investigation, identifying three subject officials – SO #1, SO #2 and SO #3. The investigation is now concluded. On my assessment of the evidence, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that any of the subject officials committed a criminal offence in connection with the Complainants' arrest and injuries.

Pursuant to section 25(1) of the Criminal Code, police officers are immune from criminal liability for force used in the course of their duties provided such force was reasonably necessary in the execution of an act that they were required or authorized to do by law.

The Complainants were subject to arrest at the time of the events in question. They were named in a search warrant with respect to break and enter offences, authorizing police to take them into custody.

There is a version of events proffered in the evidence that the Complainants were needlessly struck multiple times by officers during their arrests, but it would be unwise and unsafe to proceed with charges based on the strength of this evidence. Police and non-police witnesses indicate that neither party was struck by officers when they were apprehended. And the video footage that captured parts of each arrest does not reveal untoward conduct on the part of the officers. On the contrary, the weight of the evidence

indicates that the arrests were largely without incident. WO #2 did land with a knee on the upper back of Complainant #1 around the time of his arrest, but there is no reason to believe that the contact was anything other than accidental, as the officer explained, the result of him tripping and falling on arrival at the scene. Nor would the contact itself appear to amount to excessive force in the circumstances of the arrest. Lastly, the injuries suffered by the Complainants are consistent with falls from height. On this record, I am unable to reasonably conclude that unlawful force was brought to bear against either Complainant.

For the foregoing reasons, there is no basis for proceeding with criminal charges in this case. The file is closed."

Summary of the Toronto Police Service's Investigation

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison conducted an administrative investigation as is required by provincial legislation.

This investigation examined the circumstances of the custody injuries in relation to the applicable legislation, policing services provided, procedures, and the conduct of the involved officers.

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation reviewed the following T.P.S. Procedures:

- Procedure 01-01 (Arrest);
- Procedure 01-02 (Search of Persons);
- Procedure 01-03 (Persons in Custody);
- Procedure 02-17 (Obtaining a Search Warrant):
- Procedure 02-18 (Executing a Search Warrant);
- Procedure 10-06 (Medical Emergencies);
- Procedure 13-16 (Special Investigations Unit);
- Procedure 13-17 (Notes and Reports);
- Procedure 15-01 (Incident Response (Use of Force/De-Escalation));
- Procedure 15-02 (Injury/Illness Reporting);
- Procedure 15-17 (In-Car Camera System); and
- Procedure 15-20 (Body-Worn Camera)

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation also reviewed the following legislation:

- Special Investigations Unit Act (S.I.U.A.), 2019

Conclusion:

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation determined that the T.P.S.'s policies and procedures associated with this custody injuries were lawful, in keeping with current

legislation, and written in a manner which provided adequate and appropriate guidance to the members. None of the examined policies and procedures required modification.

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation determined the conduct of the subject official was in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct, the applicable T.P.S. Procedures.

All the uniformed officers involved in this event were equipped with Body-Worn Cameras (B.W.C.). The B.W.C.s were activated and recorded the entire event. Other officers arriving later activated their In-Car Camera Systems (I.C.C.S.). These assets were disclosed to the S.I.U.

The I.C.C.S. and the B.W.C. footage were essential pieces of evidence that assisted both the S.I.U.'s investigation and this administrative investigation.

Chief Superintendent Shannon Dawson, Professionalism and Accountability, will be in attendance to answer any questions that the Board may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Myron Demkiw, M.O.M.
Chief of Police

5.4. Chief’s Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.29

PUBLIC REPORT

November 7, 2025

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.29

Purpose: ☒ **Information Purposes Only** ☐ **Seeking Decision**

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) receive this report for information.

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications arising from the recommendation contained in this report.

Summary:

The Professional Standards – Special Investigations Unit Liaison (P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison) investigation determined the conduct of the involved officers was in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct and the applicable Toronto Police Service (T.P.S.) Procedures.

Discussion:

Background

Whenever the Special Investigations Unit (S.I.U.) investigates an incident involving death, serious injury, the discharge of a firearm at a person or the allegation of a sexual

assault, provincial legislation requires the chief of police of the relevant police service, to conduct an administrative investigation.

This is the Chief's report in respect of this incident.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

- Community Safety and Policing Act (C.S.P.A.), 2019
- Special Investigations Unit Act (S.I.U.A.), 2019
- T.P.S. Procedures

S.I.U. Terminology

Complainant – Refers to the Affected Person
SO – Subject Official(s)
CW – Civilian Witness

S.I.U. Investigative Conclusion

In a letter to the Chief of Police dated September 9, 2025, Director Joseph Martino of the S.I.U. advised, "*The file has been closed, and no further action is contemplated. In my view, there were no reasonable grounds in the evidence to proceed with criminal charges against the subject official.*"

The following *S.I.U. Incident Narrative* and *Analysis and Director's Decision* has been reprinted from the S.I.U. Director's report, number 25-TCI-196, which can be found via the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- Director's Report Details, Case Number: 25-TCI-196

S.I.U. Incident Narrative

"The material events in question are clear on the evidence collected by the SIU and may briefly be summarized.

The SO and his partner, the WO, were at the drive-through of the Tim Hortons located at 5250 Dundas Street West when they were approached by a restaurant employee reporting a disturbance inside. A male – the Complainant – had been yelling inside the restaurant, smoking and threatening customers. Asked to leave the premises, he had refused.

The WO was the first to enter the restaurant while the SO parked their cruiser. The officer approached the Complainant by the front counter, spoke briefly with a female

employee and then attempted to have the Complainant leave. The Complainant made some utterances, which were largely unintelligible. He did not appear of sound mind. The SO entered the restaurant, and the two officers took hold of the Complainant, attempting to arrest him for trespassing.

There followed a brief scuffle during which the officers tried to control the Complainant's arms behind the back. The Complainant resisted and was met with a single strike to the torso by the WO, after which the Complainant was taken to the floor. On the floor, the Complainant screamed in pain as he was handcuffed behind the back.

The Complainant was transported to hospital following his arrest and diagnosed with a dislocated (and, possibly, fractured) right elbow."

S.I.U. Analysis and Director's Decision

"On May 14, 2025, the Complainant was seriously injured in the course of his arrest by TPS officers. The SIU was notified of the incident and initiated an investigation, naming the SO the subject official. The investigation is now concluded. On my assessment of the evidence, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that the SO committed a criminal offence in connection with the Complainant's arrest and injury.

Pursuant to section 25(1) of the Criminal Code, police officers are immune from criminal liability for force used in the course of their duties provided such force was reasonably necessary in the execution of an act that they were required or authorized to do by law.

The Complainant had been asked to leave by Tim Hortons' staff and refused. In his brief dealings with the WO and the SO, it was apparent that he was not going to leave of his own volition at the officers' request. On this record, the Complainant was subject to arrest under section 9(1) of the Trespass to Property Act.

I am also satisfied that there is insufficient evidence to reasonably conclude the force used by the officers was unlawful. When the Complainant resisted arrest, the officers were entitled to resort to a measure of force to secure him in handcuffs. The officers' efforts to wrestle his arms behind the back, and a single strike to the torso by the WO, would not appear a disproportionate use of force. The same is true of the takedown, which made sense in the circumstances as it would better position the officers to manage the Complainant's resistance. Though it was this maneuver that probably resulted in the Complainant's injury, it appears that was more a product of the awkward way the Complainant fell than any undue force on the part of the officers.

For the foregoing reasons, there is no basis for proceeding with criminal charges in this case. The file is closed."

Summary of the Toronto Police Service's Investigation

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison conducted an administrative investigation as is required by provincial legislation.

This investigation examined the circumstances of the custody injury in relation to the applicable legislation, policing services provided, procedures, and the conduct of the involved officers.

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation reviewed the following T.P.S. Procedures:

- Procedure 01-01 (Arrest);
- Procedure 01-02 (Search of Persons);
- Procedure 01-03 (Persons in Custody);
- Procedure 10-06 (Medical Emergencies);
- Procedure 13-16 (Special Investigations Unit);
- Procedure 13-17 (Notes and Reports);
- Procedure 15-01 (Incident Response (Use of Force/De-Escalation));
- Procedure 15-02 (Injury/Illness Reporting);
- Procedure 15-17 (In-Car Camera System); and
- Procedure 15-20 (Body-Worn Camera)

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation also reviewed the following legislation:

- Special Investigations Unit Act (S.I.U.A.), 2019
- Trespass to Property Act, 1990;
- Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 2017

Conclusion:

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation determined that the T.P.S.'s policies and procedures associated with this custody injury were lawful, in keeping with current legislation, and written in a manner which provided adequate and appropriate guidance to the members. None of the examined policies and procedures required modification.

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation determined the conduct of the involved officers was in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct and the applicable T.P.S. Procedures.

The officers involved in this event were equipped with Body-Worn Cameras (B.W.C.). The B.W.C.s were activated and recorded the entire event. Closed Circuit Television footage was later obtained from the Tim Horton's store which also depicted the events. These assets were disclosed to the S.I.U.

The In-Car Camera System and the B.W.C. footage were essential pieces of evidence that assisted both the S.I.U.'s investigation and this administrative investigation.

Chief Superintendent Shannon Dawson, Professionalism and Accountability, will be in attendance to answer any questions that the Board may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Myron Demkiw, M.O.M.
Chief of Police

5.5. Chief’s Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.35

PUBLIC REPORT

November 7, 2025

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.35

Purpose: ☒ **Information Purposes Only** ☐ **Seeking Decision**

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) receive this report for information.

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications arising from the recommendation contained in this report.

Summary:

The Professional Standards – Special Investigations Unit Liaison (P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison) investigation determined the conduct of the designated officials was in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct and the applicable Toronto Police Service (T.P.S.) Procedures.

Discussion:

Background

Whenever the Special Investigations Unit (S.I.U.) investigates an incident involving death, serious injury, the discharge of a firearm at a person or the allegation of a sexual

assault, provincial legislation requires the chief of police of the relevant police service, to conduct an administrative investigation.

This is the Chief's report in respect of this incident.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

- Community Safety and Policing Act (C.S.P.A.), 2019
- Special Investigations Unit Act (S.I.U.A.), 2019
- T.P.S. Procedures

S.I.U. Terminology

Complainant – Refers to the Affected Person
SO – Subject Official(s)
WO – Witness Official(s)

S.I.U. Investigative Conclusion

In a letter to the Chief of Police dated October 15, 2025, Director Joseph Martino of the S.I.U. advised, "*The file has been closed, and no further action is contemplated. In my view, there were no reasonable grounds in the evidence to proceed with criminal charges against the subject official.*"

The following *S.I.U. Incident Narrative* and *Analysis and Director's Decision* has been reprinted from the S.I.U. Director's report, number 25-TCI-245, which can be found via the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- Director's Report Details, Case Number: 25-TCI-245

S.I.U. Incident Narrative

"The evidence collected by the SIU, including interviews with Complainant and a police eyewitness, and video footage that largely captured the incident, gives rise to the following scenario. As was his legal right, the SO did not agree an interview with the SIU or the release of his notes.

In the evening of June 16, 2025, TPS received reports of two carjackings involving a firearm. The second of the calls involved a Rolls Royce that had been stolen by three males in the area of the Shops at Don Mills. The males had fled the area in the Rolls Royce and a BMW X5.

Emergency Task Force (ETF) and Major Crimes Unit officers located the vehicles travelling south on the Don Valley Parkway towards the Gardiner Expressway. The plan was to follow the vehicles with a police helicopter and wait for the suspects to exit before attempting an arrest. A helicopter, however, was not available.

The Rolls Royce and BMW eventually came to a stop on the south shoulder of the eastbound lanes of the Gardiner Expressway, in and around the area where the highway travelled over Small Street. The ETF commanding officer, WO #1, who was also involved in tracking the vehicles, called for a takedown at this time.

Police vehicles formed a blockade around the Rolls Royce and BMW. The driver of the Rolls Royce was able to push through the blockade and escape eastward on the Gardiner Expressway. The driver of the BMW – the Complainant – also tried to push his way past the police cruisers, but was unsuccessful. He exited the BMW and fled on foot northward across the highway.

Led by the SO, officers chased the Complainant across the east and westbound lanes of the Gardiner Expressway. The SO was about two lane-widths behind when the Complainant jumped over the barrier bordering the northernmost westbound lane. There was a significant drop to the ground below on the other side of the barrier – approximately ten metres. Officers made their way to the Complainant on the ground and arrested him.

Paramedics transported the Complainant to the hospital where he was diagnosed with multiple fractures to both legs and spine."

S.I.U. Analysis and Director's Decision

"The Complainant was seriously injured in a fall from height in Toronto on June 16, 2025. As he was fleeing from arrest at the time, the SIU was notified of the incident and initiated an investigation. The SO was identified as the subject official. The investigation is now concluded. On my assessment of the evidence, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that the SO committed a criminal offence in connection with the Complainant's injuries.

The offence that arises for consideration is criminal negligence causing bodily harm contrary to section 221 of the Criminal Code. The offence is reserved for serious cases of neglect that demonstrate a wanton or reckless disregard for the lives or safety of other persons. It is predicated, in part, on conduct that amounts to a marked and substantial departure from the level of care that a reasonable person would have exercised in the circumstances. In the instant case, the question is whether there was a want of care on the part of the SO, sufficiently egregious to attract criminal sanction, that caused or contributed to the Complainant's injuries. In my view, there was not.

With information at their disposal that the Complainant was a suspect in two recent carjackings involving a firearm, the SO and his fellow officers were within their rights in attempting to arrest him for robbery.

I am also satisfied that the officers, including the SO, comported themselves with due care and regard for public safety as they ran after the Complainant on the highway. They had cause to pursue him aggressively given the violent crimes that had just been committed, and there was a real risk that he would escape if they did not chase him across the highway. At the same time, they shouted at the Complainant to stop and gave him ample opportunity to desist before he climbed over the barrier and fell from height. On this record, it is apparent that the SO did not transgress the limits of care prescribed by the criminal law during the brief foot chase that culminated in the Complainant's fall and injuries.

For the foregoing reasons, there is no basis for proceeding with criminal charges in this case. The file is closed."

Summary of the Toronto Police Service's Investigation

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison conducted an administrative investigation as is required by provincial legislation.

This investigation examined the circumstances of the custody injury in relation to the applicable legislation, policing services provided, procedures, and the conduct of the involved officers.

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation reviewed the following T.P.S. Procedures:

- Procedure 01-01 (Arrest);
- Procedure 01-02 (Search of Persons);
- Procedure 01-03 (Persons in Custody);
- Procedure 05-02 (Robberies/Hold-Ups);
- Procedure 10-06 (Medical Emergencies);
- Procedure 13-16 (Special Investigations Unit);
- Procedure 13-17 (Notes and Reports);
- Procedure 15-01 (Incident Response (Use of Force/De-Escalation));
- Procedure 15-17 (In-Car Camera System); and
- Procedure 15-20 (Body-Worn Camera)

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation also reviewed the following legislation:

- Special Investigations Unit Act (S.I.U.A.), 2019

Conclusion:

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation determined that the T.P.S.'s policies and procedures associated with this custody injury were lawful, in keeping with current legislation, and written in a manner which provided adequate and appropriate guidance to the members. None of the examined policies and procedures required modification.

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation determined the conduct of the subject official was in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct, the applicable T.P.S. Procedures and the officers' training.

The B.W.C. footage was an essential piece of evidence that assisted both the S.I.U.'s investigation and this administrative investigation.

Chief Superintendent Shannon Dawson, Professionalism and Accountability, will be in attendance to answer any questions that the Board may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Myron Demkiw, M.O.M.
Chief of Police