PUBLIC MEETING MINUTES

Thursday, July 23, at 9:00AM
Livestreamed at: https://youtube.com/live/6cWA_jXmZxI?feature=share

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The following *draft* Minutes of the hybrid public meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on July 23, 2026, are subject to approval at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

Attendance:

The following Members were present:

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

The following individuals were also present:

Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service
Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director, Toronto Police Service Board
Diana Achim, Board Administrator, Toronto Police Service Board
Allyson Amster, City Solicitor, City of Toronto – Legal Services Division

Declarations:

There were no declarations of interest under the Code of Conduct for Members of a Police Service Board Regulation and the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act*.

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on July 23, 2026

P2026-0723-0.1. Board Minutes

Confirmation of the Minutes from the regular public meeting held on May 14, 2026.

The Board approved the Minutes.

Moved by: A. Morley
Seconded by: C. Brillinger

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on July 23, 2026

P2026-0723-0.2. Remarks and moment of silence in honour of Marc Pinizzotto of the Toronto Police Service, Provincial Constable Tarun Bali of the Ontario Provincial Police, and Police Officer Mohamed Lamine Benredouane of the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal.

Chair Carroll made the following remarks:

Before we begin today's meeting, and on behalf of the Board, I would like to pay tribute to three brave officers who recently lost their lives in the line of duty: Training Constable Marc Pinizzotto of the Toronto Police Service, Provincial Constable Tarun Bali of the Ontario Provincial Police, and Police Officer Mohamed Lamine Benredouane of the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal.

These officers dedicated their lives to serving and protecting others. They answered a calling that demands extraordinary bravery and commitment, and they made the ultimate sacrifice in service to their communities. Their loss is felt deeply - not only by their families, friends, and colleagues, but by policing communities across Ontario and Canada.

The loss of any officer is profoundly tragic. The loss of several officers within such a short period is especially heartbreaking. At moments like these, we are reminded of the risks that police officers face every day in service to their communities and of the extraordinary sacrifices made by them and their loved ones.

We also extend our support to the RCMP and Durham Regional Police Service following two recent tragedies. Our hearts are with the officers shot in Saskatchewan and their families, as well as the loved ones of Durham Constable-in-training Tyrone Magbitang, who tragically lost his life, and the cadet who was critically injured.

Today, we stand together in remembrance and solidarity with policing communities across the country. We honour those who have fallen, support those who continue to serve, and recognize the enduring impact these tragedies have on families, colleagues,

and communities alike.

To the Members of the Toronto Police Service, these losses may be felt deeply, both professionally and personally. In this time of grief, I encourage you to lean on one another and make use of the wellness resources and supports available through the Service. Please remember that you are not alone.

On behalf of the Board, I also want to express our sincere gratitude for your service. Every day, you accept significant risks to keep our city safe, and we do not take that commitment lightly. Your dedication, courage, and professionalism are deeply valued by the Board and by the communities you serve.

I now ask everyone present to join me in a moment of silence to honour Training Constable Pinizzotto, Provincial Constable Bali, Police Officer Benredouane and Constable-in-training Magbitang.

[Held moment of silence]

Thank you.

Before we get to the rest of the agenda, I would like to take a moment to recognize and thank everyone who contributed to the success of Toronto's FIFA World Cup 2026 operations.

Over the course of the tournament, Toronto Police Service Members demonstrated exceptional teamwork, professionalism, and dedication.
From planning, coordinating, and staffing six FIFA World Cup matches, while continuing to support the many major events and day-to-day policing needs across our city, this was a remarkable undertaking and a tremendous achievement.

With global attention focused on Toronto, our city welcomed thousands of visitors and fans from around the world. Throughout the tournament, TPS members rose to the occasion, helping ensure a safe, secure, and welcoming experience for all.

Our officers managed large crowds, kept celebrations safe, responded professionally during periods of intense heat, and represented both the Toronto Police Service and our city with distinction.

I also want to recognize the many civilian members who worked tirelessly behind the scenes.

The success of an event of this magnitude depends on meticulous planning, coordination, logistics, communications, and operational support. Their expertise, commitment, and countless hours of work were essential to ensuring that Toronto was ready for every challenge and opportunity.

As the tournament has now concluded, we can all take pride in the role TPS played in helping Toronto shine on the world stage. The efforts of our Members were instrumental to the success of the largest sporting event ever hosted in our city.

I would like to extend a special thank you to Superintendent David Ecklund and Inspector Barry O'Neil for their outstanding leadership throughout the planning and execution of these operations. Their vision, coordination, and dedication were vital to this success.

On behalf of the Board, thank you to all Members of the Service, for your professionalism and dedication. You have made Toronto proud.

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on July 23, 2026

P2026-0723-1.0. Requests for Special Funds

P2026-0723-1.1. Request for Special Funds – Champions of Change 2026 Awards Gala

The Board was also in receipt of a report dated June 15, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that, as an exception to its Special Fund Policy, the Toronto Police Service Board (the Board) approve funding in the amount of $5,000.00 to sponsor the 2026 Champions of Change Mental Health Awards Gala organized by Canada Beyond the Blue.

2026-0723-1.2. Request for Special Funds: Funeral Reception Expenses-Training Constable Marc Pinizzotto

The Board was also in receipt of a report dated July 3, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director.

Recommendation:

This report recommends that as an exception to the Special Fund Policy, the Board approve an expenditure in the amount of $85,880.57 which represents the Board's portion (50%) of the total costs related to hosting the reception following the visitation and funeral for Training Constable Marc Pinizzotto.

Deputation: Nicole Corrado (written submission only)

The Board received the written deputation and approved the foregoing reports.

Moved by: C. Brillinger
Seconded by: L. Kostakis

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on July 23, 2026

P2026-0723-2.0. Toronto Police Service Board Special Fund – Annual Specified Procedures Report for the Year Ending December 31, 2025

The Board was in receipt of a report dated June 11, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director**.**

Recommendation:

It is recommended that, the Board receive the annual Specified Procedures Report, performed by KPMG LLP.

Deputation: Kris Langenfeld (virtual)

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 6:25:44 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/6cWA_jXmZxI?si=SoHNuR00yQ5ELs5a&t=23142

The Board received the deputation and the foregoing report.

Moved by: C. Brillinger
Seconded by: L. Kostakis

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on July 23, 2026

P2026-0723-3.0. Pre-Qualification of Vendors for Minor Building Repairs

The Board was in receipt of a report dated June 1, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendations:

1. Approve the pre-qualification of the three vendors listed below for the provision minor building repairs for a three-year period commencing on July 27, 2026, and ending on July 26, 2029, at a total estimated cost of $7.5 Million (M) over the three-year term:

    a. H.N. Construction Limited;
    b. PAC Building Group; and
    c. BDA Inc.

2. Authorize the Chair to execute any required agreements and related documents on behalf of the Board, subject to approval by the City of

Toronto (City) Solicitor as to form.

Deputations: Kris Langenfeld (virtual)

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 6:34:07 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/6cWA_jXmZxI?si=h5XC0VEwR-JXY1Kc&t=23645

The Board received the deputation and approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: C. Brillinger
Seconded by: L. Kostakis

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P2026-0723-4.0. Contract Award to Rampart International Corp. for 9mm Glock Pistols with Red Dot Optics, Flashlights and Holsters

The Board was in receipt of a report dated June 1, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendations:

1) Approve a contract award to Rampart International Corp. (Rampart) for 9mm Glock pistols with red dot optics, flashlights and holsters, as outlined below, for the period September 1, 2026, to September 30, 2027, at an estimated cost of $10.54 Million (M), excluding taxes;

   a) 5,861 G45 9mm pistols equipped with red dot optics, flashlights and duty holsters;
   b) 500 G43X compact Slimline pistols equipped with red dot optics, flashlights and plainclothes holsters
   c) 100 G45R Practice Pistols; and
   d) 100 G45T/Simunition Pistols

2) 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.

Deputation: Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)

The Board received the deputation and approved the report.

Moved by: C. Brillinger
Seconded by: S. Carroll

P2026-0723-5.0. Contract Award to Softchoice Canada Inc. for Endpoint and Related Equipment and Services

The Board was in receipt of a report dated June 4, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendations:

1. Approve the award of a contract to Softchoice Canada Inc. (Softchoice) for endpoint equipment, related services, and associated support for a five-year term from August 1, 2026, to July 31, 2031, at an estimated cost of $46.89 Million (M) (excluding taxes), with the option to extend the contract for up to two additional one-year terms at an estimated cost of $13.49M (excluding taxes), for a total potential seven-year cost of $60.38M (excluding taxes).

2) 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; and

3) Authorize the Chief of Police to exercise the optional extension periods to satisfactory vendor performance, continued funding and continued business need.

Deputation: Kris Langenfeld (virtual)

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 6:44:37 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/6cWA_jXmZxI?si=WGAOws_nx4QlTZpF&t=24275

The Board received the written deputation and approved the report.

Moved by: L. Cheng
Seconded by: S. Carroll

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on July 23, 2026

P2026-0723-6.0. Bi-Annual Aggregate Disciplinary Measures Report – Pursuant to Section 215 of the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 22, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) receive this report for information and publish within 30 days to meet legislative requirements

Deputations: Kris Langenfeld (virtual)
Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 7:05:54 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/6cWA_jXmZxI?si=p6ONKSSnP_M383KO&t=25552

The Board received the deputations and the foregoing report.

Moved by: C. Brillinger
Seconded by: L. Kostakis

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on July 23, 2026

P2026-0723-7.0. 2025 Toronto Police Service Board Annual Report

The Board was in receipt of a report July 15, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director.

Recommendations:

1. Adopt the 2025 Annual Report; and

2. Direct the Executive Director to file the 2025 Annual Report with the City of Toronto and publish it on the Board's webpage.

Deputations: Kris Langenfeld (virtual)

The Board received the deputation and approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: C. Brillinger
Seconded by: A. Morley

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P2026-0723-8.0. 2025 Toronto Police Service - Chief's Annual Report

The Board was in receipt of a report June 30, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) receive this report for information and publish this report on the Internet, as required by the *Community Safety and Policing Act,* 2019 (C.S.P.A.), Ontario Regulation

399/23.

Deputations: Kris Langenfeld (virtual)
Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 7:21:50 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/6cWA_jXmZxI?si=R0hUUPxfLTAlZL1y&t=26507

The Board received the deputations and the foregoing report.

Moved by: S. Carroll
Seconded by: L. Kostakis

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P2026-0723-9.0. Toronto Police Service 2025 Annual Statistical Report

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 28, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

Deputations: Kris Langenfeld (virtual)
Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 7:55:38 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/6cWA_jXmZxI?si=AvriHCRmn3c0zqeP&t=28535

The Board received the deputations and the foregoing report.

Moved by: L. Kostakis
Seconded by: C. Brillinger

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P2026-0723-10.0. Annual Report: April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026 – Grant Applications and Contracts

The Board was in receipt of a report dated June 1, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 8:08:59 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/6cWA_jXmZxI?si=ipyDxZOxMSAv9U7T&t=29337

The Board received the foregoing report.

Moved by: A. Morley
Seconded by: L. Kostakis

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P2026-0723-11.0. Annual Report of Co-operative, Joint and Consolidated Procurements for 2025

The Board was in receipt of a report June 1, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

The Board received the foregoing report.

Moved by: A. Morley
Seconded by: N. Migliore

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P2026-0723-12.0. Annual Report of Non-Competitive Purchases for 2025

The Board was in receipt of a report dated June 1, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:
It is recommended that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) receive this report.

The Board received the foregoing report.

Moved by: A. Morgan
Seconded by: L. Kostakis

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P2026-0723-13.0. 2025 Annual Reports: City Traffic Agents (C.O.T.), University of Toronto (U of T), Toronto Community Housing Corporation (T.C.H.C.), and Toronto Transit Commission (T.T.C.) - Special Constables

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 20, 2026, from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

P2026-0723-13.1. Toronto Transit Commission Special Constables Annual Report

P2026-0723-13.2. Toronto Community Housing Corporation Community Safety Unit Annual Report

P2026-0723-13.3. Traffic Agent Annual Report 2025

P2026-0723-13.4. University of Toronto – St. George Campus Annual Report

P2026-0723-13.5. University of Toronto Scarborough Campus Safety Annual Report

Recommendations:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) receive the 2025 annual reports from the C.O.T., U of T, T.C.H.C., and T.T.C.

Deputation: Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 8:18:06 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/6cWA_jXmZxI?si=1rqsC8rTnL5cLxzc&t=29884

The Board received the deputation and the foregoing reports.

Moved by: N. Migliore
Seconded by: C. Brillinger

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P2026-0723-14.0. Special Constable Re-Appointments – July 2026

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 27, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

The Board approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: C. Brillinger
Seconded by: L. Kostakis

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P2026-0723-15.0. Agreement with The University of Toronto Regarding Special Constables

The Board was in receipt of a report dated June 24, 2026 from Wendy Walberg, City Solicitor.

Recommendations:

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

1. Approve the agreement between the Board and the Governing Council of The University of Toronto regarding the appointment and governance of special constables, attached as Appendix "A" to this report;

2. Authorize the Executive Director of the Board to forward the draft agreement to the Solicitor General for their information; and

3. Authorize the Chair to execute the agreement on behalf of the Board, on terms and conditions satisfactory to the Chair and in a form satisfactory to the City Solicitor.

Deputations: Michael Munroe (in person) (written submission included)
Director, University of Toronto Campus Safety Special Constable Service

Derek Moran (in person) (written submission included)
Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)

The Board received the deputations and approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: L. Kostakis
Seconded by: N. Migliore

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P2026-0723-16.0. Inquest into the Death of Gedi Ali Gedi Verdict of the Jury

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 19, 2026 from Wendy Walberg, City Solicitor.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) receive the forgoing report.

Deputation: Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)

The Board received the deputation and foregoing reports.

Moved by: L. Kostakis
Seconded by: C. Brillinger

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P2026-0723-17.0. Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigations

Chair Carroll moved the following Motion which was approved by Vice-Chair Brillinger:

That the Board consider item 17 first in order to accommodate a deputant and the ASL Interpreter.

P2026-0723-17.1. Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigation: – Professional Standards (P.R.S.) Case Number – PRS-105974 Inspectorate of Policing (I.O.P.) Complaint Number: 25-960/INV-25-678

The Board was in receipt of a report dated June 10, 2026, from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendations:

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

1. Determine whether to concur with the decision that action be taken with respect to this complaint, and;

2. Advise the complainant, the Inspector General (I.G.), and the Solicitor General of any steps taken in response to this complaint.

Deputy Mayor Morley moved the following Motion which was seconded by Vice-Chair Brillinger:

That the Board:

1. **Concur with the recommendations;**

2. **Forward the Board's decision to the Inspectorate of Policing (IOP), Solicitor General and Complainant.**

P2026-0723-17.2. Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigation: – Professional Standards (P.R.S.) Case Number – PRS-104545 Inspectorate of Policing (I.O.P.) Complaint Number: 25-747/INV-25-155

The Board was in receipt of a report dated March 13, 2026, from Myron Demkiw Chief of Police.

Recommendations:

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

1. Determine whether to concur with the decision that action be taken with respect to this complaint, and;

2. Advise the complainant, the Inspector General (I.G.), and the Solicitor General of any steps taken in response to this complaint.

Deputy Mayor Morley moved the following Motion which was seconded by Vice-Chair Brillinger:

That the Board:

1. **Request the Chief of Police, as part of the Service's ongoing efforts to strengthen frontline service delivery and customer experience through respectful, consistent, and service-oriented interactions with members of the public, consider opportunities to require officers to proactively**

inquire whether interpreter services may be required where there are indications that an individual may have a hearing impairment.

2. **Concur with the Chief's recommendations;**

2. **Forward the Board's decision to the Inspectorate of Policing (IOP), Solicitor General and Complainant.**

P2026-0723-17.3. Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigation: – Professional Standards (P.R.S.) Case Number – PRS-105053 Inspectorate of Policing (I.O.P.) Complaint Number: 25-707/INV-26-4

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 22, 2026, from Myron Demkiw Chief of Police.

Recommendations:

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

1. Determine whether to concur with the decision that action be taken with respect to this complaint, and;

2. Advise the complainant, the Inspector General (I.G.), and the Solicitor General of any steps taken in response to this complaint.

Deputy Mayor Morley moved the following Motion which was seconded by Vice-Chair Brillinger:

That the Board:

1. **Concur with the recommendations;**

2. **Forward the Board's decision to the Inspectorate of Policing (IOP), Solicitor General and Complainant.**

Deputations: James Guglielmin (in person)
Kris Langenfeld (virtual)
Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)
Michael Lewis (written submission only

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 6:04:16 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/6cWA_jXmZxI?si=ZgOGOlnehsk-RhkK&t=21853

The Board received the deputation, approved the foregoing reports and Motions.

Moved by: A. Morley
Seconded by: C. Brillinger

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on July 23, 2026

P2026-0723-18.0. Chief's Administrative Investigation Reports

P2026-0723-18.1. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.37

The Board was in receipt of a report dated April 17, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

P2026-0723-18.2. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.39

The Board was in receipt of a report dated April 17, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

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

P2026-0723-18.3. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Discharge of a Firearm at a Person – Complainant 2025.41

The Board was in receipt of a report dated April 17, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

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).

P2026-0723-18.4. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.47

The Board was in receipt of a report dated April 17, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

P2026-0723-18.5. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Discharge of a Firearm at a Person – Complainant 2025.50

The Board was in receipt of a report dated April 17, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

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).

P2026-0723-18.6. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Vehicle Injury of Complainant 2025.54

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 22, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

P2026-0723-18.7. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury Complainant 2025.55

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 22, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

P2026-0723-18.8. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.58

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 22, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

P2026-0723-18.9. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.62

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 22, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

P2026-0723-18.10. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.63

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 22, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

P2026-0723-18.11. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Alleged Sexual Assault of Complainant 2025.68

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 22, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Deputation: Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)

The Board received the deputation and received the foregoing reports.

Moved by: L. Kostakis
Seconded by: A. Morley

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on July 23, 2026

P2026-0723-19.0. Proposed Amendments to the Board's Committees By-law 162 – Appointments Committee

The Board was in receipt of a report dated July 15, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Service Board (the Board) approve the amendments to Section 2.1 of the Committees By-law to delegate the authority to terminate a police officer's employment during their probationary period to the Appointments Committee and ensure alignment with the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019.

The Board approved the foregoing reports.

Moved by: C. Brillinger
Seconded by: A. Morgan

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on July 23, 2026

P2026-0723-20.0. Correspondence from City Council

P2026-0723-20.1. Correspondence from City Council – April 2026

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 19, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director.

Recommendation:

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

Deputy Mayor Morley moved the following Motion which was seconded by Chair Carroll:

THAT:

1. **The Board forward the City Council's request in MM40.32 to the Chief of Police and request that he report back to the Board as appropriate:**

2. **The Board request the Chief of Police to consider and report back to the Board on:**

    - **Developing and publicizing an educational and enforcement protocol for Motorized Watercraft Exclusion Zones, in collaboration with the Toronto Port Authority; and**
    - **Enhancing boating and water-safety enforcement through a multi-year strategy that reflects city-wide policing needs**

3. **That the Board direct the Chief of police to work with the City of Toronto and relevant stakeholders on the above.**

P2026-0723-20.2. Correspondence from City Council – June 20260

The Board was in receipt of a report dated July 13, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director.

Recommendation:

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

Chair Carroll moved the following Motion which was seconded by Deputy Mayor Morley:

THAT:

The Board direct the Chief of Police, in collaboration with the City Manager, to establish a process for commemorating officers killed in the line of duty.

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 8:44:40 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/6cWA_jXmZxI?si=cMLEkDjhPLxSyC1a&t=31478

The Board approved the Motions and received the foregoing reports.

Moved by: S. Carroll
Seconded by: A. Morley

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on July 23, 2026

P2026-0723-21.0. Report: Professionalism and Accountability – 2025 Annual

The Board was in receipt of a report dated July 23, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police

Recommendation:

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

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 8:58:09 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/6cWA_jXmZxI?si=-PZc-00UsNMw24IV&t=32286

The Board approved the foregoing reports.

Moved by: C. Brillinger
Seconded by: L. Kostakis

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on July 23, 2026

P2026-0723-22.0. Budget Variance Reports

P2026-0723-22.1. 2026 Operating Budget Variance for the Toronto Police Service, Period Ending April 30, 2026

The Board was in receipt of a report dated July 7, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

1. Approve the following 2026 in-year budget adjustments:
    - an increase of $5.4M to both gross expenditures and revenue for a net impact of $0.0, to recognize in-year Provincial grant funding for grant-related expenditures;
    - an increase of $1.5M to both gross expenditures and revenue for a net impact of $0.0, to recognize in-year cost recovery increases for expenditures; and
    - the unchanged net budget of $1,432.9M and a revised gross budget of $1,711.2M

2. Forward a copy of this report to the City of Toronto (City) Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer for information and inclusion in the variance reporting to the City's Budget Committee.

P2026-0723-22.2. Capital Budget Variance Report for the Toronto Police Service, Period Ending April 30, 2026

The Board was in receipt of a report dated June 5, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

1. Approve a 2026 in-year transfer of $2.0 Million (M) from the Long-Term Facility Plan – 54 Division (D) project to support the new Glock modernization project, with cashflows to be returned to 54D in 2027;

2. Approve a 2026 in-year transfer of $1.2M to the State of Good Repair (S.O.G.R.) project as follows:
    - Transfer $1.1M from the Forensic Identification Services (F.I.S.) building Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (H.V.A.C.) lifecycle project;
    - Transfer $60 Thousand (K) from Uninterrupted Power Supply (U.P.S.) project;
    - Transfer $15K from the FIFA Requirement – Motorcycles project; and

3. Forward a copy of this report to the City of Toronto's (City) Financial Officer and Treasurer for inclusion in the City's overall capital variance report to the City's Budget Committee.

P2026-0723-22.3. 2026 Operating Budget Variance for the Toronto Police Service Parking Enforcement Unit, Period Ending April 30, 2026

The Board was in receipt of a report dated June 15, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

P2026-0723-22.4. 2026 Operating Budget Variance Report for the Toronto Police Service Board, Period Ending April 30, 2026

The Board was in receipt of a report dated June 1, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director.

Recommendation:

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

Deputation: Nicole Corrado (written submission only)

The Board received the deputation and approved the foregoing reports.

Moved by: C. Brillinger
Seconded by: L. Kostakis

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on July 23, 2026

P2026-0723-23.0. Request to Seek Legislative Change

The Board was in receipt of a report dated June 1, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director.

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) authorize the Chief of Police (Chief) to advocate to the Government of Ontario, and engage relevant ministries and agencies, for legislative changes regarding:

a) Expanding the circumstances in which police officers may be suspended without pay;

b) Removing the requirement that a full disciplinary hearing be held to terminate a police officer who is serving a term of incarceration;

c) Permitting extensions of probationary periods where an officer has been suspended or put on administrative duties;

d) Permitting police services, in appropriate circumstances, to retain responsibility for certain investigations, while maintaining impartiality, appropriate safeguards to ensure independent and objective investigations, and existing oversight mechanisms; and

e) Establishing legislation, modelled on California's "Joanna's Law", requiring enhanced investigative requirements where indicators suggest a death may be connected to intimate partner violence.

Deputation: Derek Moran (in person) (written submission included)

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 9:09:40 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/6cWA_jXmZxI?si=3fXf2dTuTSIPbUKu&t=32977

Chair Carroll moved the following Motion which was seconded by Member Kostakis:

THAT:

The Board direct the Executive Director, in consultation with the Chief of Police, to review the Process for Seeking Legislative Change (the Policy), including with respect to the recommendations of the Independent Civilian Review into Matters Relating to the G20 Summit (the Morden Report) and the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019*, and report back with any recommendations for updating or amending the Policy.

The Board received the deputation and approved the Motion and the foregoing report.

Moved by: S. Carroll
Seconded by: L. Kostakis

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on July 23, 2026

P2026-0723-24.0. Confidential

The Board adjourned the public portion of the meeting and reconvened the *in camera* meeting for consideration of confidential matters pursuant to Section 44(2) of the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (C.S.P.A) until 2PM, when it returned to continue the public portion of the meeting.

The following Members attended the in-camera meeting:

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

Next Board Meeting

Regular Public Meeting
Date: September 24, 2026
Location: 40 College Street, Auditorium

Minutes Approved by:

-original signed-

_____
Councillor Shelley Carroll
Chair

Members of the Toronto Police Service Board

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

PUBLIC MEETING AGENDA
Thursday, July 23, 2026, at 9:00AM
Livestreaming at
https://youtube.com/live/6cWA_jXmZxI?feature=share

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*.

Chief's Monthly Verbal Update

Executive Director's Monthly Verbal Update

Confirmation of the Minutes from the regular public meeting held on May 14, 2026 and of the Board's Audit and Risk Management Committee meeting held on July 13, 2026.

Items for Consideration

1. **Requests for Special Funds**

   1.1 June 15, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director
   Re: Request for Special Funds – Champions of Change 2026 Awards Gala

   1.2 July 3, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director
   Re: Request for Special Funds: Funeral Reception Expenses-Training Constable Marc Pinizzotto

2. June 11, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director
   Re: Toronto Police Service Board Special Fund – Annual Specified Procedures Report for the Year Ending December 31, 2025

3. June 1, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
   Re: Pre-Qualification of Vendors for Minor Building Repairs

4. June 1, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
   Re: Contract Award to Rampart International Corp. for 9mm Glock Pistols with Red Dot Optics, Flashlights and Holsters

5. June 4, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
   Re: Contract Award to Softchoice Canada Inc. for Endpoint and Related Equipment and Services

6. May 22, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
   Re: Bi-Annual Aggregate Disciplinary Measures Report – Pursuant to Section 215 of the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019

7. July 15, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director
   Re: 2025 Toronto Police Service Board Annual Report

8. June 30, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
   Re: 2025 Toronto Police Service - Chief's Annual Report

9. May 28, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
   Re: Toronto Police Service 2025 Annual Statistical Report

10. June 1, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
    Re: Annual Report: April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026 – Grant Applications and Contracts

11. June 1, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
    Re: Annual Report of Co-operative, Joint and Consolidated Procurements for 2025

12. June 1, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Annual Report of Non-Competitive Purchases for 2025

13. May 20, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: 2025 Annual Reports: City Traffic Agents (C.O.T.), University of Toronto (U of T), Toronto Community Housing Corporation (T.C.H.C.), and Toronto Transit Commission (T.T.C.) - Special Constables

13.1 **Toronto Transit Commission Special Constables Annual Report**
13.2 **Toronto Community Housing Corporation Community Safety Unit Annual Report**
13.3 **Traffic Agent Annual Report 2025**
13.4 **University of Toronto – St. George Campus Annual Repot**
13.5 **University of Toronto Scarborough Campus Safety Annual Report**

14. May 27, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Special Constable Re-Appointments – July 2026

15. June 24, 2026 from Wendy Walberg, City Solicitor
Re: Agreement with The University of Toronto Regarding Special Constables

16. May 19, 2026 from Wendy Walberg, City Solicitor
Re: Inquest into the Death of Gedi Ali Gedi Verdict of the Jury

17. **Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigations**

17.1 June 10, 2026, from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigation: – Professional Standards (P.R.S.) Case Number – PRS-105974 Inspectorate of Policing (I.O.P.) Complaint Number: 25-960/INV-25-678

17.2 March 13, 2026, from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigation: – Professional Standards (P.R.S.) Case Number – PRS-104545 Inspectorate of Policing (I.O.P.) Complaint Number: 25-747/INV-25-155

17.3 May 22, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigation: – Professional Standards (P.R.S.) Case Number – PRS-105053

Inspectorate of Policing (I.O.P.) Complaint Number: 25-707/INV-26-4

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

18.1 April 17, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.37

18.2 May 22, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.39

18.3 April 17, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Discharge of a Firearm at a Person – Complainant 2025.41

18.4 April 17, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.47

18.5 April 17, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Discharge of a Firearm at a Person – Complainant 2025.50

18.6 May 22, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Vehicle Injury of Complainant 2025.54

18.7 May 22, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.55

18.8 May 22, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.58

18.9 May 22, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.62

18.10 May 22, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.63

18.11 May 22, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Alleged Sexual Assault of Complainant 2025.68

19. July 15, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director
Re: Proposed Amendments to the Board's Committees By-law 162 – Appointments Committee

20. **Correspondence from City Council**

20.1 May 19, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director
Re: Correspondence from City Council – April 2026

20.2 July 13, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director
Re: Correspondence from City Council – June 2026

21. July 23, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Report: Professionalism and Accountability – 2025 Annual

22. **Budget Variance Reports**

22.1 June 5, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: 2026 Operating Budget Variance for the Toronto Police Service, Period Ending April 30, 2026

22.2 June 5, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: Capital Budget Variance Report for the Toronto Police Service, Period Ending April 30, 2026

22.3 June 15, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
Re: 2026 Operating Budget Variance for the Toronto Police Service Parking Enforcement Unit, Period Ending April 30, 2026

22.4 June 1, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director
Re: 2026 Operating Budget Variance Report for the Toronto Police Service Board, Period Ending April 30, 2026

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 Board will move *in-camera* for consideration of confidential matters pursuant to Section 44 (1) of the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (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**
> 4. **Human Resources Matters**

Adjournment

Next Meeting

Regular Board Meeting
September 24, 2026
Hybrid Board Meeting – at Police Headquarters, 40 College Street or virtually via WebEx

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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

Confirmation of the Minutes from the regular public meeting held on May 14, 2026 and of the Board's Audit and Risk Management Committee meeting held on July 13, 2026

PUBLIC MEETING MINUTES

Wednesday, May 14, at 9:00AM
Livestreamed at: YouTube.com

The following *draft* Minutes of the hybrid public meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026, are subject to approval at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

Attendance:

The following Members were present:

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

The following individuals were also present:

Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service
Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director, Toronto Police Service Board
Diana Achim, Board Administrator, Toronto Police Service Board
Allyson Amster, City Solicitor, City of Toronto – Legal Services Division

Declarations:

There were no declarations of interest under the Code of Conduct for Members of a Police Service Board Regulation and the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act*.

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-0.1. Board Minutes

Confirmation of the Minutes from the regular public meeting held on April 13, 2026.

The Board approved the Minutes.

Moved by: N. Migliore
Seconded by: A. Morgan

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-0.2. Remarks and moment of silence in honour of Constable Malcolm and Retired Inspector Pogue

Chair Carroll made the following remarks:

I would like to pay tribute to Ontario Provincial Police Constable Brandon Malcolm, who was tragically killed in the line of duty on April 27.

Constable Malcolm was just 33 years old. His loss is felt deeply by his family, his loved ones, his colleagues, and the policing community across Ontario. Since joining the OPP in 2020, he served the Northumberland Detachment with dedication, professionalism, and a genuine commitment to the communities he protected. He was also a proud member of the OPP Golden Helmets and was respected for his quiet confidence, strong work ethic, and leadership. His lifelong goal was to serve as a police officer, and though his career was far too brief, his devotion to public safety never wavered.

We also hold close in our thoughts his fiancée, who is one of our own Special Constables, and whose grief is shared by this entire organization.
We grieve alongside all who knew and loved him, and we honour the legacy he leaves behind.

I also want to acknowledge another profound loss within our policing community. Deputy Chief Lauren Pogue has suffered the heartbreaking passing of her husband, Retired Inspector Paul Pogue. Retired Inspector Pogue served Peel Regional Police for 37 years and was known for his integrity, his compassion, and the deep care he showed for those around him. He was a devoted husband and father, a builder of connections, and someone who found joy in simple moments of family, friendship, and community.

Today, we hold Deputy Chief Pogue, her family, and all who loved Paul in our thoughts.
I would now ask, if you're able to, to please stand and join me in a moment of silence in honour of Constable Malcolm and Retired Inspector Pogue.

Chair Carroll made the following remarks:

I now want to take a few moments to speak to three things that are on my mind — and I believe on the minds of many in this room and across city.

First, I want to acknowledge that this is Police Week. One of the things I love most about Chairing this Board is the time spent in conversation with officers. What strikes me, every single time, is how much they care. Officers light up when they talk about a neighbourhood initiative that's going well, a community partner who's made a real difference, a resident who reached out just to say thank you. That enthusiasm, that genuine investment in the communities they serve, is something we should never take for granted.

Police Week also coincides with National Peace Officers Memorial Day, a solemn reminder that this work carries real sacrifice. We acknowledge that sacrifice. We carry their memories with us. I know I'm speaking on behalf of the Board when I say thank you to officers across this country for your service, and especially to the members of the Toronto Police Service. Your professionalism and the care you bring to every interaction is seen and deeply appreciated.

May is a month of important observances, and I want to acknowledge two of them directly.
Asian Heritage Month invites us to recognize the richness and diversity of Asian communities in Toronto and across Canada — and to recommit to confronting anti-Asian racism through equitable service, meaningful engagement, and accountable policing. The Anti-Asian hate we have witnessed in recent years is a matter this Board takes very seriously.

May is also Canadian Jewish Heritage Month — a time to celebrate the history, culture, and profound contributions of Jewish communities to this country, while at the same time acknowledging the ongoing and deeply troubling rise of antisemitism. Ensuring that our public safety responses are effective, informed, and trusted by Jewish Torontonians is a core obligation of this Board.

To Toronto's Asian and Jewish communities: on behalf of the Board, thank you for your leadership, your advocacy, and your continued engagement with us.

I now want to speak to something more difficult, something that I believe demands to be addressed directly, and not deferred to a later date or a private setting.

Recent allegations have been raised regarding antisemitic and anti-Black language within the Toronto Police Service, including at senior levels. I want to be clear that these allegations, whatever any ongoing process ultimately determines, have caused real hurt — right now — to members of our community. I could not proceed with this meeting without acknowledging that.

I have said in all of my comments on this matter that I have zero tolerance for these behaviours. And I want to be precise about what that means, for the record.

There is no excuse for racially or culturally insensitive remarks. There is no context in which that type of language is acceptable. There is no closed door behind which it becomes "okay." There is no especially difficult nature to this work that would make such language excusable. That is a notion of the past, and it must stay there.

To those who may say: "I've never targeted anyone directly, but I've heard this language around me." I hear you — but I want to be clear: not directing language at someone to their face does not make it acceptable. Hearing it and staying silent has its own cost. We must be honest with ourselves about that.

I have worked across many different environments — public sector and private — as have all my fellow Board members. The kind of language that has been described in these allegations would not be acceptable in any of those other workplaces. It is not acceptable here either.

I would ask each and every person in a position of seniority within this Service to ask themselves honestly: have I ever used language like this? Have I stood by while others did? The allegations at issue may describe events that occurred some time

ago, but the question of who we are today, and the standard we hold ourselves to today, is one we can answer right now.

This kind of language is not humorous in any context. It does not build camaraderie. It does not belong in any coworker's company.

As Chair, I will never ask this Board to excuse racially insensitive or culturally demeaning language, whatever the context or circumstance. I will urge my fellow board members to hold that same line in all of our deliberations.
I am aware that the allegations at issue are ones the individual involved does not wish to pursue formally, and that the Chief's investigation will take time to run its course. I respect your processes, Chief Demkiw. But the hurt in our community is being felt right now. I could not in good conscience open this meeting without speaking to it.

My personal standard, and that of this Board, knowing you all as I do, is simple: we treat each other, and we speak about each other, with dignity. That is not a high bar. It is the floor.

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-1.0. Audit of the Toronto Police Service's Information Technology Governance: Driving Improved Accountability and Transparency in Achieving Technology Objectives

The Board was in receipts of a presentation provided by Tara Anderson, Auditor General, Syed Ali, Assistant Auditor General and Andrew Krupowicz, Senior Audit Manager.

The Board was also in receipt of a report dated May 4, 2026 from Tara Anderson, Auditor General.

The Auditor General made the following recommendations in her report:

1. The Board request the Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service, to formalize and document an IT Governance Framework which should include and address the recommendations made in this report.

2. The Board request the Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service, to develop and implement an Enterprise-wide Risk Management (ERM) framework which includes:

    a. Identifying and tracking enterprise-wide risks, including technology risks

    b. Developing risk tolerance in consultation with the Board, and criteria for evaluating risks on their impact and likelihood

    c. Reporting on a regular basis to the Board and executive leadership on major IT risks and their mitigation plans, including any risks that cannot be mitigated or managed to an acceptable level in the required timeframe.

3. The Board request the Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service, to leverage the existing project management function, to serve at an enterprise-wide level, to help coordinate with the owners of projects that cover more than one pillar or service line, including projects with significant technology components, and provide consolidated project status reporting on a regular basis to the Board.

4. The Board request the Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service, to develop a clear and easy to understand technology reporting package for the Board to be provided on a regular basis. The reporting package should include a consistent template or dashboard providing:

    a. Status of progress on meeting timelines, budget and expected benefits on technology projects, including any revisions from the original budget and timelines

    b. Baseline metrics to help measure benefits following introduction of new or enhanced systems

    c. Challenges impacting the implementation and mitigation strategies for risks

    d. An outlook, including longer-term, of planned major technology investments, including future upgrades, rationalizations, replacements, projects, and new technology initiatives.

5. The Auditor General recommends that the Board ensures its Strategic Plan provides governance direction for the Toronto Police Service to develop and implement a Technology Plan and an Enterprise Risk Management framework, to hold the Chief and the TPS accountable for achieving its technology objectives and outlining the reporting on technology matters required by the Board.

6. The Board request the Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service, to strengthen its Technology Strategy to include:

    a. Key performance indicators in relation to IT benefits framework

    b. Approach to technology risk treatment

c. A process to assess the organization's alignment between the Toronto Police Service Board's Strategic Plan and the objectives set by the Toronto Police Service to deliver technology.

7. The Board request the Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service, to implement a process for managing the review and update of technology policies, to include:

    a. Creating an index for IT policies and procedures

    b. Ensuring that all technology policies have clearly assigned owners and review frequency timelines

    c. Performing a regular review to update policies according to their established timelines.

8. The Board request the Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service, to strengthen its Project Management Framework to ensure:

    a. Privacy impact assessments are performed for all technology projects including new technologies involving personal data

    b. Results of privacy impact assessments are recorded and tracked for addressing risks

    c. Where privacy risks categorized as high or medium are not fully mitigated before the system's go-live date, a formal risk acceptance describing compensating controls should be signed by the risk and project owners, including the Chief Information Security Officer, the Chief Transformation Officer, and, where appropriate based on the level of risk being accepted, the Chief of Police

    d. The privacy risks which are categorized as high and not fully mitigated are reported to the Board and executive leadership.

9. The Board request the Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service, to strengthen data governance and privacy by implementing a process to:

    a. Perform periodic reviews of user access profiles with respect to assigned roles and the required level of access to data and IT systems

    b. Deactivate user access where such access is not needed

    c. Obtain annual attestation from all TPS members and contractors, to remind them of their obligations under their Oath or Affirmation of Office, to comply with policies related to accessing and maintaining required privacy of confidential data and systems.

10. The Board request the Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service, to:

a. Take a dedicated approach to data governance which establishes data owners, stewards, and custodians to oversee data quality and security, to address the areas for improvement identified in this report

b. Develop and provide training for members to ensure they understand their responsibilities for securing data under their control and maintaining the required privacy for it.

11. The Board request the Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service, to review the current mandate and resources assigned to the Chief Information Security Officer; the review should include:

    a. Independence of the role of the Chief Information Security Officer with respect to organizational reporting structure

    b. Adequacy of resources to develop and implement cybersecurity policies across the Toronto Police Service

    c. Direct access to the necessary cybersecurity information and reports generated across the organization

    d. Mandatory involvement in projects and initiatives that require a cybersecurity perspective

    e. Providing regular reports to executive leadership and the Board on the status of cybersecurity risks across the organization

    f. Taking ownership of cybersecurity training and education such as, social engineering awareness training and phishing tests.

12. The Board request the Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service, to establish a process to review vendors' cybersecurity attestation reports regularly to determine whether:

    a. Vendors' services remain certified or attested under industry recognized standards

    b. Cybersecurity weaknesses identified in the attestation reports are addressed by the vendors, where possible

    c. Where weaknesses identified in the attestation reports have not been addressed by the vendors, to validate that risks to the TPS data and systems are assessed, and that non-compliance is addressed according to contractual obligations.

13. The Board request the Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service, to review existing hiring practices, particularly for IT positions, to:

a. Develop and formalize criteria for reporting on long outstanding vacancies, reasons for delays, and their impact on operations

b. Identify tasks and processes that hinder filling of vacancies in a timely manner

c. Review hiring lead times, target turnover and vacancy levels, and revise processes where needed to address delays in completing the hiring of IT positions in a timely manner

d. Identify IT positions of highest risk to be prioritized and resourced in selecting vacancies to be filled.

14. The Board request the Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service, to:

a. Explore the feasibility of implementing technical controls to monitor, control, or block access to unauthorized AI tools where needed

b. Ensure that the mandatory training, including ongoing refreshers, on responsible use of AI tools is rolled out for all Toronto Police Service members.

15. The Auditor General recommends that:

a. The Board ensure a process is implemented to update Board policies in a timely manner

b. The Board update the AI Policy to include consideration of non-policing uses of AI in addition to policing uses, and that the policy be subject to a shorter review cycle.

Deputations: Donald Nyathi (in person)
Charles Simon-Aaron (in person)
Kris Langenfeld (virtual)
Nicole Corrado (written submission only)

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 5:07:26 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/uSLkLTwZ05Y?si=gkufiQD7hQC37FGX&t=18443

Chair Carroll thanked the Auditor General and her team for the presentation and report.

The Board received the presentation, deputations, foregoing report and appendix.

Moved by: L. Kostakis
Seconded by: C. Brillinger

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-2.0. Toronto Police Service – 2026 Follow-up – Status of Previous Auditor General's Recommendations

The Board was in receipt of a report dated April 30, 2026 from Tara Anderson, Auditor General.

The Auditor General provided verbal remarks and made the following recommendations in her report:

1. Toronto Police Service Board of Directors receive this report for information.

2. Toronto Police Service Board of Directors forward this report to City Council to receive the report for information, through the City's Audit Committee.

Deputations: Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)
Aaroncib Nokia (written submission only)

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 6:19:45 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/uSLkLTwZ05Y?si=INI8tv-zuQXhuoOW&t=22782

The Board received the deputations, the foregoing report and appendix.

Moved by: L. Kostakis
Seconded by: S. Carroll

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-3.0. Strategic Plan for Policing in Toronto

P2026-0514-3.1. Presentation

Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director and Diana Tsui, Analyst, Strategy and Governance provided the Board with a presentation regarding the Strategic Plan for Policing in Toronto. A copy of the presentation is attached to this Minute.

P2026-0514-3.2. Strategic Plan for Policing in Toronto (2026-2030)

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 6, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director.

Recommendations:

1. Adopt the Strategic Plan for Policing in Toronto (2026-2030); and
2. Direct the Chief of Police to develop and implement operational plans aligned with the Strategic Plan.

P2026-0514-3.3. Establishing an Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 6, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director.

Recommendations:

1. Adopt the proposed amendments to By-law 162 ("Committees By-Law"), as set out in Appendix A, to formally establish the Audit and Risk Management Committee.
2. Approve the Audit and Risk Management Committee's mandate, structure, and operational guidelines as set out in Appendix B.

P2026-0514-3.4. Toronto Police Service Board Advisory Panel Review

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 6, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director.

Recommendations:

1. Direct the Executive Director to establish a unified Equity and Community Safety Advisory Table (ECSAT) for an initial two-year term that:
   a. draws on experience and expertise across mental health, anti-racism, and equity;
   b. builds on the foundations and insights of the Mental Health and Addictions Advisory Panel (MHAAP) and the Anti-Racism Advisory Panel (ARAP); and
   c. supports the implementation of outstanding police reforms and informs proactive, continuous improvements in community safety.

2. Direct the Executive Director to take necessary steps to advance the implementation of the ECSAT, including transitioning and unifying MHAAP and ARAP into ECSAT.

3. Direct the Executive Director to conduct a review of the ECSAT following the completion of its initial two-year term, and to report to the Board with a recommendation on whether the ECSAT should be renewed, refined, or concluded.

Member Migliore moved the following Motion which was seconded by Member Morgan:

THAT:

- **Board refer the following two reports to the Board's Audit and Risk Management Committee for consideration and final decision, if appropriate:**

  1. 2025 Audit of Search Warrant Execution Compliance (Board minute no.: P2026-0304-7.0.)
  2. 2025 Audit of Toronto Police Service Compliance with Ministry of Transportation Requirements for Use of its Inquiry Services System (Board minute no.: C2026-0304-8.0.)

- **Board appoint Lisa Kostakis and Amber Morley as members of the Board's Audit and Risk Management Committee; and**

- **Board appoint Chris Brillinger as the Chair of the Board's Audit and Risk Management Committee**

Deputations: Jennifer Chambers (virtual) (written submission included)
Susan Gapka (in person)
Sean Meagher (in person)
Ali Moosvi (in person)
Donald Nyathi (in person)
Daniel Freiheit (virtual)
Derek Moran (in person) (written submission included)
Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)
Kris Langenfeld (virtual)
Miguel Avila-Velarde (in person) (written submission included)
John Sewell (written submission only)
Toronto Police Accountability Coalition

Member Migliori moved the following Motion which was seconded by Deputy Mayor Morley:

The Board refer all deputations and comments on this item to the Executive Director for consideration and report back through the next update on the Strategic Plan for Policing in Toronto.

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 7:44:20 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/uSLkLTwZ05Y?si=vVB0oHx69YciawXj&t=27856

The Board received the presentation, reports, deputations and approved the Motions.

Moved by: C. Brillinger
Seconded by: S. Carroll

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-4.0. Annual Hate Crime

P2026-0514-4.1. Presentation

Superintendent Stefan Prentice provided the Board with a presentation. A copy of the presentation is attached to this Minute.

P2026-0514-4.2. Toronto Police Service 2025 Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report

The Board was in receipt of a report dated April 10, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police**.**

Recommendation:

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

Deputations: Donald Nyathi (in person)
Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)
Derek Moran (in person) (written submission included)

The Board received the presentation, deputations and foregoing report.

Moved by: A. Morley
Seconded by: N. Migliore

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-5.0. Annual Report: 2025 People & Culture Report: Recruitment, Appointments and Promotions; Auxiliary Members – Termination of Appointments; Secondments; Secondary Activities; and Cumulative Legal Costs for Labour Relations Counsel and Legal Indemnification

The Board was in receipt of a report dated April 8, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

Deputations: Donald Nyathi (in person)
Nicole Corrado (written submission only)

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 9:02:05 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/uSLkLTwZ05Y?si=zaCJzGPQVXMQwy80&t=32521

The Board received the deputations and the foregoing report.

Moved by: L. Kostakis
Seconded by: C. Brillinger

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-6.0. Request for Funds

P2026-0514-6.1. Request for Funds: Youth in Policing Luncheon and Awards

The Board was in receipt of a report April 10, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

This report recommends that, as an exception to its Special Fund Policy, the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) approve an expenditure in the amount of $6,000.00 less the return of any funds not used, to support the Annual Youth In Policing Initiative (Y.I.P.I.) graduation luncheons.

P2026-0514-6.2. Request for 2026 Funds – Annual Community Events

The Board was in receipt of a report March 13, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) approve an expenditure in the amount of $48,000 from the Board's Special Fund, less the return of any funds not used, to support the annual community events and initiatives listed within this report.

Deputation: Nicole Corrado (written submission only)

The Board received the written deputation and approved the foregoing reports.

Moved by: L. Kostakis
Seconded by: C. Brillinger

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-7.0. Annual Report: Suspended Police Officers – January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

The Board was in receipt of a report March 19, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

Deputation: Nicole Corrado (written submission only)

Vice-Chair Brillinger provided remarks regarding this item. For a detailed account of the remarks, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 9:15:50 here: https://www.youtube.com/live/uSLkLTwZ05Y?si=rt59uzwaD3Wxqpiu&t=33347

The Board received the written deputation and the foregoing report.

Moved by: C. Brillinger
Seconded by: A. Morgan

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-8.0. Annual Report: 2025 Activities and Expenditures of Community Consultative Groups and Renewal of Annual Funding in 2026

The Board was in receipt of a report dated March 13, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) approve expenditures in the amount of $29,000 from the Board's Special Fund, less the return of any funds not used, to support the 2026 community consultative groups listed within this report.

Deputation: Nicole Corrado (written submission included)

The Board received the written deputation and approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: L. Kostakis
Seconded by: N. Migliore

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-9.0. Annual Reports: Use of Image

P2026-0514-9.1. 2025 Use of the Toronto Police Service Board's Image

The Board was in receipt of a report dated January 26, 2026 from Councillor Shelley Carroll, Chair.

Recommendation:

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

P2026-0514-9.2. 2025 Use of the Toronto Police Service Image

The Board was in receipt of a report dated March 28, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

The Board received the foregoing reports.

Moved by: C. Brillinger
Seconded by: A. Morgan

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-10.0. Semi-Annual Report: Publication of Expenses – July 1 to December 31, 2025

The Board was in receipt of a report April 14, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

The Board received the foregoing report.

Moved by: S. Carroll
Seconded by: C. Brillinger

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-11.0. Special Constable Appointments and Re-Appointments – May 2026

The Board was in receipt of a report dated March 20, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

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 Transit Commission (T.T.C.).

Deputation: Miguel Avila-Velarde (in person)

The Board received the deputation and approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: A. Morley
Seconded by: N. Migliore

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-12.0. Contract Extension and Increase with G2S Pickin' Patch Inc. for Geographic Information System Services

The Board was in receipt of a report dated April 14, 2026, from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendations:

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

1. Approve an extension to the contract with G2S Pickin' Patch Inc. (G2S) for Geographic Information System (G.I.S.) services from July 1, 2026 to June 30,

2028, and an increase to the contract of $250,000 (excluding taxes) from $564,242 to $814,242; and

2. 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.

Deputation: Donald Nyathi (in person)

Board Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 9:21:24 here https://www.youtube.com/live/uSLkLTwZ05Y?si=_hRsHRFXIA_dIX2P&t=34161

The Board received the deputation and approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: A. Morley
Seconded by: L. Kostakis

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-13.0. Contract Award to ACCEO Solutions Inc. for Lifecycle Replacement of Electronic Parking System Hardware

The Board was in receipt of a report dated April 14, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

1. Approve a contract award to ACCEO Solutions Inc. (ACCEO) for the lifecycle replacement of Electronic Parking System (E.P.S.) hardware, for a five-year period commencing upon Board approval, plus two one-year optional extension periods, at a total estimated cost of $2.81 Million (M);

2. 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; and

3. Authorize the Chief to exercise the options to extend the contract subject to ongoing business need, continued funding, and satisfactory vendor performance.

Deputation: Donald Nyathi (in person)

The Board received the deputation and approved the foregoing report.

Moved by: A. Morley
Seconded by: L. Kostakis

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-14.0. Contract Extension and Increase with Lee Hecht Harrison Knightsbridge Corp. for Interim Executive Services

The Board was in receipt of a report dated April 14, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendations:

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

1. Approve an extension to the contract with Lee Hecht Harrison Knightsbridge Corp. (Knightsbridge) for interim executive services, for a six-month period from April 18, 2026 to October 23, 2026;

2. Approve an increase to the contract with Knightsbridge of $300,000 (excluding taxes) for the six-month period; 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: C. Brillinger
Seconded by: L. Kostakis

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-15.0. Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigations

P2026-0514-15.1. Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigation: – Professional Standards (P.R.S.) Case Number – PRS-104987 Inspectorate of Policing (I.O.P.) Complaint Number: 25-532/INV-26-1

The Board was in receipt of a report dated March 27, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

Vice-Chair Brillinger moved the following Motion which was seconded by Member Kostakis:

1. **Board concur with the recommendations;**

2. **Board forward the Board's decision to the Inspectorate of Policing (IOP), Solicitor General and Complainant.**

P2026-0514-15.2. Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigation: – Professional Standards (P.R.S.) Case Number – PRS-104765 Inspectorate of Policing (I.O.P.) Complaint Number: 25-306/INV-25-170

The Board was in receipt of a report dated March 24, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

Vice-Chair Brillinger moved the following Motion which was seconded by Member Kostakis:

1. **Board concur with the recommendations;**

2. **Board forward the Board's decision to the Inspectorate of Policing (IOP), Solicitor General and Complainant.**

P2026-0514-15.3. Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigation: – Professional Standards (P.R.S.) Case Number – PRS-104545 Inspectorate of Policing (I.O.P.) Complaint Number: 25-747/INV-25-155

The Board was in receipt of a report dated March 13, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

Chair Carroll moved the following Motion which was seconded by Vice-Chair Brillinger:

The Board defer this item to it's July Board meeting for consideration.

Deputation: Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)

The Board received the deputation, approved the Motions and foregoing reports.

Moved by: C. Brillinger
Seconded by: L. Kostakis

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-16.0. Chief's Administrative Investigation Reports

Deputation: Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)

P2026-0514-16.1. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Discharge of a Firearm at a Person – Complainant 2023.62

The Board was in receipt of a report dated March 13, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

P2026-0514-16.2. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2024.34

The Board was in receipt of a report dated March 13, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

P2026-0514-16.3. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2024.60

The Board was in receipt of a report dated March 13, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

P2026-0514-16.4. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Firearm Death of Complainant 2025.24

The Board was in receipt of a report dated March 13, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

P2026-0514-16.5. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.42

The Board was in receipt of a report dated March 13, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

P2026-0514-16.6. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Vehicle Injuries of Complainant 2025.46

The Board was in receipt of a report dated March 13, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

P2026-0514-16.7. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.48

The Board was in receipt of a report dated March 13, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

P2026-0514-16.8. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Firearm Discharge at and Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.59

The Board was in receipt of a report dated March 13, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

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

The Board received the deputation and approved the foregoing reports.

Moved by: L. Kostakis
Seconded by: C. Brillinger

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-17.0. Proposed Amendments to the Board's Committees By-law 162 – Appointments Committee

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 5, 2026 from Louis Tsilivis, Executive Director.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Service Board (the Board) approve the amendment to Section 2.2 of the Committees By-law to revise the composition of the Appointments Committee to include one additional Board Member

Chair Carroll moved the following Motion which was seconded by Vice-Chair Brillinger:

THAT the Board appoint Lisa Kostakis as a member of the Board's Appointments Committee.

The Board approved the Motion and the foregoing report.

Moved by: S. Carroll
Seconded by: C. Brillinger

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Service Board that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0514-18.0. Confidential

The Board adjourned the public portion of the meeting and reconvened the *in camera* meeting for consideration of confidential matters pursuant to Section 44(2) of the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (C.S.P.A) until 2PM, when it returned to continue the public portion of the meeting.

The following Members attended the in-camera meeting:

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

Next Board Meeting

Regular Public Meeting
Date: July 23, 2026
Location: 40 College Street, Auditorium

Minutes Approved by:

-original signed-

_____
Councillor Shelley Carroll
Chair

Members of the Toronto Police Service Board

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

BOARD'S AUDIT and RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
PUBLIC MINUTES
July 13, 2026, at 3:30PM
Livestreamed at:
https://youtube.com/live/jRfac3_TPGM?feature=share

The following *draft* Minutes of the hybrid public meeting of Board's Audit and Risk Management Committee that was held on July 13, 2026, are subject to approval at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

Attendance:

The following Members were present:

Chris Brillinger, Vice-Chair
Amber Morley, Member and Deputy Mayor - virtual

Declarations:

There were no declarations of interest under the Code of Conduct for Members of a Police Service Board Regulation and the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act*.

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Audit and Risk Management Committee that was held on July 13, 2026

P2026-0713-0.1. Remarks

Vice-Chair Brillinger made the following remarks:

Before we begin, I would like to take a moment to acknowledge the establishment of the Board's new Audit & Risk Management Committee.

This Committee was approved by the Board at its meeting held on May 14, 2026, and reflects our commitment to the priorities outlined in the Board's Strategic Plan. As the Toronto Police Service continues to evolve in size and complexity, it is important that the Board has dedicated forums to provide focused oversight of key governance responsibilities, including audit, enterprise risk management, and the implementation

of its Strategic Plan.

The creation of this Committee will allow for more thorough review and discussion of audit findings, risk assessments, and related matters that are critical to the effective governance of the Toronto Police Service. By providing dedicated time and attention to these issues, the Committee will help strengthen the Board's oversight and support informed decision-making.

Most importantly, the establishment of the Audit & Risk Management Committee advances our Strategic Plan priority of fostering trusted and transparent governance, ensuring accountability to both the Board and the communities that we serve.

I would like to thank all Committee members and staff who have contributed to the development of this important new Committee, and I look forward to the Committee's work in supporting the Board's mandate.

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Audit and Risk Management Committee that was held on May 14, 2026

P2026-0713-1.0. Audit of Search Warrant Execution Compliance

P2026-0713-1.1. Presentation

The Committee was in receipt of a presentation regarding the Audit of Search Warrant Execution Compliance.

P2026-0713-1.2. Audit of Search Warrant Execution Compliance – 2025

The Committee was also in receipt of a report dated June 29, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive this report for information.

Deputations: Kris Langenfeld (virtual)
Nicole Corrado (written submission only)

Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 20:53 here:
https://www.youtube.com/live/jRfac3_TPGM?si=5TqGjdIKjfWGt5ta&t=1250

The Committee received the presentation, deputations, foregoing report and confidential briefing note.

Moved by: A. Morley
Seconded by: C. Brillinger

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Audit and Risk Management Committee that was held on July 13, 2026

P2026-0713-2.0. Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System Compliance Follow-up Audit

The Committee was in receipt of a report dated June 29, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police.

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Audit and Risk Committee receive this report for information.

Deputation: Boris Zemlo (written submission only)

Members asked questions and discussed this matter. For a detailed account of the discussion, see the YouTube recording starting at minute 34:35 here:
https://www.youtube.com/live/jRfac3_TPGM?si=4aMPbcOXOJg6gnsP&t=2073

The Board received the written deputation, the foregoing report and appendix.

Moved by: A. Morley
Seconded by: C. Brillinger

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Public Meeting of the Audit and Risk Management Committee that was held on July 13, 2026

P2026-0713-3.0. Confidential

The Committee adjourned the public portion of the meeting and reconvened the *in camera* meeting for consideration of confidential matters pursuant to Section 44(2) of the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (C.S.P.A).

The following Members attended the in-camera meeting:

Chris Brillinger, Vice-Chair
Amber Morley, Member and Deputy Mayor - virtual

Next Regular Board Meeting

Regular Public Meeting
Date: July 23, 2026
Location: 40 College Street, Auditorium

Minutes Approved by:

-original signed-

_____
Chris Brillinger
Chair of the Committee

Members of the Audit and Risk Management Committee

Chris Brillinger, Vice-Chair
Lisa Kostakis, Member
Amber Morley, Member

1. Audit of Search Warrant Execution Compliance

1.1. Presentation

Investigative Standardization Support

Search Warrant Audit Recommendations 1-6: Implementation Update

Date: Monday, July 13, 2026

OBJECTIVE

Provide an update on Search Warrant Audit Recommendation implementation (1-6), documentation enhancements, and next steps.

AGENDA

1. **Overview Summary**
2. **Status Update: Recommendation 1 - 6**
3. **Status Update: I0 Identified Issues**
4. **Current Implementation & Next Steps**

Search Warrant Executed (S.W.E.) Recommendations 1–6: Implementation Progress

Recommendation Description	Status
Rec 1: Search Warrant Briefings (S.W.E. Text Template)	🔵
Rec 2: Supervisory Review of S.W.E eReports (amend SP 02-18)	🔴
Rec 3: Evidence of Review of S.W.E. eReports (amend SP 02-18; D/Sgt Guide)	🔴
Rec 4: Amend Risk & Entry Plan Text Template with Badge Number of Officer Providing TPS 990	🔵
Rec 5: Amend T.P.S. 990 Distribution and eReport Attachment	🔵
Rec 6: Amend T.P.S. 990, SW Notice to Owner/Occupant, to better align with SP 02-18 (ref: referral services)	🔵

Pending administrative closure with update to SP 02-18

Service Procedure (SP) 02-18: Executing a Search Warrant
Form TPS 990: Search Warrant – Notice to Owner/Occupant
Search Warrant Executed (S.W.E.) Text Template** New

On Track	Delayed	Completed
🟢	🔴	🔵

Complete

1 Search Warrant Briefings

1a) include the list of mandatory elements to be addressed during briefings as listed in Procedure 02-18, and,

1b) include a field(s) wherein documentation of **when** the briefing occurred and **who** was involved in the briefing should be captured.

Implementation Actions

New Search Warrant Executed (S.W.E.) Text Template pertaining to SW **briefing** includes:

- Date occurred
- Start and end time
- Location occurred
- Name & badge of member
- Name & badge of supervisor in charge of entry
- All officers in attendance

Change Management

- The fields above must be entered for the document to be **saved**
- Engaged NICHE416 to support integration of the new template into the (new) RMS system

January 21, 2026

✓ Text Template GoLive

✓ E-mail communication to UCs Service-Wide

January 22, 2026

✓ Service-Wide eUpdate to all members

Delayed

2 Supervisory Review of S.W.E. eReports

Amend SP 02-18, Executing a Search Warrant, to assign the task of **reviewing** Search Warrant Executed eReport **exclusively** to **Detective Sergeants.**

Implementation Actions

- In progress: update to SP 02-18 to formalize D/Sgt responsibility of SW Executed eReports review and approval.

🚩 SP 02-18 delayed due to additional amendments to the same Service Procedure.

Timeline Implications

- **New anticipated timeline Q3 2026 (September)**

December 15, 2025

✓ Communication to all D/Sgts via e-mail regarding new expectation

Pending finalization of SP 02-18

- E-mail to all UCs
- Service-Wide eUpdate to all members
- Routine Order published

Delayed

3 Evidence of Review of S.W.E eReports

Amend SP 02-18, Executing a Search Warrant, to provide direction as to how Detective Sergeants must indicate that the Search Warrant Executed eReport has been reviewed for completeness and accuracy.

Implementation Actions

✓ D/Sgt workflow guide on proper review/approval process.

🚩 SP 02-18 delayed due to additional amendments to the same Service Procedure.

Adjusted Timeline

- **New anticipated timeline Q3 2026 (September)**

March 04, 2026

✓ Guide shared with D/Sgts via meeting and e-mail

✓ Guide updated to I.S.S. internal website

Pending finalization of 02-18

- E-mail to all UCs
- Service-wide eUpdate to all members
- Routine Order published

Complete

Form T.P.S. 990, Search Warrant – Notice to Owner/Occupant

4 Amend the Assessment of Risk Factors and Entry Plan Text Template to add a field for the **badge number of the member providing the T.P.S. 990** - Search Warrant - Notice to Owner/Occupant to the owner/occupant of the location searched.

5 Amend Form T.P.S. 990 - Search Warrant - Notice to Owner/Occupant to the Owner/Occupant, to **add** the following to the **distribution list**: 'Copy of completed form to be scanned and attached to the Search Warrant Executed eReport'

Implementation Actions

- ✓ The new Search Warrant Executed Text Template includes fields to track documents served and the member serving Form T.P.S. 990.
- ✓ T.P.S. 990 updated with badge number of member providing this form.
- ✓ Distribution list on the T.P.S. 990 updated to "Copy of completed form to be scanned and attached to the Search Warrant Executed eReport".

November 04, 2025
- ✓ TPS 990 updated and available for use

January 21, 2026
- ✓ E-mail to all UCs

January 22, 2026
- ✓ Service-Wide eUpdate to all members

Complete

6 Referral to Support Services

Amend Form T.P.S. 990, Search Warrant - Notice to Owner/Occupant, to better align with Service Procedure 02-18, Executing a Search Warrant, by adding fields*

Implementation Actions: Fields included in amended T.P.S. 990

- ✓ a) whether an offer for a **referral** of support services was **applicable**;
- ✓ b) If applicable, whether an **offer** was **provided**;
- ✓ c) If provided, whether the offer was **accepted**; and
- ✓ d) The **badge number** of the member **providing** the **referral**.

November 04, 2025
- ✓ T.P.S. 990 updated and available for use

January 21, 2026
- ✓ E-mail to all UCs

January 22, 2026
- ✓ Service-wide eUpdate to all members

** Refers to bullets a – d*

Complete

Documentation Issues

Issue 1: Missing SW Executed eReports
Issue 2: External Agency Notification

Issue 5: OIC Notification Documentation
Issue 9: D/Sgt Approval Process

Implementation Actions

- ✓ New standardized templates
- ✓ Mandatory reporting requirements
- ✓ Compliance monitoring dashboard
- ✓ D/Sgt workflow guidance
- ✓ Service-wide communications and training

Outcome
Improved accountability and consistency across investigations

In Progress

Documentation Issues

Issue 3: Briefing Documentation
Issue 4: Supervisory Attendance
Issue 6: Entry/Exit Photos & Video
Issue 7: Unannounced Entry Documentation
Issue 8: Risk Assessment Completion
Issue 10: Scanning Briefing Notes

Implementation Actions

🚩Dependent on finalization of SP 02-18 updates

- Implementation of the Search Warrant Central Notes Package pilot

Adjusted Timeline

- **New anticipated timeline Q3 2026 (September)**

Outcome
Improved accountability and consistency across investigations

In Progress

New Standardization Initiatives

I. Search Warrant Central Notes Package
II. Search Warrant Operational Plan
III. Search Warrant Assessment Guidelines

Stakeholder Engagement

- Toronto Police College
- Emergency Task Force
- Toronto Drug Squad
- Integrated Gun and Gang Task Force
- Multiple external police services (Peel, York, Durham, O.P.P., R.C.M.P.)

Realized Benefits (Anticipated)

- Consistent documentation
- Improved compliance
- Clear investigative guidance
- Alignment across investigative units

Anticipated Timeline

- Service-wide rollout **Q3 2026**

Priority Next Steps…

1. Complete Legal Services and M.A.G. Review
2. Finalize Service Procedure 02-18
3. Service-wide Communication and Training Roll-out

1.2. Audit of Search Warrant Execution Compliance - 2025

PUBLIC REPORT

June 29, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Audit and Risk Management Committee
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Audit of Search Warrant Execution Compliance - 2025

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

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Audit and Risk Committee receive this report for information.

Financial Implications:

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

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to provide the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) Audit and Risk Committee with the *Audit of Search Warrant Execution Compliance - 2025*, prepared by the Toronto Police Service's Audit & Quality Assurance unit.

Discussion:

Service Procedure 02-18, Executing a Search Warrant (S.P. 02-18) details the requirements of police officers when applying for, and executing search warrants pursuant to the *Criminal Code*, the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, and other *Acts*. The audit assessed compliance with S.P. 02-18, as well as with Ontario Regulation 392/23 made under the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019.

In accordance with the Board's *Adequacy Standard Compliance Policy*, the attached report is submitted to the Audit and Risk Committee for information purposes only.

Conclusion:

It is recommended that the Audit and Risk Committee receive this report.

Ms. Angela Schieda, Manager, Audit & Quality Assurance will be in attendance to answer any questions that the committee may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Attachment:
Audit of Search Warrant Execution Compliance - 2025

Toronto Police Service

Audit of Search Warrant Execution Compliance - 2025

Audit & Quality Assurance

Approved by the Executive Assurance Committee December 4, 2025

This report and the information contained herein is not to be further disseminated without the approval of the Chief of Police

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Audit of Search Warrant Execution Compliance

Background

On February 14, 2022, the Executive Assurance Committee (E.A.C.) approved an audit of operational planning and search warrant execution processes to assess compliance with applicable Service Procedures.

The audit of the operational planning process was completed in 2023; at that time, audit work on the search warrant execution process was deferred pending amendments to Service Procedure 02-18, Executing a Search Warrant (S.P. 02-18). The amendments were completed in June 2023, and the audit of search warrant execution compliance received E.A.C. approval in October 2024.

Objectives

The objectives of this audit were to:

- assess compliance with Ontario Regulation 392/23 made under the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 with respect to search of premises; and
- assess compliance with Service Procedure 02-18, Executing a Search Warrant.

Scope

The scope of this audit included:

- review of Ontario Regulation 392/23 (O.Reg. 392/23) made under the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 (C.S.P.A.) with respect to search of premises;
- review of S.P. 02-18 and related Routine Orders[1];
- review of Service Procedure 13-17, Notes and Reports (S.P. 13-17);
- review of Communications Services' Unit-Specific Policy C02-18, Executing a Warrant;
- consultation with members from the Drug Squad, the Homicide and Missing Persons Unit, the Toronto Police Operations Centre (T.P.O.C.), the Toronto Police College, Analytics & Innovation, Professionalism & Accountability, Legal Services, Communications Services and select divisions;
- review of supporting digital documentation including: Assessment of Risk Factors and Entry Plan Text Templates (Risk and Entry Template), scanned officer notes, central notes, Unit Commander Morning Reports, Intergraph Computer Aided

[1] A routine order is a written direction issued by the Chief of Police in respect to matters of personnel, police details or functions, and general information that all members are required to review.

Dispatch (I.C.A.D.) records and search warrant/briefing packages[2] for a sample of search warrants executed between August 1, 2024 – October 31, 2024 (the total population of Search Warrant Executed (S.W.E.) eReports[3] sampled from during this period is 147);
- review of the Form T.P.S. 990, Search Warrant – Notice to Owner/Occupant (T.P.S. 990);
- review of the Evidence.com application[4] for videos and/or photographs taken during search warrant execution for a sample of search warrants; and
- review of T.P.O.C. Event Logs, which contain search warrant notifications received by T.P.O.C. prior to search warrant execution.

The following was **excluded** from the scope of this review:

- review of compliance with L.E.-011, Search of Premises under the Policing Standards Manual, as this Manual is in the process of being updated by the Ministry of the Solicitor General to align with the C.S.P.A.

In accordance with *International Professional Practices Framework* of the Institute of Internal Auditors, the scope also includes:

- considering the probability of significant errors, fraudulent entries, non-compliance, and the related risk management through effective internal controls; and
- identifying key information technology risks.

Conclusion

Overall, the findings in this report represent a high risk to the Service. This report contains six recommendations and ten compliance issues.

Areas of non-compliance include the following:

- Search warrants being executed, but associated S.W.E. eReports either not submitted or incomplete;
- Missing documentation within S.W.E. eReports to indicate required components of executing a search warrant were completed, including:
    - briefings;
    - supervisory notification/attendance; and
    - photos and videos taken pre and post search warrant execution;
- Unannounced S.W.E. eReports missing documented rationale as to why the entry was made without announcement;

[2] A search warrant/briefing package is a document that contains information related to the warrant (e.g. entry announced or unannounced, method of entry, entry plan, reason for search, description of items being sought, each officer's duties, safety considerations) that is shared with participating members prior to execution.
[3] A Search Warrant Executed eReport is an electronic record wherein the details of the search warrant's execution are recorded by the assigned member in Versadex.
[4] Evidence.com is a secure online platform the Service uses to store and organize photos, videos and other digital evidence.

- Risk and Entry Template not included in the S.W.E. eReport or not reviewed by a supervisor; and
- Members not scanning notes into the S.W.E. eReports.

The Risk and Entry Template in Versadex (V.D.X.) requires amendment to ensure the mandatory elements to be addressed during briefings align to the briefing requirements identified in S.P. 02-18. In addition, an entry field should be added to the T.P.S. 990 to confirm service of this form, including direction to members to scan and attach a copy of this form into the S.W.E. eReport.

The T.P.S. 990 should also include entry fields to capture documentation indicating whether an offer for referral to support services was made to the occupant(s) on the premises where the search warrant was executed (where applicable), and whether any offers made were accepted by the occupant(s).

S.P. 02-18 requires amendment to ensure the task of reviewing S.W.E. eReports is assigned exclusively to detective sergeants and direction is provided as to how they should indicate that a S.W.E. eReport has been reviewed within V.D.X.

The Chief provided Command members with Priority Letters outlining the primary objectives for their respective Commands in 2025. In the Priority Letter directed to Specialized Operations Command, the Chief directs this Command to “lead the standardization of search warrant execution across the Service” in support of the Chief’s priority to accelerate police reform and professionalization.

If a standardized search warrant execution package is developed, it would support clarity and consistency in the documentation of procedurally mandated elements of search warrant execution, which could enhance supervisory oversight capabilities and contribute to improved compliance with S.P. 02-18.

The reader is cautioned on reliance on this conclusion due to limiting factors, such as, the economical use of a representative sample, professional judgement, and the evidence being persuasive rather than conclusive.

	December 4, 2025
Angela Schieda, C.P.A., C.A., C.I.A. Manager, Audit & Quality Assurance	Date

Objective 1

To assess compliance with O.Reg. 392/23 made under the C.S.P.A. with respect to search of premises.

Positive Finding – Compliance with O.Reg. 392/23

- The Service has a written procedure, S.P. 02-18, in compliance with O.Reg. 392/23, which requires every chief of police to establish a written procedure in respect of search of premises;
- S.P. 02-18 identifies the circumstances in which a supervisor must be contacted, in compliance with O.Reg. 392/23, which requires every chief of police to establish procedures on supervision, including identifying circumstances in which a supervisor must be contacted; and
- S.P. 02-18 identifies the requirements for supervisor attendance, in compliance with O.Reg. 392/23, which requires every chief of police to have written procedures on supervision, including identifying circumstances in which a supervisor must be present at an incident.

Objective 2

To assess compliance with Service Procedure 02-18, Executing a Search Warrant.

Compliance Issues

Issue #1 – Completion of S.W.E. eReport

S.P. 02-18 requires completion of a 'S.W.E. Announced Entry' or 'S.W.E. Without Prior Announcement' eReport after a search warrant has been executed. The report must include the following:

- a copy of the search warrant (including Appendices A and B);
- based on the assessment of risk factors and entry plan, the reasons why the entry was made without announcement;
- the name, rank, badge number and unit of the case manager in charge of the search;
- identification of the supervisory officer or Emergency Task Force (E.T.F.) Sergeant present during the execution of the search warrant; and
- any related eReport numbers, if applicable.

Of the 20[5] search warrant events reviewed:

- 11/20 (55%) of the events did not have an associated S.W.E. eReport created; and

[5] The sample of 24 eReports used to conduct many of the compliance tests in this audit did not meet the criteria for this compliance test. As a result, a separate random sample of 20 search warrant events (as opposed to eReports) was selected.

- Of the remaining 9/20 events that did have an associated S.W.E eReport created, 5/9 (56%) S.W.E eReports were incomplete.

In addition, S.P. 02-18 requires that the staff sergeant or detective sergeant, when notified by an officer from another police service who is planning to execute a search warrant within the boundaries of Toronto, must complete the applicable S.W.E. eReport, which includes the name, rank, badge number and service/agency of the case manager in charge of the search.

For the 11 search warrants events identified above that did not have an associated S.W.E. eReport completed:

- three of the 11 events were search warrants that were executed within the City of Toronto by external police agencies; and
  - In 2/3 (67%) events, there was documentation in I.C.A.D indicating the divisional officer in charge (O.I.C.) was aware that the external police service was executing the warrant.

Management Response from Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support:

Investigative Standardization Support (I.S.S.) will attend bi-weekly detective sergeant meetings to discuss the deficiencies and educate personnel on eReport requirements. I.S.S. will enhance compliance oversight by issuing post-meeting briefings to detective sergeants and addressing divisional non-compliance. Strategic plans will be developed in collaboration with operational inspectors, with a focus on external agency search warrant procedures.

I.S.S. will work with Governance to update the relevant Procedure (02-18) to update the notification and eReport process when an external agency is executing a search warrant within the boundaries of the City of Toronto.

I.S.S. will also work with Change Management to develop a standardized template in Versadex (V.D.X.), specifically for search warrant execution eReports created for external agencies.

Implementation Date: Late Quarter Four 2025 (December).

Issue #2 – Notification of External Services Executing Search Warrants in Toronto

Communications Services' Unit-Specific Policy C02-18, Executing a Warrant, requires:

a) the T.P.O.C. Tactical Communication Liaison, upon receiving information from a police officer regarding the execution of a warrant, if creating an event, shall determine if the O.I.C. of the division involved has been advised of the warrant.

b) the Communications Supervisor, upon being notified regarding the execution of a warrant, shall notify the O.I.C. of the division, if not already notified by an officer.

- Of the three search warrant events referenced in Issue #1 that were executed in the City of Toronto by external police services, there was one event for which no

documentation could be located to support that the O.I.C. of the division involved had been advised of the warrant by the T.P.O.C. Tactical Communication Liaison.

Management Response from Superintendent, Priority Operations:

A reminder was sent to all Tactical Communications Liaisons on September 12, 2025, reinforcing questions they must ask when creating a search warrant event.

Additionally, an email was sent to all operational supervisors on September 12, 2025, to remind them of their duty to ensure all questions have been asked when a search warrant detail is created.

Implementation Date: Completed September 2025.

Issue #3 – Search Warrant Briefings

S.P. 02-18 requires the supervisory officer or E.T.F. sergeant on-scene to ensure all members participating in the search warrant entry and investigation are fully briefed on the plan to execute the search warrant.

The member providing the briefing is to document the members present at the briefing and the details of the search warrant plan discussed.

- 5/23[6] (22%) S.W.E. eReports and/or related investigative eReports reviewed were missing documentation to support a search warrant briefing had occurred.

Management Response from Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support:

Consult with Change Management to develop a standardized template in Versadex (V.D.X.), using existing models as a reference point. Leverage this initiative to inform future enhancements to the Niche records management platform. Once finalized, communicate the template Service-wide via email to all the unit commanders with the change to be passed along to their respective staff sergeants and detective sergeants, as well as communication to all members through issuance of an eUpdate, in coordination with Corporate Communications.

This information will also be captured in a future standardized search warrant briefing package created by the I.S.S. team. The information from the briefing package can be entered into the text template at the conclusion of the search warrant to ensure compliance.

Implementation Date: Late Quarter Four 2025 (December).

Recommendation

Recommendation #1 – Search Warrant Briefings

As discussed in Issue #3, S.P. 02-18 requires the supervisory officer or E.T.F. sergeant on-scene to ensure all members participating in the search warrant entry and

[6] The sample size reviewed for this compliance test was 23 eReports; 1/24 search warrants had been executed on a storage locker in a police facility and did not require that a briefing take place.

investigation to be briefed on the plan to execute the search warrant. The member providing the briefing is to document members present at the briefing and the details of the search warrant plan discussed.

S.P. 02-18 does not prescribe where briefing information must be documented by the member providing the briefing; this lack of direction contributes to inconsistent documentation practices. A.&Q.A. noted that locating documentation for search warrant briefings to determine compliance with this procedural requirement was difficult and required extensive investigation within V.D.X.

To ensure search warrant briefing information required by S.P. 02-18 is consistently documented, the Risk and Entry Template in V.D.X. should be amended to include required fields where mandated briefing details are documented.

Risk Rating: **High**

Recommendation #1: That the Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support, amend the Assessment of Risk Factors and Entry Plan Text Template, to a) include the list of mandatory elements to be addressed during briefings as listed in Service Procedure 02-18, Executing a Search Warrant, and b) include a field(s) wherein documentation of when the briefing occurred and who was involved in the briefing should be captured.

Management Response from the Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support:

1) Liaise and coordinate with the Records Management Services team (Change Management) to update and make changes to the Assessment of Risk Factors and Entry Plan Text Template in Versadex:
   a) as prescribed in Service Procedure 02-18
   b) to include field(s) to document briefing specifics (location/persons involved).
2) Amendments will be communicated via the appropriate channel (e.g. e-mail to unit commanders for further distribution, eUpdate).
3) Changes made will also be reflected within the new Records Management Services implementation roadmap.

Implementation Date: Quarter 1 2026.

Compliance Issues

Issue #4 – Supervisory Officer Attendance

S.P. 02-18 requires a supervisor to be present for the execution of all search warrants, unless unforeseen or unplanned circumstances necessitate the search warrant to be executed forthwith and prior to the arrival of a supervisor. If a supervisor cannot be present, the member who determines that circumstances require the search warrant to be executed without a supervisor present will assume all responsibilities of the supervisory O.I.C. of the search warrant entry. This member must notify a supervisor of

the circumstances as soon as practicable and will assume these responsibilities until relieved by a higher-ranking officer.

- 1/24 (4%) S.W.E. eReports reviewed were missing documentation to support that a supervisor was present.

This search warrant was conducted on a storage locker within a police facility.

Management Response from Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support:

I.S.S. will work with Governance to update the relevant Procedure (02-18) to show that a supervisor is not required to be present during the execution of a search warrant within any non-Toronto Police Service facility. The officer executing the search warrant will be required to document the name, rank, and badge number of the supervisor at the police facility where the search warrant is being executed.

Implementation Date: Quarter Two 2026.

Issue #5 – O.I.C. Notification

S.P. 02-18 requires the case manager in charge of the investigation, when planning to execute a search warrant outside of the City of Toronto, to notify the O.I.C. of the division having jurisdiction in the area where the search warrant is to be executed.

Of the 24 S.W.E. eReports reviewed, three were for search warrants executed outside of the City of Toronto.

- 3/3 (100%) S.W.E eReports reviewed were missing documentation to support that the O.I.C. of the division with jurisdiction was notified prior to the event.

In two of the three search warrants, A.&Q.A. received confirmation from the external police service whose jurisdiction the warrant was executed in that the services were notified by the Toronto Police Service as required.

Management Response from Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support:

The I.S.S. team will work in collaboration with Change Management to develop a search warrant executed text template that will include a field to capture this information. In the interim, I.S.S. will provide a list of required notifications to detective sergeants to be included in the search warrant executed supplementary report to ensure compliance. Documentation of the notification will be required before the detective sergeant approves the search warrant executed eReport.

Implementation Date: December 2025

Issue #6 – Video and Photographs of Premises

S.P. 02-18 requires video **and** photographs to be taken of the premises prior to actively searching **and** again post completion of the search.

If photographic documentation of the scene is not done, the supervisor must document the reasons for not doing so, as well as document all efforts they have made to obtain photos and/or video.

- 13/20[7] (65%) S.W.E. eReports and/or Evidence.com records reviewed did not have both photo and video taken of the premises before and after execution of the search warrant. No documented rationale by the supervisor was located to explain the reasons for not obtaining either photo or video for these 13 eReports.

Management Response from Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support:

Collaborate with Corporate Communications to develop and disseminate an eUpdate outlining the requirement to capture and attach relevant media to the appropriate eReport. This should include instructions—or a link to instructions—on how to upload photos and videos to Evidence.com (E.D.C.) from a Connected Officer phone.

The I.S.S. team will work in collaboration with Change Management to develop a search warrant executed text template that will include a field to capture which officer took the entry and exit videos and photographs; an additional field will also be included if the media was uploaded to another General Occurrence (G.O.) other than the search warrant executed G.O. If any entry or exit photographs or videos were not taken, a field in the template will be included to provide the justification for why any of the photographs or video were not completed.

In the interim, I.S.S. will provide a list of required information for detective sergeants to be included in the search warrant executed supplementary report. This information will also be captured in a future standardized search warrant briefing package created by the I.S.S. team and can be entered into a Versadex text template to ensure compliance.

Implementation Date: Early Quarter Four 2025.

Issue #7 – Documentation of Unannounced Entry

S.P. 02-18 requires the reason(s) why the entry was made without announcement to be included in the S.W.E. eReport when a search warrant has been executed without prior announcement.

- 1/9[8] (11%) S.W.E. and/or related investigative eReports reviewed were missing documentation to support the reason why the entry was made without announcement.

Management Response from Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support:

I.S.S. will attend the bi-weekly detective sergeant meeting and communicate and reiterate the requirement for the supervisor present at the search warrant to include documentation to support the reason the entry was made without announcement.

[7] Four eReports included photo/video that were restricted due to the nature of the investigation and therefore could not be viewed by A.&Q.A. to determine compliance. As a result, these four eReports were excluded from this test, resulting in a reduced sample size of 20 eReports.

[8] The sample of 24 eReports selected for this project provided only three unannounced search warrants for review. To obtain a larger sample to offer more meaningful insight into this risk, a larger sample comprised of all nine unannounced search warrant executed eReports submitted during the three-month in-scope period was used instead.

This information will be captured in a future standardized search warrant briefing package created by the I.S.S. team that will allow this information to be entered into the current entry plan text template upon conclusion of the search warrant.

Implementation Date: Quarter Four 2025 (November).

Issue #8 – Risk and Entry Template Completion

S.P. 02-18 requires completion of a Risk and Entry Template after a search warrant has been executed.

- 3/23[9] (13%) S.W.E. eReports reviewed were missing a Risk and Entry Template.

Management Response from Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support:

I.S.S. will attend bi-weekly detective sergeant meetings and create awareness around this requirement that will need to be communicated to their respective investigative teams. A follow-up email will be sent to the unit commanders, operational inspectors and detective sergeants that will include what was discussed in the bi-weekly meeting.

The content of the Assessment of Risk Factors and Entry Plan Text Template will be captured in a future standardized search warrant briefing package created by the I.S.S. team. This will assist officers in completing the current templates upon the conclusion of the search warrant.

Implementation Date: Quarter Four 2025 (November).

Issue #9 – Staff Sergeant/Detective Sergeant eReport Review

S.P. 02-18 states when members under their supervision execute a search warrant, the staff sergeant or detective sergeant must review all eReports, including any briefing package and the Risk and Entry Template for completeness.

- 13/20[10] (65%) eReports reviewed were missing staff sergeant or detective sergeant review of the Risk and Entry Template.

Management Response from Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support:

I.S.S. will reinforce the requirement for detective sergeants to review eReports through bi-weekly meetings and targeted communications. Operational inspectors will also be engaged to ensure their teams understand the shared responsibility between detective sergeants and on-duty staff sergeants in maintaining report integrity.

I.S.S. will engage with detective sergeants to determine how they are notified of a search warrant executed report that requires approval through their workflow or if there is a quality control position at their division to ensure compliance.

Implementation Date: Quarter Four 2025 (November).

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[9] The sample size reviewed for this compliance test was 23; 1/24 search warrants had been executed on a storage locker in a police facility and did not require a Risk and Entry Template be completed.

[10] The Risk and Entry Template had not been submitted for 3/23 eReports reviewed and therefore could not be reviewed by a supervisor. As a result, the sample size for this compliance test was reduced to 20 eReports.

Recommendations

Recommendation #2 – Supervisory Review of S.W.E. eReports

S.P. 02-18 requires either a staff sergeant or a detective sergeant to review all required eReports.

Although the procedure allows either position to review eReports, detective sergeants are responsible for the supervision of their investigative members and their investigations, including search warrants.

Given the oversight that detective sergeants have of search warrants being executed by members under their supervision, S.P. 02-18 should be amended to limit supervisory review of S.W.E. eReports exclusively to detective sergeants.

Risk Rating: **Medium**

Recommendation #2: That the Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support, in conjunction with the Executive Advisor & Manager, Strategic Planning & Governance, amend Service Procedure 02-18, Executing a Search Warrant, to assign the task of reviewing Search Warrant Executed eReports exclusively to detective sergeants.

Management Response from the Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support:

1) Liaise and coordinate with the Strategic Planning & Governance unit to amend Service Procedure 02-18 to assign the task of reviewing Search Warrant Executed eReports exclusively to detective sergeants.
2) Changes will be communicated via the appropriate channel (e.g. e-mail to unit commanders for further distribution, eUpdate).

Implementation Date: Quarter One 2026.

Recommendation #3 – Evidence of Review of S.W.E. eReports

S.P. 02-18 indicates when members under their supervision execute a search warrant, the staff sergeant or detective sergeant shall review all eReports.

However, the understanding of how review of the S.W.E. eReport should be shown as completed within V.D.X. varies among staff sergeants and detective sergeants and there is no direction in S.P. 02-18 to explain how completion of this review should be recorded.

Consultation with four detective sergeants and one staff sergeant in the field confirmed a lack of consistency with respect to how review of the S.W.E. eReport is indicated within V.D.X.

Direction should be provided to detective sergeants as to how they should indicate review of the S.W.E. eReport has been completed for clarity and consistency.

Risk Rating: **High**

Recommendation #3: That the Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support, in conjunction with the Executive Advisor & Manager, Strategic Planning & Governance, amend Service Procedure 02-18, Executing a Search Warrant, to provide direction as to how detective sergeants must indicate that the Search Warrant Executed eReport has been reviewed for completeness and accuracy.

Management Response from the Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support:

1) Create a framework for detective sergeant review through key stakeholder engagement and subsequent approvals (chief superintendents).
2) Liaise and coordinate with members of Change Management to create a framework for detective sergeant review. This may result in the creation of a text template or other means of tracking.
3) Liaise and coordinate with the Strategic Planning & Governance unit to amend Service Procedure 02-18, Executing a Search Warrant to provide direction as to how a detective sergeant must indicate that the Search Warrant Executed eReport has been reviewed for completeness and accuracy.
4) Changes will be communicated via the appropriate channel (e.g. e-mail to unit commanders, eUpdate).

Implementation Date: Quarter Two 2026.

Compliance Issue

Issue #10 – Scanning Notes into the S.W.E. eReport

S.P. 02-18 requires the supervisory officer in charge of a search warrant entry to ensure all members participating in the entry and investigation are fully briefed on the plan to execute the search warrant. The member providing the briefing must document who was present at the briefing and the details discussed.

S.P. 13-17 requires a member to scan and attach all notes into the original eReport in V.D.X. when:

- investigating a major case as defined by the Ontario Major Case Management Manual;
- making an arrest;
- investigating a matter likely to be prosecuted; and
- as deemed necessary.

Of the 23 S.W.E. eReports reviewed:

- 9/23[11] (39%) were missing the notes of the member who had delivered the search warrant briefing;

[11] 1/24 search warrants had been executed on a storage locker in a police facility and did not require that a briefing take place. As a result, the sample size for this compliance test was reduced to 23 eReports;

- All nine (100%) eReports met at least one of the criteria listed in S.P. 13-17 that would require members to scan and attach their notes into the S.W.E. eReport.

Management Response from Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support:

I.S.S. will consult with Change Management to develop a standardized template in Versadex (V.D.X.) that will have a field capturing the name of the officer holding the briefing. This information will also be captured in a future standardized search warrant briefing package created by the I.S.S. team. The detective sergeant will be required to ensure the search warrant briefing package and/or the notes of the officer holding the briefing are scanned into the eReport prior to approving the occurrence.

Implementation Date: End of Quarter Four 2025.

Recommendations

Recommendations #4 and #5 – Form T.P.S. 990, Search Warrant – Notice to Owner/Occupant

S.P. 02-18 requires that the T.P.S. 990 be completed and provided to the owner/ occupant of the premises being searched but does not direct the member to attach or include documentation in the S.W.E. eReport to indicate that the T.P.S. 990 was provided to the owner/occupant.

The T.P.S. 990 does not provide guidance to members to scan and attach the document into the S.W.E. eReport to confirm it was completed. Furthermore, the Risk and Entry Template does not include any reference to the T.P.S. 990 that would require the member to indicate that the form was provided to the owner/occupant.

To ensure clear and consistent documentation confirming the T.P.S. 990 was completed and provided to the owner/occupant of the premises being searched, the Risk and Entry Template should be amended to include information identifying the member who provided the form. The T.P.S. 990 should be amended to direct members to scan and attach the completed form to the S.W.E. eReport.

Risk Rating: **High**

Recommendation #4: That the Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support, amend the Assessment of Risk Factors and Entry Plan Text Template to add a field for the badge number of the member providing the Form T.P.S. 990, Search Warrant - Notice to Owner/Occupant to the owner/occupant of the location searched.

Management Response from the Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support:

1) Liaise and coordinate with the Records Management Services team (Change Management) to update and make changes to the Assessment of Risk Factors and Entry Plan Text Template in Versadex:

   a) Add a field for badge number of member providing the T.P.S. 990.

2) Changes will be communicated via the appropriate channel (e.g. e-mail to unit commanders for further distribution, eUpdate).
3) Changes made will also be reflected within the new Records Management Services implementation roadmap.

Implementation Date: Quarter 1 2026.

Risk Rating: **High**

Recommendation #5: That the Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support, in conjunction with the Executive Advisor & Manager, Strategic Planning & Governance, amend Form T.P.S. 990, Search Warrant - Notice to Owner/Occupant, to add the following to the distribution list: 'Copy of completed form to be scanned and attached to the Search Warrant Executed eReport.'

Management Response from the Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support:

1) Liaise and coordinate with the Strategic Planning & Governance unit to amend the T.P.S. 990 to add the following to the distribution list: 'Copy of completed form to be scanned and attached to the Search Warrant Executed eReport.'
2) Changes will be communicated via the appropriate channel (e.g. e-mail to unit commanders for further distribution, eUpdate).

Implementation Date: Quarter One 2026.

Recommendation #6 – Referral to Support Services

S.P. 02-18 requires members to ask the occupant(s) of a place searched if they would like a referral to be made to support services where:

- children are present when the search warrant was executed;
- vulnerable adult/persons are present when the search warrant was executed;
- persons with disabilities are present when the search warrant was executed; or
- any other circumstances in which the supervisory officer believes a referral should be made.

S.P. 02-18 does not specify where or how the offer for referral should be documented to confirm an offer of referral was made, where applicable.

The T.P.S. 990 includes a checkbox to indicate whether "Permission was obtained for Toronto Police Service to provide referral(s) to the Community Crisis Response Programme", however, this check box does not differentiate between instances where a person refuses an offer versus instances where no offer was made for various reasons, including that no children, vulnerable persons, or persons with disabilities, or perhaps no occupants at all, were present during the execution of the search warrant.

The T.P.S. 990 should be amended to ensure relevant information related to referrals for support services is documented on the form.

Risk Rating: **High**

Recommendation #6: That the Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support, in conjunction with the Executive Advisor & Manager, Strategic Planning & Governance, amend Form T.P.S. 990, Search Warrant - Notice to Owner/Occupant, to better align with Service Procedure 02-18, Executing a Search Warrant, by adding the following fields:

a) whether an offer for a referral of support services was applicable;
b) if applicable, whether an offer was provided;
c) if provided, whether the offer was accepted; and
d) the badge number of the member providing the referral.

Management Response from the Chief Superintendent, Investigative Support:

1) Liaise and coordinate with the Strategic Planning & Governance unit to amend the T.P.S. 990 to add the following fields:

   a) whether an offer for a referral of support services was applicable;

   b) if applicable, whether an offer was provided;

   c) if provided, whether the offer was accepted; and

   d) the badge number of the member providing the referral.

2) Changes will be communicated via the appropriate channel (e.g. e-mail to unit commanders for further distribution, eUpdate).

Implementation Date: Quarter One 2026.

Positive Finding – T.P.O.C. Notification

S.P. 02-18 requires the O.I.C. - T.P.O.C. to be notified when planning to execute a search warrant.

- 24/24 (100%) S.W.E. eReports, related T.P.O.C. Event Log or I.C.A.D. reports reviewed contained documentation that T.P.O.C. had been notified prior to execution of the search warrant.

2. Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System Compliance Follow-up Audit - 2025

PUBLIC REPORT

June 29, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Audit and Risk Management Committee
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System Compliance Follow-up Audit - 2025

Purpose:

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

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Audit and Risk Committee receive this report for information.

Financial Implications:

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

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to provide the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) Audit and Risk Committee with the *Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System (V.i.C.L.A.S.) Compliance Follow-up Audit - 2025*, prepared by the Toronto Police Service's Audit & Quality Assurance unit (A.&Q.A.).

Discussion:

V.i.C.L.A.S. is a national database operated and maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the purpose of linking occurrences of designated offences across the country. Justice Epstein issued her report, *"Missing and Missed: Report of the Independent Civilian Review into Missing Persons Investigations"* in 2021. Recommendation #23 of the report requires A.&Q.A. to evaluate V.i.C.L.A.S.

compliance. Recommendation #24 requires A.&Q.A. reports on V.i.C.L.A.S. compliance be provided to the Board.

In accordance with the Board's *Adequacy Standard Compliance Policy*, the attached report is submitted to the Audit and Risk Committee for information purposes only.

Conclusion:

It is recommended that the Audit and Risk Committee receive this report.

Ms. Angela Schieda, Manager, Audit & Quality Assurance will be in attendance to answer any questions that the committee may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Attachment:
V.i.C.L.A.S. Compliance Follow-up Audit - 2025

Toronto Police Service

Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System (V.i.C.L.A.S.) Compliance Follow-up Audit - 2025

Audit & Quality Assurance

Approved by the Executive Assurance Committee – February 24, 2026

This report and the information contained herein is not to be further disseminated without the approval of the Chief of Police

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Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System (V.i.C.L.A.S.) Compliance Follow-up Audit

Background

The Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System (V.i.C.L.A.S.) is a national database operated and maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the purpose of linking occurrences of designated offences across the country. Provincial V.i.C.L.A.S. Centres (P.V.C.s) obtain V.i.C.L.A.S. reports from police services within their respective provinces and supply data to the national database. The designated P.V.C. for Ontario is administered by the Ontario Provincial Police, which receives V.i.C.L.A.S. reports from municipal and regional police services across the province.

The information compiled within V.i.C.L.A.S. allows specially trained investigators to monitor, analyze and compare known and unknown offenders. Through analysis, V.i.C.L.A.S. assists police in identifying links between crimes and identifying serial crimes and/or criminals by focusing on the trends or similarities that exist among crimes potentially committed by the same offender.

As per Ontario Regulation 550/96: V.i.C.L.A.S. Reports (O. Reg. 550/96) under the *Police Services Act* (P.S.A.) (pre April 1, 2024) and Ontario Regulation 395/23: Investigations (O. Reg. 395/23) under the *Community Safety and Policing Ac*t (C.S.P.A.) (as of April 1, 2024), the Toronto Police Service (Service) is responsible for submitting required information to the Ontario P.V.C. for qualifying offences, referred to as reportable investigations, that occur within the City of Toronto. V.i.C.L.A.S. reports for the Service are centrally tracked and monitored by two V.i.C.L.A.S. coordinators within the Homicide & Missing Persons Unit - Major Case Management Section to encourage compliance.

Justice Epstein issued her report, *"Missing and Missed: Report of the Independent Civilian Review into Missing Persons Investigations"* in 2021. The report included 151 recommendations directed to the Service and the Toronto Police Service Board (Board). Recommendation #23 of the report requires Audit & Quality Assurance (A.&Q.A.) to evaluate V.i.C.L.A.S. compliance. Recommendation #24 requires A.&Q.A. reports on V.i.C.L.A.S. compliance to be provided to the Board.

The first audit of V.i.C.L.A.S. compliance was completed by A.&Q.A. in October 2022. At that time, recommendations #23 and #24 were confirmed as "implemented" by the Missing and Missed Project Team, on the condition that A.&Q.A. perform a follow-up compliance audit in 2025.

The follow-up compliance audit of V.i.C.L.A.S. was included in the 2025 Audit Work Plan, which was approved by the Executive Assurance Committee on January 8, 2025.

Objectives

The objectives of this project were to ensure:

- all reportable investigations are identified by the Service and have a corresponding V.i.C.L.A.S. report completed in accordance with Service Procedure 05-19, V.i.C.L.A.S., O. Reg. 550/96 and O. Reg. 395/23;
- all supplemental V.i.C.L.A.S. submissions and responses to potential linkage reports received are completed in accordance with Service Procedure 05-19, V.i.C.L.A.S., O. Reg. 550/96 and O. Reg. 395/23; and
- follow-up investigations are conducted for non-compliant V.i.C.L.A.S. reports or potential linkage report responses, as per Service Procedure 05-19, V.i.C.L.A.S.

Scope

The scope of this project included, but was not limited to:

- interviews with members of the Homicide & Missing Persons Unit – Major Case Management Section, the Policing Applications Unit and the Professional Standards Unit (P.R.S.);
- interviews with unit complaint coordinators (U.C.C.s) from select units/divisions;
- walkthrough of the Toronto Police Service Tracker (T.P.S. Tracker) application, which was introduced in February 2025 to replace the previous V.i.C.L.A.S. Tracker;
- review and analysis of the reports, data and notations within the T.P.S. Tracker;
- data analysis related to V.i.C.L.A.S. reports for the period to determine compliance with submission timelines;
- compliance testing of a sample of V.i.C.L.A.S. reports and responses to potential linkage reports;
- consultation with the P.V.C.;
- review of general occurrence data within Versadex (V.D.X.), emails and other relevant documentation that pertain to V.i.C.L.A.S. reports and potential linkage reports;
- review of the requirements of O. Reg. 550/96 and O. Reg. 395/23;
- review of Service Procedures 05-19, V.i.C.L.A.S. (S.P. 05-19), 13-03, Police Officer Internal Complaint Process (S.P. 13-03) and applicable routine orders;
- review of recommendations #23 and #24 from the 2021 *"Missing and Missed: Report of the Independent Civilian Review into Missing Persons Investigations"*; and
- review of the 2022 V.i.C.L.A.S. Compliance audit completed by A.&Q.A., including implementation status of prior recommendations and non-compliance issues.

Compliance testing and data analysis was performed on V.i.C.L.A.S. reports, supplemental submissions and potential linkage response reports identified from January 01, 2024 – December 31, 2024[1].

A qualitative review of the investigative information included in sampled V.i.C.L.A.S. reports and potential linkage report responses was **excluded** from the scope of this audit.

The former V.i.C.L.A.S. Tracker application was being decommissioned by the end of 2024. As a result, A.&Q.A. could not perform a walkthrough of this application and instead performed a walkthrough of the new T.P.S. Tracker[2] application, which began operation in February 2025.

In accordance with International Professional Practices Framework of the Institute of Internal Auditors, the scope also included:

- considering the probability of significant errors, fraudulent entries, noncompliance, and the related risk management through effective internal controls; and
- identifying key information technology risks.

Conclusion

Overall, the findings in this report represent a medium risk to the Service. This report contains one recommendation and two non-compliance issues.

Areas of non-compliance include:

- late submission of V.i.C.L.A.S. reports to the P.V.C. and the V.i.C.L.A.S. coordinators; and
- late submission of potential linkage report responses to the P.V.C. and the V.i.C.L.A.S. coordinators.

S.P. 05-19 requires amendment to align with the reportable investigations and terminology identified in O. Reg. 395/23.

Positive findings include:

- confirmation that the T.P.S. Tracker is programmed to extract all uniform crime reporting codes associated with V.i.C.L.A.S. reportable investigations from Versadex to support compliance monitoring;

[1] Data analytics and compliance testing was completed on data extracted from the T.P.S. Tracker as at August 5, 2025.

[2] The T.P.S. Tracker scans Versadex hourly to identify and track V.i.C.L.A.S. reportable investigations based on the uniform crime reporting codes assigned to occurrences identified as reportable investigations within the regulation. Members can monitor the status of their own V.i.C.L.A.S. reportable investigations using the T.P.S. Tracker, and members with oversight responsibilities can use the T.P.S. Tracker to monitor compliance for all members within their division/unit.

- randomly sampled potential linkage report responses and V.i.C.L.A.S. reports were confirmed by the P.V.C. to have been received on the same day or one day later than the date noted in the T.P.S. Tracker;
- randomly sampled V.i.C.L.A.S. reports[3] had no subsequent material change and/or significant information in the investigation identified after completion of the original report that would have required a supplemental submission to be completed; and
- sampled potential linkage report responses had the required entries made in V.D.X. to document the steps taken to investigate the potential linkage, as per S.P. 05-19.

The Service achieved a 97% compliance rate for 2024 V.i.C.L.A.S. reports sent to the P.V.C within 30 days of the investigation start date and is the only police service in the province to have a dedicated application to identify and track V.i.C.L.A.S. reportable investigations, V.i.C.L.A.S. reports, supplemental submissions and potential linkage report responses. Of all the police services in the province, the Service submits the majority of V.i.C.L.A.S. reports received by the P.V.C.

The reader is cautioned on reliance on this conclusion due to limiting factors, such as, the economical use of a representative sample, professional judgement, and the evidence being persuasive rather than conclusive.

	February 25, 2026
Angela Schieda, C.P.A., C.A., C.I.A. Manager, Audit & Quality Assurance	Date

[3] Samples for this test were selected from V.i.C.L.A.S. reports that did not have a supplemental submission subsequently completed.

Objective 1

To ensure all reportable investigations are identified by the Service and have a corresponding V.i.C.L.A.S. report completed in accordance with S.P. 05-19, O. Reg. 550/96 and O. Reg. 395/23.

Compliance Issue

Issue #1 – V.i.C.L.A.S. Reports

S.P. 05-19 requires the member assigned to complete a V.i.C.L.A.S. reportable investigation to submit the report to the V.i.C.L.A.S. coordinator within 21 days of the start of the investigation.

Section 2 (1) of O. Reg. 550/96[4] and Section 18 (2) of O. Reg. 395/23[5] require a V.i.C.L.A.S. report be completed and submitted to the P.V.C. within 30 days of the investigation start date.

A review of the 2024 V.i.C.L.A.S. data extracted from the T.P.S. Tracker identified that:

- 1845/2093 (88%) V.i.C.L.A.S. reports were submitted to the V.i.C.L.A.S. coordinator within 21 days of the investigation start date.
    - Of the 248/2093 (12%) reports submitted late, days late ranged from 1 - 213 days and were on average nine days late.
- 2034/2093 (97%) V.i.C.L.A.S. reports were submitted to the P.V.C. within 30 days of the investigation start date.
    - Of the 59/2093 (3%) reports submitted late, days late ranged from 1 - 207 days and were on average 21 days late.

Management indicated that some late V.i.C.L.A.S. reports may be attributed to the assigned member not completing the report because they were unable to locate a victim to obtain the victim's statement, or the victim refusing to provide a statement.

Other contributing factors to non-compliance included assigned members beginning their regular days off or a leave and the report becoming non-compliant during that time. It is the shared responsibility of the assigned member and their supervisor to monitor upcoming V.i.C.L.A.S. submission deadlines; if the assigned member is unavailable, supervisors must ensure the report is reassigned to achieve compliance.

Management Response from the Chief Superintendents, East Field Command and West Field Command:

To address the identified gaps in V.i.C.L.A.S. compliance, supervisory accountability will be emphasized by clearly assigning V.i.C.L.A.S. oversight responsibilities to detective sergeants and, at divisions where established, within quality control positions, to ensure submissions are accurate, timely, and compliant with legislative and Service

[4] Applies to reportable investigations with an investigation start date before April 1, 2024.
[5] Applies to reportable investigations with an investigation start date of April 1, 2024 or later.

requirements. To ensure consistent usage of the V.i.C.L.A.S./Major Case Management Tracker, appropriate access levels will be granted to newly promoted detective sergeants. In addition, a virtual training presentation (training video) will be delivered by a V.i.C.L.A.S. coordinator and will be incorporated into the scheduled divisional training days. Furthermore, this training video will be made available to all Criminal Investigation Bureau investigators for ongoing reference.

Management Response from the Chief Superintendent, Detective Operations:

The issues identified were primarily in one unit. The unit commander has been consulted and enhanced training from V.i.C.L.A.S. will be provided on their training day to avoid future issues. There will also be a general reminder sent to all members of scene of crime regarding their responsibility to adhere to timelines for V.i.C.L.A.S. reporting.

Recommendation

Recommendation #1 – Reportable Investigations in S.P. 05-19

A comparison of reportable investigations listed in S.P. 05-19 to those listed in O. Reg. 395/23 determined that S.P. 05-19 has not been updated to reflect reportable investigations required by O. Reg. 395/23 that would require one or more V.i.C.L.A.S. reports to be made to the P.V.C.

Specifically, S.P. 05-19 does not include the following reportable investigations:

- attempted sexual assault;
- new submission requirement for missing persons not located or contacted by a member of a police service for 30 days after being reported missing;
- sexual interference and sexual exploitation; and
- invitation to sexual touching.

S.P. 05-19 also uses outdated terminology that is no longer referenced in O. Reg. 395/23. For example, the term “domestic” has been changed to “intimate partner” in the regulation.

Risk Rating: **Medium**

Recommendation #1: That the Inspector, Homicide & Missing Persons Unit, in conjunction with the Executive Advisor & Manager, Strategic Planning & Governance, amend Service Procedure 05-19, Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System to align with the reportable investigations and terminology identified in Ontario Regulation 395/23 under the *Community Safety and Policing Act*.

Management Response from the Inspector, Homicide & Missing Persons Unit:

The Homicide & Missing Persons Unit agrees with this recommendation. The Homicide & Missing Persons Unit will collaborate with the Executive Advisor & Manager, Strategic Planning & Governance, to review and amend Service Procedure 05-19 as required, to ensure full alignment with the reportable investigations and terminology outlined in

Ontario Regulation 395/23. This will support continued compliance with V.i.C.L.A.S. reporting obligations, including the timely submission of V.i.C.L.A.S. Crime Analysis Reports within 30 days of the start of reportable investigations. Implementation is anticipated to be completed by Quarter Two 2026.

Positive Findings

- A.&Q.A. determined that the uniform crime reporting (U.C.R.) codes included in the T.P.S. Tracker data extraction program align with the U.C.R. codes assigned to V.i.C.L.A.S. reportable investigations in V.D.X.
- The P.V.C. confirmed that they received all 10 randomly sampled V.i.C.L.A.S. reports on the same day as the date noted in the T.P.S. Tracker.

Objective 2

To ensure all supplemental V.i.C.L.A.S. submissions and responses to potential linkage reports received are completed in accordance with S.P. 05-19, O. Reg. 550/96 and O. Reg. 395/23.

Compliance Issue

Issue #2 – Potential Linkage Report Responses

S.P. 05-19 requires the assigned member, when notified by the V.i.C.L.A.S. coordinator of a potential linkage report received from the P.V.C., to complete a potential linkage response form within 45 days and submit the form to the V.i.C.L.A.S. coordinator.

Section 2.1 (b) of O. Reg. 550/96[6] and Section 18 (5)(b) of O. Reg. 395/23[7] require all potential linkage reports received from the P.V.C. to be investigated and responded to by the investigating member within 60 days of receipt in the prescribed Potential Linkage Response Form.

A review of 2024 T.P.S. Tracker data related to potential linkage report responses identified:

- 30/50 (60%) potential linkage report responses were submitted to the V.i.C.L.A.S. coordinator within 45 days of receipt of the potential linkage report.
    - Of the 20/50 (40%) potential linkage report responses submitted late to the V.i.C.L.A.S. coordinator; days late ranged from 1 - 72 days and were on average 20 days late.
- 40/50 (80%) potential linkage report responses were submitted to the P.V.C. within 60 days of receipt of the potential linkage report.

[6] Applies to potential linkage reports received from the P.V.C. before April 1, 2024.
[7] Applies to potential linkage reports received from the P.V.C. on or after April 1, 2024.

- Of the 10/50 (20%) potential linkage report responses submitted late to the P.V.C.; days late ranged from 14 - 57 days and were on average 27 days late.

Management Response from the Chief Superintendents, East Field Command and West Field Command:

To address the identified gaps in V.i.C.L.A.S. compliance, supervisory accountability will be emphasized by clearly assigning V.i.C.L.A.S. oversight responsibilities to detective sergeants and, at divisions where established, within quality control positions, to ensure submissions are accurate, timely, and compliant with legislative and Service requirements. To ensure consistent usage of the V.i.C.L.A.S./Major Case Management Tracker, appropriate access levels will be granted to newly promoted detective sergeants. In addition, a virtual training presentation (training video) will be delivered by a V.i.C.L.A.S. coordinator and will be incorporated into the scheduled divisional training days. Furthermore, this training video will be made available to all Criminal Investigation Bureau investigators for ongoing reference.

Management Response from the Chief Superintendents, Detective Operations and Investigative Support:

The issues identified were primarily in one unit. The unit commander has been consulted and enhanced training from V.i.C.L.A.S. will be provided on their training day to avoid future issues. There will also be a general reminder sent to all members of scene of crime regarding their responsibility to adhere to timelines for V.i.C.L.A.S. reporting.

Positive Findings

- 9/10 (90%) randomly sampled potential linkage report responses had the required entry made in V.D.X. to note the steps taken to investigate the linkage.
- The P.V.C. confirmed that they received all 10 randomly sampled potential linkage report responses on the same day or one day later than the date noted in the T.P.S. Tracker.
- 25/25 (100%) randomly sampled V.i.C.L.A.S. reportable investigations had no material change and/or information significant included in the investigation that would warrant a supplemental V.i.C.L.A.S. report to be submitted to the P.V.C.

Objective 3

To determine if follow-up investigations are conducted for non-compliant V.i.C.L.A.S. reports or potential linkage report responses in accordance with S.P. 05-19.

Other Findings – Divisional Actions for V.i.C.L.A.S. Non-Compliance

As per S.P. 05-19, when the unit commander of a unit/division is notified of non-compliance related to the submission of a V.i.C.L.A.S. report or response to a potential linkage report, the unit commander must ensure that an investigation is completed. Initial non-compliance is usually investigated and resolved at the unit/division level through discussion and counseling with the non-compliant member.

For progressive instances of non-compliance, a unit commander may choose to discipline the member at the unit/division level or file an internal conduct complaint by submitting a T.P.S. 901, Policy, Service or Conduct Report Form (T.P.S. 901) in accordance with S.P. 13-03.

A.&Q.A. confirmed with P.R.S. that no T.P.S. 901s related to V.i.C.L.A.S. non-compliance were received in 2024. To determine whether non-compliant members received counseling and/or discipline at the divisional level, a sample of ten[8] non-compliant V.i.C.L.A.S. reports were reviewed in consultation with the associated divisional U.C.C.s to determine what follow-up action was taken.

Responses provided by five divisional U.C.C.s indicated that:

- all eight[9] non-compliant members were prompted to complete the late V.i.C.L.A.S. report(s); and
- further counseling was provided to reiterate the procedural and regulatory submission requirements to deter future non-compliance.

All ten late V.i.C.L.A.S. reports were subsequently completed and submitted to the P.V.C.

[8] The ten sampled reports were submitted to the P.V.C. beyond the 30-day regulatory requirement (ranging from 17 - 207 days late).
[9] Two members had two late reports each assigned to them, the remaining six members had one late report each assigned, for a total of eight non-compliant members.

1. Requests for Special Funds

1.1. Request for Special Funds – Champions of Change 2026 Awards Gala

PUBLIC REPORT

June 15, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Louis Tsilivis
Executive Director

Subject: Request for Special Funds – Champions of Change 2026 Awards Gala

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

Recommendation(s):

It is recommended that, as an exception to its Special Fund Policy, the Toronto Police Service Board (the Board) approve funding in the amount of $5,000.00 to sponsor the 2026 Champions of Change Mental Health Awards Gala organized by Canada Beyond the Blue.

Financial Implications:

Approval of this recommendation will result in a $5,000 reduction to the Board's Special Fund. The current approximate balance of the Special Fund is $700,999.

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to seek Board approval to sponsor the 2026 Champions of Change Mental Health Awards Gala organized by Canada Beyond the Blue

Discussion:

Canada Beyond the Blue

Established in 2013, BTB is a national organization dedicated to supporting the families of law enforcement personnel through education, awareness, and emotional support.

In 2017, a Toronto chapter was established under the leadership of President Ms. Dilnaz Garda and Vice-President Ms. Kristal Jones, both of whom have demonstrated strong and sustained leadership in advancing mental health and wellness initiatives for Toronto Police Service Members and their families.

Board's Commitment to Mental Health

As the employer of Service Members, the Board is committed to enhancing and promoting mental health and wellness in the workplace. Police officers and civilian Members are faced with the most difficult, intense and challenging situations on a daily basis, regularly experiencing and witnessing situations involving trauma and tragedy.

The impacts of these challenges extend beyond individual members to their families and support networks. The Board recognizes the importance of ongoing efforts to reduce stigma, strengthen support systems, and promote a culture of care and resilience within the Service.

Champions of Change Gala

BTB will host its 5th Annual Champions of Change Mental Health Awards Gala on September 10, 2026, recognizing police members and community partners advancing mental health and well-being initiatives.

The Gala honours individuals and organizations demonstrating leadership, advocacy, and commitment to supporting police members and their families, promoting resilience and reducing stigma across the policing community. Awards highlight excellence in areas such as Leadership, Community Partnership, Advocacy, and Courage.

The event also provides an opportunity to honour families affected by loss related to mental health challenges, offering space for reflection, recognition, and support.

Through this gala, Canada BTB not only celebrates the contributions of these Champions of Change, but also reinforces the ongoing importance of mental health awareness and support within Ontario policing. It brings together policing stakeholders, community leaders, and partners in a shared commitment to advancing care, strengthening supports, and ensuring that members and their families receive the resources they need.

Sponsorship Details

The proposed $5,000 sponsorship will provide the Board with four tickets to attend the Gala, recognition through logo placement on event marketing materials, and a half-page placement in the Gala program for an advertisement or message.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

This report is in compliance with the Board's Special Fund Policy.

Conclusion:

Given the Board's ongoing commitment to providing support to the well-being of Members of the Toronto Police Service, and the Board's important relationship with Canada BTB's Toronto Chapter, I am recommending that, as an exception to its Special Fund Policy, the Board approve funding in the amount of $5,000.00 to sponsor The Champions of Change Awards Gala.

Respectfully submitted,

Louis Tsilivis
Executive Director

Contact

Sheri Chapman
Executive Assistant to Chair
Email: Sheri.Chapman@tpsb.ca

1.2. Request for Special Funds: Funeral Reception Expenses - Training Constable Marc Pinizzotto

PUBLIC REPORT

July 3, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Louis Tsilivis
Executive Director

Subject: Request for Special Funds: Funeral Reception Expenses- Training Constable Marc Pinizzotto

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

Recommendation(s):

This report recommends that as an exception to the Special Fund Policy, the Board approve an expenditure in the amount of $85,880.57 which represents the Board's portion (50%) of the total costs related to hosting the reception following the visitation and funeral for Training Constable Marc Pinizzotto.

Financial Implications:

If the recommendation in this report is approved, the Special Fund will be reduced by the amount of $85,880.57. The current balance of the Special Fund is approximately $847,000.

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to seek approval for an expenditure from the Board's Special Fund to cover 50% of the cost of the reception held following the visitation and funeral of Training Constable Marc Pinizzotto.

Discussion:

Background

On June 11, 2026, Training Constable Marc Pinizzotto was tragically killed in the line of duty. His untimely death serves as a profound reminder of the risks police officers assume each day in service to the public. The Board recognizes and deeply appreciates the courage, dedication, and commitment demonstrated by all Members of the Service, as well as the sacrifices they and their families make in the course of their service.

Historically, when a member of the Service has died in the line of duty, the Board and the Toronto Police Association (TPA) have shared the costs associated with the reception. In keeping with this practice, it is recommended that the Board continue to demonstrate its support for the family, friends, and colleagues of fallen officers by contributing to the cost of the reception held in honour of Training Constable Pinizzotto.

Conclusion:

Given that it is customary for the Board and the TPA to share the cost of the reception, I am recommending that, as an exception to the Special Fund Policy, the Board approve an expenditure from the Special Fund in the amount of $85,880.57.

Respectfully submitted,

Louis Tsilivis
Executive Director

Attach. Invoice from the Toronto Police Association

Toronto Police Association

200-2075 Kennedy Rd
Toronto, Ontario M1T 3V3
Canada

INVOICE

Invoice No.: 13453
Date: 06/30/2026
Ship Date:
Page: 1
Re: Order No.

Sold to:

TORONTO POLICE SERVICES BOARD
ATTN: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
40 COLLEGE STREET
TORONTO, ON M5G 2J3

Ship to:

TORONTO POLICE SERVICES BOARD
ATTN: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
40 COLLEGE STREET
TORONTO, ON M5G 2J3

Business No.:

Item No.	Unit	Quantity	Description	Tax	Unit Price	Amount
	Each	0.5	TORONTO CONGRESS CENTRE BOOKING #17758- 50% OF THE COST RE PINIZZOTTO, MARC (10049) - MEMORIAL SERVICE		93,006.00	46,503.00
	Each	0.5	HST		12,090.78	6,045.39
	Each	0.5	OAKVILLE LEGACY- 50% OF THE COST RE PINIZZOTTO, MARC (10049) - RECEPTION		58,995.00	29,497.50
	Each	0.5	HST		7,669.35	3,834.68

Shipped By: Tracking Number:

Comment:

Sold By:

Total Amount	85,880.57
Amount Paid	0.00
Amount Owing	**85,880.57**

2. Toronto Police Service Board Special Fund – Annual Specified Procedures Report for the Year Ending December 31, 2025

PUBLIC REPORT

June 11, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Louis Tsilivis
Executive Director

Subject: **Toronto Police Service Board Special Fund – Annual Specified Procedures Report for the Year Ending December 31, 2025**

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

Recommendation(s):

This report recommends that the Board receive the annual Specified Procedures Report, performed by KPMG LLP.

Financial Implications:

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

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to provide the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) with the annual Specified Procedures Report, prepared by KPMG LLP. The audit concludes that the Board is in compliance with the administrative processes as outlined in its Special Fund Policy.

Discussion:

Background

Attached is the Specified Procedures Report which provides results of the audit of the Board's Special Fund, for the year ending December 31, 2025. The audit was conducted by independent external auditors to assist the Board in evaluating the

application and disbursement procedures and processes related to the Special Fund and to assess compliance with the Special Fund Policy.

Audit of the Special Fund

The 2025 audit included a review of Special Fund disbursements, bank statements, deposits, exceptions to policy, account balances, record-keeping practices, and authorized signatories. The audit concluded that the Board is in compliance with the administrative processes outlined in its Special Fund Policy

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

The Special Fund is governed by the Board's Special Fund Policy, which establishes the criteria, approval processes, delegated authorities, and accountability requirements for the administration and disbursement of funds. The Specified Procedures audit assesses compliance with these requirements, including approvals, documentation, and financial controls, and confirms that the Board is operating in accordance with the Policy.

Conclusion:

It is, therefore, recommended that the Board receive the annual Specified Procedures Report, performed by KPMG.

Respectfully submitted,

Louis Tsilivis
Executive Director

Attachment:

Report from KPMG Specified Auditing Procedure

KPMG LLP
Vaughan Metropolitan Centre
100 New Park Place, Suite 1400
Vaughan, ON L4K 0J3
Canada
Telephone 905 265 5900
Fax 905 265 6390

AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES REPORT

To the Toronto Police Service Board

Purpose of this Agreed-Upon Procedures Report

Our report is solely for the purpose of applying agreed-upon procedures to financial information other than financial statements, which shall be based on Canadian generally accepted standards for agreed-upon procedures engagements and may not be suitable for another purpose.

Responsibilities of the Engaging Party

The Toronto Police Service Board Special Funding ("TPSB Special Fund") has acknowledged that the agreed-upon procedures are appropriate for the purpose of the engagement.

TPSB Special Fund is responsible for the subject matter on which the agreed-upon procedures are performed.

Practitioner's Responsibilities

We have conducted the agreed-upon procedures engagement in accordance with the Canadian Standard on Related Services (CSRS) 4400, *Agreed-Upon Procedures Engagements*.

An agreed-upon procedures engagement involves our performing the procedures that have been agreed with the TPSB Special Fund and reporting the findings, which are the factual results of the agreed-upon procedures performed.

We make no representation regarding the appropriateness of the agreed-upon procedures.

This agreed-upon procedures engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion or an assurance conclusion.

Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported.

KPMG LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership and member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. KPMG Canada provides services to KPMG LLP.`

Professional Ethics and Quality Management

We have complied with the relevant ethical requirements, including independence, set out in the rules of professional conduct/code of ethics applicable to the practice of public accounting issued by the various professional accounting bodies.

Our firm applies Canadian Standard on Quality Management 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Procedures and Findings

We have performed the procedures described below, which were agreed upon with TPSB Special Fund.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Vaughan, Canada

June 10, 2026

APPENDIX A: Specified procedures

Application and disbursement procedures:

Haphazardly select 25% of the number of annual disbursements (cheques) from the TPSB Special Fund general ledger and:

1. Ensure the Toronto Police Service Board (the "Board") approval has been obtained for the disbursement.

2. Ensure that the cheque amount agrees to the approved amount, and that such amount is recorded in the TPSB Special Fund general ledger (book of accounts).

3. Ensure that a Board report which includes an overview of the funding proposal is submitted to the Board for approval in accordance with the TPSB Special Fund Policy.

4. Ensure that the cheque is signed by the appropriate signatories in accordance with the TPSB Special Fund approval guidelines and policies.

General procedures

1. Haphazardly select 10 disbursements from the TPSB Special Fund and ensure that the funding is provided prior to the date of the event/activity, as specified in the funding application.

2. Haphazardly select six bank statements and ensure that the account balance does not fall below $150,000 during the period covered by the statement, as set out in the TPSB Special Fund Policy.

3. Request the Board office to provide a listing of disbursements which were exceptions to the policy and ensure that the Board approved the disbursement despite the exception by reference to the Board minutes.

4. Haphazardly select 10 deposits within the bank statements and ensure that they are from authorized revenue sources as allowed by the Community Safety and Policing Act ("CSPA").

Procedure 1 to 4:

We haphazardly selected 13 disbursements from the TPSB Special Fund bank statements for testing, itemized below, for the year ended December 31, 2025, representing 25% of the total number of annual disbursements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

For each disbursement selected, we completed procedures 1 through 4 and have noted no exceptions.

Disbursement (cheque numbers)			
1799	1808	1824	1845
1802	1811	1828	
1805	1815	1832	
1807	1819	1837	

Procedure 5:

We haphazardly selected 10 disbursements, itemized below, from the TPSB Special Fund bank statements and ensured that the funding was provided prior to the date of the event or activity, as specified in the funding application.

Any exception noted is summarized in procedure 7.

Disbursements (cheque numbers)			
1800	1820	1837	1843
1807	1828	1839	
1818	1831	1841	

Procedure 6:

We haphazardly selected six bank statements of the TPSB Special Fund, itemized below, and ensured that the account balance did not fall below $150,000 during the period covered by the statement, as set out in the TPSB Special Fund Policy.

We have not found any exceptions as a result of completing this procedure.

Monthly bank statements		
February 2025	May 2025	October 2025
April 2025	June 2025	December 2025

Procedure 7:

Based on inquiry with the Board's representative, there were 3 exceptions to the policy identified during the year ended December 31, 2025. These exceptions were approved by the board.

Exceptions to the policy

Exception #	Description	Board minutes reviewed
1	The board approved the cost of $25,000 to sponsor the Association Black Law Enforcers 33rd Annual Scholarship Awards Gala.	Yes. As per P2025-1006-1.0
2	The board approved the cost of $5,000 to celebrate police service members championing the advancement of mental health and well-being initiatives.	Yes. As per P2025-0717-9.0
3	The board approved the cost of $6,500 to sponsor the Toronto Crime Stoppers 27th Annual Chief of Police Dinner	Yes. As per P2025-0410-4.0.

Procedure 8:

We haphazardly selected 10 deposits to the TPSB Special Fund, itemized below, and ensured that they were from authorized revenue sources as allowed by the CSPA.

We have found no exceptions to report as a result of completing this procedure.

Deposit Date	Amount	Revenue Source
January 16, 2025	$4,392.50	Mutilated bank notes
March 10, 2025	$10,553.89	Proceeds from Auction
April 3, 2025	$362.65	Unclaimed Cash
May 27, 2025	$48,273.80	Unclaimed Cash
July 17, 2025	$2,717.67	Unclaimed Cash
August 20, 2025	$15,156.80	Unclaimed Cash
September 17, 2025	$17,339.57	Unclaimed Cash
September 26, 2025	$14,374.80	Proceeds from Auction
October 23, 2025	$76.50	The Beer Store Refunds
October 22, 2025	$4,338.49	Unclaimed Cash

3. Pre-Qualification of Vendors for Minor Building Repairs

PUBLIC REPORT

June 1, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Pre-Qualification of Vendors for Minor Building Repairs

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

Recommendation(s):

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

1) approve the pre-qualification of the three vendors listed below for the provision of minor building repairs for a three-year period commencing on July 27, 2026, and ending on July 26, 2029, at a total estimated cost of $7.5 Million (M) over the three-year term:

    a. H.N. Construction Limited;
    b. PAC Building Group; and
    c. BDA Inc.

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

Financial Implications:

Projects up to $25 thousand (K)

Projects valued up to $25K will be awarded on a rotational basis, with a total estimated cost of $1.8M over the three-year term, as summarized in the table below.

Contract Year	H.N Construction Limited	PAC Building Group	BDA Inc.	Total
Year 1	$175,000	$175,000	$175,000	$525,000
Year 2	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$600,000
Year 3	$225,000	$225,000	$225,000	$675,000
Total	**$600,000**	**$600,000**	**$600,000**	**$1,800,000**

Projects greater than $25K and up to $300K

Projects valued over $25K and up to $300K will be procured through second stage procurement processes, with invitations sent to all three pre-qualified vendors. The total cost of these projects is estimated to be approximately $5.7M.

The total cost of work performed under both the rotational assignments and the second-stage procurements will not exceed the cumulative ceiling/upset limit of $7.5M. Funding will be drawn from the Toronto Police Service's (Service's) operating and capital budgets as appropriate:

- Operating costs for 2026 have been included in the Service's approved 2026 Operating Budget (Min. No. P2025-1210-10.1 refers).
- Capital costs have been included in the Service's approved 2026-2035 Capital Program (Min. No. P2025-1210-10.2 refers).
- Operating costs for 2027-2029 will be included in the Service's Operating Budget request for the respective years.
- Funding requirements resulting from any changes will be incorporated in future Capital and Operating Budget requests.

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to request the Board's approval to establish a roster of three pre-qualified vendors that will be eligible to perform small scale interior renovations, construction fit-up, and interior/exterior maintenance projects, for a three year period from July 27, 2026 to July 26, 2029, at a total estimated cost of $7.5 Million (M) over the three-year term.

The Board's approval of the recommended pre-qualified vendor list will assist the Service's Facilities Management unit in shortening the turnaround time to select and engage vendors for small scale renovation and construction projects.

Discussion:

Background

The Service's Facilities Management unit manages several small and large-scale projects on a continuous basis to maintain the Service's facilities in a state of good repair and modify facilities as the Service's needs evolve.

Projects valued at up to a maximum of $25K will be awarded on a rotational basis to the three pre-qualified vendors. For projects with an estimated value greater than $25K and up to a maximum of $300K, the pre-qualified vendors will be eligible to participate in second stage competitive procurements, and the lowest cost vendor will be awarded the project.

Procurement Process Summary

On February 13, 2026, the Service's Procurement Services unit issued a Request for Pre-Qualification (R.F.P.Q.). # 10000519-26 to establish a roster of pre-qualified vendors for the provision of minor building repairs at various Service facilities. The R.F.P.Q. was posted on MERX, an electronic tendering service that allows interested suppliers to download procurement solicitations and submit responses electronically. The R.F.P.Q. closed on March 16, 2026, with 131 suppliers downloading all or part of the R.F.P.Q. documents from MERX and 15 proposals submitted.

The R.F.P.Q. indicated that the top three proponents, meeting the mandatory requirements and minimum scoring threshold, would be pre-qualified for the provision of minor building repairs estimated at up to $300K.

<u>Evaluation Process</u>

The proposals were evaluated in three stages, as summarized below:

Stage One – Mandatory Requirements. All fifteen (15) proposals were first evaluated to ensure that all the mandatory requirements were met. A total of eleven (11) proposals met the mandatory requirements and advanced to Stage Two of the evaluation process.

Stage Two– Rated Requirements. The eleven (11) compliant proposals were then evaluated against pre-established weighted requirements that included the following:

- Company Qualifications;
- Lead Project Manager Qualifications;
- Site Supervisors Qualifications; and
- Project Delivery Methodology.

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

Stage Three – Pricing. Four proponents scored over the 70% minimum threshold (adjusted down from 75% as permitted under the R.F.P.Q. because less than three proponents scored over 75%) and advanced to Stage Three. This stage involved the evaluation of the proponent's pricing as stipulated in the R.F.P.Q document.

The following three proponents met all requirements of the R.F.P.Q., achieved the highest overall scores, and are therefore recommended for award:

- H.N. Construction Limited;
- PAC Building Group; and
- BDA Inc.

Vendor Performance and Refusal of Service

The R.F.P.Q. stipulated that, following an award, a successful vendor's failure to execute the contract as finalized, as summarized below, shall constitute sufficient grounds to rescind the award. If an award is rescinded on such grounds, the Service may invite the next highest-scoring proponent to enter into a contract.

- Projects up to a maximum of $25K:
  - Refuses work more than three consecutive times; or
  - Refuses work more than five times during the total pre-qualification term.
- Projects greater than $25K and up to a maximum of $300K:
  - Declines to bid more than three consecutive times; or
  - Declines to bid more than five times during the pre-qualification term.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

The following sections of the Board's Purchasing Bylaw (Bylaw No. 163) outline the requirements for pre-qualification of vendors:

> '*11 Pre-Qualification for Selective Solicitations*
>
> *A R.F.P.Q. may be used to establish a list of pre-qualified vendors for a particular term. The prequalified list of vendors must be approved by the Board. The Purchasing Manager may then administer relevant R.F.Q. and R.F.S. without a requirement for Board approval for subsequent Solicitations and Awards.*
>
> *…*
>
> *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 reasons outlined above, it is recommended that the Board approve the pre-qualification of the three vendors listed below for the provision of minor building repairs, for a three-year period commencing on July 27, 2026, and ending on July 26, 2029, at a total estimated cost of $7.5M over the three-year term:

1. H.N. Construction Limited
2. PAC Building Group
3. BDA Inc.

Ms. Maria Duran-Schneider, Chief Administrative Officer, Corporate Services Command, will be in attendance to answer any questions the Board may have in relation to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

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

4. Contract Award to Rampart International Corp. for 9mm Glock Pistols with Red Dot Optics, Flashlights and Holsters

PUBLIC REPORT

June 1, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Contract Award to Rampart International Corp. for 9mm Glock Pistols with Red Dot Optics, Flashlights and Holsters

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

Recommendation(s):

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

1) approve a contract award to Rampart International Corp. (Rampart) for 9mm Glock pistols with red dot optics, flashlights and holsters, as outlined below, for the period September 1, 2026, to September 30, 2027, at an estimated cost of $10.54 Million (M), excluding taxes;

    a) 5,861 G45 9mm pistols equipped with red dot optics, flashlights and duty holsters;
    b) 500 G43X compact Slimline pistols equipped with red dot optics, flashlights and plainclothes holsters
    c) 100 G45R Practice Pistols; and
    d) 100 G45T/Simunition Pistols

2) 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 Toronto Police College (T.P.C.) has identified an immediate critical need to modernize the Toronto Police Service's (Service's) inventory of Glock pistols. A substantial portion of the existing inventory of pistols chambered in .40 calibre are approaching, and in some cases have far exceeded their recommended safe operational service life. Additionally, .40 calibre ammunition has been largely phased out by law enforcement and competitive shooting communities in recent years in favour of the 9mm, leading to a reduced supplier base, quality control challenges, supply chain disruptions and limited procurement flexibility. The Service aims to mitigate the increasingly frequent maintenance requirements and supply chain disruptions through a transition to 9mm pistols.

The proposed contract award is estimated at $10.54M (excluding taxes), phased over 2026 and 2027. This amount supports the Service's approved multi-year hiring plan in both years. Expenditures have been structured to align with a staged delivery and deployment schedule, supporting training capacity, maintaining operational continuity, and ensuring fiscal manageability. A provisional amount of $0.50M has also been included within the total projected cost to address any unforeseen events such as additional hires and a potential reduction in anticipated separations. However, such additional purchases would depend on operational requirements.

In collaboration with City Finance, a funding strategy that aligns with the Service's capital planning framework and maintains overall affordability has been developed. The Service proposes a two-phase funding strategy:

- 2026 (Immediate Requirement): $2M to be funded through reallocations within the Service's existing 2026 Capital Budget to initiate procurement and meet urgent training timelines. Funding will be sourced through the 2026 in-year reallocation from Long Term Facility Plan – 54 Division; New Station with cashflows to be returned to the project through the 2027 budget process. Expenditures in 2026 include initial procurement to support Recruit Class 27-02 and to initiate service-wide In-service training / transition in 2027.

- 2027 (Full Implementation): $8.54M to be requested through the 2027–2036 Capital Budget and Plan as part of the 2027 budget process to complete full inventory replacement, ensuring operational continuity, consistent training, and reduced organizational risk and liability. Service-wide deployment of pistols will occur in quarterly batches, aligned with members' scheduled annual training and to minimize operational disruption.

In addition to mitigating procurement and cost risk, the transitioning to 9mm pistols will offer enhanced public and officer safety and improved officer performance as discussed in the Background section below.

While upfront investments are necessary in 2026 and 2027, **the 10-year total cost of ownership of the transition to 9mm is expected to be cost-neutral (nominal savings projected of $166K)**. This is due to the substantive annual operating budget savings starting in 2027 related to ammunition costs (ranging from $455K to $577K a year over the ten-year period), reduced repairs and maintenance and lower requirement for replacement firearm purchases in outer years. Please refer to Table 1 for details.

Table 1- 10 Year Total Cost of Ownership Comparison

Cost ($ in thousands)	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	10 Year Total
NEW - 9mm platform												
G45 & G43X COA 9mm	$2,000	$8,040	$488	$525	$9	$80	$84	$10	$10	$10	$191	$11,447
9mm ammunition	$303	$1,450	$987	$1,020	$1,050	$1,080	$1,110	$1,140	$1,180	$1,210	$1,250	$11,780
Total	**$2,303**	**$9,490**	**$1,475**	**$1,545**	**$1,059**	**$1,160**	**$1,194**	**$1,150**	**$1,190**	**$1,220**	**$1,441**	**$23,227**
STATUS QUO - .40 calibre platform												
G22	$587	$741	$966	$883	$190	$126	$149	$191	$419	$818	$873	$5,943
.40 calibre ammunition	$1,400	$1,400	$1,440	$1,490	$1,530	$1,580	$1,620	$1,670	$1,720	$1,770	$1,830	$17,450
Total	**$1,987**	**$2,141**	**$2,406**	**$2,373**	**$1,720**	**$1,706**	**$1,769**	**$1,861**	**$2,139**	**$2,588**	**$2,703**	**$23,393**
Increase / (Decrease)	**$316**	**$7,349**	**($931)**	**($828)**	**($661)**	**($547)**	**($575)**	**($711)**	**($949)**	**($1,368)**	**($1,262)**	**($166)**

**Costs per year include new firearms for new hires, replacement firearms for life-cycling, maintenance, and holsters.*
***Calculations do not include purchases for new hiring beyond 2029 as future hiring data is not available.*
****The 2027 costs for G45 & G43X COA 9mm excludes a provisional budget of $0.5M. Such purchases will depend on operational requirement to address any unforeseen events such as additional hires and a potential reduction in anticipated separations.*

Table 2 summarizes the sources of funding for this specific contract by year:

Table 2- Source of Funding by Year

Year	Cost ($M's)	Funding Source
2026	$2.00	Reallocation within the 2026 Capital Budget
2027	$8.54	2027-2036 Capital Budget and Plan
Total Cost	**$10.54**	

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to request the Board's approval for a contract award to Rampart for 9mm Glock Pistols with red dot optics, flashlights and holsters, for the period September 1, 2026, to September 30, 2027, at an estimated cost of $10.54M.

The Service is recognized globally for its commitment to innovation and modernization in policing. The benefits of modernization are often achieved at a cost. The decision to upgrade any equipment includes assessing necessity, management of risk, and the availability of the funds required to affect the desired change. The T.P.C. Armament Section has identified a critical need to upgrade the Service's inventory of Glock pistols due to age, costs, and more importantly to avail the Service and Torontonians of enhanced safety.

Until 2026, the standard service pistol issued by the Service was the Glock 22 chambered in .40 calibre. The Service currently has three variations of this pistol deployed in frontline service, ranging from second-generation pistols manufactured in 1992 to fourth-generation pistols acquired as recently as 2024. A substantial portion of the existing inventory of pistols (including many fourth-generation pistols) are approaching – and in some cases have far exceeded – their recommended operational service life. As a result, the Service is experiencing increasingly frequent maintenance requirements, with associated costs expected to rise significantly in the coming years if the current inventory is retained.

Manufacturing of the Glock 22 Generation 4 pistol (G22 Gen 4), which is the replacement for life-cycled second and third generation Glocks, has been discontinued. In addition, parts for the G22 Gen 4 are also no longer in production, requiring special productions when available. Moreover, law-enforcement agencies across Ontario and North America have largely transitioned away from the .40 calibre platform in favour of 9mm pistols, citing significant operational and financial advantages as primary drivers of this shift. 9mm platforms are widely considered for enhanced recoil management, allowing for greater accuracy and overall controllability, faster time-on-target for repeat shots, and more consistent shooter performance.

Remaining on the .40 calibre pistol platform presents ongoing operational and financial challenges related to ammunition availability and escalating costs. Consistent with market trends across law-enforcement, and competitive shooting communities, .40 calibre ammunition has been largely phased out in favour of 9mm, resulting in a steadily shrinking supplier base. As a result, the Service faces increased risk with quality-control issues and supply-chain disruptions, often necessitating maintaining excessive inventory as a mitigation measure. The limited availability of alternative suppliers also reduces procurement flexibility, creating potential vulnerabilities in training continuity and operational readiness.

Use of the 9mm cartridge and associated firearms are already approved under the Community Safety and Policing Act (C.S.P.A.) and the Service has extensive experience with it through deployment to various specialized units (e.g., E.T.F., Police Dog Services, Marine unit, etc.). Transitioning to a Glock pistol in 9mm as the standard service pistol offers the following benefits to the Service:

- **Enhanced public & officer safety**: Higher confidence levels in users' abilities, mitigating risks associated with police firearm discharges in an urban setting. This will be equipping members with modern, front-line duty pistols and safety equipment, while contributing to the Service's ability to attract and retain qualified personnel.
- **Improved officer performance**: Higher qualification pass rates and reduced need for remedial training. Pistol design allows for greater ease of use by officers.
- **Operational efficiency**: Lower ammunition costs and increased availability due to widespread adoption by other police services.
- **Extended equipment lifecycle**: Reduced wear and tear due to lower recoil and ease of maintenance with fewer replacement parts.

In addition to the benefits realized by the transitioning to 9mm, the optic and flashlight upgrade provide the following operational benefits:

- **Enhanced public & officer safety** through better visibility and response.
- **Improved effectiveness in low-light environments**, such as alleyways, buildings, or nighttime patrols.
- **Greater confidence and proficiency** with modern optics and accessories.

The Service is one of the last major agencies in Canada still using the .40 calibre platform. A full transition to 9mm will align the Service with modern policing practices, reduce costs, and improve officer proficiency and public safety.

Discussion:

Background

The Service first adopted the Glock pistol in 1988, beginning with the Glock 17 in 9mm, issued to the Emergency Task Force (E.T.F.). In 1992, the Service made its first large-scale purchase of Glock 22 pistols chambered in .40 calibre, which were issued to Primary Response Officers. Remarkably, some of these original pistols remain in service today, demonstrating the durability and craftsmanship of the Glock pistol platform. However, many of these older pistols have significantly exceeded their intended service life. Their continued functionality has only been possible due to consistent maintenance schedules over the years. Despite this, it is now more cost-effective to replace these aging firearms than to continue sourcing and installing replacement parts.

Recognizing the risks associated with operating pistols beyond their recommended lifecycle, several police services have implemented a 10–15-year service life policy for duty pistols. The Service must life cycle aged pistols to ensure officer safety, operational reliability, and fiscal responsibility.

None of the Glock 22 pistols currently used by the Service remain in production, as they have been officially discontinued by Glock.

The 9mm cartridge is already approved for use in Ontario under the C.S.P.A. and is currently deployed by several specialized units within the Service. Since 1988, the E.T.F. has used 9mm pistols, followed by Intelligence Units and, more recently, Police Dog Services (P.D.S.) and Marine Unit.

When the .40 calibre was introduced in 1992, it was considered a more powerful alternative to the standard 9mm round, prompting widespread adoption among police agencies. However, the increased recoil of the .40 calibre round made the pistols more difficult to manage, and over time it also became evident that the higher power of the round accelerated wear on internal components, leading to more frequent maintenance and parts replacement.

The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) switched from .40 calibre back to 9mm in 2014 after extensive study. Testing conducted by the F.B.I. demonstrated that the majority of shooters can fire faster and more accurately when using a 9mm compared to

a .40 calibre (Federal Bureau of Investigation Training Division May 6th 2014). Additionally, data collected by Glock Inc. in 2025 from various police agencies that have transitioned from .40 calibre to 9mm shows an average 30% increase in annual qualification success rates for members on their first attempt using the 9mm platform. In 2025, the Ontario Police College found that in Ontario over 90% of police agencies have made the switch to 9mm, reporting similar improvements in performance.

Glock Generation 5 Pistol

The Glock Gen 5 pistol in 9mm introduces several enhancements that support officer training and reduce the risks associated with missed rounds during officer-involved shootings.

One of the most notable improvements is its fully ambidextrous design. The pistol now features slide catches on both sides and a fully reversible magazine release, allowing seamless operation for both left and right-handed shooters. Additionally, interchangeable grip panels accommodate a wide range of hand sizes and orientations, enhancing comfort and control.

Glock has also made internal upgrades to improve reliability and performance. These refinements, combined with the lighter recoil of the 9mm cartridge, make the pistol easier to handle and more accurate - especially for new officers and those of smaller stature.

Overall, the features of the Gen 5 Glock in 9mm enhance the shooting experience, improve accuracy, and boost user confidence. These benefits translate directly to improved performance during training in operational scenarios and increase public safety.

Modular Optic System (M.O.S.) and Flashlight

The variation of the G45 M.O.S. currently in use by the E.T.F. and P.D.S. is the G45 M.O.S.-7. This model is specifically designed for the Aimpoint P-2 red dot optic and Streamlight pistol mounted light. The P-2 red dot optic was first introduced in 2021 by Aimpoint as an optic solution. Since then, Aimpoint has released other improved models.

The Aimpoint optic was selected due to the proven history with the Service. Aimpoint optics have been used by the Service for over 10 years and have proven to be rugged and reliable. Any issue that has arisen has always been remedied by warranty.

The Aimpoint COA is the latest optic which features technological enhancements and is currently the optic of choice for military and police.

Red Dot Optic Advantages

- Faster Target Acquisition and Assessment:
    - Officers can aim with both eyes open, improving situational awareness.
    - The dot allows quicker alignment than traditional iron sights.
    - Iron sights require sight-focused shooting as opposed to the red dot requiring threat-focused shooting.

- Improved Accuracy:
    - Especially beneficial in high-stress situations or low-light environments.
    - Helps maintain precision during movement or unconventional shooting positions.
    - Additional weight assists in recoil mitigation providing ease of shooting.

- Better Performance Under Stress:
    - Reduces cognitive load during critical incidents.
    - Easier to track the dot than align front and rear sights under pressure.

Weapon-Mounted Flashlight Advantages

- Target Identification:
    - Crucial for distinguishing threats from non-threats in low-light conditions.
    - Reduces risk of misidentification and unintended use of force.
- Hands-Free Illumination:
    - Allows officers to keep both hands on the weapon.
    - Improves control and readiness during building searches or nighttime operations.
- Disorienting Effect:
    - High-lumen lights can temporarily blind or disorient suspects, giving officers a tactical advantage.

Impact on Compact Pistol

The Service currently deploys a compact pistol for plain clothes units to increase concealment capabilities. The Glock 27 .40 calibre pistol (G27) currently fills this roll. There are approximately 500 G27 pistols deployed service wide as secondary pistols due to the nature of their assignment. Of these 500 pistols, approximately 375 units are over 25 years old and in need of life cycling.

A replacement pistol in 9mm has been identified to replace the G27. The Glock 43 X Slimline (G43X) is a compact pistol that will fill the concealment needs required. The G27 pistol was deployed with a magazine capacity of 9 rounds; the G43X will provide the user 15 rounds and a better grip, enhancing user comfort and confidence.

Duty and Plainclothes Holster

The G45/G43X 9mm configuration of choice, with the red dot optic and flashlight will require the Service to transition to a new holster. The selected duty holster is a level 3 retention holster, with the same features as the currently issued holster. A similar plainclothes holster has been selected.

Overall Benefits of 9mm

Service Officers typically fire 200 live rounds annually during their mandatory In-Service Training. While additional ammunition may be used in optional firearms related courses, this represents a relatively low volume of live-fire training. It is critical that officers are

equipped with the most effective and user-friendly tools possible to mitigate risks and maximize performance.

Only a small percentage of officers enter the Service with prior firearms experience such as military or armed security backgrounds, and even fewer are recreational firearms users. The majority rely solely on the legislated training provided by the Service. Experience aside, officers also vary in size and strength. The G45 M.O.S. 9mm pistol offers adjustable grip sizes for all users as well as reduced recoil for ease of shooting. This pistol will support skills development and confidence, especially for those with limited exposure to firearms.

Mandatory qualification standards help validate training and mitigate risks associated with firearm use in densely populated urban environments. The adoption of 9mm pistols further reduces these risks. The lower recoil of the 9mm round enhances control, particularly for new users, improving accuracy, boosting confidence both during training and in operational scenarios.

Officers currently issued the .40 calibre Glock will find the reduced recoil of the 9mm platform preferable. During the transition, instructors will be able to focus more effectively on core shooting fundamentals, reducing shooter anticipation and increasing overall accuracy. This will result in improved performance and confidence across the Service which will translate to increased public safety.

Additionally, the lower recoil of the 9mm round contributes to reduced wear and tear on internal pistol components, extending the service life of parts and decreasing the frequency of replacements due to breakage or premature wear.

Procurement Process Summary

Rampart is the exclusive distributor of Glock pistols to military and law enforcement in Canada. Glock pistols are required to maintain compatibility with existing Service-issued firearms and training systems.

During negotiations, Rampart confirmed that Glock has agreed to extend limited-time bulk purchase pricing to the Service. Rampart is offering a complete packaged offer that includes the Aimpoint COA red dot optic, Streamlight weapon-mounted flashlight, and Safariland holster. In addition, Rampart has secured coordinated pricing agreements with Aimpoint, Streamlight, and Safariland, resulting in an estimated cost avoidance of approximately $1.35M for the Service.

The proposed bulk purchase will also yield operational efficiencies and labour cost savings, as each kit, consisting of the 9mm Glock pistol, red dot optic, and flashlight, will be factory assembled and delivered as a complete, ready to issue unit.

Purchases must be strategically timed to align pistol delivery with recruit training schedules, as well as the transition training for members currently equipped with discontinued .40 calibre pistols. Glock requires a six-month lead time for delivery. Any delays will impact operational continuity and the Service’s ability to properly equip newly hired recruits.

To meet these requirements, purchase deadlines are as follows:

- Recruit Class 27-02 begins March 2027**:** Orders must be placed by **September 2026**
- Recruit Class 27-03 begins June 2027**:** Orders must be placed by **December 2026**
- Recruit Class 27-04 Begins September 2027**:** Orders must be placed by **March 2027.** Pistols required to transition existing members must be received in batches to meet year-long training scheduling, but final orders must be made by **March 2027**.

As part of the 2026 purchases, a limited number of 9mm pistols equipped with red dot optics and weapon-mounted lights were procured in May 2026 to support new recruit issuance, and to replace a limited number of aged G27 plainclothes pistols, for a total of $499,000.

Transition Plan

The most effective project rollout was determined to be a one-year transition commencing in February 2027, involving the full replacement of the various generations of the Glock 22 pistols with the G45 COA 9mm. No additional costs will be associated with this transition, as the required two days of mandatory training will be completed during members scheduled In-Service Training in 2027.

Any deviation from the proposed rollout plan will result in additional costs related to ammunition, T.P.C. staffing, and increased operational pressures. Members who do not transition their service pistol during In-Service Training will be required to return to the T.P.C. to requalify, resulting in the use of twice the amount of ammunition, the need for additional range officers on the range, and increased time away from their regular operational duties.

The planned delivery schedule of Glock pistols addresses all lead time considerations for both recruits and existing members and is as follows in Table 3:

Table 3 - Planned Delivery Schedule

Year / Period	G45 COA/ Light/Holster	G45 Training/ Ammunition Pistols	G43X Compact Light/Holster	Total Units
2026	1,020	200	120	**1,340**
2027 Q1	1,613	-	–	**1,613**
2027 Q2	1,613	–	190	**1,803**
2027 Q3	1,615	–	190	**1,805**
Total	**5,861**	**200**	**500**	**6,561**

An additional 600 plainclothes holsters will be ordered over the contract period, half in 2026 and half in 2027, for plainclothes officers not assigned an G45X compact Slimline pistol.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

The Board's Purchasing Bylaw No. 163 includes the following allowable non-competitive procurement exception:

'15.1 A non-competitive procurement may be undertaken where both the proposed noncompetitive procurement and the particular vendor can be justified in good faith, based on one or more of the following considerations:

(b) An absence of competition in the market;

(c) The existence of exclusive rights such as patent, copyright, license or warranty restrictions;

(g) The need for compatibility with Goods or Services previously acquired when there are no reasonable alternatives, substitutes or accommodations or there is a need to avoid violating warranties and guarantees.

…

15.3 Notwithstanding section 20, the Chief may only make an Award, or combination of related Awards, through a non-competitive procurement under this section for a total amount not exceeding $500,000 and execute a Contract in relation to that Award. '

Conclusion:

For the reasons outlined above, it is recommended that the Board approve a contract award to Rampart for 9mm Glock Pistols with red dot optics, flashlights and holsters, for the period September 1, 2026, to September 30, 2027, at an estimated cost of $10.54M.

The Chief Administrative Officer, Maria Duran-Schneider, 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

5. Contract Award to Softchoice Canada Inc. for Endpoint and Related Equipment and Services

PUBLIC REPORT

June 4, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Contract Award to Softchoice Canada Inc. for Endpoint and Related Equipment and Services

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

Recommendation(s):

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

1) approve the award of a contract to Softchoice Canada Inc. (Softchoice) for endpoint equipment, related services, and associated support for a five-year term from August 1, 2026, to July 31, 2031, at an estimated cost of $46.89 Million (M) (excluding taxes), with the option to extend the contract for up to two additional one-year terms at an estimated cost of $13.49M (excluding taxes), for a total potential seven-year cost of $60.38M (excluding taxes).

2) 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; and

3) authorize the Chief of Police to exercise the optional extension periods subject to satisfactory vendor performance, continued funding and continued business need.

Financial Implications:

The contract with Softchoice is valued at an estimated $60.38M over seven-years, inclusive of the two one-year optional extension periods. The table below summarizes the estimated spend for the seven-year term:

Source of Funding and Timing ($M) (Excluding taxes)

Source of Funding	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031^	2032	2033	Total
Capital Budget	2.30	7.40	2.90	2.70	11.80	9.30	6.30	3.00	**45.70**
Operating Budget	0.19	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.99	1.00	**6.48**
Emergent Requirements*	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	**8.20**
Total	**3.49**	**9.26**	**4.76**	**4.56**	**13.66**	**11.16**	**8.39**	**5.10**	**60.38**

*Funding will be from other capital/operating funded projects for new applications, modernization needs etc.
^Lifecycle replacement activities for 2031 are planned for the first half of the year and hence the anticipated 2031 costs will be incurred within the five-year contract period.

The estimated costs of this contract award have been, or will be, included in the Toronto Police Service's (Service's) budgets as follows:

- The estimated capital costs have been included in the Service's approved 2026-2035 Capital Program (Min. No. P2025-1210-10.2 refers);
- The estimated operating costs have been included in the Service's approved 2026 Operating Budget (Min. No. P2025-1210-10.1 refers);
- The estimated operating costs for 2027-2033 will be included in the Service's requested Operating Budgets for those years; and
- Funding requirements resulting from any changes will be incorporated in future Capital and Operating Budget requests.

Based on the Service's long-term Information Technology (I.T.) hardware lifecycle strategy, it is expected that an estimated $36.4M (excluding taxes) will be spent for lifecycle replacements over the five-year term of the agreement and an additional estimated $9.3M (excluding taxes) for the option years. Funding for the lifecycle requirements of $45.7M have been included in the Service's Capital budget through the Vehicle and Equipment Reserve.

Additional efficiencies have been considered by ensuring printer maintenance and consumables are now included in the endpoint equipment and services contract rather than through a separate contract. During the five years of the agreement, an estimated $3.03M (excluding taxes) will be spent on printer maintenance and consumables, and an additional estimated $1.29M (excluding taxes) for the option years. In addition, software costs of approximately $1.46M (excluding taxes) will be spent during the five years of the agreement, and an additional estimated $0.7M (excluding taxes) for the option years. Funding for these printer and software requirements of $6.48M is included in the Service's Operating budget in the current and future years.

Emergent Requirements Funding:

A provisional amount of $8.2M for costs from emergent requirements is also included. These emergent requirements may arise from other capital/operating funded projects for new applications, modernization needs etc. These costs will be subject to operational requirements and the availability of funding.

Pricing for additional endpoint equipment, including workstations, mobile workstations, laptops, monitors, printers and other endpoint related peripherals, accessories, software, maintenance, and services was included in the Request for Proposal (R.F.P.) to meet future emergent requirements that cannot be estimated at this time. These are not part of the lifecycle program and are dependent on additional quantity, frequency and nature of projects, and endpoint related equipment and services required during the contract term. A provision of approximately 15.7% or $8.2M (excluding taxes) has been made for these requirements over the life of the agreement, including the two optional years, increasing the total contract value to an estimated $60.38M (excluding taxes). Any such additional purchases would be subject to satisfactory vendor performance, continued business need and continued funding.

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to request the Board's approval for a contract award to Softchoice for endpoint and related equipment and services for a five-year period commencing August 1, 2026, to July 31, 2031, at an estimated cost of $46.89M (excluding taxes) with the option to extend the contract for two one-year optional extension periods at an estimated cost of $13.49M (excluding taxes) for a seven-year cost of $60.38M (excluding taxes).

Discussion:

Background

The Service requires I.T. endpoint hardware, software, services and consumables on an ongoing basis to support business operations. As a result, the Service maintains a list of workstations, printers, laptops, mobile devices, tablets, software and other peripheral equipment, which is used to acquire endpoint equipment and services as and when required during the term of the agreement to lifecycle the equipment, and ensures that such purchases are made efficiently, and in a cost-effective manner.

The current contract will expire on July 31, 2026. To ensure uninterrupted availability of endpoint equipment and services, a competitive procurement process was conducted to establish a new contract.

Procurement Process Summary

The Service's Procurement Services Unit published R.F.P. #100000338-26 for endpoint and related equipment and services on the MERX electronic tendering website on January 15, 2026. The R.F.P. closed on February 27, 2026. A total of seventy-eight (78) suppliers downloaded all or part of the R.F.P. document from MERX, and three (3) responses were received by the closing date.

Because only three (3) responses were received, the remaining seventy-five (75) suppliers that downloaded the R.F.P. but did not submit a response were contacted and asked why they chose not to participate. As of the date of this Board Report, thirteen (13) of those seventy-five (75) suppliers had responded and provided the following reasons for not submitting a response:

- Capacity/timing constraints: insufficient resources or time to prepare a submission;
- Scope misalignment: requirements fell outside the proponents' core services or expertise;
- Incomplete solution capability: inability to meet all the requirements or provide a full end-to-end solution;
- Partnership limitations; unable to secure required partnerships or subcontractors in time;
- Commercial constraints: unable to submit a competitive or viable price; and
- Vendor / Original Equipment Manufacturer (O.E.M.) restrictions: inability to meet specific manufacturer or product requirements.

One of the R.F.P. proponents submitted a no-bid response, stating that the scope did not align with its expertise and that it was unable to meet the requirements. The remaining two submissions were reviewed for compliance with the mandatory requirements on a pass/fail basis. One proposal was deemed non-compliant and was not evaluated further because the proponent responded "No" to the mandatory maintenance service requirements, indicating that its proposed time-and-materials service model did not meet the R.F.P.'s required all-inclusive pricing structure.

The R.F.P. evaluation process included two additional stages: Rated Criteria and Pricing. The remaining compliant proposal was evaluated against the Rated Criteria, achieved the minimum score threshold of 75%, and proceeded to the Pricing evaluation stage.

Softchoice's proposal achieved the minimum scoring threshold of 75% and received the highest overall score. Accordingly, Softchoice is 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 Softchoice for endpoint and related equipment and services for a five-year term from August 1, 2026, to July 31, 2031, at an estimated cost of $46.89M, plus two optional one-year extension terms at an estimated cost of $13.49M, for a total estimated seven-year cost of $60.38M.

Mr. Colin Stairs, Chief Transformation Officer and Ms. Maria Duran-Schneider, Chief Administrative Officer, 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

6. Bi-Annual Aggregate Disciplinary Measures Report – Pursuant to Section 215 of the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019

PUBLIC REPORT

May 22, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Bi-Annual Aggregate Disciplinary Measures Report – Pursuant to Section 215 of the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019

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

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) receive this report for information and publish within 30 days to meet legislative requirements

Financial Implications:

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

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to provide the Board with aggregate information respecting disciplinary measures imposed by the Chief of Police during the reporting period, in compliance with section 215 of the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 and section 9 of Ontario Regulation 90/24.

Discussion:

Background

Section 215(1) of the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* requires the Chief of Police to report, in accordance with the regulations, to the police service board regarding the aggregate disciplinary measures taken under Part XII of the Act.

Ontario Regulation 90/24, section 9, prescribes the timing, format, and minimum content of this report.

This report covers the period from November 1, 2025, to April 30, 2026.

Aggregate Disciplinary Measures – Legislative Reporting Requirements

The following information is provided in accordance with Ontario Regulation 90/24, subsection 9(1).

1. Code of Conduct Provisions, Type of Measure, and Frequency

(O. Reg. 90/24, s. 9(2)1.)

Set out below are each provision of Ontario Regulation 407/23 (Code of Conduct for Police Officers) under which a disciplinary measure was imposed during the reporting period, the type of disciplinary measure imposed, and the number of times each type of measure was imposed in relation to that provision.

Please note, the frequencies presented reflect the number of allegations or charges, not the number of unique investigations. Individual investigations may involve multiple allegations against a single officer and therefore may be counted multiple times across categories. Accordingly, totals should not be interpreted as representing distinct investigations.

Provision of Ontario Regulation 407/23 (Code of Conduct for Police Officers)	Type of Disciplinary Measure Imposed	Number of Times That Type of Measure Was Imposed
s. 10(1) – Conduct that undermines or is likely to undermine public trust	Suspend without pay not exceeding 30 days or 240 hours	0
	Forfeit not more than 3 days or 24 hours pay	0
	Forfeit not more than 20 days or 160 hours off	12

	Reprimand	0
	Training/Counselling/Treatment	4
	Program or activity	0
s. 12(1) – Use of abusive language / incivility	Suspend without pay not exceeding 30 days or 240 hours	0
	Forfeit not more than 3 days or 24 hours pay	0
	Forfeit not more than 20 days or 160 hours off	3
	Reprimand	0
	Training/Counselling/Treatment	2
	Program or activity	0
s. 16- Use position to benefit themselves, another person, or interfere with the administration of justice	Suspend without pay not exceeding 30 days or 240 hours	0
	Forfeit not more than 3 days or 24 hours pay	0
	Forfeit not more than 20 days or 160 hours off	1
	Reprimand	0
	Training/Counselling/Treatment	0
	Program or activity	0
s. 18 – Access, collect, use, disclose, alter,	Suspend without pay not exceeding 30 days or 240 hours	0

retain or destroy information obtained in the course of duties contrary to law	Forfeit not more than 3 days or 24 hours pay	0
	Forfeit not more than 20 days or 160 hours off	1
	Reprimand	0
	Training/Counselling/Treatment	1
	Program or activity	0
s. 19 – Neglect of duty	Suspend without pay not exceeding 30 days or 240 hours	0
	Forfeit not more than 3 days or 24 hours pay	0
	Forfeit not more than 20 days or 160 hours off	10
	Reprimand	1
	Training/Counselling/Treatment	1
	Program or activity	0
s. 20 – Failure to make or maintain proper notes or records	Suspend without pay not exceeding 30 days or 240 hours	0
	Forfeit not more than 3 days or 24 hours pay	0
	Forfeit not more than 20 days or 160 hours off	3
	Reprimand	2
	Training/Counselling/Treatment	0
	Program or activity	0

s. 25 – Being late for duty or absent from duty without authorization or excuse	Suspend without pay not exceeding 30 days or 240 hours	0
	Forfeit not more than 3 days or 24 hours pay	0
	Forfeit not more than 20 days or 160 hours off	0
	Reprimand	3
	Training/Counselling/Treatment	0
	Program or activity	0
s. 26 – Insubordination	Suspend without pay not exceeding 30 days or 240 hours	0
	Forfeit not more than 3 days or 24 hours pay	0
	Forfeit not more than 20 days or 160 hours off	8
	Reprimand	0
	Training/Counselling/Treatment	1
	Program or activity	0
s. 27 – Failure to comply with Service governance	Suspend without pay not exceeding 30 days or 240 hours	0
	Forfeit not more than 3 days or 24 hours pay	0
	Forfeit not more than 20 days or 160 hours off	41
	Reprimand	6
	Training/Counselling/Treatment	6

	Program or activity	0
s. 28 – Loss of or damage to clothing or equipment	Suspend without pay not exceeding 30 days or 240 hours	0
	Forfeit not more than 3 days or 24 hours pay	0
	Forfeit not more than 20 days or 160 hours off	2
	Reprimand	0
	Training/Counselling/Treatment	0
	Program or activity	0
s. 29 – Failure to promptly report loss of or damage to clothing or equipment	Suspend without pay not exceeding 30 days or 240 hours	0
	Forfeit not more than 3 days or 24 hours pay	0
	Forfeit not more than 20 days or 160 hours off	1
	Reprimand	0
	Training/Counselling/Treatment	0
	Program or activity	0
s. 30 - Engaging in workplace violence or workplace harassment	Suspend without pay not exceeding 30 days or 240 hours	0
	Forfeit not more than 3 days or 24 hours pay	0
	Forfeit not more than 20 days or 160 hours off	1

	Reprimand	0
	Training/Counselling/Treatment	2
	Program or activity	0
s. 31 - Deceit	Suspend without pay not exceeding 30 days or 240 hours	0
	Forfeit not more than 3 days or 24 hours pay	0
	Forfeit not more than 20 days or 160 hours off	1
	Reprimand	0
	Training/Counselling/Treatment	0
	Program or activity	0

2. Number of Times a Disciplinary Measure Was Imposed, by Hearing Type

(O. Reg. 90/24, s. 9(2)2.)

The number of times a disciplinary measure was imposed during the reporting period is as follows:

Legislative Authority	Description	Number of Times
Section 200 (Chief Imposed) of the Act, without a hearing under s. 201	Discipline imposed without a hearing	113
Section 200 of the Act, following a hearing under s. 201 (Application for hearing by Officer)	Discipline imposed following a hearing	3
Following a hearing under s. 202 (Chief sent for Demotion or Termination hearing) of the Act	Discipline imposed following a review or appeal hearing	9

3. Forfeiture-Based Disciplinary Measures – Averages and Totals

(O. Reg. 90/24, s. 9(2)3; CSPA, s. 200(1))

In accordance with section 200(1) paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the *Community Safety and Policing Act*, disciplinary measures may include:

1. suspension without pay for up to 30 days (240 hours),
2. forfeiture of up to 3 days (24 hours) of pay, and
3. forfeiture of up to 20 days (160 hours) of time off.

Pursuant to the reporting requirements set out in O. Reg. 90/24, this section provides a summary of instances where such measures were imposed, including average and total amounts.

Paragraph of s. 200(1)	Average Hours	Total Hours
1. Suspend without pay not exceeding 30 days or 240 hours	0	0
2. Forfeit not more than 3 days or 24 hours	0	0
3. Forfeit not more than 20 days or 160 hours	18.21	1530

4. Prior-Period Disciplinary Measures Decided in the Current Reporting Period

(Ontario Regulation 90/24, s. 9(2)4)

Ontario Regulation 90/24 requires reporting on any disciplinary measure that was imposed in a previous reporting period under section 200 of the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 without a hearing, and that was upheld, varied, or overturned following a hearing during the period covered by this report.

This requirement promotes transparency by identifying whether outcomes reported in an earlier period were subsequently confirmed or modified through the hearing process.

Outcomes of Prior-Period Disciplinary Measures

No applicable matters

During the reporting period, no disciplinary measures imposed under section 200 of the Act without a hearing in a previous reporting period were upheld, varied, or overturned following a hearing.

Equity Analysis

This report contains aggregated, non-identifying information and does not engage equity-related analysis.

Conclusion:

This report fulfils the Chief of Police's obligation to provide the Board with biannual aggregate disciplinary information as required by legislation. The report is provided for transparency and accountability purposes and contains no personal or identifying information.

It is recommended that the Board receive this report for information and publish within 30 days to meet legislative requirements.

Chief Superintendent Shannon Dawson, Professionalism and Accountability, 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

7. 2025 Toronto Police Service Board Annual Report

PUBLIC REPORT

July 15, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Louis Tsilivis
Executive Director

Subject: 2025 Toronto Police Service Board Annual Report

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

Recommendation(s):

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

1. Adopt the 2025 Annual Report; and
2. Direct the Executive Director to file the 2025 Annual Report with the City of Toronto and publish it on the Board's webpage.

Financial Implication(s):

There are no financial implications arising from this report.

Summary:

The 2025 Annual Report highlights the Board's key policy and governance activities over the past year. In 2025, the Board advanced several initiatives, including the adoption of the Critical Points Policy, the Apologies Policy, and the development of the Strategic Plan for Policing in Toronto 2026-2030 (Strategic Plan), which the Board adopted in May 2026.

This annual report should be read alongside the 2025 Chief of Police's Annual Report and 2025 Annual Statistical Report, which details the affairs of the Toronto Police Service (Service) and its contributions to community safety and well-being.

Decision History:

- At its meeting on May 14, 2026 (Minute No. P2026-0514-3.2 refers), the Board adopted the Strategic Plan for Policing in Toronto 2026-2030.

- At its meeting on June 12, 2025, the Board adopted the 2024 Toronto Police Service Board Annual Report (Minute No. P2025-0612-2.2 refers).
- At its meeting on July 2024, the Board adopted the 2023 Toronto Police Service Board Annual Report (Minute No. P2024-0731-9.0. refers).

Discussion:

Legislative Requirements

Under the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (Act), a police service board must file an annual report with their municipality or band council by June 30th each year and publish it online. The annual report must address the implementation of the police service board's strategic plan and progress towards its performance objectives, the affairs of the police service, and how policing supports municipal or First Nations community safety and well-being plans within the police board's jurisdiction.

The Board adopted its Strategic Plan in May 2026. As the Board did not convene in June, this annual report is being presented at the July meeting. Given the timing of the Strategic Plan's adoption, this annual report provides a focused overview of 2025 governance activities and marks the transition into implementation reporting beginning in 2026-2027.

Highlights – Key policy and governance activities in 2025

In addition to its routine governance and oversight responsibilities, the Board advanced several key initiatives in 2025:

- **Critical points policy** ensures timely and consistent reporting at key stages of major incidents. This policy strengthens public transparency and oversight by clarifying expectations for information flow between the Service, the Board, and the public.
- **Apologies policy** establishes a framework for when and how formal apologies, supporting transparency, accountability, and respectful engagement with communities.
- **Strategic plan engagement and development.** The Board led extensive engagement with more than 1,200 community members, partners, and service providers, and Service Members. Findings were published in the *What We Heard Report* in November 2025 and directly informed the Strategic Plan adopted in May 2026

Conclusion:

With Strategic Plan now in effect, future annual reports will focus on implementation progress and performance measures aligned with the Board's priorities. It is therefore recommended that the Board adopt this annual report and direct the Executive Director to file it with the City of Toronto and publish it on the Board's webpage.

Respectfully submitted,

Louis Tsilivis
Executive Director, *Toronto Police Service Board*

Contact

Louis Tsilivis
Executive Director, Toronto Police Service Board
Email: Louis.tsilivis@tpsb.ca

Attachments:

2025 Toronto Police Service Board Annual Report

2025 Toronto Police Service Board Annual Report

Report Overview

The 2025 Annual Report highlights the Toronto Police Service Board's (Board) key policy and governance activities over the past year.

Under the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (Act) the police service board must file an annual report with their municipality or band council by June 30th each year and publish it online. The annual report addresses the implementation of the police service board's strategic plan and progress towards its performance objectives, the affairs of the police service, and how policing supports municipal or First Nations community safety and well-being plans within the police board's jurisdiction.

This annual report should be read alongside the *2025 Chief of Police's Annual Report* and *2025 Annual Statistical Report*, which detail the affairs of the Toronto Police Service (Service) and its contributions to community safety and well-being.

The Board will adopt its *Strategic Plan for Policing in Toronto 2026-2030* (Strategic Plan) in 2026. Given the timing of the Strategic Plan's adoption, this annual report provides a focused overview of 2025 governance activities and marks the transition into implementation reporting beginning in 2026.

Toronto Police Service Board

The Board is the seven-member civilian body that oversees the Service and ensures the delivery of adequate and effective policing. The Board's key responsibilities include:

- setting the strategic direction and policing priorities for the Service
- hiring the Chief of Police and Command Members monitoring and reviewing the Chief of Police's performance
- approving the annual police budget

The Chief of Police reports to the Board and is responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the Service, including making decisions about investigations, program delivery, and implementing operational policing strategies. The distinction in responsibilities ensures that policing is accountable to the public while preserving the operational independence of the Chief of Police.

Board Members

The Board is comprised of three City Councillors appointed by Toronto City Council, one public member appointed by Toronto City Council, and three public members appointed by the province of Ontario

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

Key Information about the Board Office:

- 2025 Net Operating Budget: $2,543,400 (+8% from 2024)
- 11 professional full-time and part-time staff
- Key expenditures: salaries and benefits; legal costs; arbitrations and grievances; honorarium for Board Advisory Panel members; conferences; membership fees for associations.
- Services: oversight and governance duties; research; community engagement; policy development; monitoring and evaluation; strategic planning; and administrative support.

2025 Achievements

In 2025, the Board advanced several initiatives, including new policies to increase public safety and build trust with the communities it serves and the development of the Strategic Plan.

Strategic Plan Development

The Act, which came into effect in 2024, requires police boards to develop strategic plans that include objectives, priorities, and performance measures to ensure adequate and effective policing. The Act requires that strategic plans must be informed by consultation with the Chief of Police and diverse community groups, align with municipal community safety and wellbeing plans, and reviewed every four years.

The Board began the critical planning and early engagement work on the Strategic Plan in 2024, developing an initial set of strategic themes to inform a comprehensive consultation process.

Throughout 2025, the Board led extensive engagement with more than 1,200 community members, advocates, service providers, business leaders, and Service Members, who shared their experiences and expectations for the future of policing in Toronto.

The findings were published in the *What We Heard* report in October 2025, which helped define priorities and objectives for the Board to include in its strategic plan.

Following the publication of the report, the Board engaged in extensive collaboration with the Service to refine strategic priorities, develop actions and measures of success, and ensure alignment with operational planning.

The Strategic Plan will be finalized and presented to the Board in spring 2026 and will be implemented through a combination of Board-led actions and Service-led operational plans.

Policy Development

Critical Points policy

In January 2025, the Board implemented a new policy to ensure timely and effective responses to critical points, which are time-sensitive, significant events or incidents that require the Board's immediate attention or action.

The policy defines what constitutes a critical point and sets out a process to ensure the flow of relevant information from the Service to the Board, so that the Board can most effectively carry out its oversight and governance role. This includes setting priorities, asking questions, and providing non-binding advice in relation to operational matters.

The Board developed the policy in collaboration with the Service and in consultation with other Ontario police service boards, to ensure a clear and consistent approach.

Formal Apologies policy

The Board approved a new Formal Apologies policy in June 2025, that establishes a process to ensure that formal apologies issued by the Board and Service are meaningful and constructive.

The policy was developed as part of the Board's commitment to implement the recommendations for police reform contained in the Board's 2020 report, *Police Reform in Toronto: Systemic Racism, Alternative Community Safety and Crisis Response Models and Building New Confidence in Public Safety* (also known as the Board's 81 Recommendations).

Looking Ahead to 2026

The Board's primary focus in 2026 is the finalization, adoption, and implementation of the Board's first strategic plan, the *Strategic Plan for Policing in Toronto 2026-2030*. Key activities to deliver on the strategic priorities include:

1. Strengthening the Board's oversight and decision-making by:
    - modernizing Board policies

- overseeing the Service's development of an enterprise risk management framework
- establishing a new Board audit and risk management committee
- providing timely and clear information on Board decisions and progress

2. Supporting a diverse and well-prepared workforce by:
    - ensuring the implementation of the Service's multi-year hiring plan and evidence-based workforce planning
    - overseeing a people plan focused on wellbeing, diversity and inclusion
    - monitoring workforce-related risks

3. Ensuring public safety outcomes are visible, measurable and meaningful to residents by:
    - developing and reporting on public safety and perception indicators
    - advancing technology modernization
    - overseeing the Service's development of a public safety risk model
    - directing the Service to maintain a clear and comprehensive service delivery framework

4. Aligning policing with Toronto's changing expectations and diverse communities by:
    - implementing and reporting on outstanding police reform recommendations
    - advancing continuous improvement aligned with Ontario's policing oversight framework
    - advocating for legislative and system-level changes to strengthen responses to hate-motivated incidents

5. Deepening partnerships and strengthening engagement to support community safety outcomes by:
    - implementing an enhanced Board engagement strategy
    - developing an Indigenous engagement and relationship-building strategy
    - advancing cross-sectoral collaboration, including the advancement of SafeTO

The implementation of the activities outlined in the Strategic Plan will be monitored through a performance measurement framework and will be reported publicly in subsequent annual reports of the Board.

8. 2025 Toronto Police Service - Chief's Annual Report

PUBLIC REPORT

June 30, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: 2025 Toronto Police Service - Chief's Annual Report

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

Recommendations:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) receive this report for information and publish this report on the Internet, as required by the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 (C.S.P.A.), Ontario Regulation 399/23.

Financial Implications:

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

Summary:

The 2025 Chief's Annual Report is a high-level overview of the actions, progress and achievements of the Toronto Police Service (Service) over the calendar year.

Discussion:

Background

On April 1, 2024, the C.S.P.A. came into effect, along with several associated Regulations, governing police services in Ontario. The implementation of the C.S.P.A. and these Regulations focuses on community safety, enhanced police oversight, modernized policing and consistent mandated training requirements.

Under Ontario Regulation 399/23: General Matters Under the Authority of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, Part VI: Duties of the Chiefs of Police, the Regulation states that each year, every police chief shall prepare an annual report for the police service board relating to the activities of the police service during the previous fiscal year.

Discussion:

The 2025 Toronto Police Service Chief's Annual report provides a high-level overview of several initiatives, actions, investigations and achievements undertaken by the Service throughout 2025. Given the extensive annual reporting already produced by the Service on an annual basis, this report is intended to offer a broad summary of various key areas of work that were initiated, advanced, or completed in 2025.

The Chief's Annual Report provides an organizational overview of the Board and the Service, including the introduction of the Chief's Priority Letters, which were issued to each Command Member in 2025. It also provides insight into the Service's budget and the positive decrease observed across nearly all Community Safety Indicators. In addition, the report introduces the Service's Community Safety and Wellbeing Operational Roadmap, which is structured around six interconnected pillars: Partner Better, Healthy TPS, Standardize Investigations, Precise & Focused, Hyper Localized and Use Data More. Under each pillar, the report outlines a range of operational, partnership and modernization initiatives aimed at improving community safety and wellbeing.

Some sections of the report including the Chief's Priority Letters, Budget, Community Safety Indicators - Annual Statistical Report, and the Intimate Partner Violence Public Safety Data Portal, contain links to previously published reports, dashboards and resources. These links are provided to enable readers to access more detailed and comprehensive information on the specific topic.

Conclusion:

The Service is pleased to present the 2025 Chief's Annual Report to both the Board, and the greater City of Toronto audience. This report represents a broad overview of the efforts taken by the Service to support community safety and wellbeing.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Attachments:

2025 Toronto Police Service - Chief's Annual Report

2025 Toronto Police Service Chief's Annual Report

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Message from the Toronto Police Service Chief
Myron Demkiw, M.O.M.

It is my privilege to present the 2025 Chief's Annual Report for the Toronto Police Service (Service).

Policing in Toronto is complex, and last year was no exception. It was a year marked, among other things, by numerous protests and demonstrations, and major events such as the World Series. For the Service, 2025 was also a year focused on core service delivery, advancing organizational modernization, implementing strategic initiatives, and investing in our people.

At the end of 2025, many community safety indicators had improved compared to the previous year, including homicides, shootings and firearm discharges, and auto theft. As we monitored these trends throughout the year, we remained agile, adapting our approach in response to emerging issues and changing community needs. We also reduced response times for Priority 1 and Priority 2 calls for service. These improvements, together with broader enhancements to Communications Services, were made possible through the strategic deployment of resources and the implementation of key initiatives and technologies, including Next Generation 9-1-1 and enhancements to our online reporting system.

2025 was the first year of implementation of the Multi-Year Hiring Plan made possible by the support of the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) and the City of Toronto. This long-term investment represents a critical step toward rebuilding frontline capacity and enhancing operational resilience.

In 2025, we also introduced our Community Safety and Wellbeing Operational Roadmap, a framework for advancing our priorities and adapting to emerging challenges. Whether strengthening our mental health and addictions strategy, enhancing bail compliance, expanding the Neighbourhood Community Officer Program, establishing Community Safety Hubs, or modernizing investigative practices, each initiative contributes to our shared goal of improving community safety and wellbeing.

As we continue this important work, we are equally committed to investing in the people who serve Toronto. In 2025, we held our first-ever Service-wide Member Town Hall, launched an enhanced TPS Peer Network, and opened a Wellness Health Hub at the Toronto Police College.

As Toronto continues to grow and evolve, we remain dedicated to delivering the standard of policing that Toronto deserves—professional, transparent, accountable, and grounded in public trust.

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

Message from the Toronto Police Service Board Chair
Councillor Shelley Carroll

Over the past year, the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) has worked in partnership with Chief Demkiw, senior leadership and the community to help keep Toronto the best and safest city in Canada. As the civilian body that governs and oversees the Toronto Police Service (Service), the Board is dedicated to ensuring that policing in Toronto upholds public trust, creates safer communities and strengthens partnerships with the city's communities.

Torontonians are paying close attention to policing and to the systems that hold it accountable. Residents want to feel safe in their day-to-day lives. In 2025, the Toronto Police Service made important progress to providing policing that is sensitive to and delivering it in partnership with Toronto's communities.

Throughout the year, the Service saw improved response times and launched Next Generation 9-1-1 to continue to enhance police response across the city. The Service introduced a roadmap for improving public safety outcomes through Community Safety and Wellbeing Plans and rolled out Community Safety Hubs to make police more accessible, working in close collaboration with communities to build trust and respond to local needs. This work is critical to the Service's mission of delivering policing in partnership with communities.

In addition, the Toronto Police Service continued its efforts to disrupt and dismantle organized crime, with several initiatives directly confronting groups that pose the greatest risks to public safety in this city. In fact, in 2025 the Service saw reductions in almost every major crime category, including a nearly 24% reduction in auto thefts and a 47% decrease in homicides.

Of course, 2025 also brought the historic return of the World Series back to Toronto and with that, the challenges of maintaining public safety with an event of this scale. The Board appreciates the hard work and careful planning by the Service to make sure that the series was safe and one to remember!

It is the Board's job to ensure the provision of adequate and effective policing. This means meeting residents' expectations for a safe city and safe communities. We take this responsibility seriously. At a time when public confidence must be continually reinforced, the Board recognizes the sustained leadership and dedication of Chief Demkiw and across all levels of the Service. On behalf of the Board, I look forward to continuing this work in the year ahead.

Councillor Shelley Carroll
Chair, Toronto Police Service Board

Organizational Overview

Toronto Police Service Board

The Toronto Police Service Board (Board) is the civilian oversight body responsible for governing the Toronto Police Service (Service). Its main function is to ensure the provision of adequate and effective policing within Toronto. The Board oversees the approval of the annual police budget, sets priorities and policies for the Service, and is tasked with hiring the Chief of Police.

To enhance transparency and public trust, police services are mandated to publish an annual report for the police service board, outlining the activities of the police service during the previous year.

Board Members

Councillor
Shelley Carroll
Chair

Chris Brillinger
Vice Chair

Ann Morgan
Member

Lisa Kostakis
Member

Councillor
Lily Cheng
Member

Nicola (Nick) Migliore
Member

Deputy Mayor
Amber Morley
Member

Toronto Police Service 2025 Command Team

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

Toronto Police Service

Deputy Chief
Lauren Pogue, M.O.M.

Community Safety Command

Deputy Chief
Robert Johnson, M.O.M.

Specialized Operations Command

Chief Transformation Officer
Colin Stairs

Technology & Transformation Command

Chief Administrative Officer
Svina Dhaliwal

Corporate Services Command

Chief's Priorities

Improving Trust In and Within the Toronto Police Service

Accelerating Police Reform and Professionalization

Supporting Safer Communities

Chief's Priority Letters

New in 2025, the Chief issued Priority Letters to each Command member outlining the key objectives for their respective Commands. The letters serve to guide decision-making and support the achievement of both corporate and operational goals. The priorities are closely interconnected across all Commands and emphasize accountability and service to the public.

Community Safety Command Priority Letter

Specialized Operations Command Priority Letter

Technology & Transformation Command Priority Letter

Corporate Services Command Priority Letter

Mission Statement

We are dedicated to delivering police services in partnership with our communities to keep Toronto the best and safest place to be.

Vision Statement

Our Service is committed to being a world leader in policing through excellence, innovation, continuous learning, quality leadership, and management.

We are committed to delivering police services which are sensitive to the needs of our communities, involving collaborative partnerships and teamwork to overcome all challenges.

We take pride in what we do and measure our success by the satisfaction of our members and our communities.

Core Values

Service at our Core
"Have I done all I can do?"

Do the right thing
"Have I lived up to my word and values?"

Connect with Compassion
"Have I treated others as they would like to be treated?"

Reflect and Grow
"What else can I do to improve?"

Core Competencies

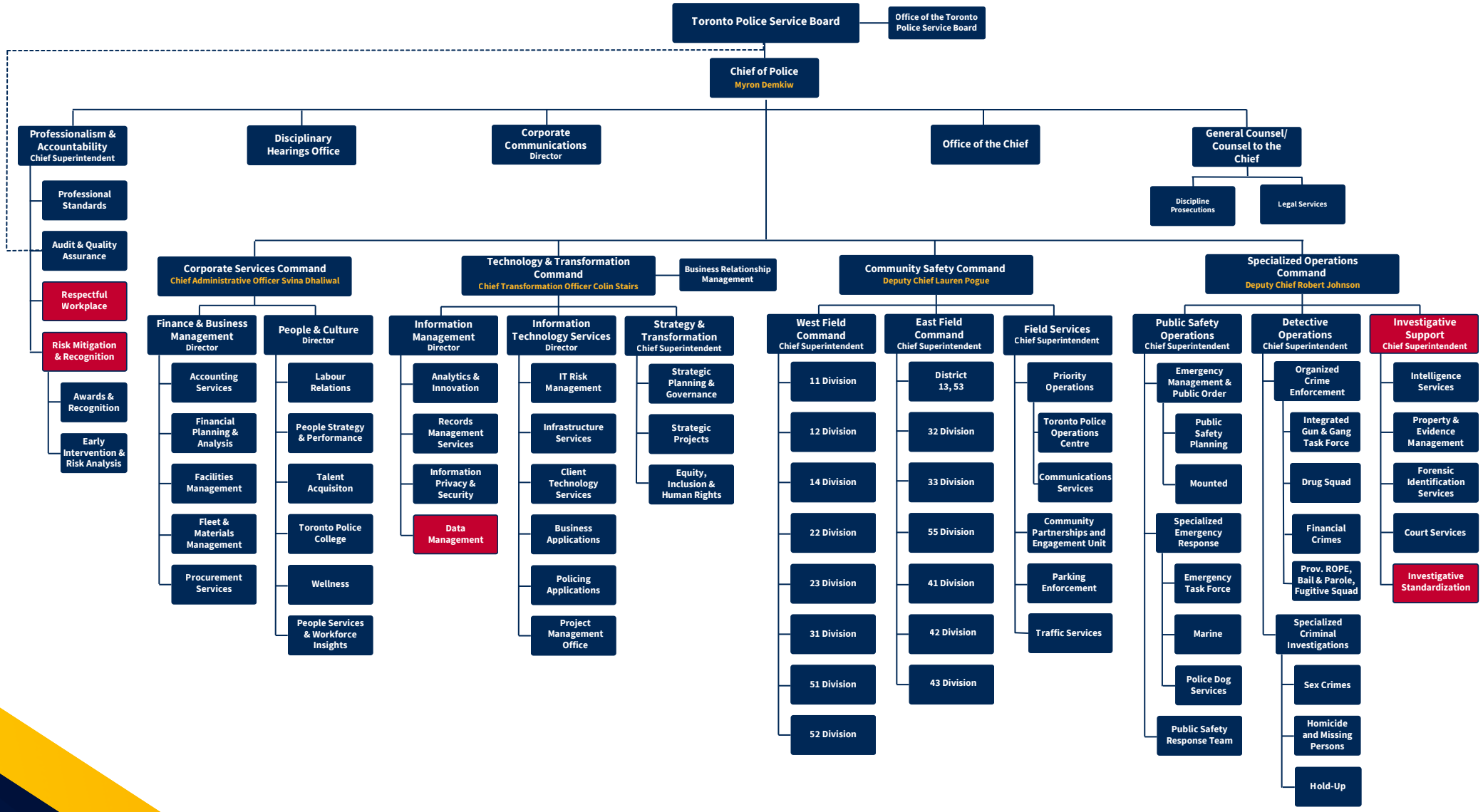
Our Mindset
We are adaptable, innovative and forward thinking.
We are solution-focused.

Our Connections
We are service and community-focused.
We work collaboratively.

Our Development
We develop ourselves and others.
We lead and inspire.

Our Impact
We are emotionally intelligent.
We are accountable and deliver results.

2025 Organizational Chart



*The red boxes identify the new pillar and new units that were established in 2025.

Organizational Restructuring

In 2025, the Service implemented targeted changes to its organizational structure to better align service delivery, governance, and modernization efforts with operational priorities.

The restructuring responded to several key needs, including clearer alignment of public safety services, more equitable distribution of workload and span of control, and stronger support for major transformation initiatives and reform-related recommendations. Recognizing that organizational change is increasingly technology-enabled, the updated structure also strengthened data governance, investigative consistency, and enterprise-wide decision-making.

The primary changes involved the realignment of units and pillars to ensure the programs, projects, and processes are situated within areas most appropriate to their mandates. As a result, the revised organizational model improved information and process flow, better reflected Service priorities, and strengthened leadership focus on core service delivery. Below is an overview of the new pillar and new units that were established.

Respectful Workplace

Although the work from the Respectful Workplace (R.S.W.) unit began in 2024, it was formally established within the Professionalism & Accountability pillar in 2025. Previously part of Equity, Inclusion and Human Rights, R.S.W. now operates as a dedicated unit focused on fostering a respectful, inclusive, and professional workplace.

The unit investigates and supports the resolution of concerns related to workplace harassment, discrimination, reprisal, and incivility. Comprising both sworn and civilian subject-matter experts, R.S.W. provides education, consultation, complaint intake, investigation, alternative resolution options, mediation, facilitated discussions, motivational interviews, coaching, targeted interventions and workplace restoration supports using a trauma-informed, member-centered approach.

Risk Mitigation and Recognition

The Risk Mitigation & Recognition unit, also established within the Professionalism and Accountability pillar, reinforces the Service's focus on professionalism, accountability, and organizational risk reduction. The unit brings together two core functions: Early Intervention & Risk Analysis and Awards & Recognition.

Through proactive risk analysis, early identification of potential concerns, preventative intervention, recognition of positive behaviours, and data-driven oversight, the Risk Mitigation & Recognition unit enhances supervisory effectiveness, strengthens morale, reduces liability and contributes to increased professionalism and consistency, which supports public trust and confidence in the Service.

Data Management

Data Management is a new standalone unit in the Information Management pillar. It was established to strengthen enterprise-wide data governance and enable trusted, accessible, and integrated data across the Service. The unit governs how data is collected, structured, managed, and used, and leads enterprise data modeling and harmonization initiatives.

Key responsibilities include oversight of the Service's enterprise data harmonization and integration platform, and management of the geospatial data environment built on Esri technology. By reducing data silos and improving data quality, the unit supports analytics, reporting, and responsible, data-driven decision-making.

Investigative Support Pillar

A new pillar, Investigative Support, was established within the Specialized Operations Command to strengthen the Service's investigative delivery model by improving information flow, coordination, and efficiency. This restructuring organizes key support functions under a single pillar through changes in reporting relationships across several units. In addition, the realignment better reflects the priorities of the Service and aims to better balance workload and span of control.

Moving Forensic Identification Services and Intelligence into this pillar strengthens support to divisional investigative areas, while relocating Courts and Property & Evidence Management better aligns investigative work with court and disclosure processes. Collectively, these changes enable investigators to work more seamlessly across units and divisions, increasing overall productivity and effectiveness.

Investigative Standardization

The Investigative Standardization unit was created within the newly established Investigative Support pillar. Leading the strategic review and modernization of investigative practices across the Service, the unit's mission is to advance fair, consistent, community-trusted investigative standards to support professional, effective and accountable policing.

Through engagement with internal experts, benchmarking against leading practices in policing, and collaboration with external partners, Investigative Standardization advances a consistent and evidence-based approach to investigations. This work strengthens investigative quality, supports operational effectiveness, and reinforces public confidence in investigative outcomes.

Service Overview

All information and numbers contained in this section are as of December 31, 2025.

Our People

5,576 Police Officers

179 Recruits

1,966 Civilian Professionals

716 Special Constables

390 Parking Enforcement Officers

319 Auxiliary Members

Promotions

- 125 Staff Sergeants
- 29 Inspectors
- 16 Superintendents
- 4 Chief Superintendents

Our Fleet

869 Marked Vehicles

851 Unmarked Vehicles

426 Bicycles

133 Support Vehicles

19 Boats

50 Motorcycles

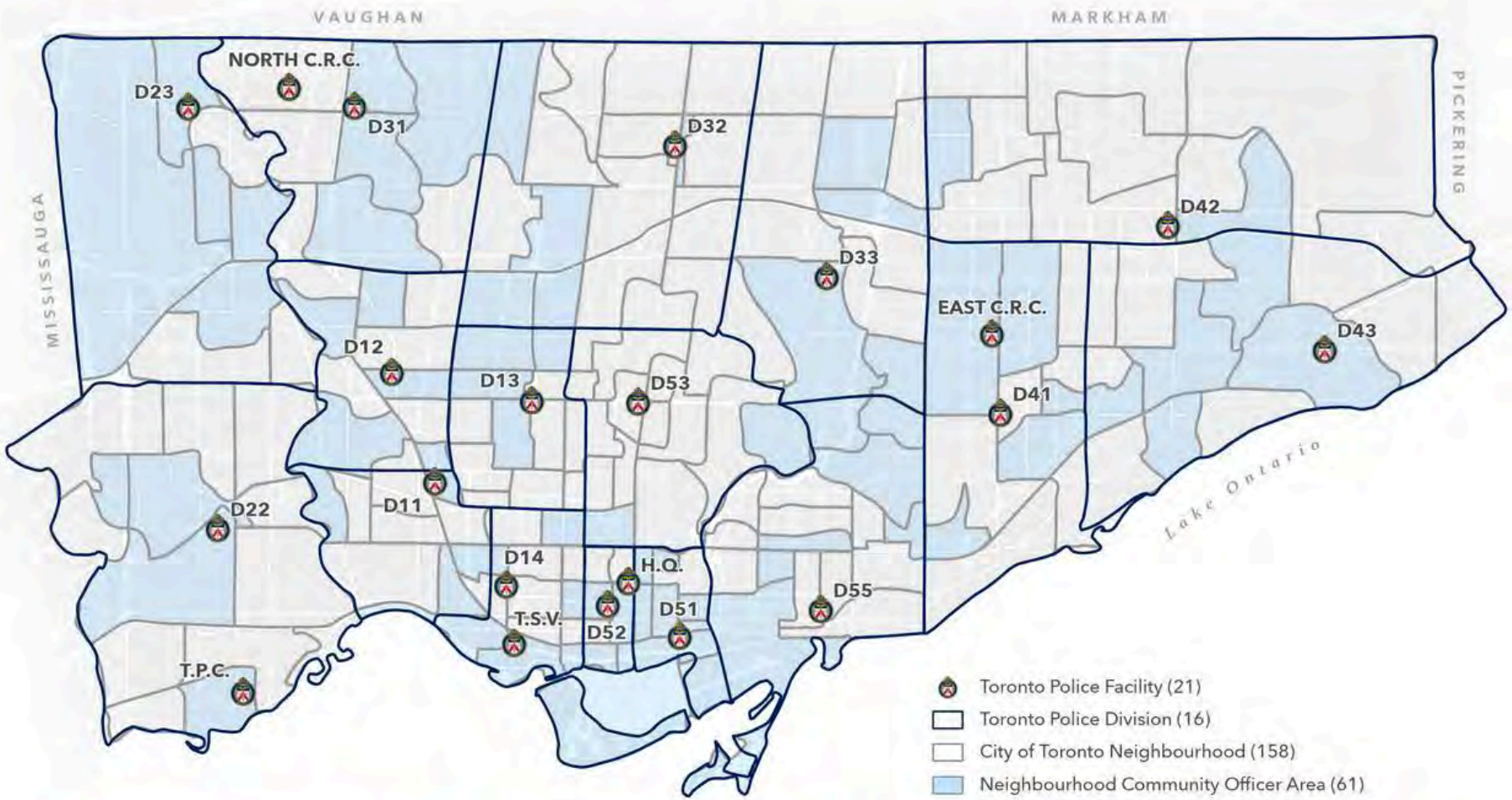
13 All-terrain Vehicles

Our Animals

38 Dogs

24 Horses

Our Facilities



Facility	Address
11 Division (D11)	2054 Davenport Rd
12 Division (D12)	200 Trethewey Dr
13 Division (D13)	1435 Eglinton Ave W
14 Division (D14)	350 Dovercourt Rd
22 Division (D22)	3699 Bloor St W
23 Division (D23)	5230 Finch Ave W
31 Division (D31)	40 Norfinch Dr

Facility	Address
32 Division (D32)	30 Ellerslie Ave
33 Division (D33)	50 Upjohn Rd
41 Division (D41)	2222 Eglinton Ave E
42 Division (D42)	242 Milner Ave
43 Division (D43)	4331 Lawrence Ave E
51 Division (D51)	51 Parliament St
52 Division (D52)	255 Dundas St W

Facility	Address
53 Division (D53)	75 Eglinton Ave W
55 Division (D55)	101 Coxwell Ave
Headquarters (H.Q.)	40 College St
Toronto Police College (T.P.C.)	70 Birmingham St
Traffic Services (T.S.V.)	9 Hanna Ave
East Collision Reporting Centre (C.R.C.)	39 Howden Rd
North Collision Reporting Centre (C.R.C.)	113 Toryork Dr

City Overview

Toronto is Canada's largest city and a hub in business, technology, entertainment and culture. A tourist destination that welcomes millions of visitors each year, Toronto is one of the most multicultural cities in the world.

Population[1]
3,177,781

Households[2]
1,160,890

City Recognized Neighbourhoods
158

Water
1,190 km²
of open water on Lake Ontario

Size
630 km²

At A Glance

- Canada's fastest-growing city and the fourth-largest city in North America
- A global city ranked among the world's best and safest for visitors
- A major international destination with millions of visitors and thousands of events annually
- Home to multiple professional sports franchises and large-scale global events
- One of North America's most active construction and high-density urban environments
- A city of vertical living, dense neighbourhoods, and high pedestrian and traffic volumes
- A healthcare hub with one of the largest hospital networks in the country
- An international city hosting the vast majority of Ontario's consular officers
- One of the world's most multicultural cities, with deep linguistic, cultural and Indigenous diversity

[1] 2025 City of Toronto estimated population sourced by Environics Analytics *DemoStats 2025*. Accessed via Environics Analytics client portal
[2] City of Toronto. Backgrounder – 2021 Census: Age, sex at birth and gender, and type of dwelling. (Statistics Canada, 2022),4)

Responding to Growth & Demand

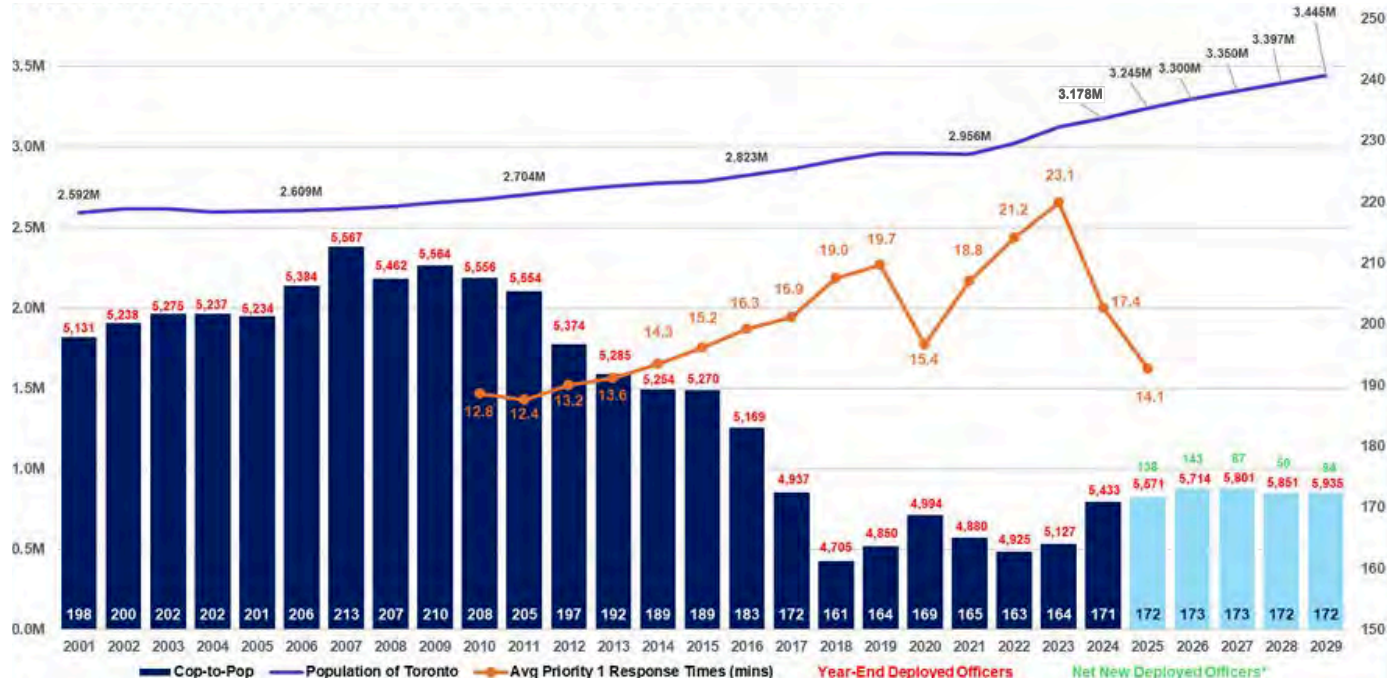
Toronto has experienced significant growth over the past two decades. Between 2001 and 2025, the city's population increased from approximately 2.59 million to more than 3.17 million residents. During much of that period, however, the Service's deployed officer complement did not keep pace with the city's growth. As the population expanded, the ratio of officers to residents declined, placing increasing pressure on frontline operations and contributing to longer emergency response times.

2025 marked a turning point as the first year of implementation of the Service's Multi-Year Hiring Plan. Developed in partnership with the Toronto Police Service Board and the City of Toronto, the plan is a long-term investment to rebuild frontline capacity, strengthen operational resilience, and ensure the Service is positioned to meet the needs of Toronto's growing communities.

The impact of this investment is already becoming evident. Increased staffing, combined with targeted deployment strategies and operational improvements, contributed to a significant reduction in average Priority 1 emergency response times, from 23.1 minutes in 2023 to 14.1 minutes by the end of 2025. While rebuilding capacity will continue over the coming years, these early results demonstrate the value of sustained investment in policing resources and the positive impact additional officers have on service delivery.

In 1990, Toronto's **population** was about **2.36 million** and the Service's uniform complement was **5,578.** The **Cop-to-Pop** at that time was **236 officers to 100,000 residents. In 2025,** with over 3.1 million residents, **it is only 172 officers!**

Population Growth vs Cop-to-Pop vs Year-End Deployed Officers (2001-2029)



Budget

The Service budget consists of three areas: Operating Budget, Capital Program, and Operating Budget - Parking Enforcement Unit.

Scan to read more about the 2025 budget.

2025 Operating Budget

$1,339.0M
Net Budget

$1,339.5M
Net Actuals

Change from 2024

8.4%* ↑

6.6%* ↑

2025 Capital Program

$126.8M
Gross 2025 Budget

$91.4M
Gross 2025 Actuals

72.1% Spend Rate

2025 Operating Budget Parking Enforcement Unit

$59.4M
Net Budget

$55.8M
Net Actuals

Change from 2024

11.2%* ↑

5.3%* ↑

*includes Collective Agreement Impact

Community Safety Indicators

Calls for Service

In 2025, the Service received approximately 1.66 million calls for service. Over the course of the year, the Service continued to prioritize the need to reduce response times. The average response time decreased in 2025, with Priority 1 events down 17.5% to 14.1 minutes and Priority 2 events down 26.2% to 40.0 minutes.

When compared to 2024, calls in 2025 were down 11.0% with 564 less calls daily on average and 205,761 less calls overall.

The Service is able to assist wider sections of the community by providing service in languages other than English through the AT&T Language Line Service.

In 2025, Communications Operators used Language Line Services 7,334 times to translate calls in 23 different languages. The top five languages requiring translation services were Chinese, Spanish, Farsi, Tamil and French.

1,135,237 Emergency Calls to 9-1-1

524,281 Non-Emergency Calls to Police

382,086 Calls/Events Attended

Next Generation 9-1-1

In 2025, the Service launched Next Generation 9-1-1 (N.G.9-1-1), a major modernization of emergency call-handling technology at Communications Services. This multi-stage upgrade strengthened how emergency calls are received, processed, and prioritized, enhancing the Service's ability to respond quickly and effectively across the city.

A key enhancement introduced in May 2025 was an automatic text-back feature for wireless 9-1-1 calls that disconnect before reaching a call-taker. With this capability, dropped calls are removed from the queue and an automated text message is sent to confirm whether emergency assistance is needed. This reduces congestion caused by accidental or abandoned calls and helps people with urgent needs reach an operator faster. Following the introduction of this feature and related queue-management changes, average 9-1-1 wait times decreased by nearly 50 percent between June and July 2025. It is estimated that this automation will save approximately 30 hours of call-taker time each day.

Alongside N.G.9-1-1, additional improvements in 2025 included enhanced call-queue prioritization, expanded online reporting options, a dedicated three-digit non-emergency number (*TPS), and strengthened crisis referral pathways. These changes contributed to significant performance improvements, with average 9-1-1 wait times reduced by 90 percent by December 2025 to six seconds and non-emergency call volumes declining substantially.

Together, these advancements mark a significant step forward in emergency communications, delivering faster, safer, and more reliable service for anyone in the city who needs assistance.

75,157 calls were handled by automatic texts in 2025

Updated Online Reporting System

Also in 2025, the Service made it easier for members of the public to report non-emergency incidents online through an improved Online Reporting System. Individuals can now report fraud, theft, graffiti or damage of any amount, including hate-motivated graffiti, without calling the police or visiting a station.

The online system also allows individuals to submit parking concerns, neighbourhood traffic issues, and driving complaints at a time that is convenient for them. The platform is mobile-friendly and available in 98 languages, making it more accessible for Toronto's diverse communities.

By expanding online reporting, the Service is improving access for the public, reducing wait times on phone lines, and allowing officers to focus on emergencies, while individuals get a faster and more convenient way to report everyday concerns.

Community Safety Indicators

Assault	Auto Theft	Break & Enter	Homicide	Robbery	Sexual Violation	Theft Over
21,157	7,421	6,124	45	1,995	2,999	1,982
-2.9%	-23.9%	-11.0%	-47.1%	-21.9%	-8.3%	+5.0%

Shootings & Firearm Discharges

263
-43.1%

101 Injured
-16.5%

20 Deaths
-53.5%

Traffic Fatalities

42
-14.3%

Pedestrians	Automobile	Motorcycle	Cyclist
21	12	7	2
-12.5%	-20.0%	+75.0%	-66.7%

Important Note: The Service has published the Community Safety Indicators as open datasets. However, due to differences in methodology used to extract this information for annual statistical reporting, the reported crimes for the Community Safety Indicators, found on the Public Safety Data Portal and those in this report, are not comparable.

The Community Safety Indicators published on the Public Safety Data Portal are based on an identified victim and exclude any unfounded events. This report reflects the information contained in the Annual Statistical Report which is reported by occurrence and includes unfounded events.

Scan to access the 2025 Annual Statistical Report.

Fraud	Hate Crimes	Intimate Partner & Family Violence	Missing Persons
16,774	236	19,681	3,859
-4.2%	-46.7%	-5.9%	-12.7%

Community Safety and Wellbeing Operational Roadmap

In 2025, the Service introduced its Community Safety and Wellbeing (C.S.W.B.) Operational Roadmap (Roadmap), creating a structured approach for advancing community safety priorities and addressing the complex factors that influence public safety across Toronto. The C.S.W.B. Roadmap recognizes that lasting public safety outcomes are achieved through a combination of prevention, intervention, enforcement, and strong partnerships with government agencies, community organizations, service providers, and residents.

The C.S.W.B. Roadmap is built around six interconnected pillars centering the goal of improving community safety and wellbeing outcomes, and working together to drive effective, modern, and accountable policing. Rather than operating in isolation, each pillar reinforces the others to support coordinated decision-making and service delivery.

Throughout 2025, the C.S.W.B. Roadmap informed a range of operational, partnership and modernization initiatives aimed at enhancing public safety, strengthening community partnerships, improving service delivery, and supporting safer communities. As implementation continues, the C.S.W.B. Roadmap will help guide the Service's efforts to advance its strategic priorities and respond to the evolving needs of Toronto's diverse communities.

The six C.S.W.B. pillars represent the Service's key areas of focus:

Use Data More enhances decision making through improved data quality, integration, and analysis ensuring information is accessible and informs both strategic and operational priorities.

Partner Better strengthens collaboration with community organizations, service providers, and governments to share responsibility for safety and address issues before they escalate.

Hyper Localize deepens neighbourhood level policing by using local knowledge, community relationships, and data to tailor responses to the unique needs of Toronto's communities.

Healthy TPS supports member wellbeing, leadership development, and organizational resilience, recognizing that a healthy workforce is essential to effective public service.

Precise & Focused directs enforcement and operational resources toward the people, activities, and locations that pose the greatest risk to community safety, using intelligence and evidence to reduce harm.

Standardize Investigations promotes consistent, high quality investigative practices across the Service to improve efficiency, accountability, and public confidence in investigative outcomes.

In 2025, the Service advanced community safety priorities through a range of initiatives aligned to each of these pillars. The sections that follow highlight key 2025 initiatives and outcomes that demonstrate how this model is being applied in practice to support safer communities and enhance public trust.

While initiatives are presented under a primary pillar, many actions and outcomes intersect with and support multiple pillars, reflecting the integrated nature of the C.S.W.B. Operational Roadmap.

Partner Better

Toronto Community Crisis Service

The Toronto Community Crisis Service (T.C.C.S.) is a City-led, non-police mobile crisis response that connects people experiencing crisis with appropriate health and social supports. Operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, T.C.C.S. deploys multidisciplinary teams from partner agencies to deliver client-centered, trauma-informed responses focused on prevention, wellbeing, and care.

In 2025, the Service continued to strengthen collaboration with T.C.C.S. by improving how eligible crisis calls are diverted. A key milestone was the launch of a new electronic call-handling process between 9-1-1, 2-1-1, and T.C.C.S. In May 2025, the Service went live with an automated electronic push that securely transfers limited call information such as date, time, call type, and event number to 2-1-1. This change was paired with a new "cold transfer" workflow, allowing call-takers to efficiently connect callers to T.C.C.S. without sharing personal or health information or remaining on the line.

These improvements streamlined call handling, reduced administrative workload, and supported faster access to appropriate supports. A total of 3,276 events were successfully diverted to T.C.C.S. from the 9-1-1 pathway in 2025, helping ensure individuals in crisis received care better suited to their needs while reducing unnecessary police involvement.

Together these efforts reflect the Service's commitment to working as part of a broader safety network and supporting prevention-focused responses to mental health crises.

Re-envisioning the Mental Health and Addictions Strategy

The Service has undertaken a re-envisioning of its Mental Health and Addictions Strategy, by adopting a Mental Health is Health vision. The strategy focuses on shifting crises response towards health-driven, community-based care by ensuring people in crisis are supported by the most appropriate responders. The strategy's framework was shared with senior leaders across emergency services and government, reinforcing a coordinated, city-wide approach to mental health and community safety.

Throughout the year, close collaboration continued with the Toronto Community Crisis Service (T.C.C.S.) to strengthen call diversion and response coordination. Daily and weekly working sessions between Communications teams ensured consistent decision-making for 9-1-1 calls related to mental health, while monthly leadership meetings between the Service and T.C.C.S. helped guide implementation.

In addition, hospital partners were engaged through the Mobile Crisis Intervention Team Steering Committee to share awareness of a future state that places greater emphasis on community-based responses. Collaborative training sessions between the Service and T.C.C.S. also began at the Toronto Police College to improve at-scene communication and coordination between officers and crisis workers.

These efforts demonstrate how strong partnerships and shared accountability improve mental health crisis response. By expanding diversion, strengthening training, and aligning across agencies, the Mental Health is Health vision supports safer outcomes, more appropriate care, and a prevention-focused approach that benefits all involved.

Toronto Crime Stoppers

Toronto Crime Stoppers continues to be a key partner in supporting community safety by providing members of the public with a safe, anonymous way to share information about criminal activity. Built on a partnership between police, media, and the community, the program empowers members of the public to play an active role in preventing and solving crime.

In 2025, the Service partnered with Toronto Crime Stoppers to launch a targeted awareness campaign during Crime Stoppers Month (January), featuring enhanced cash rewards of up to $300 for tips that led to the seizure of illegal firearms. The campaign aimed to encourage reporting, impede criminal activity, and amplify community voices by reinforcing how anonymous tips can make a real difference.

The Service participated in several presentations and campaigns throughout the year to enhance awareness, deter criminality and support overall community safety and wellbeing.

8,459 Tips

21,202 Follow Up Tips

892 Charges Laid

1 Homicide Solved

$3,461,311 Drugs Seized

139 Arrests Made

33 Firearms Recovered

16 Vehicles Recovered

$1,801,076 Property Seized

Equity in Mental Health Crisis Response Working Group

In 2025, the Service continued its focus on equitable mental health responses through the launch of the Equity in Mental Health Crisis Responses (E.M.H.C.R.) Working Group. The group was formed as part of Phase 2 of the Race and Identity-Based Data Collection Strategy, building on recommendations developed by the Community Advisory Panel to address racial disparities in mental health-related police interactions.

The working group brings together community organizations, mental health and social service providers, institutional partners, and representatives from the Service to co-develop solutions to reduce disparities in outcomes for individuals experiencing mental health crises. Particular focus is placed on communities disproportionately impacted by arrest, use of force, and mental health apprehensions, including Black, Indigenous, Latin American and Hispanic communities.

Led by the Equity, Inclusion and Human Rights unit, the group includes approximately 15 members representing frontline service providers, community-based organizations, hospitals, researchers and policing partners. Members review data and research, and refine proposed solutions. The process centres lived experiences and is guided by shared principles of respect, openness, humility and collaboration.

Throughout 2025, the working group focused on identifying root causes of disparities and developing practical, community-informed interventions. The three main areas of advice and support were:

- Refining and developing solutions;
- Supporting the broader engagement process; and
- Advising on implementation and feasibility.

By strengthening partnerships across policing, health, and social services, this initiative supports more coordinated, compassionate, and effective mental health responses and reinforces shared accountability for community safety and wellbeing across Toronto.

SafeTO

SafeTO is the City of Toronto's ten-year Community Safety and Wellbeing Plan, which promotes coordinated action across government agencies, community organization, institutions, and public services to address the root causes of harm and improve safety outcomes for Toronto's communities. The Service contributes to this city-wide effort through partnerships, prevention-focused initiatives, and collaborative approaches that support community safety and wellbeing.

In 2025, the Service strengthened its leadership role within SafeTO through active involvement in the Violence Prevention Toronto Office, helping to guide coordinated responses across priority neighbourhoods. Youth safety was a central focus, with the Service contributing to the Mayor's Youth Task Force, which supported the delivery of more than 140 youth programs and contributed to a notable reduction in youth violence during the summer period. Neighbourhood Community Officers further reinforced this work by connecting young people and families to local supports.

The Service also advanced cross-sector coordination and information sharing through several key initiatives. The Back-to-School Symposium supported alignment on youth safety priorities for the school year, while Integrated Safety Coordination Team meetings enabled timely and collaborative responses to violent and traumatic incidents. In addition, the Service supported the launch of the Violence Prevention Toronto Cross-Program Huddle, a weekly forum that enhances communication, situational awareness, and coordinated action across divisions.

Additional efforts included the city-wide expansion of Justice Centres to support youth at risk, enhanced collaboration on intimate partner and gender-based violence, and improvements to notification and analytics processes that enable faster, multi-sector responses. Together, these efforts demonstrate the Service's commitment to supporting SafeTO's vision through prevention, partnership and coordinated action.

Healthy TPS

Wellness Health Hub

Building on the Service's commitment to fostering a healthy and supportive workplace, 2025 marked the launch of a major new resource: the Wellness Health Hub at the Toronto Police College. Unveiled by the Chief and Command, alongside representatives from the Board, the Toronto Police Association, the Senior Officers Organization, and the Wellness unit, the Wellness Health Hub represents a significant milestone in creating accessible, visible, and stigma-free supports for all members.

The Wellness Health Hub provides a dedicated space where members can meet with a corporate psychologist, explore workplace accommodation needs, or simply decompress with Louis, the Service's therapy dog. This resource reflects the Service's ongoing effort to prioritize mental health as a core component of a healthy and resilient organization.

Launched on the Service's Annual Bell Let's Talk Day, the initiative reinforces the importance of open conversation, mental health awareness, and proactive support, especially as members continue to navigate the complex pressures of policing and the broader rise in mental health challenges across communities.

To further expand support, the Service also established key partnerships with Insight Health Solutions, and Warrior Health, to provide members with access to additional programs designed specifically for emergency services personnel. These programs focus on providing both immediate and ongoing mental health support tailored to the unique challenges and stresses faced by first responders.

Partnerships for a Healthy TPS

Member wellness is strengthened through the collective commitment of partners who stand alongside the Service in supporting our people. The Service is deeply grateful for the unwavering support provided by the Toronto Police Association, Canada Beyond the Blue, Toronto Beyond the Blue, the Military Veterans Wellness Program, our Internal Support Networks, peer support volunteers, and many other organizations and individuals who dedicate their time, expertise, and compassion to the wellbeing of our members and their families.

Together, these partnerships help ensure that members have access to meaningful supports throughout every stage of their careers and beyond. They are an integral part of fostering a healthy Toronto Police Service.

TPS Peer Network

The Service strengthened its approach to member wellbeing with the launch of the newly enhanced TPS Peer Network, an expanded and modernized peer-support program designed to make emotional, social, and critical-incident support more accessible. With 135 trained Peer Networkers, the program provides confidential, peer-driven assistance to members facing a wide range of challenges, including family pressures, addiction, isolation, workplace conflict, health concerns, sleep issues, and overall wellness.

Building on the foundations of the previous program, the Peer Network combines proactive peer-to-peer support with critical-incident response, giving members two clear pathways to access help:

- Peer-Initiated Support, allowing members to connect directly with a trained Peer Networker for confidential guidance on personal or professional challenges
- Service-Initiated Support, activated following critical incidents or significant life events that may impact a member's wellbeing

The new model ensures members can access help either independently or through Service-initiated protocols following significant events. The initiative normalizes conversation around mental health, reinforces a culture of care, and complements, rather than replaces, professional clinical services.

Peer Networkers receive specialized training in mental health awareness, crisis response, communication, and leadership, and draw on lived experience to provide empathetic, confidential and credible support. The program is available to all active members, including those on leave, and recruitment will continue through regular intervals as the Network grows.

In 2025, Peer Networkers responded to **70 critical incidents**, conducting **111 sessions** and critically **supporting 867 members** of the Service.

Service-Wide Member Town Hall

On December 2, 2025, the Service hosted its first ever Service-wide Member Town Hall. Over 1,350 members attended the virtual meeting which featured updates from the Chief, Deputy Chiefs, Chief Transformation Officer, and Corporate Services Command Lead. During the Town Hall, the Toronto-Integrated Safety & Security Unit shared an update on upcoming major events planning, including details on specialized training, operational readiness and upcoming callback opportunities.

The Town Hall also featured a robust "Ask Us Anything" session where members submitted thoughtful and meaningful questions and feedback directly to the Leadership Team. Some key themes that emerged during the session were:

- Requests for increased transparency and open dialogue
- Fairness in hiring and promotional processes
- Remote work and hybrid models
- Mental health and member wellbeing
- Leadership development and training opportunities; and
- Operational priorities, including uniform quality, equipment, facilities and handling of demonstrations

The Service is dedicated to keeping the dialogue open with members, through the planning of additional town halls in 2026.

Internal Support Networks

The Service recognizes that fostering a workplace where members feel appreciated and included is important to its mission. Through Internal Support Networks (I.S.N.), members are provided with developmental opportunities, mentoring, networking and connecting through shared experiences with like-minded members.

I.S.N.s reflect specific groups of volunteer members, civilian and uniform, and can be based on any of the grounds covered by the Ontario Human Rights Code, other approved affiliation, or any combination thereof.

In 2025, there were nine active I.S.N.s:

- Aboriginal ISN (A-ISN)
- Black ISN (B-ISN)
- Cancer ISN (Ca-ISN)
- East Asian ISN (EA-ISN)
- Jewish ISN (J-ISN)
- Latin American & Hispanic ISN (LAH-ISN)
- Pride ISN (PRIDE-ISN)
- South Asian in Law Enforcement ISN (SAIL-ISN)
- Women's ISN (W-ISN)

Throughout the year, the I.S.N.'s engaged in a number of initiatives, projects, events and socials. The I.S.N.s play an essential role in enriching the member experience and advancing a culture of inclusion across the Service.

Association of Black Law Enforcers Scholarship & Awards Gala

On November 1, 2025, the Service proudly co-hosted the 33rd Annual Association of Black Law Enforcers (A.B.L.E.) Scholarship & Awards Gala. Guided by the theme "Strength through Struggle: A Journey of Perseverance and Endurance," the event celebrated excellence, leadership, and service within Black communities. The Gala honoured exceptional students through the A.B.L.E. Scholarship Program and recognized law enforcement professionals who demonstrated outstanding commitment to public safety and community service.

The Black Internal Support Network (B-ISN) played a pivotal role in the success of the event. Their leadership and coordination supported every stage of planning and delivery, including event décor, on-site registration, ticket sales, logistics, and volunteer management. Their contributions ensured a seamless, engaging, and impactful experience for almost 1,000 attendees.

Standardize Investigations

Missing Persons Awareness Guide

In April 2025, the Service introduced the Community Guide to Report a Person Missing, a comprehensive resource designed to improve transparency, enhance community understanding and support a consistent approach to missing persons investigations. Co-designed with community partners through the Missing and Missed Implementation Team, the guide fulfills Recommendation 44 of the Missing and Missed - Report of The Independent Civilian Review into Missing Person Investigations.

The guide provides clear, accessible information on what to do when someone goes missing, how investigations unfold, how searches are conducted, and what supports are available through Victim Services Toronto and other agencies. It also includes guidance for individuals reported missing, prevention strategies, information on unidentified remains, and additional community resources.

By standardizing how information is shared and supporting a common understanding of investigative processes, the guide strengthens public confidence by ensuring consistent, transparent communication.

Postcards with QR codes linking to the guide were distributed across divisions and public-facing units to make the resource easily available to all community members.

Recommendation #44
The Toronto Police Service should develop, in partnership with diverse communities, a guide to missing persons and unidentified remains investigations for those directly affected as well as the public at large.

Air Support & Drone Programs

In 2025, the Service advanced its air support capabilities to improve response times, situational awareness, and public safety outcomes across the City. These efforts reflect a commitment to using modern technology responsibly to support officers, protect the public, and strengthen community wellbeing.

As part of changes to the Greater Toronto Area Provincial Air Support Program, the Service began transitioning to owning, operating, and managing its own police helicopter. This shift will improve efficiency, ensure the aircraft is dedicated to the City, and strengthen alignment with regional partners.

At the same time, the Service completed a major transformation of its Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (R.P.A.S.) commonly known as the Drone Program. Drones have been used by the Service since 2017 to support various policing functions. In 2025, helicopter and drone operations were centralized into a single Air Support Unit (A.S.U.) within Emergency Management and Public Order. This structure strengthened governance, training, risk management, and legal compliance, ensuring consistent and transparent use of aerial technology.

Throughout the year, deployments supported hundreds of incidents involving missing persons, robberies, break and enters, traffic collisions, people in crisis, disaster response, serious violence and major events. Drones also helped locate suspects and evidence while reducing risk to both the public and responding officers.

The Service also enhanced enforcement related to unsafe drone activity. During large public events, officers conducted counter-drone investigations and issued administrative penalties under Canadian aviation legislation, helping protect public safety and secure airspace at major gatherings.

By integrating helicopter and drone operations under one accountable unit, the Service strengthened emergency response, improved safety, ensured oversight, and increased transparency. These advancements support more effective policing while reinforcing public trust and contributing to safer, more resilient communities.

17
Helicopter related deployments

2
Finds
1 Missing family
1 Fire detection in a building

795 Radio calls with **2,365** Drone flights, including:

- **25** direct finds including suspects, missing people and evidence
- **196** flights for missing persons
- **87** flights for suspect search
- **83** flights for break and enter calls
- **56** flights for robberies and carjackingings
- **52** flights for people in crisis and threatening suicide
- **47** flights for stolen vehicles
- **33** flights for traffic accidents
- **18** flights for shootings
- **7** flights for homicide scenes

190
training flights

1,380
deployments

Evidence.com 2.0

To support a more consistent and efficient approach to investigations across the Service, a major upgrade to Evidence.com was launched in the fall of 2025. The enhanced platform provides a more intuitive interface and streamlined tools that strengthen digital evidence management and improve investigative productivity.

Key improvements include simplified navigation through a new left-sidebar menu, a faster and more unified search function, enhanced media playback controls, and updated tools for organizing, sorting, and indexing evidence. User preferences such as light and dark mode and layout settings now sync automatically across devices, ensuring a seamless experience for members working in different units and locations.

While workflows, security protocols, and core investigative responsibilities remain unchanged, these updates support greater consistency across divisions by making digital evidence easier to manage, locate, and review.

This modernization contributes to a more standardized, whole-of-Service approach to investigations, helping improve efficiency and support smooth transitions of cases across units and divisions.

Civilian Video Redaction Team

In 2025, the Service bolstered investigative capacity by expanding the use of specialized civilian and accommodated positions within the Records Management unit in the Technology & Transformation Command.

These roles support complex investigative work allowing more officers to focus on core policing duties. This includes using a dedicated civilian complement that reviews evidentiary videos and removes sensitive information to protect the safety of victims and witnesses. These members have been trained to adhere to privacy standards and in the use of specialized redaction software.

The civilian team was pulled together for a pilot project in partnership with the Hold Up Squad in 2023. That project validated the capability of these members to assist investigators with vetting and redacting evidence prior to court disclosure. As a result of this pilot, the team now reviews video evidence from divisions and squads across the city.

In 2025, now a key part of the Records Management unit, the civilian Digital Evidence Management Team played a critical role in supporting court-bound investigations involving large volumes of digital evidence. The team worked on approximately 9,600 active court cases, which involved reviewing over 50,000 hours of original video. Video redaction is a time-intensive process that requires focused effort to review and edit every minute of original footage. By performing this work, the team saved investigators thousands of hours and helped ensure timely disclosure. This team also effectively returned time to investigators to focus on high value investigative work.

These members have improved efficiency, enhanced investigative products, and increased the Service's overall capacity to respond to complex cases while making best use of available resources.

Precise & Focused

Bail Compliance Dashboard

The Bail Compliance Dashboard is a map-based application designed to support officers in monitoring and managing individuals on bail who pose the greatest risk to public safety. First introduced in 2019, the upgraded dashboards continue to receive enhancements in usability and function, with expanded capabilities that support both operational units and investigative work.

Since its introduction, officers have embraced the application, conducting more bail compliance checks each year. In 2025 alone, officers conducted 24,000 checks, representing a 22% increase from 2024. Improvements and expansions now allow officers to track a broader range of serious offences, including firearms-related offences, criminal organization activity, carjackings, GPS monitored individuals, and human trafficking.

The introduction of real-time, offender risk scores support prioritization by helping officers assess public safety risk and the likelihood of reoffending when planning compliance checks. Officers can now also flag planned bail checks using a “pending” status, improving coordination across units, and reducing duplication of efforts. All these features are available to officers on their phones or on their desktop computers.

Across the city, 31% of bailed offenders are charged by other police agencies, highlighting the need for continued relationship-building with police services across Ontario.

For investigative purposes, the upgraded Bail Compliance Investigation Dashboard includes an automated bail package feature that compiles compliance history, bail status, and surety information to support timely and informed show-cause proceedings. Together, these enhancements strengthen the Service’s ability to focus enforcement on individuals who pose the greatest risk to public safety, using intelligence and evidence to proactively reduce harm.

Intimate Partner Violence Open Data and Annual Report

In 2025, the Service released its first Intimate Partner Violence (I.P.V.) Annual Report and published 11 years of I.P.V. and family-violence data on the Toronto Police Public Safety Data Portal.

I.P.V. continues to have a profound impact on victims, families and community safety across Toronto and is recognized by The World Health Organization as a major global health concern. By publicly reporting I.P.V. occurrences from 2014 to 2024, the Service is increasing transparency while supporting evidence-based decision making, and enabling community agencies, SafeTO and other City partners to target support where it is most urgently needed.

The new I.P.V. Public Safety Data Portal includes three key tools designed to deepen understanding and enhance prevention efforts:

- I.P.V. Open Data Set – aggregated I.P.V. and family-violence occurrence data available for download;
- I.P.V. Dashboard – interactive dashboard that visualizes trends across time, geography, divisions, and neighbourhoods; and
- I.P.V. StoryMap – provides contextual information, definitions, prevention resources, and an overview of ongoing initiatives.

These tools support divisional efforts to identify neighbourhoods experiencing higher rates of I.P.V. and guide targeted crime-prevention initiatives led by the Community Partnerships and Engagement Unit (C.P.E.U.), Neighbourhood Community Officers, and Crime Prevention Officers. A key milestone was the establishment of the Toronto Police Service I.P.V. Working Group, which brings together representatives from SafeTO, C.P.E.U., the Service's I.P.V. Coordinator and Analytics & Innovation. This internal structure strengthened coordination and informed evidence-based decision-making.

Building on this foundation, officers engage in collaborative community sessions and outreach to connect residents with supports and resources. The Service has also deepened its collaboration with the City through active participation in the I.P.V./Gender-Based Violence (G.B.V.) Working Group and City-funded I.P.V./G.B.V. partner tables, helping to ensure alignment and coordination across systems.

A focused partnership with Victim Services Toronto ensures that victims receive timely and trauma-informed support during and after investigations. Referrals are made at the first point of contact and victims are also connected to community resources such as hospital-based Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Care Centres and the Assaulted Woman's Helpline.

Throughout the year, and specifically during I.P.V. Awareness Month (November), the Service used public education campaigns and partnerships to promote awareness, encourage reporting, and connect survivors to supports. The creation of the first I.P.V. Annual Report and the launch of open data tools mark an important step towards enhancing public trust, improving community safety, and enabling more precise, focused, and coordinated responses to harm

Scan to access the I.P.V. Public Safety Data Portal.

General Constable Development Program

The General Constable Development Program (G.C.D.P.) is a foundational one-year training initiative designed to support the professional growth of constables through structured exposure to investigative and community-based policing practices, in six-month intervals.

In 2025, all units within Specialized Operations Command (S.O.C.) were directed to identify opportunities to support the G.C.D.P. While many S.O.C. units require specialized training and experience that limits immediate integration of developing officers, early and meaningful success was achieved through the Public Safety Response Team (P.S.R.T.). As part of a structured G.C.D.P. pathway, the P.S.R.T. expanded by 16 members, all of whom transitioned from the Primary Response Unit.

This cross-pillar initiative supported the continued development of the Service's young workforce by providing operational experience within a specialized environment, while maintaining appropriate training and supervision. Members received a comprehensive suite of training that enhanced individual development while also increasing the unit's surge capacity and operational readiness. The training exposed developing members to multiple specialized units that the P.S.R.T. regularly supports, broadening their operational awareness and skill sets.

The expansion strengthened the P.S.R.T.'s capacity and increased operational flexibility, enabling a more responsive deployment to the City's most pressing public safety and crime issues. It demonstrated how targeted integration of G.C.D.P. members into suitable specialized units can support both workforce development and service delivery objectives. In addition, the training of additional Public Order Unit members has increased the Service's capacity to respond to demonstrations and large-scale public order events.

At the conclusion of their 6-month commitment, the first cohort of members returned to their home divisions, bringing enhanced capabilities and experience back to frontline operations. They have been replaced by a new cohort of developing members, establishing an ongoing rotational model.

Largest Cocaine Seizure in Toronto Police Service History

The Service delivered a significant disruption to organized crime through Project Castillo, a five-month investigation that resulted in the largest cocaine seizure in the Service's history. Launched in August 2024 and concluded in January 2025, the investigation led to the seizure of more than 835 kilograms of cocaine, valued at approximately $83 million.

Led by the Major Projects section of the Drug Squad, Project Castillo targeted a transnational drug-trafficking network with alleged ties to the Jalisco New Generation Cartel. Working in close partnership with the Canada Border Services Agency, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, York Regional Police and Criminal Intelligence Services Ontario, officers intercepted a transport vehicle at the Canada-U.S. border and executed search warrants at multiple locations, disrupting a major supply chain destined for distribution nationwide.

Illicit drugs are powerful drivers of violence, addiction, and organized crime. By significantly reducing the availability of cocaine, this investigation limited opportunities for illicit drugs to enter and harm vulnerable communities. Each kilogram removed from circulation represents lives saved from overdose and fewer pathways for organized crime to commit violence and victimization.

The investigation resulted in the arrest of six individuals and significantly impacted organized crime operations. The outcome underscores the Service's focused approach to identifying and dismantling criminal networks that pose the greatest risk to public safety, while leveraging intelligence-led policing and cross-jurisdictional collaboration.

Project Castillo led to the seizure of more than 853 kilograms of cocaine valued at approximately $83 million.

Project Yankee focused on a small but highly dangerous segment of the **towing industry** engaged in organized criminal activity.

Tow Truck Joint Forces Investigation

Since 2023, Toronto and the Greater Toronto Area region have experienced a sharp increase in crimes linked to individuals and groups vying for control of the towing industry. This has included homicides, shootings, arsons, intimidation and extortion, posing a serious threat to public safety.

In October 2024, the Service led a Joint Forces Investigation known as Project Yankee, to target those responsible for the most serious violence. The investigation focused on a small but highly dangerous segment of the towing industry engaged in organized criminal activity, particularly in east Toronto, Durham and York regions.

Project Yankee was executed in collaboration with key partners including Durham Regional Police Service, York Regional Police Service, and the Ontario Provincial Police, and involved specialized units such as the Integrated Gun and Gang Task Force – Major Projects section. Through intelligence-led policing, including wiretap authorizations and coordinated enforcement actions, investigators identified members of a criminal organization responsible for widespread violence, intimidation, extortion and arson.

The project concluded in June 2025 with the execution of multiple search warrants and resulted in 20 arrests, 111 criminal charges, and the seizure of firearms and vehicles. The investigation also deterred and prevented anticipated large-scale acts of violence connected to ongoing territorial disputes.

Project Yankee demonstrates the Service's precise and focused approach on individuals and groups causing the greatest harm, disrupting organized criminal networks, and working collaboratively across jurisdictions. By directing resources where risk is highest and partnering effectively, the Service continues to address emerging crime trends and protect communities from escalating violence.

Hyper Localize

Community Safety Hubs

Driven by a desire to modernize community policing and respond directly to local needs, 33 Division developed a new Community Safety Hub model focused on accessibility, prevention, and trust. Under strong leadership, and informed by community feedback, the Division created Community Hubs that place officers in familiar, everyday settings.

The goal is simple but powerful: make police more accessible, build trust through regular interaction, and create spaces where safety is co-produced with residents, businesses, and local partners.

The first Community Safety Hub opened at CF Fairview Mall in January 2025 through a strong partnership with mall leadership and security. Operating during mall hours, the hub is not a police station, but a welcoming, non-enforcement space where residents can speak with officers, access crime prevention information, and take part in local initiatives. Officers use the space to share practical safety tips, answer questions, and listen to concerns in an environment that feels approachable and familiar. Community response has been overwhelmingly positive, with residents, tenants, and partners highlighting increased visibility, trust, and meaningful dialogue. Early outcomes have also been encouraging, showing the value of closer, prevention-focused engagement.

Building on this success, 33 Division opened a second Community Safety Hub at CF Shops at Don Mills in September 2025. The new location expands the model and deepens collaboration with local businesses, schools, and service providers. Officers use the hub to support early intervention, host community programs, and strengthen partnerships with organizations focused on road safety, impaired driving prevention, and neighbourhood wellbeing.

Together, these hubs exemplify a hyper-localized approach to policing. By meeting people where they are and investing in everyday relationships, officers gain the insight and trust needed to respond more effectively, intervene earlier, and help build safer, more connected communities.

Aboriginal Peacekeeping Unit

The Aboriginal Peacekeeping Unit (A.P.U.) serves as a vital bridge between the Service and First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities. The A.P.U. works to promote dialogue, understanding and trust through respectful, trauma-informed engagement rooted in humility and relationship building. By strengthening partnerships and collaborating closely with community representatives and the Aboriginal Community Consultative Committee (A.C.C.C.), the A.P.U. helps ensure equitable access to police services while supporting culturally responsive policing across Toronto.

National Day for Truth and Reconciliation/Orange Shirt Day

On September 20, the A.P.U. supported a flag-raising ceremony to honour the National Day for Truth and Reconciliation, which coincides with Orange Shirt Day. This solemn observance recognizes Indigenous children who were forced to attend residential schools and those who never returned home. As part of the commemoration, Every Child Matters flags were lowered to half-mast at eighteen Service facilities across the city, reaffirming the Service's commitment to remembrance, education and reconciliation.

Celebrating Indigenous Peoples Day

On June 21, members of the Service joined Indigenous community partners to mark National Indigenous Peoples Day, a celebration recognizing the histories, cultures, and contributions of First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples. The event brought together elders, youth, community leaders, and police in a culturally grounded setting featuring singing, drumming, dancing and shared dialogue. Participants included members of the A.P.U., the A.C.C.C, the C.P.E.U., and students from Eastview Public School. The gathering created meaningful opportunities for connection, learning, and relationship building through presence and shared cultural experience.

Winter Solstice

Together with the Native Canadian Centre of Toronto, the A.P.U. co-hosted a Winter Solstice community gathering celebrating a significant spiritual turning point in the Indigenous calendar. The event featured activities and crafts for all ages, and highlighted themes of renewal, hope, and the return of light. By creating a welcoming environment for families, elders, and community members, the gathering reinforced cultural connection and strengthened relationships through shared experience.

The work of the A.P.U. extends beyond individual events. The A.P.U., works in partnership with the A.C.C.C. and community partners, to provide ongoing guidance that helps shape service delivery, inform police practices, and improve how members of the Service engage with Indigenous Peoples across Toronto. Through relationship building, dialogue, and collaboration with identified community representatives, the A.P.U. promotes understanding, cultural awareness, and equitable access to police services.

60 Community events attended

127 Community members assisted at the A.P.U. office

38 Missing persons investigations assisted

10 Hours of Indigenous training delivered to recruit classes

17 General investigations supported

5 Informal crime prevention discussion held at Native Child and Family Services

18 Occurences generated

11 Recruiting initiatives supported alongside Talent Acquisition

Project HOPE

Project HOPE is a community-based initiative that brings police, students and community partners together to support newcomer and refugee families as they settle in Toronto. Founded in 2021 by Neighbourhood Community Officers in 51 Division, the initiative is rooted in the understanding that early, positive engagement helps build trust, improve safety, and reduce vulnerability within communities that may be unfamiliar with policing in Canada.

In 2025, Project HOPE marked its fourth year of collaboration between the Service and Centennial College's Police and Public Safety Foundations Program. Over the course of the year, officers and students worked directly with newcomer families, community organizations and service providers to deliver hands-on support, education, and relationship-building activities across the city. A cornerstone of this effort was the annual holiday drive, where students and officers from 51 Division distributed toys and essential items to nearly 1,000 refugee families. For many children, this was the first positive interaction with police and an early experience of safety, care, and welcome in a new country.

Beyond material support, Project HOPE focuses on early intervention through education and engagement. Officers and program partners deliver structured information sessions that introduce newcomers to Canadian laws, individual rights, and the role of policing, while addressing issues such as intimate partner violence, frauds and scams, human trafficking, youth safety, and hate-motivated crime. These sessions help newcomers to navigate their new environment with confidence and encourage timely reporting and help-seeking, strengthening community safety outcomes.

In 2025, Project HOPE engaged thousands of newcomers through information sessions, community events, and direct outreach. This included children and youth who may be at increased risk of victimization or exploitation. By working closely with trusted newcomer-serving organizations, the initiative ensures engagement is culturally responsive, locally grounded, and tailored to the needs of the specific communities.

$174,542
Total Donations in Kind Delivered

Neighbourhood Community Officer Program Expansion

The Neighourhood Community Officer (N.C.O.) Program consists of experienced officers who are embedded in an assigned neighbourhood for at least four years to develop a community presence and build relationships. N.C.O.s work collaboratively with residents and business owners to improve community safety, trust and wellbeing, while building sustainable solutions for the neighbourhood.

In 2025, with the Board's support and the City's continued investment, the N.C.O. Program expanded into four new Toronto Communities:

- Banbury-Don Mills/Victoria Village (33 Division)
- Wexford-Maryvale (41 Division)
- Dufferin Grove (11 Division)
- Etobicoke City Centre (22 Division)

These neighbourhoods were chosen based on evidence-informed criteria including violent crime and youth-related offences, community safety indicators, proximity to transit and schools and SafeTO recommendations.

The program also expanded into the Toronto Transit Commission (T.T.C.) subway system to provide coverage seven days a week on the Yonge Line:

- 4 dedicated N.C.O.s between Union and Wellesley stations
- 4 dedicated N.C.O.s between Bloor and Eglinton stations

The expansion of the N.C.O. Program into the T.T.C. subway system strengthens commuter safety through a consistent, visible policing presence. Officers help deter crime, address safety concerns in real time, and build positive relationships with riders and T.T.C. staff. This proactive approach extends neighbourhood policing principles into Toronto's transit system, supporting a safer and more welcoming commute for all users.

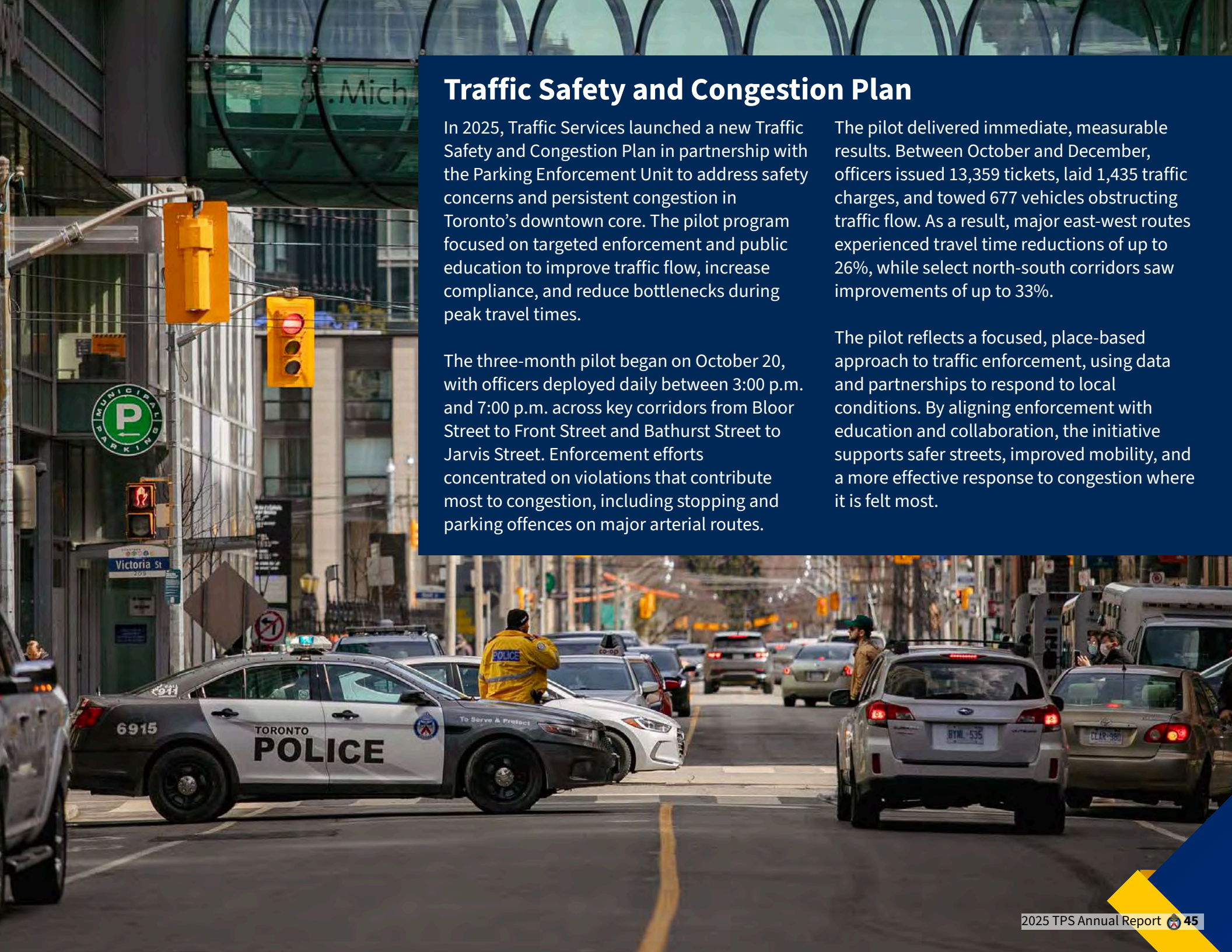
Divert Repetitive Occurrence Program

The Divert Repetitive Occurrence Program (D.R.O.P.) is a community-focused initiative designed to reduce repeat calls for service by addressing the underlying needs of individuals who frequently come into contact with police. Initially piloted in 42 Division, the program supports individuals with complex circumstances, including mental health crises and repeated missing person reports, through coordinated intervention rather than repeated enforcement responses.

In 2025, the D.R.O.P. pilot demonstrated strong results, achieving a 72% reduction in calls for service from identified clients. By connecting individuals to appropriate supports, and coordinating responses across police and partner agencies, the program improved outcomes for vulnerable community members while reducing strain on frontline resources.

Building on this success, the Service began planning for expansion of D.R.O.P. into additional divisions. A phased, project-managed approach is underway, informed by Auditor General recommendations and supported by internal and external partners. The expansion focuses on integrating data tools and aligning with the Community Safety and Wellbeing vision to ensure sustainability, consistency, and long-term impact.

D.R.O.P. illustrates the value of place-based, collaborative approaches that focus on prevention, early intervention, and coordinated care. By responding to recurring issues with tailored support, the program helps create safer communities while delivering more effective and compassionate service.



Traffic Safety and Congestion Plan

In 2025, Traffic Services launched a new Traffic Safety and Congestion Plan in partnership with the Parking Enforcement Unit to address safety concerns and persistent congestion in Toronto's downtown core. The pilot program focused on targeted enforcement and public education to improve traffic flow, increase compliance, and reduce bottlenecks during peak travel times.

The three-month pilot began on October 20, with officers deployed daily between 3:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. across key corridors from Bloor Street to Front Street and Bathurst Street to Jarvis Street. Enforcement efforts concentrated on violations that contribute most to congestion, including stopping and parking offences on major arterial routes.

The pilot delivered immediate, measurable results. Between October and December, officers issued 13,359 tickets, laid 1,435 traffic charges, and towed 677 vehicles obstructing traffic flow. As a result, major east-west routes experienced travel time reductions of up to 26%, while select north-south corridors saw improvements of up to 33%.

The pilot reflects a focused, place-based approach to traffic enforcement, using data and partnerships to respond to local conditions. By aligning enforcement with education and collaboration, the initiative supports safer streets, improved mobility, and a more effective response to congestion where it is felt most.

Project Resolute

Through Project Resolute, the Service continued to support community safety, enhance visibility in affected neighbourhoods, and respond to evolving public safety concerns while upholding Charter-protected rights to participate in lawful protests.

Project Resolute includes proactive engagement with Jewish and Muslim communities, referred to as Community Policing Initiatives (C.P.I.), as well as the coordinated management of public order for related demonstrations. The initiative is designed to maintain the safety of all residents, deter hate-motivated incidents, and support lawful protest through a measured and intelligence-informed policing approach.

In 2025, Project Resolute remained a sustained operational priority. Deployment was maintained seven days a week, from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., with the flexibility to increase officer presence in response to global events, emerging intelligence, or heightened community concerns.

To support rapid and effective response, the Service transitioned to a formalized, tiered deployment model that can be activated immediately based on assessed risk and operational requirements. The expanded use of command vehicles in affected communities further increased visibility, enhanced coordination, and supported officers on the ground.

47,662
Total C.P.I. Visits

42,878
Total Premise Checks

245
Locations Visited

74%
Places of Worship

14%
Schools

12%
Other Places of Significance

Hate Crimes

The Service furthered its response to hate crimes by focusing on prevention, investigation, and community engagement. Building on the expanded mandate of the Hate Crime Unit, the Service improved investigative consistency, enhanced data analysis, and supported affected communities through timely and sensitive responses. These efforts contributed to a significant reduction in reported hate crimes across the city, with 231 occurrences reported in 2025, representing a 39% decrease compared to 2024. This decline was observed across all divisions and bias categories, reflecting sustained efforts to deter hate-motivated incidents and respond effectively to community concerns.

In 2025, five of the 73 individuals arrested for hate crimes were charged in relation to hate propaganda offences. These charges included four counts of public incitement of hatred, two counts of wilful promotion of hatred and one count of advocating genocide. Hate propaganda offences are uncommon, accounting for less than 3% of offences reported each year, and except for public incitement of hatred, require the consent of the Attorney General.

The Service also prioritized accessibility and transparency by improving how hate crimes are reported and how information is shared with the public. Enhancements to reporting tools, including expanded language options and clearer online reporting processes, helped reduce barriers for victims. Ongoing community outreach, public education, and updates to the Hate Crime Dashboard supported greater awareness of trends and available supports, reinforcing the Service's commitment to community safety, accountability, and inclusion across Toronto.

231
Reported Hate Occurrences

81 Anti-Jewish
39 Anti-Black
37 Anti-2SLGBTQI+
18 Anti-South Asian
14 Anti-Muslim
4 Anti-East/Southeast Asian

319
Hate-Motivated Graffiti Intake Form Submissions

Use Data More

Newly Designed Race and Identity-Based Data Collection Interactive Dashboard

A newly redeveloped Race and Identity-Based Data Collection (R.B.D.C.) interactive dashboard was launched in 2025 to improve public access to information about police interactions. The enhanced dashboard is more user-friendly and provides a clearer, more comprehensive view of trends across the Service, drawing on data from the past five years.

The dashboard includes detailed information on arrests, mental health apprehensions, associated outcomes such as strip searches, and use of force incidents. New features provide greater context behind the data, deeper analysis of trends, and improved accessibility, helping users better understand how and where police interactions occur within local communities.

By making data easier to navigate and interpret, the updated R.B.D.C. dashboard supports open dialogue, accountability, and informed community engagement. The initiative reinforces the Service's commitment to transparency and evidence-based decision-making, while providing communities with meaningful insight into policing practices at the local level.

Enhanced Executive Crime Traffic Order Management

The Service strengthened its use of data through enhancements to the executive Crime Traffic Order Management (e.C.T.O.M.) model. e.C.T.O.M. is a structured, evidence-based forum that supports Unit Commanders in examining crime and disorder trends, understanding underlying causes to community issues, and developing effective responses within their division.

Updates to e.C.T.O.M. aligned the process more closely with the Chief's priorities and the mandate for the Community Safety Command. Increased involvement from Specialized Operations Command and Analytics & Innovation improved the depth and consistency of analysis, supporting more consistent root cause analysis, prevention and early intervention planning, and coordinated enforcement strategies.

New analytical components introduced in 2025 provided insight into divisional management practices, premium pay trends, and member wellness indicators. By year's end, all divisions had participated in the enhanced e.C.T.O.M. model, strengthening information sharing, collaboration, and the use of data to guide decision-making and service improvements across the organization.

Community Satisfaction

To understand community perceptions of safety, police interactions, and public trust, the Service conducts an annual, independent survey of Toronto residents. In 2025, the survey was administered by Forum Research using computer-assisted telephone interviews with 1,200 residents broadly representative of the city's population.

Key Insights

Most Toronto residents reported feeling safe and satisfied with the Service. Overall satisfaction remained high, with 86% of respondents satisfied with policing services and 85% feeling safe in their neighbourhoods. Public trust indicators were also strong, with 84% of residents describing officers as trustworthy and 78% expressing confidence that officers treat people with respect.

Residents who had contact with police generally reported positive experiences, particularly when officers demonstrated professionalism, fairness, and clear communication. At the same time, the survey identified opportunities to improve response times, communication, and officer approachability. It also underscored the importance of continued, consistent engagement to strengthen trust and address perceptions of bias within diverse communities.

86%
Satisfied with the Toronto Police Service overall

85%
Feel safe in their neighbourhoods

84%
Believe officers are trustworthy

78%
Say officers treat people with respect

72%
Believe officers treat people fairly

74%
Who had contact with police were satisfied with that interaction

Public Complaints

Each year, Professionalism and Accountability tracks public complaints received about the Service. Below is a summary of the complaints received in 2025.

1,002 Public Complaints Filed

393 Investigated

609 Screened out/ Not investigated by L.E.C.A.

1.7% decrease in complaints filed over 2024

0.1% of documented contacts with members of the public resulted in a public complaint

2.5% of investigated cases identified misconduct thus far

41 cases had the complainant request the findings be reviewed

39 Decisions upheld

2 reviews had a disposition of misconduct

L.E.C.A. = Law Enforcement Complaints Agency

Blue Jays World Series Run

During the Toronto Blue Jays' 2025 playoff run, the Service supported public safety and crowd management for large gatherings in and around the Rogers Centre. Working in coordination with City partners and emergency services, officers and special constables maintained a visible presence to support pedestrian safety, traffic flow, and lawful celebrations during periods of heightened activity in the downtown core. At the height of Game 7, over 300 officers were deployed to support the event.

The Service also engaged with the community in ways that reflected the citywide excitement. Following post-game comments by Blue Jays player George Springer about celebrating with a ride on a police horse, the Mounted Unit publicly invited Springer to ride Service horse, Blue Jay, should the team win the World Series. While the Blue Jays did not ultimately secure the title, the exchange reflected the Service's commitment to approachable, community-focused policing.

Service leadership also reflected the celebratory spirit of the playoff run through a lighthearted jersey bet between Toronto Police Chief Myron Demkiw and Los Angeles Police Department Chief Jim McDonnell. Following the Dodgers victory, Chief Demkiw honoured the agreement by wearing a Los Angeles Dodgers jersey.

The World Series put Toronto back on the national stage, resulting in significant mainstream media coverage throughout the playoff run.

World Series Media Coverage

6,000
total mentions/ media stories

4.6 billion
impressions

World Series Social Media Engagement
The campaign on Instagram, Facebook and X garnered a lot of positive engagement including:

3.7 million+
social media impressions

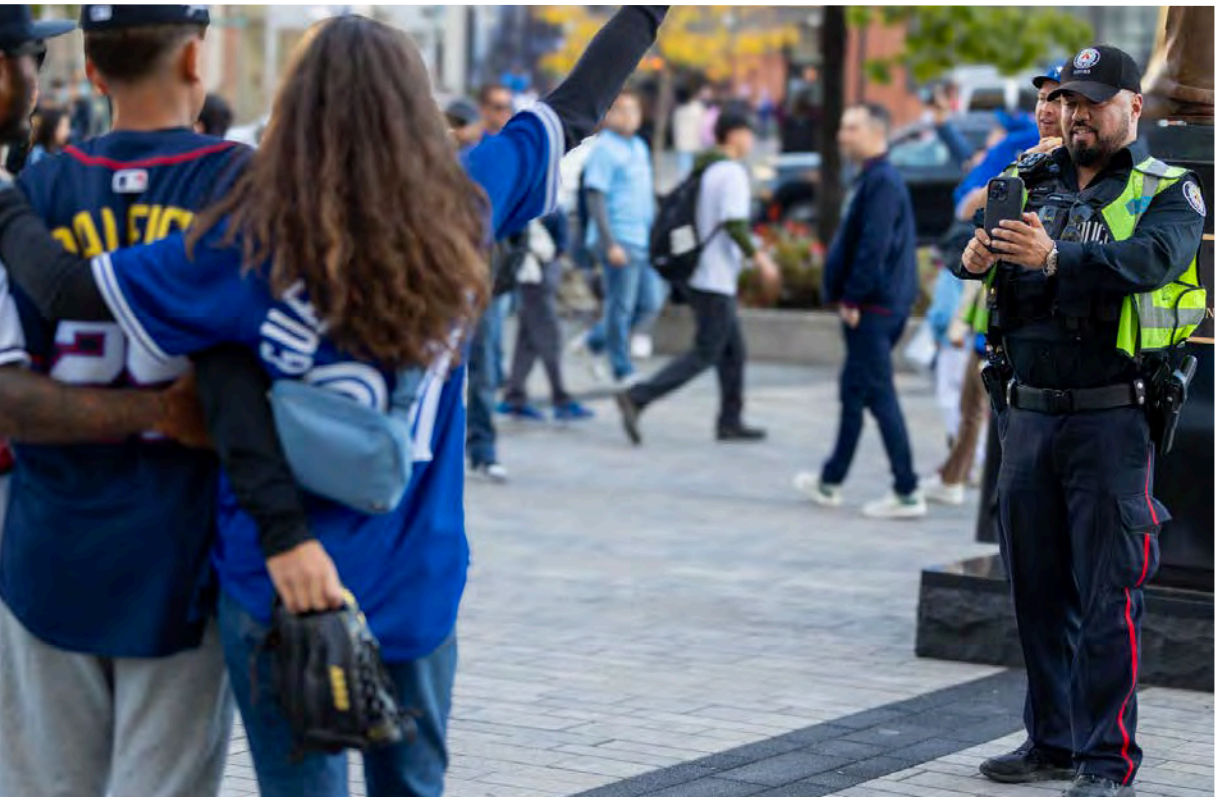
142,000
engagements

120,000+
likes

22,000+
shares

POLICE
POLICE

ROGERS
ROGERS



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The 2025 Toronto Police Service Chief's Annual Report was produced by the Office of the Chief and Strategic Planning and Governance.

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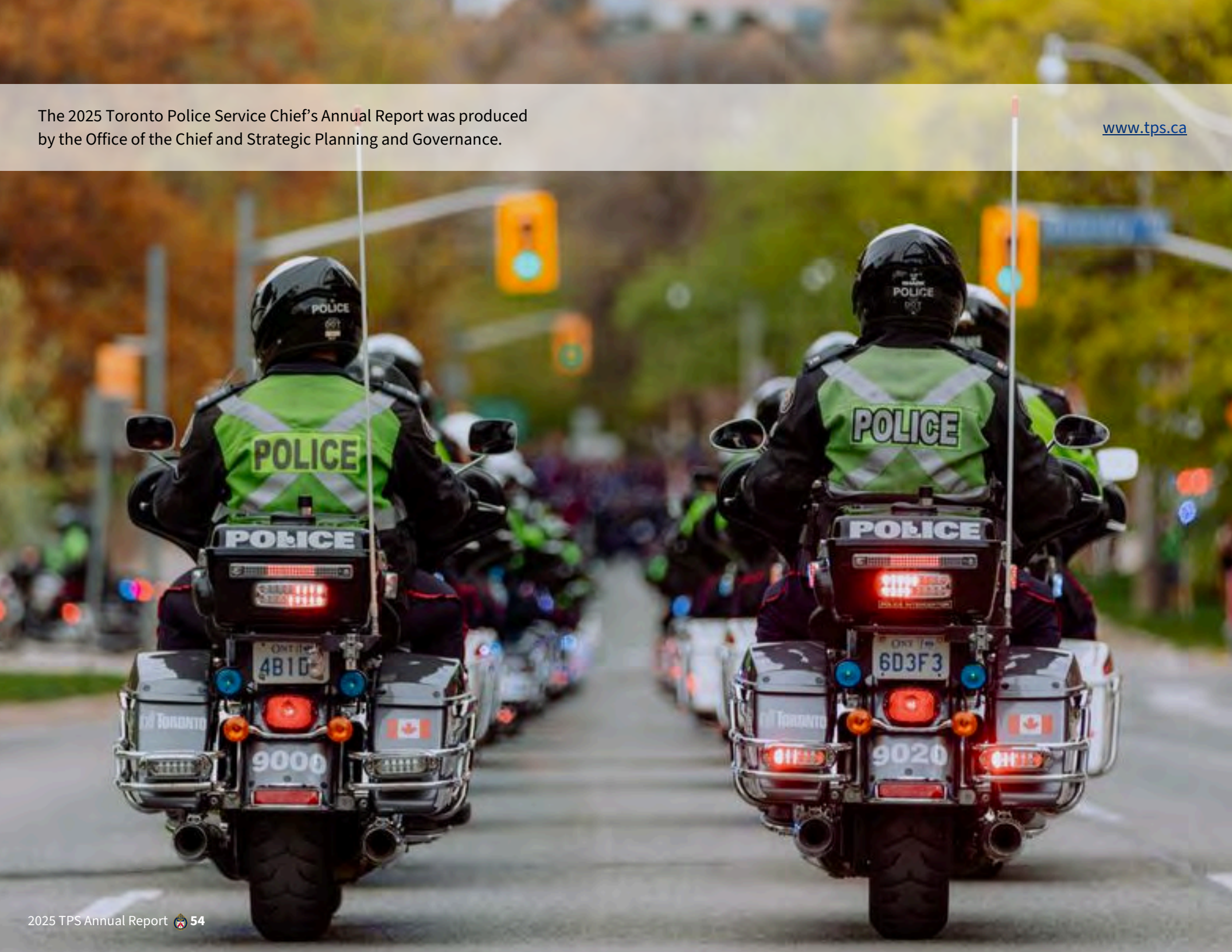

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TORONTO

POLICE

9. Toronto Police Service 2025 Annual Statistical Report

PUBLIC REPORT

May 28, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Toronto Police Service 2025 Annual Statistical Report

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

Recommendation:

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

Financial Implications:

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

Summary:

The Annual Statistical Report (A.S.R.) provides a comprehensive overview of police related statistics including operational, crime, traffic, enforcement, and other policing data. The A.S.R. for 2025 will be released as a series of open data and interactive analytical products.

The A.S.R. can be accessed through the Toronto Police Service (Service) Public Safety Data Portal at https://data.tps.ca/pages/annualstatisticalreport.

The components of the A.S.R. include:

1. Guide to the A.S.R.
2. Portable Document Format (PDF) Reports
3. Data Analytics
4. Open Datasets
5. A.S.R. Maps
6. Infographics
7. Supporting Documentation

In accordance with the Board's Information Transparency and Data Sharing Policy, 24 datasets will be shared with the City Open Data Team for publication on the City's Open Data Portal.

The approach that the Service has taken for the Public Safety Data Portal, which provides data and analytics for all community members, has been recognized internationally. To support a broader understanding of policing in Toronto, we will continue to emphasize the importance of open analytics and provide resources to enhance open data literacy.

Discussion:

As the Service's open data and analytics capabilities continue to advance, the A.S.R. will evolve to better align with the Public Safety Data Portal and the Service's broader information management strategy. This includes an increased emphasis on interactive and continuously updated reporting products that enhance transparency and accessibility, and support understanding of community safety and wellbeing trends.

Going forward, the Service will explore transitioning from producing annual statistical Board reports where suitable, including the A.S.R., and modernizing reporting by prioritizing timely, standardized, and interactive data delivery through the Public Safety Data Portal. This provides the means to reduce duplication and improve public trust by having one primary platform for delivering data and analytics.

Reported Crimes

- In 2025, crimes against persons and crimes against property decreased by 5.2 % and 8.6%, respectively (from 33,149 to 31,414 and 122,381 to 111,806). Total Criminal Code violations decreased by 6.5%, from 176,680 in 2024 to 165,141, following several years of increases.

- For crimes against a person, homicides decreased by 47.1% (from 85 to 45). Robberies decreased by 21.9% (from 2,553 to 1,995), driven by declines in key subtypes including vehicle jackings (-20.4%, from 221 to 176), business robberies (-16.0%, from 238 to 200), and home invasions (-6.5%, from 169 to 158). Sexual violations decreased by 8.3% (from 3,272 to 2,999), while assaults decreased by 2.9% (from 22,809 to 22,157).

- Intimate partner and family violence declined by 5.9% (from 20,910 to 19,681). Hate crimes also declined significantly, decreasing from 443 to 236 (-46.7%) after two consecutive years of increases.

- For crimes against property, auto theft decreased by 23.9% (from 9,748 to 7,421), continuing the decline following a peak in 2023. Break and enter decreased by 11.0% (from 6,883 to 6,124), with the largest decline occurring in commercial and residential properties. Fraud decreased by 4.2% (from 17,506 to

16,774), while theft over $5,000 increased by 5.0% (from 1,887 to 1,982), continuing an upward trend.

Firearms

- In 2025, 2,474 firearms were seized, with 675 (27.3%) being pistols and 525 rifles (21.2%).
- 604 crime guns were seized, a 13.0% decrease from 694 in 2024, while non-crime firearm seizures decreased by 24.6%, from 2,122 to 1,599. Prohibited crime guns decreased by 30.6%, from 409 to 284.
- 51 crime guns seized in 2025 that were traced to a domestic source, 12 had been reported stolen in Canada.

Traffic

- Criminal Code traffic offences increased by 1.7%, from 2,281 in 2024 to 2,319 in 2025.
- Total collisions decreased by 3.8%, from 70,181 to 67,542 while injury collisions decreased by 6.0%, from 10,645 to 10,010.
- Traffic collision fatalities decreased by 14.3%, from 49 to 42.
- Traffic tickets issued increased by 6.3% (from 286,123 to 304,151), with increases across most categories, equipment violations (+30.6%) and moving violations (+24.7%), while speeding tickets decreased by 20.5%.

Communications

- There were 382,086 calls for service attended in 2025, a decrease of 7.2% from 2024 (411,607).
- The average response time continued to decrease, with priority 1 events at 14.1 minutes (-17.5% from 17.1 minutes in 2024) and priority 2 events at 40.0 minutes (-26.2% from 54.2 minutes in 2024).

Conclusion:

The Service is committed to providing the public with continued access to public safety data and analytical insights. The 2025 and future Annual Statistical Reports will be published on the Service's Public Safety Data Portal.

Chief Transformation Officer Colin Stairs 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

Attachments:

2025 Annual Statistical Report

2025
Annual Statistical Report

(2025.01.01 – 2025.12.31)

Toronto Police Service

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Introduction

What is the Annual Statistical Report (A.S.R.)

The Toronto Police Service's Annual Statistical Report is a comprehensive overview of police related statistics including reported crimes, victims of crime, search of persons, firearms, traffic collisions, personnel, budget, communications, public complaints, enforcement and support domain information.

This report is one of several components of the A.S.R. open data release. For more detailed information, a comprehensive guide to this report and the rest of the components of the A.S.R. can be found here: data.tps.ca/pages/annualstatisticalreport

Source Data:

The crime and traffic 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 a degree of comparability with statistics reported by Statistics Canada.

Other data comes from a combination of 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 over time may affect comparability.

Crime statistics presented in this report may not be directly comparable with those prepared by other agencies, as differences in categorization methods, geographic scope, technical processes, data sources, and reporting timeframes may impact consistency.

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.

The Toronto Police Service has published Community Safety Indicators (C.S.I.) as open datasets. However, due to differences in methodology used for annual statistical reporting, reported crime figures in the A.S.R. and C.S.I. datasets are not directly comparable. The C.S.I. excludes unfounded events, whereas A.S.R. reported crime totals may include occurrences that were later deemed unfounded after investigation.

Reported Crime

Reported Crime

In 2025, total Criminal Code Violations decreased to 165,141, a 6.5% decline from 176,680 in 2024. This follows five consecutive years of increases. The clearance rate rose from 29.8% to 31.3%. Total Criminal Code Violations include Crimes Against the Person, Crimes Against Property, Criminal Code Traffic, and Other Criminal Code Violations. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

Crimes Against the Person decreased by 5.2% in 2025, from 33,149 to 31,414. The clearance rate was 57.4%, compared to 57.3% in 2024.

Crimes Against Property decreased by 8.6%, from 122,381 to 111,806. The clearance rate changed from 14.5% in 2024 to 14.9% in 2025.

In contrast, Criminal Code Traffic increased by 1.7% in 2025, from 2,281 to 2,319, with the clearance rate rising to 88.1% from 86.8% in 2024.

Other Criminal Code Violations increased by 3.9% in 2025, from 18,869 to 19,602, while the rate of growth was lower than the 14.5% in 2024 and 22.5% in 2023. This category includes offences such as Failure to Comply with Conditions or Probation Orders, and Gaming and Betting offences.

Controlled Drugs and Substances Act violations decreased by 0.1% to 982, while Other Federal Statute Violations changed from 104 to 63, a decline of 39.4%.

Reported Crime

Total Criminal Code Violations

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	119,229	38,441	32.2%	4,080.7
2022	140,281	42,279	30.1%	4,688.0
2023	169,464	50,479	29.8%	5,419.7
2024	176,680	52,629	29.8%	5,557.3
2025	165,141	51,624	31.3%	5,196.7

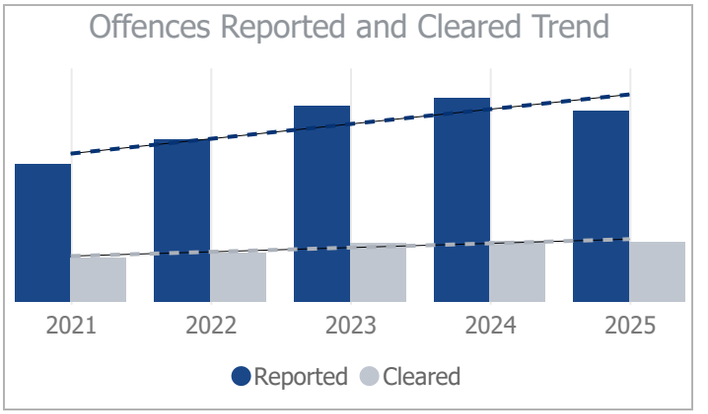
% Change

17.7% 2021-22

20.8% 2022-23

4.3% 2023-24

-6.5% 2024-25



Total Criminal Code Violations includes Crimes Against the Person, Crimes Against Property, Criminal Code Traffic and Other Criminal Code Violations.

Crimes Against the Person

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	25,190	14,464	57.4%	862.2
2022	27,894	16,464	59.0%	932.2
2023	30,578	18,119	59.3%	977.9
2024	33,149	19,003	57.3%	1,042.7
2025	31,414	18,038	57.4%	988.6

% Change

10.7% 2021-22

9.6% 2022-23

8.4% 2023-24

-5.2% 2024-25

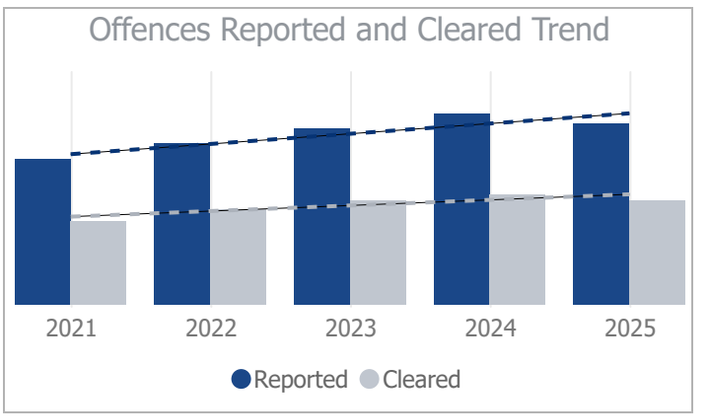


Table Source: ASR-RC-TBL-001

Reported Crime

Crimes Against Property

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	77,964	11,318	14.5%	2,668.4
2022	96,716	13,467	13.9%	3,232.1
2023	119,973	17,287	14.4%	3,836.9
2024	122,381	17,731	14.5%	3,849.4
2025	111,806	16,671	14.9%	3,518.4

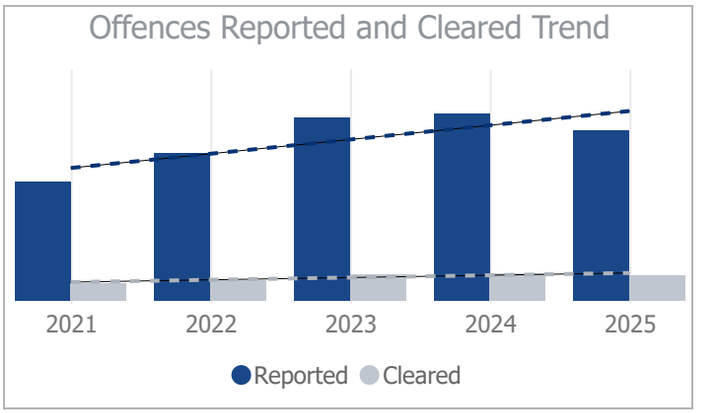
% Change

24.1% 2021-22

24.0% 2022-23

2.0% 2023-24

-8.6% 2024-25



Criminal Code Traffic

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	2,135	1,912	89.6%	73.1
2022	2,217	1,999	90.2%	74.1
2023	2,428	2,186	90.0%	77.7
2024	2,281	1,980	86.8%	71.7
2025	2,319	2,043	88.1%	73.0

% Change

3.8% 2021-22

9.5% 2022-23

-6.1% 2023-24

1.7% 2024-25

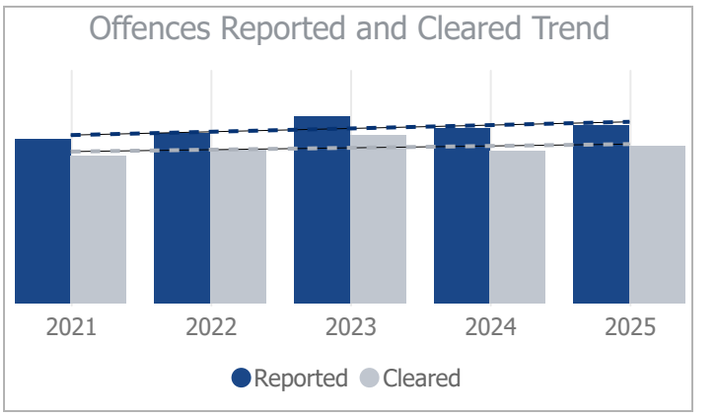


Table Source: ASR-RC-TBL-001

Reported Crime

Other Criminal Code Violations

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	13,940	10,747	77.1%	477.1
2022	13,454	10,349	76.9%	449.6
2023	16,485	12,887	78.2%	527.2
2024	18,869	13,915	73.7%	593.5
2025	19,602	14,872	75.9%	616.8

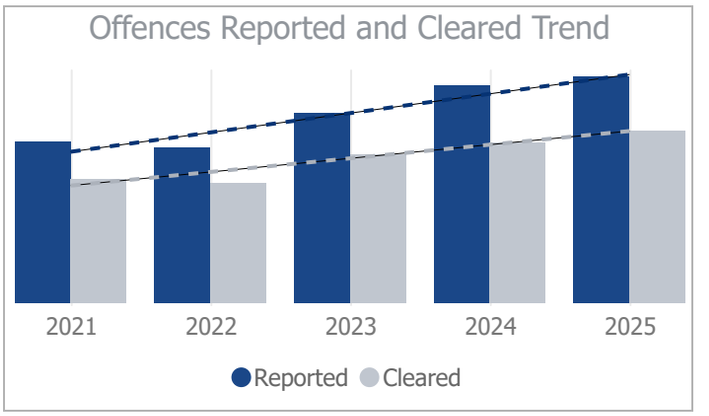
% Change

-3.5% 2021-22

22.5% 2022-23

14.5% 2023-24

3.9% 2024-25



"Other Criminal Code Violations" include offences not classified under Crimes Against the Person, Crimes Against Property, or Criminal Code Traffic. Examples include Gaming and Betting and Failure to Comply with Conditions or Probation Orders.

Controlled Drugs & Substances Act

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	1,123	994	88.5%	38.4
2022	898	770	85.7%	30.0
2023	989	879	88.9%	31.6
2024	983	809	82.3%	30.9
2025	982	840	85.5%	30.9

% Change

-20.0% 2021-22

10.1% 2022-23

-0.6% 2023-24

-0.1% 2024-25

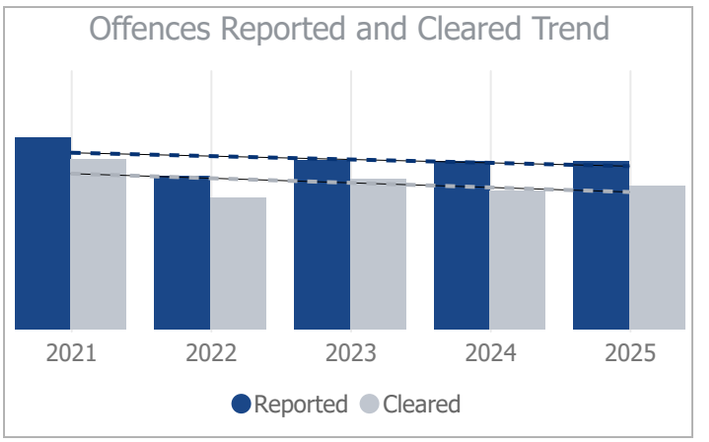


Table Source: ASR-RC-TBL-001

Reported Crime

Other Federal Statute Violations

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	130	81	62.3%	4.4
2022	90	55	61.1%	3.0
2023	79	56	70.9%	2.5
2024	104	63	60.6%	3.3
2025	63	43	68.3%	2.0

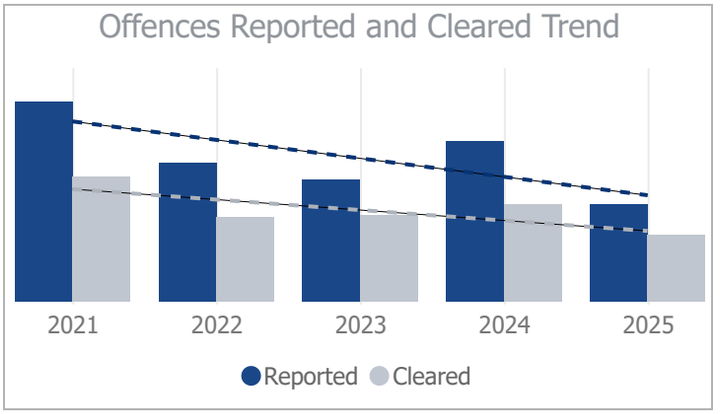
% Change

-30.8% 2021-22

-12.2% 2022-23

31.6% 2023-24

-39.4% 2024-25



Reported Offence Distribution by Category

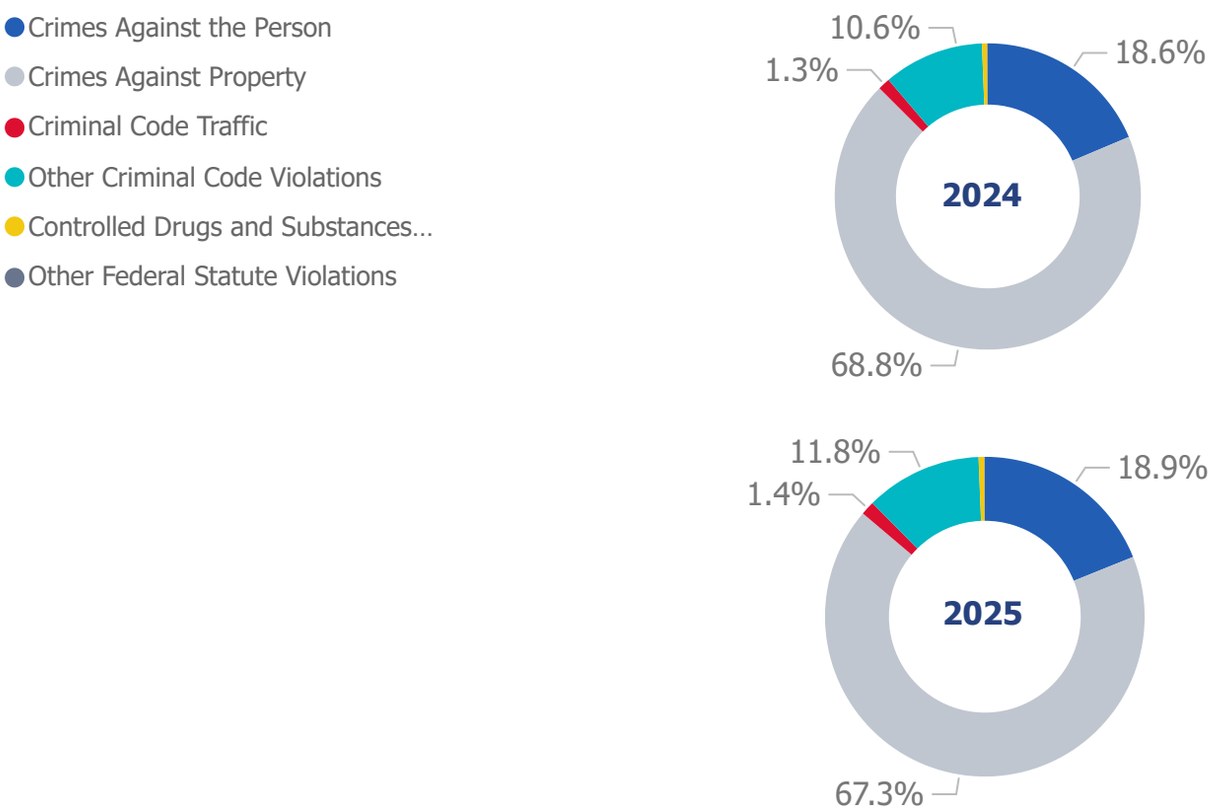


Table Source: ASR-RC-TBL-001

Total Criminal Code Violations

2025 Divisional Comparison

Category	Crimes Against the Person			Crimes Against Property			Criminal Code Traffic			Other Criminal Code Violations			**Total Criminal Code Violations**		
Unit	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	**Reported**	**Cleared**	**% Cleared**
EFC	**14,803**	**8,638**	**58.4%**	**54,606**	**7,433**	**13.6%**	**1,054**	**949**	**90.0%**	**7,542**	**6,092**	**80.8%**	**78,005**	**23,112**	**29.6%**
D13	1,107	659	59.5%	4,071	514	12.6%	79	68	86.1%	533	402	75.4%	**5,790**	**1,643**	**28.4%**
D32	2,084	1,180	56.6%	8,680	1,039	12.0%	123	110	89.4%	854	644	75.4%	**11,741**	**2,973**	**25.3%**
D33	1,420	866	61.0%	4,954	574	11.6%	109	91	83.5%	528	398	75.4%	**7,011**	**1,929**	**27.5%**
D41	2,368	1,392	58.8%	6,651	1,244	18.7%	193	170	88.1%	1,641	1,352	82.4%	**10,853**	**4,158**	**38.3%**
D42	1,505	848	56.3%	6,271	593	9.5%	123	117	95.1%	562	454	80.8%	**8,461**	**2,012**	**23.8%**
D43	2,124	1,317	62.0%	6,953	1,023	14.7%	157	147	93.6%	1,306	1,127	86.3%	**10,540**	**3,614**	**34.3%**
D53	1,662	903	54.3%	7,975	948	11.9%	72	63	87.5%	803	658	81.9%	**10,512**	**2,572**	**24.5%**
D55	2,533	1,473	58.2%	9,051	1,498	16.6%	198	183	92.4%	1,315	1,057	80.4%	**13,097**	**4,211**	**32.2%**
WFC	**16,103**	**9,304**	**57.8%**	**56,365**	**9,153**	**16.2%**	**1,172**	**1,009**	**86.1%**	**11,736**	**8,519**	**72.6%**	**85,376**	**27,985**	**32.8%**
D11	1,263	684	54.2%	6,338	1,435	22.6%	99	89	89.9%	1,145	1,003	87.6%	**8,845**	**3,211**	**36.3%**
D12	1,153	728	63.1%	3,515	674	19.2%	140	132	94.3%	699	586	83.8%	**5,507**	**2,120**	**38.5%**
D14	2,306	1,338	58.0%	9,372	1,209	12.9%	228	185	81.1%	1,316	1,117	84.9%	**13,222**	**3,849**	**29.1%**
D22	2,570	1,218	47.4%	8,040	1,254	15.6%	151	131	86.8%	984	720	73.2%	**11,745**	**3,323**	**28.3%**
D23	1,539	958	62.2%	5,501	974	17.7%	121	101	83.5%	715	607	84.9%	**7,876**	**2,640**	**33.5%**
D31	2,240	1,360	60.7%	5,113	651	12.7%	177	152	85.9%	1,090	849	77.9%	**8,620**	**3,012**	**34.9%**
D51	2,825	1,674	59.3%	9,278	1,541	16.6%	161	138	85.7%	2,103	1,823	86.7%	**14,367**	**5,176**	**36.0%**
D52	2,207	1,344	60.9%	9,208	1,415	15.4%	95	81	85.3%	3,684	1,814	49.2%	**15,194**	**4,654**	**30.6%**
NSA	**508**	**96**	**18.9%**	**835**	**85**	**10.2%**	**93**	**85**	**91.4%**	**324**	**261**	**80.6%**	**1,760**	**527**	**29.9%**
Total	**31,414**	**18,038**	**57.4%**	**111,806**	**16,671**	**14.9%**	**2,319**	**2,043**	**88.1%**	**19,602**	**14,872**	**75.9%**	**165,141**	**51,624**	**31.3%**

Table Source: ASR-RC-TBL-001

EFC = East Field Command
WFC = West Field Command
NSA = No Specified Address

Total Criminal Code Violations includes Crimes Against the Person, Crimes Against Property, Criminal Code Traffic and Other Criminal Code Violations.

Crimes Against the Person

Crimes Against the Person include offences involving action or the threat of action by one person against another. In the Annual Statistical Report (A.S.R.), victims include all identified victims of crime reported to Toronto Police. Rates are calculated as the total number of victims per 100,000 population.

In 2025, crimes against the person decreased by 5.2%, from 33,149 in 2024 to 31,414, following five years of increases.

Homicides (including 1st Degree, 2nd Degree, and Manslaughter) decreased by 47.1%, from 85 in 2024 to 45 in 2025. The clearance rate was 82.2%, up from 74.1% in 2024. Attempted Murder increased by 19.5%, from 41 to 49, with a clearance rate of 87.8%.

Assault decreased by 2.9%, from 22,809 in 2024 to 22,157 in 2025, accounting for 70.5% of all incidents within Crimes Against the Person. The clearance rate was 59.9%, with a rate of 697 per 100,000 population. Sexual Violations decreased by 8.3%, from 3,272 to 2,999, continuing a downward trend following increases reported since 2020.

Robbery incidents decreased by 21.9%, from 2,553 in 2024 to 1,995 in 2025, with a clearance rate of 41.9% and a rate of 62.8 per 100,000 population. The decline was driven by decreases across key subtypes, including business robberies (238 to 200), vehicle jackings (221 to 176), and home invasions (169 to 158), while financial robberies remained relatively stable (36 to 35).

Intimate Partner and Family Violence incidents decreased by 5.9%, from 20,910 in 2024 to 19,681 in 2025. This decline was primarily driven by a reduction in intimate partner violence incidents, which decreased by 8.6%, from 18,122 to 16,571.

Hate crime events decreased by 46.7%, from 443 in 2024 to 236 in 2025. Religion-, race-, sexual orientation-, and ethnicity-based events accounted for 94.5% of reported hate crimes in 2025.

Crimes Against the Person

Homicide

Year	Occurred	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	85	61	71.8%	2.9
2022	71	60	84.5%	2.4
2023	73	60	82.2%	2.3
2024	85	63	74.1%	2.7
2025	45	37	82.2%	1.4

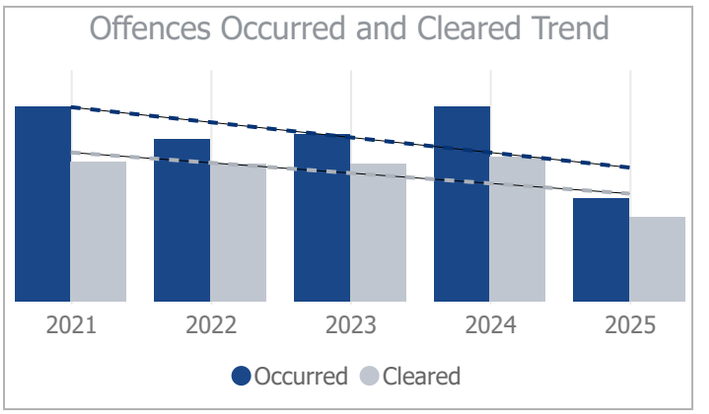
% Change

-16.5% 2021-22

2.8% 2022-23

16.4% 2023-24

-47.1% 2024-25



Assault

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	17,338	10,457	60.3%	593.4
2022	19,008	11,833	62.3%	635.2
2023	20,768	13,186	63.5%	664.2
2024	22,809	13,842	60.7%	717.4
2025	22,157	13,268	59.9%	697.2

% Change

9.6% 2021-22

9.3% 2022-23

9.8% 2023-24

-2.9% 2024-25

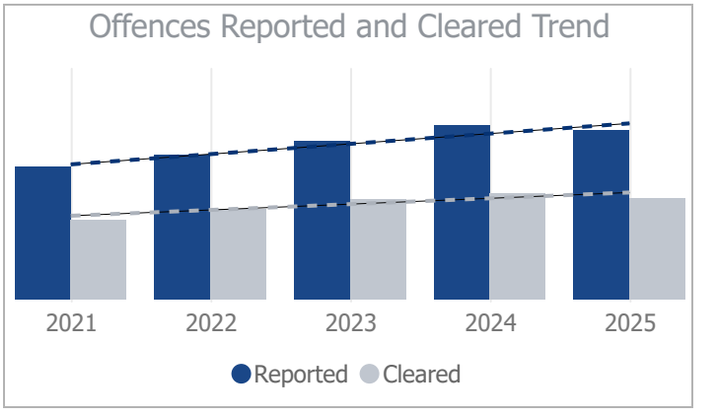


Table Source: ASR-RC-TBL-001 | ASR-RC-TBL-002

Crimes Against the Person

Attempt Murder

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	62	47	75.8%	2.1
2022	63	54	85.7%	2.1
2023	50	40	80.0%	1.6
2024	41	35	85.4%	1.3
2025	49	43	87.8%	1.5

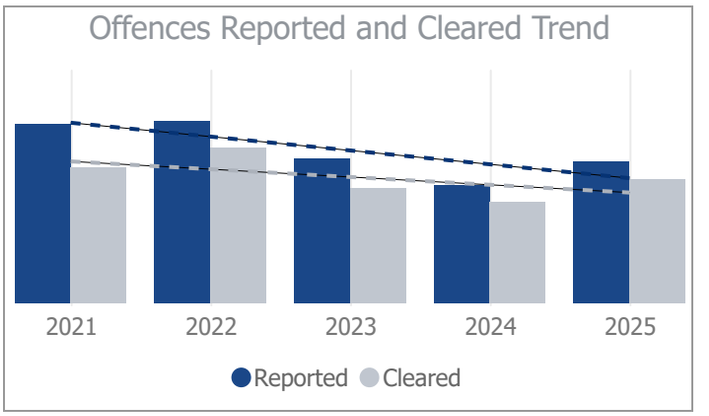
% Change

1.6% 2021-22

-20.6% 2022-23

-18.0% 2023-24

19.5% 2024-25



Sexual Violation

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	2,566	1,150	44.8%	87.8
2022	2,874	1,295	45.1%	96.0
2023	2,903	1,249	43.0%	92.8
2024	3,272	1,409	43.1%	102.9
2025	2,999	1,325	44.2%	94.4

% Change

12.0% 2021-22

1.0% 2022-23

12.7% 2023-24

-8.3% 2024-25

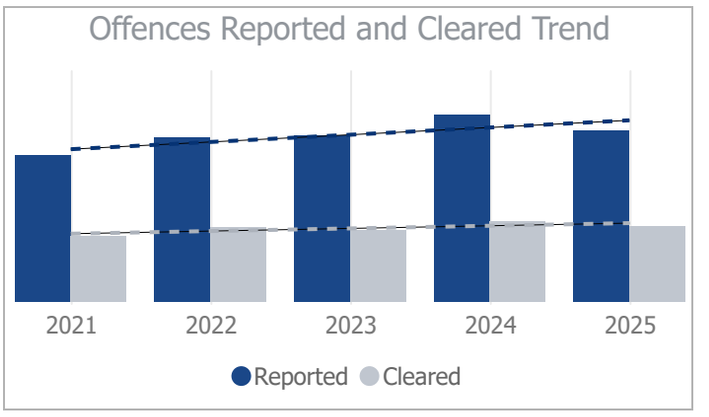
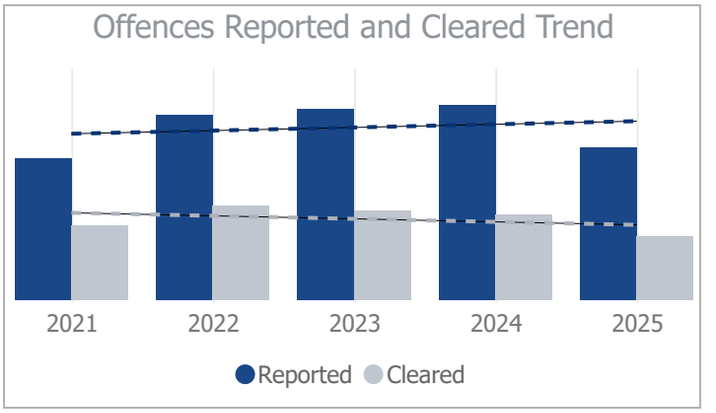


Table Source: ASR-RC-TBL-001

Crimes Against the Person

Robbery

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	1,852	975	52.6%	63.4
2022	2,426	1,233	50.8%	81.1
2023	2,497	1,173	47.0%	79.9
2024	2,553	1,116	43.7%	80.3
2025	1,995	836	41.9%	62.8



% Change

31.0% 2021-22

2.9% 2022-23

2.2% 2023-24

-21.9% 2024-25

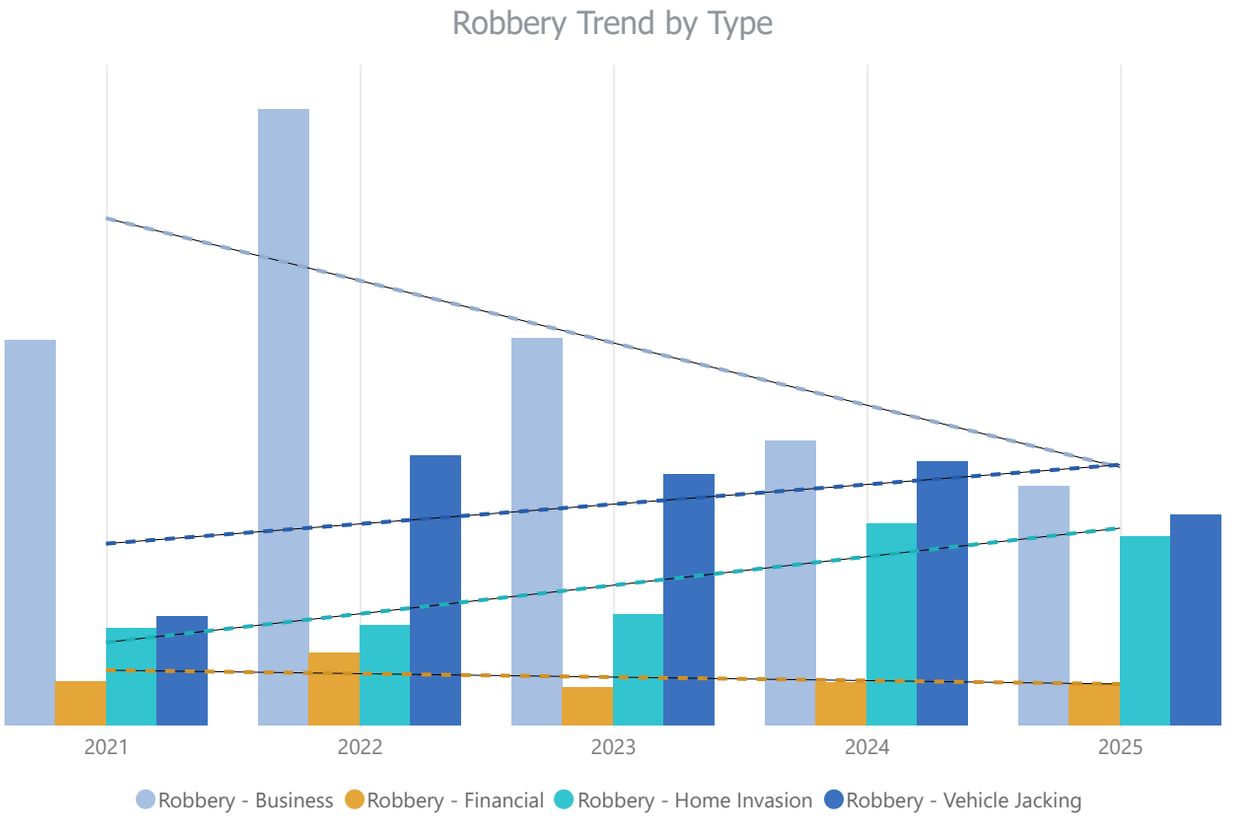
Robbery by Type

Subtype	Robbery - Business		Robbery - Financial		Robbery - Home Invasion		Robbery - Vehicle Jacking	
Year	Reported	% Cleared	Reported	% Cleared	Reported	% Cleared	Reported	% Cleared
2021	322	66.1%	37	83.8%	81	43.2%	91	51.6%
2022	515	62.3%	61	78.7%	84	41.7%	226	56.2%
2023	324	63.0%	32	65.6%	93	37.6%	210	41.4%
2024	238	58.0%	36	55.6%	169	29.0%	221	38.0%
2025	200	56.0%	35	62.9%	158	36.1%	176	31.8%

Only selected robbery types are presented in the table, "Robbery - All Other" is excluded.

Table Source: ASR-RC-TBL-001

Crimes Against the Person



Only selected robbery types are presented, "Robbery - All Other" is excluded.

Table Source: ASR-RC-TBL-001

Intimate Partner and Family Violence

Year	Family	Intimate	Unclassified	Total	Rate
2021	851	18,747	1,176	20,774	134.9
2022	615	17,542	1,530	19,687	127.9
2023	580	17,965	1,700	20,245	131.5
2024	729	18,122	2,059	20,910	135.8
2025	669	16,571	2,441	19,681	127.8

% Change

-5.2% 2021-22

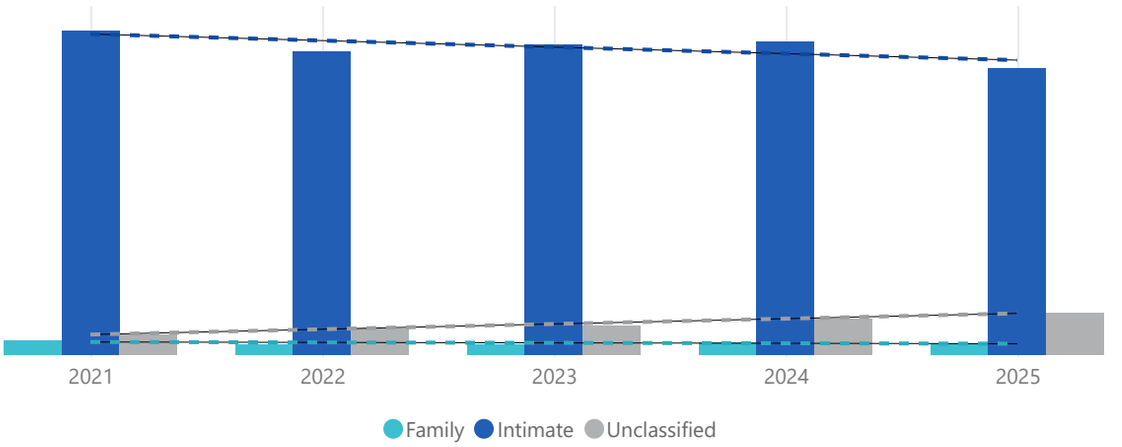
2.8% 2022-23

3.3% 2023-24

-5.9% 2024-25

"Unclassified" includes occurrences where the relationship type is undefined or unknown.

Intimate Partner and Family Violence Trend by Relationship Type



2025 Top 10 Offences Related to Intimate Partner and Family Violence

Subtype	2025
Intimate Partner Incident	13,028
Assault	3,697
FTC With Conditions	1,038
Threat - Person	825
Assault With Weapon	694
Harassment - Criminal	468
Mischief Under	363
Sexual Assault	298
Assault Bodily Harm	272
FTC Probation Order	210

Table Source: ASR-MISC-TBL-001

Hate Crimes

Subtype	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Events	257	248	372	443	236
Rate	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.7

% Change

-3.5% 2021-22

50.0% 2022-23

19.1% 2023-24

-46.7% 2024-25

Hate Crimes Bias Categories

Bias Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ethnicity	27	29	48	51	26
Race	111	98	91	111	68
Religion	94	100	188	218	116
Sexual orientation	35	40	60	61	34
Gender	19	17	14	20	13
Language	1	1	0	1	0
Disability	1	0	0	0	0
Age	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	3	3	1

One Hate Crime occurrence may have more than one bias category associated with the victim.

2025 Top 10 Offences Related to Hate Crimes

Subtype	2025
Mischief Under $5000	97
Assault	49
Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	36
Criminal Harassment	15
Assault With a Weapon	13
Indecent Communications	5
Public Incitement of Hatred	5
Mischief Interfere With Property	4
Harassing Communications	2
Mischief To Religious Property, Educational Institutions, Etc.	2

Table Source: ASR-MISC-TBL-001

Crimes Against Property

Crimes Against Property involve unlawful acts with respect to property that do not include the use or threat of violence against an individual. Incidents include all reported property-related offences, with rates calculated per 100,000 population.

In 2025, crimes against property decreased by 8.6%, from 122,381 in 2024 to 111,806 in 2025 (a decrease of 10,575 incidents), with a clearance rate of 14.9% and a rate of 3,518.4 per 100,000 population.

Auto theft decreased by 23.9%, from 9,748 in 2024 to 7,421 in 2025, continuing a downward trend following a peak in 2023.

Fraud decreased by 4.2%, from 17,506 in 2024 to 16,774 in 2025, representing the first decline since 2021. The rate remained high at 527.9 per 100,000 population, while the clearance rate decreased to 3.8%.

Break and Enter incidents decreased by 11.0%, from 6,883 in 2024 to 6,124 in 2025, with a clearance rate of 26.4%. This decline was driven primarily by decreases in commercial break and enters (down 16.4%, from 2,550 to 2,133) and house break and enters (down 13.8%, from 2,136 to 1,841). Break and enter incidents at educational institutions decreased from 129 to 110, and transit-related incidents decreased from 18 to 14. Apartment break and enters increased slightly, from 1,633 to 1,671 (up 2.3%).

Theft over $5,000 increased by 5.0%, from 1,887 in 2024 to 1,982 in 2025, continuing an upward trend observed over the past five years. In contrast, theft under $5,000 decreased by 8.3%, from 70,207 in 2024 to 64,371 in 2025, marking a decline following five years of consecutive increases. Together, theft under $5,000 and fraud accounted for 83.9% of the property-related crime (including auto theft, break and enter, and theft over $5,000).

Crimes Against Property

Auto Theft

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	6,829	418	6.1%	233.7
2022	10,091	573	5.7%	337.2
2023	12,680	576	4.5%	405.5
2024	9,748	569	5.8%	306.6
2025	7,421	429	5.8%	233.5

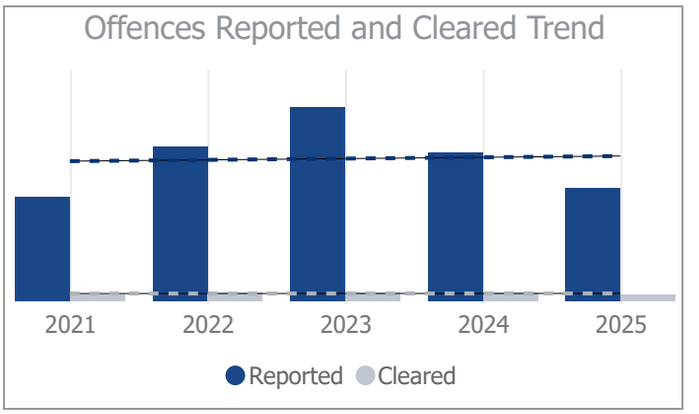
% Change

47.8% 2021-22

25.7% 2022-23

-23.1% 2023-24

-23.9% 2024-25



Fraud

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	11,800	874	7.4%	403.9
2022	13,384	928	6.9%	447.3
2023	16,358	1,017	6.2%	523.2
2024	17,506	867	5.0%	550.6
2025	16,774	637	3.8%	527.9

% Change

13.4% 2021-22

22.2% 2022-23

7.0% 2023-24

-4.2% 2024-25

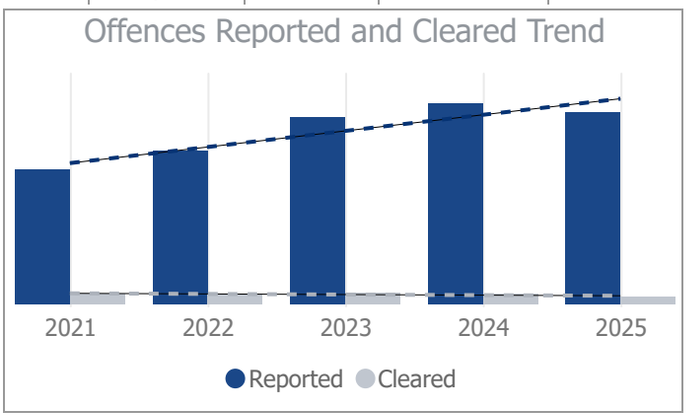


Table Source: ASR-RC-TBL-001

Crimes Against Property

Break & Enter

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	5,811	1,581	27.2%	198.9
2022	6,151	1,660	27.0%	205.6
2023	7,679	1,929	25.1%	245.6
2024	6,883	1,685	24.5%	216.5
2025	6,124	1,619	26.4%	192.7

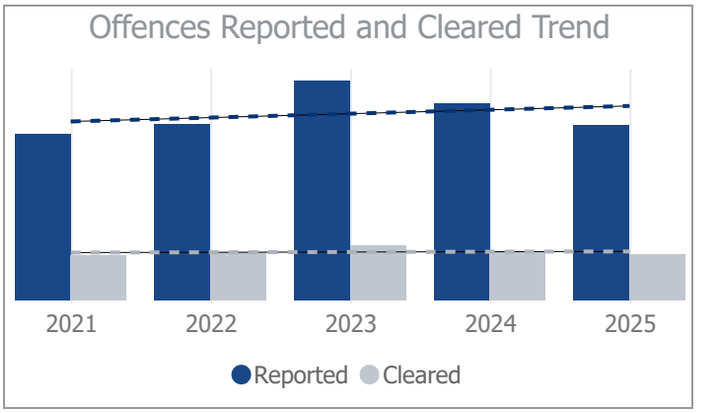
% Change

5.9% 2021-22

24.8% 2022-23

-10.4% 2023-24

-11.0% 2024-25



Break & Enter by Premise Type

Premise Type	Apartment		Commercial		Educational		House		Transit	
Year	Count	% Cleared	Count	% Cleared	Count	% Cleared	Count	% Cleared	Count	% Cleared
2021	1,670	29.1%	2,446	26.4%	100	29.0%	1,179	25.9%	17	29.4%
2022	1,697	33.4%	2,593	26.6%	90	27.8%	1,339	21.0%	13	53.8%
2023	1,819	31.6%	3,115	26.7%	119	31.1%	2,113	16.4%	8	37.5%
2024	1,633	30.7%	2,550	26.9%	129	22.5%	2,136	16.4%	18	5.6%
2025	1,671	34.1%	2,133	28.7%	110	34.5%	1,841	16.3%	14	14.3%

"Other" Premise Type is excluded.

Table Source: ASR-RC-TBL-001

Crimes Against Property

Theft Over $5,000

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	1,090	136	12.5%	37.3
2022	1,493	188	12.6%	49.9
2023	1,748	218	12.5%	55.9
2024	1,887	232	12.3%	59.4
2025	1,982	225	11.4%	62.4

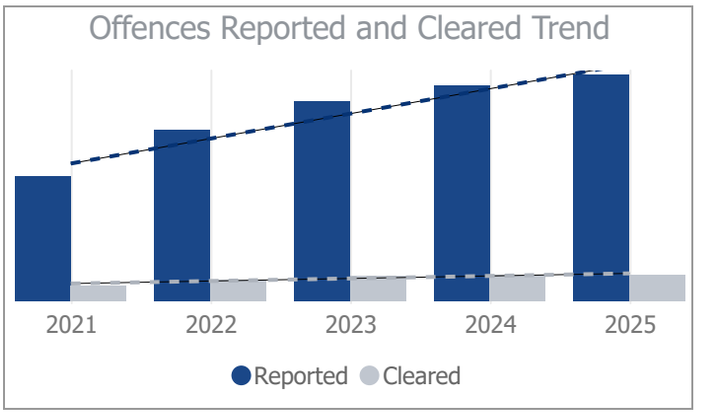
% Change

37.0% 2021-22

17.1% 2022-23

8.0% 2023-24

5.0% 2024-25



Theft Under $5,000

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate
2021	39,572	4,805	12.1%	1,354.4
2022	51,477	6,503	12.6%	1,720.3
2023	65,730	9,480	14.4%	2,102.1
2024	70,207	10,364	14.8%	2,208.3
2025	64,371	10,111	15.7%	2,025.7

% Change

30.1% 2021-22

27.7% 2022-23

6.8% 2023-24

-8.3% 2024-25

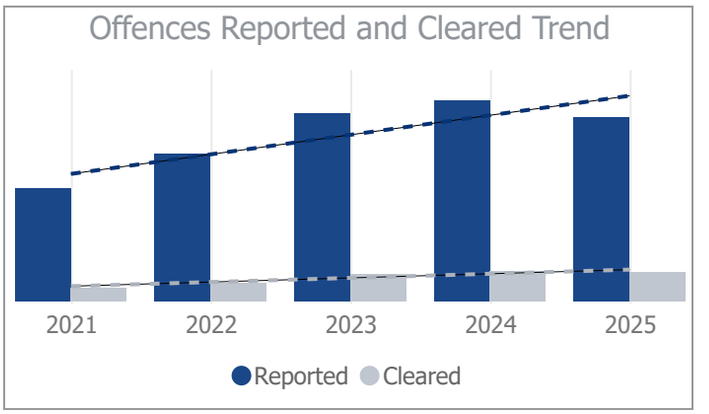


Table Source: ASR-RC-TBL-001

2025 Breakdown of Reported Crime by Command

Unit	EFC			WFC			NSA			**Toronto Police Service**		
Offence	Occurred	Cleared	% Cleared	Occurred	Cleared	% Cleared	Occurred	Cleared	% Cleared	**Occurred**	**Cleared**	**% Cleared**
Homicide	24	20	83.3%	21	17	81.0%	0	0	-	**45**	**37**	**82.2%**

Unit	EFC			WFC			NSA			**Toronto Police Service**		
Offence	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	**Reported**	**Cleared**	**% Cleared**
Assault	10,245	6,292	61.4%	11,648	6,913	59.3%	264	63	23.9%	**22,157**	**13,268**	**59.9%**
Attempt Murder	17	17	100.0%	31	26	83.9%	1	0	0.0%	**49**	**43**	**87.8%**
Auto Theft	4,253	251	5.9%	3,143	177	5.6%	25	1	4.0%	**7,421**	**429**	**5.8%**
Break & Enter	3,307	722	21.8%	2,803	891	31.8%	14	6	42.9%	**6,124**	**1,619**	**26.4%**
Fraud	8,605	332	3.9%	7,673	297	3.9%	496	8	1.6%	**16,774**	**637**	**3.8%**
Offensive Weapons	664	496	74.7%	963	703	73.0%	46	41	89.1%	**1,673**	**1,240**	**74.1%**
Robbery	1,062	406	38.2%	905	416	46.0%	28	14	50.0%	**1,995**	**836**	**41.9%**
Sexual Violation	1,331	607	45.6%	1,501	712	47.4%	167	6	3.6%	**2,999**	**1,325**	**44.2%**
Theft Over $5000	979	99	10.1%	977	121	12.4%	26	5	19.2%	**1,982**	**225**	**11.4%**
Theft Under $5000	29,930	4,467	14.9%	34,240	5,601	16.4%	201	43	21.4%	**64,371**	**10,111**	**15.7%**

Unit	EFC			WFC			NSA			**Toronto Police Service**		
Offence	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	**Reported**	**Cleared**	**% Cleared**
Criminal Code Traffic	1,054	949	90.0%	1,172	1,009	86.1%	93	85	91.4%	**2,319**	**2,043**	**88.1%**

Table Source: ASR-RC-TBL-001 | ASR-RC-TBL-002

EFC = East Field Command
WFC = West Field Command
NSA = No Specified Address

Homicide includes 1st Degree, 2nd Degree and Manslaughter
Break & Enter includes Apartments, Commercial, Educational, Houses, Transit, and Other premises
Robbery includes Business, Financial, Home Invasion, Vehicle Jacking, and All Other categories

2025 Breakdown of Reported Crime by Division

Crimes Against the Person

Offence	Homicide			Assault			Attempt Murder			Robbery			Sexual Violation		
Division	Occurred	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared
D11	2	1	50.0%	935	518	55.4%	1	1	100.0%	57	29	50.9%	104	45	43.3%
D12	2	1	50.0%	766	515	67.2%	2	1	50.0%	61	28	45.9%	127	60	47.2%
D13	2	2	100.0%	781	479	61.3%	2	2	100.0%	40	24	60.0%	118	61	51.7%
D14	2	2	100.0%	1,737	1,045	60.2%	11	11	100.0%	102	45	44.1%	204	83	40.7%
D22	3	3	100.0%	2,015	954	47.3%	5	2	40.0%	123	60	48.8%	173	73	42.2%
D23	2	1	50.0%	1,017	654	64.3%	1	1	100.0%	137	67	48.9%	163	91	55.8%
D31	2	1	50.0%	1,514	946	62.5%	2	1	50.0%	164	68	41.5%	234	123	52.6%
D32	2	1	50.0%	1,458	883	60.6%	1	1	100.0%	160	62	38.8%	183	83	45.4%
D33	2	2	100.0%	881	587	66.6%	6	6	100.0%	144	49	34.0%	140	76	54.3%
D41	2	2	100.0%	1,711	1,020	59.6%	0	0	-	155	73	47.1%	157	67	42.7%
D42	3	2	66.7%	982	610	62.1%	3	3	100.0%	200	61	30.5%	151	59	39.1%
D43	6	4	66.7%	1,450	963	66.4%	3	3	100.0%	163	59	36.2%	219	94	42.9%
D51	2	2	100.0%	2,119	1,305	61.6%	4	4	100.0%	136	55	40.4%	245	108	44.1%
D52	6	6	100.0%	1,545	976	63.2%	5	5	100.0%	125	64	51.2%	251	129	51.4%
D53	2	2	100.0%	1,155	644	55.8%	0	0	-	94	34	36.2%	172	75	43.6%
D55	5	5	100.0%	1,827	1,106	60.5%	2	2	100.0%	106	44	41.5%	191	92	48.2%

Homicide includes 1st Degree, 2nd Degree and Manslaughter
Robbery includes Business, Financial, Home Invasion, Vehicle Jacking, and All Other categories

Table Source: ASR-RC-TBL-001 | ASR-RC-TBL-002

2025 Breakdown of Reported Crime by Division

Crimes Against Property

Offence	Auto Theft			Break & Enter			Fraud			Theft Over $5000			Theft Under $5000		
Division	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared
D11	209	30	14.4%	303	103	34.0%	626	30	4.8%	54	6	11.1%	4,348	1,055	24.3%
D12	280	17	6.1%	183	73	39.9%	510	24	4.7%	49	9	18.4%	1,989	366	18.4%
D13	262	16	6.1%	276	58	21.0%	499	25	5.0%	55	2	3.6%	2,446	301	12.3%
D14	176	12	6.8%	502	199	39.6%	1,073	38	3.5%	109	16	14.7%	6,330	653	10.3%
D22	641	30	4.7%	531	73	13.7%	1,307	44	3.4%	200	16	8.0%	4,321	844	19.5%
D23	943	34	3.6%	273	50	18.3%	819	37	4.5%	143	19	13.3%	2,669	685	25.7%
D31	677	24	3.5%	282	93	33.0%	820	19	2.3%	158	15	9.5%	2,455	255	10.4%
D32	665	24	3.6%	520	73	14.0%	1,509	80	5.3%	196	24	12.2%	4,856	604	12.4%
D33	485	46	9.5%	383	72	18.8%	1,081	35	3.2%	109	12	11.0%	2,293	276	12.0%
D41	557	54	9.7%	365	121	33.2%	1,037	53	5.1%	119	13	10.9%	3,535	742	21.0%
D42	824	24	2.9%	430	81	18.8%	1,207	19	1.6%	140	5	3.6%	3,032	338	11.1%
D43	586	37	6.3%	327	101	30.9%	1,106	37	3.3%	120	13	10.8%	3,642	607	16.7%
D51	122	11	9.0%	373	153	41.0%	1,092	46	4.2%	124	16	12.9%	6,087	867	14.2%
D52	95	19	20.0%	356	147	41.3%	1,426	59	4.1%	140	24	17.1%	6,041	876	14.5%
D53	378	14	3.7%	595	91	15.3%	1,096	54	4.9%	137	20	14.6%	4,723	565	12.0%
D55	496	36	7.3%	411	125	30.4%	1,070	29	2.7%	103	10	9.7%	5,403	1,034	19.1%

Table Source: ASR-RC-TBL-001

2025 Breakdown of Reported Crime by Division

Other Reported Crime

Offence	Offensive Weapons			Controlled Drugs and Substances Act			Other Federal Statute Violations		
Division	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared
D11	52	38	73.1%	24	23	95.8%	3	3	100.0%
D12	63	48	76.2%	33	31	93.9%	1	0	0.0%
D13	40	23	57.5%	21	19	90.5%	5	4	80.0%
D14	109	79	72.5%	156	129	82.7%	5	4	80.0%
D22	189	131	69.3%	41	28	68.3%	2	1	50.0%
D23	47	35	74.5%	30	22	73.3%	1	0	0.0%
D31	199	124	62.3%	45	39	86.7%	8	7	87.5%
D32	121	89	73.6%	28	24	85.7%	7	5	71.4%
D33	48	36	75.0%	22	18	81.8%	0	0	-
D41	123	91	74.0%	40	32	80.0%	5	3	60.0%
D42	41	34	82.9%	15	13	86.7%	1	0	0.0%
D43	99	83	83.8%	52	41	78.8%	4	2	50.0%
D51	191	159	83.2%	309	278	90.0%	4	3	75.0%
D52	113	89	78.8%	56	49	87.5%	4	3	75.0%
D53	72	49	68.1%	19	17	89.5%	0	0	-
D55	120	91	75.8%	47	37	78.7%	7	3	42.9%

Table Source: ASR-RC-TBL-001

Traffic

Traffic Collisions & Offences

In 2025, total traffic collisions decreased by 3.8%, from 70,181 to 67,542, following four consecutive years of increases.

Fatalities also decreased, from 49 to 42, continuing an overall downward trend in recent years.

Injury collisions decreased by 6.0%, from 10,645 to 10,010, marking a slight reduction after a steady increase since 2021.

Fail to Remain collisions (injury and property damage collisions combined) decreased by 4.3%, from 14,568 to 13,941, following increases in 2023 and 2024.

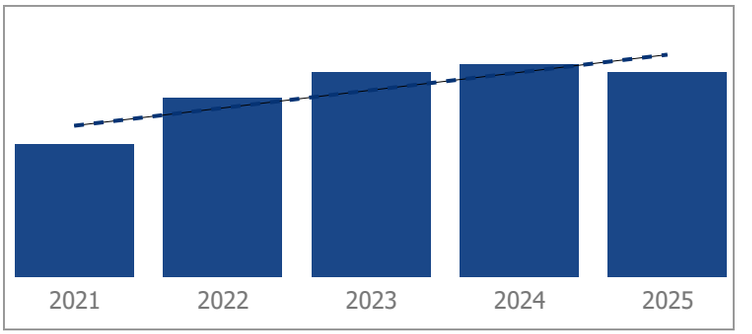
Property damage collisions decreased by 3.4%, from 45,312 to 43,783, continuing a gradual decline after peaking in 2022.

Impaired driving charges remained relatively stable. Drive While Impaired charges decreased slightly, from 2,321 to 2,304. This offence includes impairment by alcohol or drugs; alcohol-related cases involve a blood alcohol concentration of 80 mg or higher. In contrast, Refuse Sample charges increased marginally, from 254 to 257, continuing a gradual upward trend.

Traffic Collisions & Offences

Total Collisions

Year	Collisions
2021	43,745
2022	59,173
2023	67,542
2024	70,181
2025	67,542



% Change

35.3% 2021-22

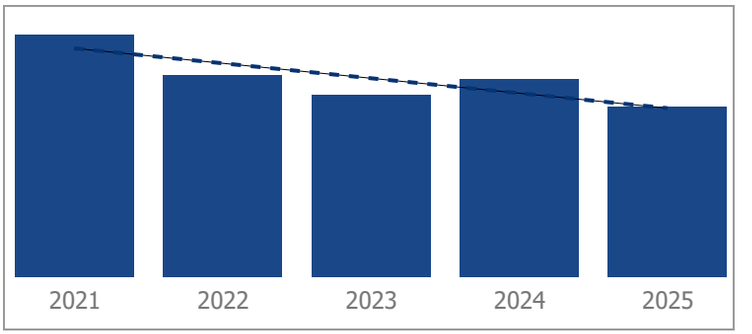
14.1% 2022-23

3.9% 2023-24

-3.8% 2024-25

Fatalities

Year	Fatalities
2021	60
2022	50
2023	45
2024	49
2025	42



% Change

-16.7% 2021-22

-10.0% 2022-23

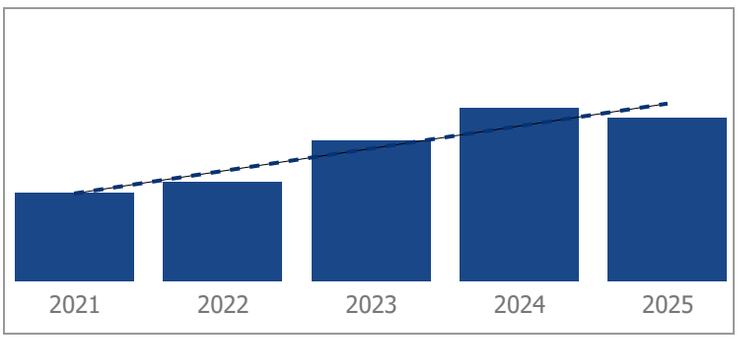
8.9% 2023-24

-14.3% 2024-25

Fatalities reflects the count of persons killed in a traffic collision

Injury Collisions

Year	Collisions
2021	5,413
2022	6,054
2023	8,599
2024	10,645
2025	10,010



% Change

11.8% 2021-22

42.0% 2022-23

23.8% 2023-24

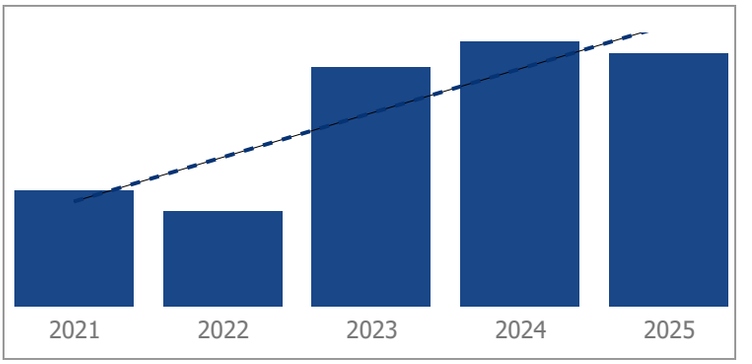
-6.0% 2024-25

Table Source: ASR-T-TBL-001

Traffic Collisions & Offences

Fail to Remain - Injury & Property Damage Collisions

Year	Collisions
2021	6,400
2022	5,267
2023	13,168
2024	14,568
2025	13,941



% Change

-17.7% 2021-22

150.0% 2022-23

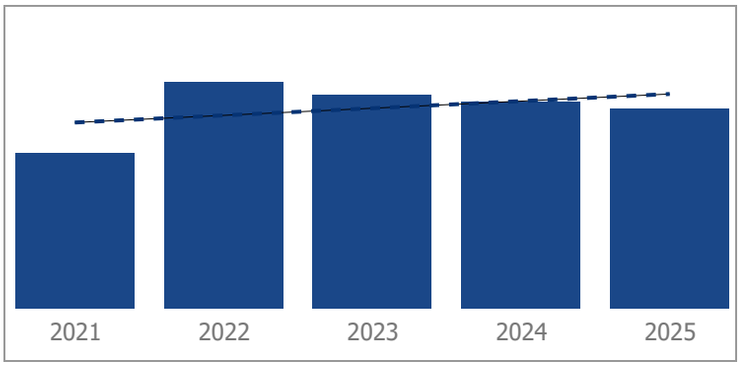
10.6% 2023-24

-4.3% 2024-25

Personal Injury (PI) and Property Damage are both included in this category.

Property Damage Collisions

Year	Collisions
2021	33,891
2022	49,499
2023	46,815
2024	45,312
2025	43,783



% Change

46.1% 2021-22

-5.4% 2022-23

-3.2% 2023-24

-3.4% 2024-25

Property damage collisions include reportable and non-reportable collisions.

Impaired Driving - Charges Laid

Subtype	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Drive While Impaired	1,741	2,123	2,291	2,321	2,304
Refuse Sample	202	213	233	254	257

"Drive While Impaired" refers to operating a conveyance while the operator's ability is impaired by alcohol or drugs, with a blood concentration that is equal to or exceeds 80mg.
"Refused Sample" refers to failure or refusal to comply with a breath demand.

Table Source: ASR-T-TBL-001 | ASR-MISC-TBL-001

Victims of Crime

Victims of Crime

In 2025, individuals aged 25 to 34 continued to represent the largest proportion of victims across reported crimes, accounting for 25.0% of all victims.

There were 22,269 victims of assault, most of whom were males aged 25 to 34. This group decreased by 4.4% (from 3,133 to 2,996) compared to 2024.

There were 1,996 victims of robbery, primarily males aged 25 to 34, decreasing by 16.7% (from 432 to 360).

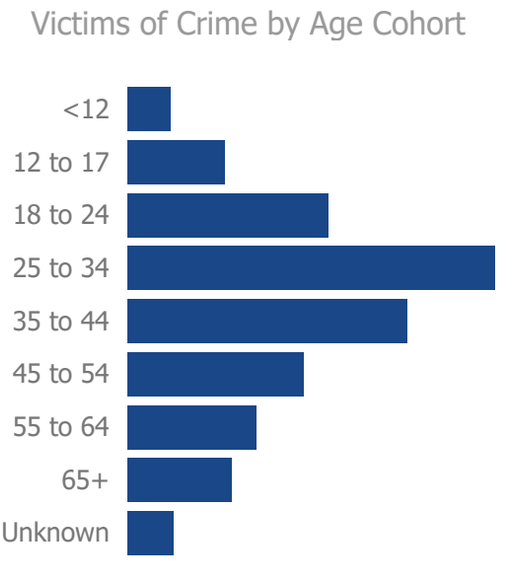
There were 3,004 victims of sexual violations, most of whom were females aged 25 to 34, decreasing by 9.9% (from 666 to 600).

Victims of selected assault types against peace officers (including aggravated assault, assault, assault with a weapon/bodily harm, and assault resist arrest) decreased by 9.1%, from 1,129 to 1,026 in 2025.

2025 Offence Totals by Victim Age & Sex

Assault

Age Cohort	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	% Total
<12	266	401	1	668	3.0%
12 to 17	673	819	4	1,496	6.7%
18 to 24	1,472	1,609	13	3,094	13.9%
25 to 34	2,652	2,996	26	5,674	25.5%
35 to 44	2,081	2,211	18	4,310	19.4%
45 to 54	1,193	1,518	14	2,725	12.2%
55 to 64	721	1,252	15	1,988	8.9%
65+	630	967	4	1,601	7.2%
Unknown	138	529	46	713	3.2%
Total	**9,826**	**12,302**	**141**	**22,269**	**100.0%**



Robbery

Age Cohort	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	% Total
<12	3	14	0	17	0.9%
12 to 17	41	242	1	284	14.2%
18 to 24	86	305	1	392	19.6%
25 to 34	131	360	1	492	24.6%
35 to 44	95	193	0	288	14.4%
45 to 54	69	123	0	192	9.6%
55 to 64	58	95	1	154	7.7%
65+	80	79	0	159	8.0%
Unknown	5	13	0	18	0.9%
Total	**568**	**1,424**	**4**	**1,996**	**100.0%**

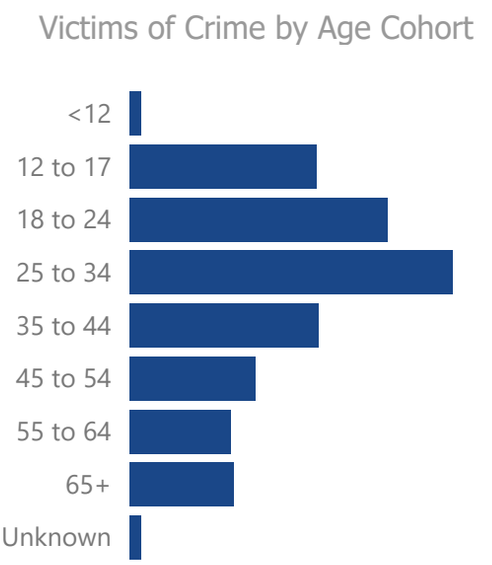
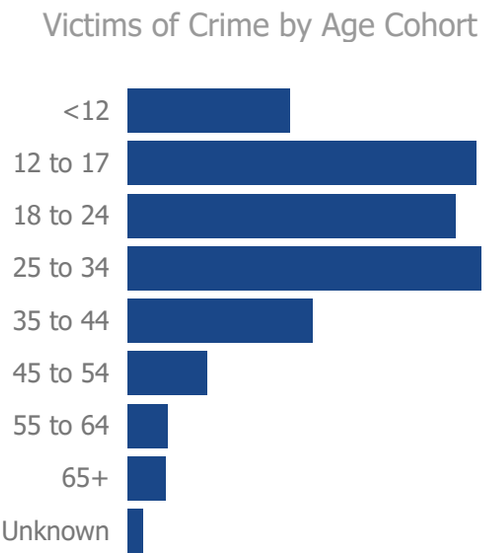


Table Source: ASR-VC-TBL-001

2025 Offence Totals by Victim Age & Sex

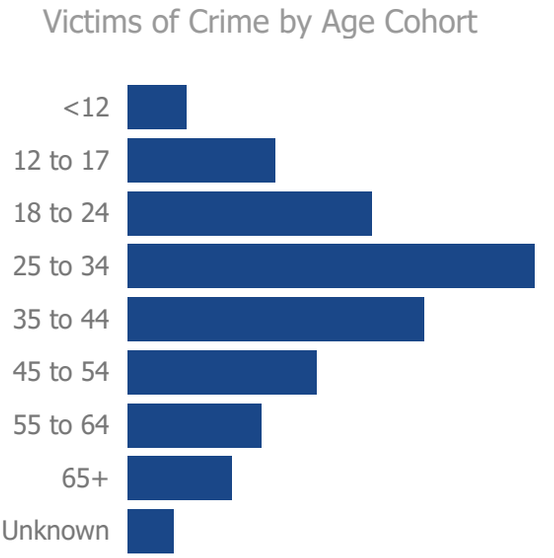
Sexual Violation

Age Cohort	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	% Total
<12	222	92	0	314	10.5%
12 to 17	571	105	0	676	22.5%
18 to 24	576	57	3	636	21.2%
25 to 34	600	83	3	686	22.8%
35 to 44	312	43	3	358	11.9%
45 to 54	130	23	1	154	5.1%
55 to 64	63	15	0	78	2.6%
65+	59	14	0	73	2.4%
Unknown	22	4	3	29	1.0%
Total	**2,555**	**436**	**13**	**3,004**	**100.0%**



Crimes Against the Person

Age Cohort	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	% Total
<12	554	578	2	1,134	3.6%
12 to 17	1,486	1,361	5	2,852	9.0%
18 to 24	2,506	2,209	20	4,735	15.0%
25 to 34	3,977	3,886	35	7,898	25.0%
35 to 44	2,938	2,785	29	5,752	18.2%
45 to 54	1,682	1,955	19	3,656	11.6%
55 to 64	1,019	1,551	17	2,587	8.2%
65+	851	1,172	4	2,027	6.4%
Unknown	199	640	52	891	2.8%
Total	**15,212**	**16,137**	**183**	**31,532**	**100.0%**



Selected Offences Committed Against Peace Officers

Assault Subtype	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Aggravated Peace Officer	4	4	2	2	1
Assault Peace Officer	506	602	725	802	846
Assault Peace Officer Weapon/Bodily Harm	84	124	101	91	55
Assault Resist Arrest	170	186	201	234	124
Total	**764**	**916**	**1,029**	**1,129**	**1,026**

Table Source: ASR-VC-TBL-001

Enforcement

Enforcement

Arrests

This section includes arrests and charges related to Criminal Code and Controlled Drugs and Substances Act offences and presents results using offence-based categories. Individuals may be arrested or charged more than once and may be associated with multiple charges. In 2025, arrests of persons increased by 1.9%, from 31,889 to 32,487, continuing an upward trend since 2021, although growth has slowed compared to previous years. These individuals were associated with 49,213 arrests and charges, a 2.4% increase from 48,063 in 2024.

Arrests for Crimes Against the Person decreased by 1.3%, from 19,201 to 18,953, and remained the largest category of enforcement. In contrast, arrests for Crimes Against Property increased by 2.6%, from 11,787 to 12,098, continuing a steady upward trend. Arrests related to Other Criminal Code Violations increased by 7.5%, from 15,770 to 16,959. Controlled Drugs and Substances Act arrests decreased by 7.2%, from 1,284 to 1,191, continuing a gradual downward trend.

Individuals aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 accounted for the majority of arrests. Combined, these two age groups represented 59.2% of all arrests (19,242 of 32,487).

Traffic Tickets

In 2025, total traffic tickets issued increased by 6.3%, rising from 286,123 in 2024 to 304,151. Increases were observed across the majority of offence categories. Aggressive driving tickets increased by 19.5% (from 73,852 to 88,255), distracted driving rose by 5.1% (from 15,487 to 16,279), and document violations increased by 11.2% (from 66,964 to 74,497).

Higher growth rates were recorded in equipment violations, which increased by 30.6% from 12,013 to 15,690, and moving violations, which rose by 24.7% from 9,938 to 12,392. Other Highway Traffic Act (HTA) offences also increased by 16.3%, from 7,748 to 9,011.

In contrast to these upward trends, speeding tickets decreased by 20.5%, falling from 75,112 in 2024 to 59,696 in 2025.

Search of Persons

Search of Persons increased by 12.7% in 2025. Strip searches involve the removal of some or all clothing and a visual inspection of the body, including areas normally covered by undergarments, while body cavity searches conducted by a qualified medical practitioner at a medical facility.

Items were found in 66.1% of strip searches and 25.0% of body cavity searches.

Arrests

Arrested and Charged

Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	1,510	1,117	1,231	1,284	1,191
Crimes Against Property	6,841	8,378	10,524	11,787	12,098
Crimes Against the Person	12,355	14,834	17,591	19,201	18,953
Criminal Code Traffic	26	23	29	14	9
Other Criminal Code Violations	9,466	11,124	13,665	15,770	16,959
Other Federal Statute Violations	4	1	2	7	3

% Change

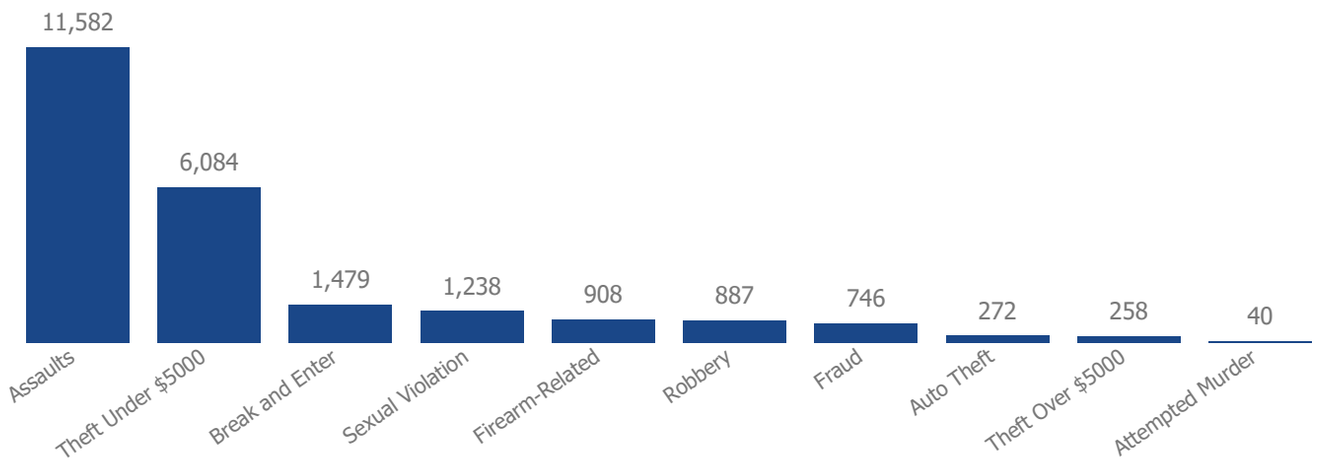
17.6% 2021-22

22.5% 2022-23

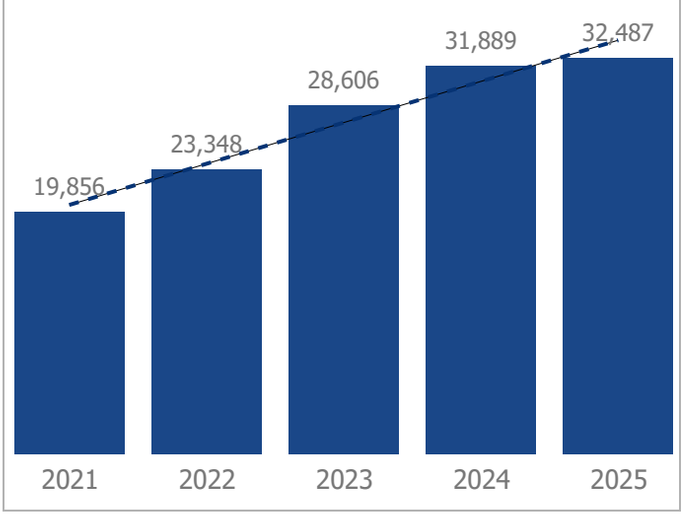
11.5% 2023-24

1.9% 2024-25

2025 Top 10 Arrests by Subtype



Total Arrests Persons by Year



2025 Total Arrests Persons by Age Cohort

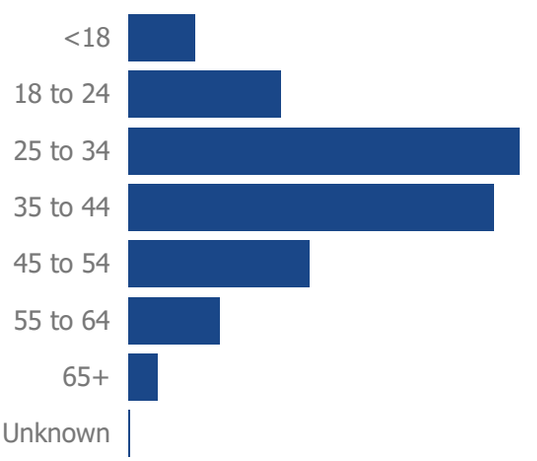


Table Source: ASR-ENF-TBL-001

Arrests

2025 Divisional Comparison

Unit	Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	Crimes Against Property	Crimes Against the Person	Criminal Code Traffic	Other Criminal Code Violations	Other Federal Statute Violations
EFC	**382**	**5,426**	**9,148**	**2**	**6,847**	**3**
D13	32	416	738		531	1
D32	38	727	1,244		762	
D33	47	410	934	1	476	1
D41	78	849	1,518		1,195	
D42	22	420	908	1	603	
D43	72	805	1,425		1,219	
D53	26	743	916		727	
D55	67	1,056	1,465		1,334	1
WFC	**743**	**6,618**	**9,718**	**7**	**9,766**	
D11	35	902	742		848	
D12	68	521	818	1	753	
D14	129	938	1,344	2	1,453	
D22	59	808	1,216		877	
D23	48	665	1,054		877	
D31	91	490	1,448		984	
D51	253	1,195	1,745	1	1,989	
D52	60	1,099	1,351	3	1,985	
NSA	**66**	**54**	**87**		**346**	
NSA	66	54	87		346	
Total	**1,191**	**12,098**	**18,953**	**9**	**16,959**	**3**

Table Source: ASR-ENF-TBL-001

EFC = East Field Command
WFC = West Field Command
NSA = No Specified Address

Tickets

Traffic Tickets Issued

Offence Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Speeding	103,774	80,165	73,839	75,112	59,696
Aggressive Driving	40,109	40,729	55,686	73,852	88,255
Distracted Driving	7,475	8,702	11,199	15,487	16,279
Document Violations	27,578	33,200	52,212	66,964	74,497
Equipment Violations	6,672	6,065	8,011	12,013	15,690
Moving Violations	5,139	5,484	8,075	9,938	12,392
Other HTA	4,841	4,256	6,609	7,748	9,011
All CAIA	18,447	16,858	19,623	25,009	28,331
Total	**214,035**	**195,459**	**235,254**	**286,123**	**304,151**

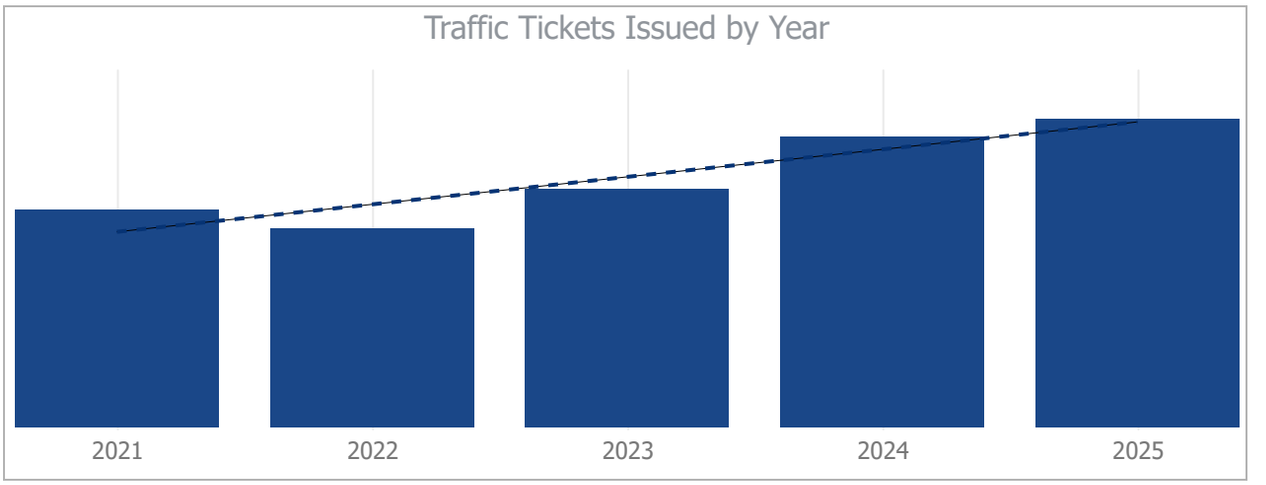
% Change

-8.7% 2021-22

20.4% 2022-23

21.6% 2023-24

6.3% 2024-25



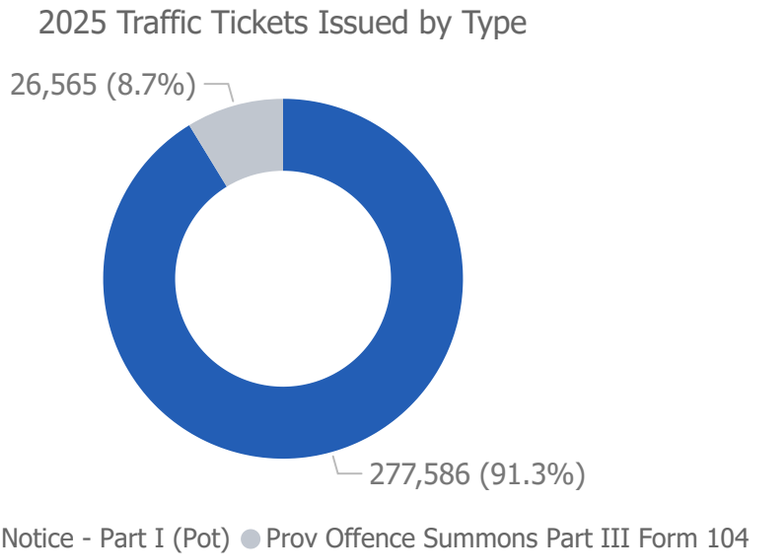


Table Source: ASR-ENF-TBL-002

Tickets

2025 Divisional Comparison

Unit	Speeding	Aggressive Driving	Distracted Driving	Document Violations	Equipment Violations	Moving Violations	Other HTA	All CAIA	**Total Tickets Issued**
EFC	**27,254**	**36,345**	**5,392**	**28,076**	**5,975**	**3,173**	**3,435**	**11,346**	**120,996**
D13	844	4,448	634	3,034	544	226	400	1,429	**11,559**
D32	2,587	5,055	569	4,180	487	436	443	1,594	**15,351**
D33	2,101	3,508	788	2,224	397	429	351	942	**10,740**
D41	4,049	4,617	712	3,886	1,366	276	561	1,531	**16,998**
D42	5,546	3,911	559	3,745	1,106	418	386	1,501	**17,172**
D43	2,783	6,082	596	4,468	814	685	502	1,622	**17,552**
D53	5,034	3,627	692	3,110	332	296	257	1,124	**14,472**
D55	4,310	5,097	842	3,429	929	407	535	1,603	**17,152**
WFC	**19,149**	**43,935**	**8,277**	**37,838**	**7,801**	**6,946**	**4,173**	**13,293**	**141,412**
D11	2,717	3,508	584	2,950	549	651	332	1,282	**12,573**
D12	1,798	5,340	480	6,457	1,125	276	850	2,536	**18,862**
D14	1,295	12,278	1,471	8,048	1,572	2,205	721	2,255	**29,845**
D22	3,928	3,155	560	4,450	1,047	369	481	1,864	**15,854**
D23	4,455	4,404	771	4,393	651	457	441	2,016	**17,588**
D31	1,983	3,354	625	2,288	372	172	432	1,129	**10,355**
D51	2,754	4,929	1,638	6,438	1,324	1,429	595	1,417	**20,524**
D52	219	6,967	2,148	2,814	1,161	1,387	321	794	**15,811**
NSA	**13,293**	**7,975**	**2,610**	**8,583**	**1,914**	**2,273**	**1,403**	**3,692**	**41,743**
NSA	13,293	7,975	2,610	8,583	1,914	2,273	1,403	3,692	**41,743**
Total	**59,696**	**88,255**	**16,279**	**74,497**	**15,690**	**12,392**	**9,011**	**28,331**	**304,151**

Table Source: ASR-ENF-TBL-002

EFC = East Field Command
WFC = West Field Command
NSA = No Specified Address

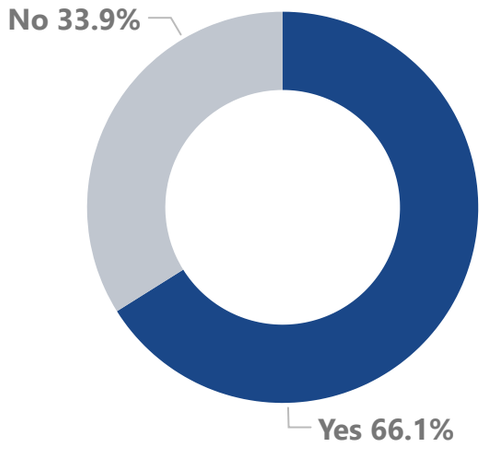
Search of Persons

Strip Search & Body Cavity Search

Level	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Strip Search	755	393	437	197	222
Body Cavity Search	4	1	3	2	8
Total	**759**	**394**	**440**	**199**	**230**

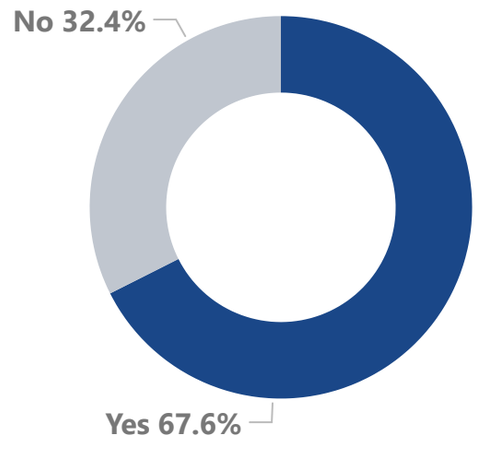
2025 - Items Found as a Result of Search of Persons

Total Strip & Body Cavity Searches with Items Found



As of October 2020, the Toronto Police Service made updates to the collection of Search of Persons data, resulting in it not being possible to describe the nature of the items found, only if items were found or not.

Strip Searchs



Body Cavity Searchs

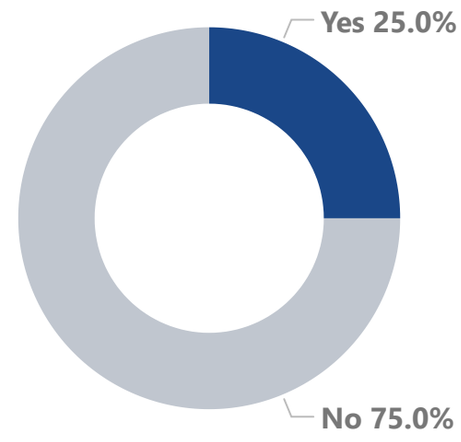


Table Source: ASR-SP-TBL-001

Firearms

Firearms

Firearm seizures decreased by 12.1% in 2025, from 2,816 in 2024 to 2,474. Of all seizures in 2025, 24.4% were crime-related (604) while 64.6% were non-crime related (1,599). A crime gun is defined as any firearm that has been or is suspected to have been used in a criminal offence; is obtained, possessed, or intended for use in criminal activity; has had its serial number removed, altered, or obliterated; or has been modified for use as a firearm.

Pistols remained the most seized firearm (675), followed by air guns (614) and rifles (525). This distribution was consistent across both crime-related and non-crime seizures.

Crime-related firearm seizures decreased by 9.5% (from 694 to 604), while non-crime seizures declined more modestly. Prohibited firearms continued to represent the most common legal classification among crime-related seizures.

A total of 12 crime guns seized had been reported stolen in Canada, of which 4 (33%) were stolen in Toronto and 8 (67%) in other jurisdictions.

A total of 11 firearm theft incidents were reported to the Toronto Police Service, involving 14 stolen firearms.

Firearms Seizures & Thefts

Firearms Seizures

Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Air Gun	584	776	783	642	614
Antique	0	0	0	1	0
Combination Gun	2	2	1	3	1
Commercial Version	19	15	4	6	12
Derringer	0	0	0	1	2
Machine Gun	1	1	0	0	1
Other	44	54	55	49	89
Pistol	830	724	650	844	675
Replica	24	53	5	11	11
Revolver	199	129	119	128	124
Rifle	547	484	368	648	525
Sawed-off Rifle	6	5	4	4	0
Sawed-off Shotgun	12	9	10	9	5
Shotgun	268	235	205	328	281
Starters Pistol	40	39	25	25	20
Submachine Gun	7	3	0	6	2
Toy Gun	38	58	107	95	105
Unknown	10	6	0	16	7
Total	**2,631**	**2,593**	**2,336**	**2,816**	**2,474**

"Other" includes firearm receivers/frames, pen guns, blank guns, flare guns, paintball guns, nail guns, dart guns, water guns, gun-shaped lighters, etc.

Table Source: ASR-F-TBL-003 | Total firearms from 2025 are accurate as of February 27, 2026.

Firearms Seizures & Thefts

Firearms Reported Stolen to Toronto Police Service

Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Pistol	21	19	25	27	6
Rifle	3	4	3	20	4
Air Gun	17	4	0	10	1
Shotgun	0	2	2	3	2
Revolver	1	1	2	3	0
Antique	0	0	0	0	1
Replica	0	1	0	0	0
Total	**42**	**31**	**32**	**63**	**14**

Firearms Thefts by Premise Type

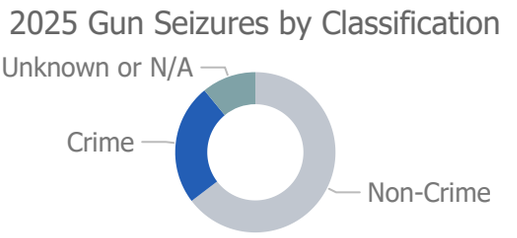
Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Commercial	7	3	0	3	1
Residential	4	5	8	9	10
School	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle	4	3	1	1	0
Total	**15**	**11**	**9**	**13**	**11**

Table Source: ASR-F-TBL-003

Firearms Seizures & Thefts

Firearms Seizures by Classification

Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Crime	634	797	768	694	604
Non-Crime	1,997	1,796	1,568	2,122	1,599
Unknown or N/A	0	0	0	0	271
Total	**2,631**	**2,593**	**2,336**	**2,816**	**2,474**



Crime Guns - Firearm Type

Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Air Gun	87	128	109	101	135
Combination Gun	0	1	1	0	0
Commercial Version	2	6	2	0	2
Other	1	14	5	11	12
Pistol	410	530	454	471	347
Replica	1	0	0	0	2
Revolver	33	35	49	23	18
Rifle	43	37	52	33	38
Sawed-off Rifle	6	4	4	4	0
Sawed-off Shotgun	11	9	10	9	5
Shotgun	30	15	35	15	23
Starters Pistol	7	5	5	1	6
Submachine Gun	0	0	0	0	1
Toy Gun	3	13	42	26	15
Total	**634**	**797**	**768**	**694**	**604**

Crime Guns - Firearm Classification

Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Antique	3	2	2	2	0
Deemed Non-Firearm	98	145	154	130	165
Non-Restricted	63	50	81	38	46
Prohibited	323	415	364	409	284
Restricted	146	185	166	115	105
Unknown	1	0	1	0	4
Total	**634**	**797**	**768**	**694**	**604**

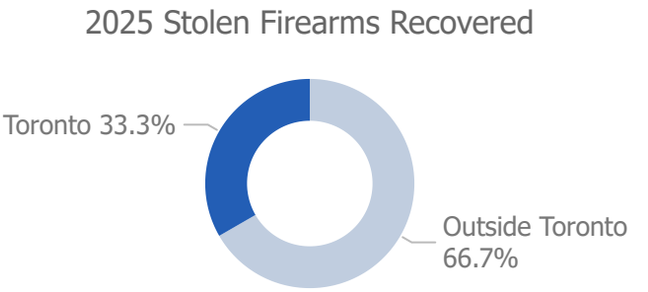
Deemed Non-Firearm: These weapons are deemed not to be firearms under section 84(3) of *the Criminal Code*. This classification can include air guns, flare guns, starter pistols, toy guns, etc.

Table Source: ASR-F-TBL-003

Firearms Seizures & Thefts

Stolen Firearms Recovered by Toronto Police Service

Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Outside Toronto	12	18	9	11	8
Toronto	4	6	3	2	4
Total	**16**	**24**	**12**	**13**	**12**



2025 Top Calibres by Firearm Type

Rank	Shotgun
1	12 GA
2	20 GA

Rank	Rifle
1	22 LR
2	5.56MM NATO
3	303 BRITISH

Rank	Pistol
1	9MM / 9MM Luger / 9MM ACP
2	40 S&W
3	45 ACP / 45 Auto
4	380 AUTO
5	U/K

Rank	Revolver
1	38 SPL
2	22 LR
3	32 S&W / 357 MAG
4	22 SHORT / 38 S&W / 41 REM MAG

Types of Firearms Stolen and Recovered in Toronto

Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Pistol	13	18	9	8	11
Revolver	2	4	0	4	1
Rifle	1	1	1	0	0
Shotgun	0	1	2	1	0
Total	**16**	**24**	**12**	**13**	**12**

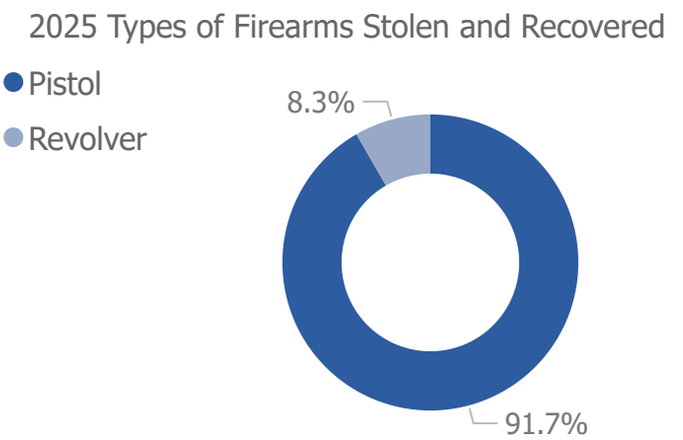


Table Source: ASR-F-TBL-001 | ASR-F-TBL-003

2025 Top 20 Offences Related to Firearms Seizures

Rank	Offence
1	Firearm - Unauthorized Possess
2	Threat - Person
3	Assault
4	Assault With Weapon
5	Weapon - Poss Dangerous Purp
6	FTC With Conditions
7	Robbery With Weapon
8	Discharge Firearm With Intent
9	Pointing A Firearm
10	Carrying Concealed Weapon
11	Firearm - Unsafe Storage
12	Drug - Traf Other (Schd I)
13	FTC Probation Order
14	Firearms - Hearing Process
15	Property - Found
16	Firearm - Found
17	Possession Property Obc Over
18	Discharge Firearm - Recklessly
19	Srch Warr Exe Announced Entry
20	Theft Of Motor Vehicle

Table Source: ASR-F-TBL-002

Personnel & Budget

Personnel

Personnel

In 2025, total staffing increased to 8,217 members, representing a 2.1% increase from 8,050 in 2024 and continuing the upward trend observed in recent years.

Uniform staffing totaled 5,408 members, while civilian staffing totaled 2,809

members. Growth in 2025 was primarily driven by increases in uniform staffing.

Budget

In 2025, total gross operating expenditure increased by 8.0%, from $1.42 billion in 2024 to $1.54 billion, continuing a steady upward trend in recent years.

Per capita policing costs increased to $487.3, from $462.1. Over the same period, the officer-to-population ratio decreased from 1:605 to 1:587.

Salaries, benefits, and premium pay expenditures accounted for 91.5% of the total budget, while services and rents accounted for 6.1%. Equipment and materials represented smaller shares, at 1.8% and 0.6%, respectively.

For the operating budget distribution, the Community Safety Command accounted for 55.4%, followed by Specialized Operations (25.7%), Technology and Transformation (8.7%), Corporate Services (8.6%), and the Chief's Office (2.0%).

Personnel

Staffing

Rank	Classification	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Uniform	Chief	1	2	1	1	1
	Deputy Chief	2	3	2	2	2
	Chief Superintendent	8	8	7	7	8
	Superintendent	24	31	31	25	30
	Staff Inspector	1	1	0	0	0
	Inspector	44	46	50	43	59
	Staff Sergeant/Detective Sergeant	217	205	190	200	159
	Sergeant/Detective	745	755	704	728	820
	Police Constable	3,930	3,875	4,044	4,243	4,329
	Total	**4,972**	**4,926**	**5,029**	**5,249**	**5,408**
Civilian	Civilian Command Officer	2	2	2	2	1
	Director	6	8	7	10	10
	Court Officer	454	431	434	436	418
	Document Server	15	16	19	17	15
	Communications Operator	283	288	282	279	295
	Cadets-in-Training	154	230	266	187	179
	Other Civilians	1,734	1,806	1,777	1,870	1,891
	Total	**2,648**	**2,781**	**2,787**	**2,801**	**2,809**
Total		**7,620**	**7,707**	**7,816**	**8,050**	**8,217**

Total Uniform and Total Civilian does not include LTD/Suspended and members seconded to the Toronto Police Association. Part-time Court Officers were removed from reporting after 2020, when the role was phased out and converted to full-time. Custodial Officers are no longer included as the role has not existed since 2022.

Staffing - Other

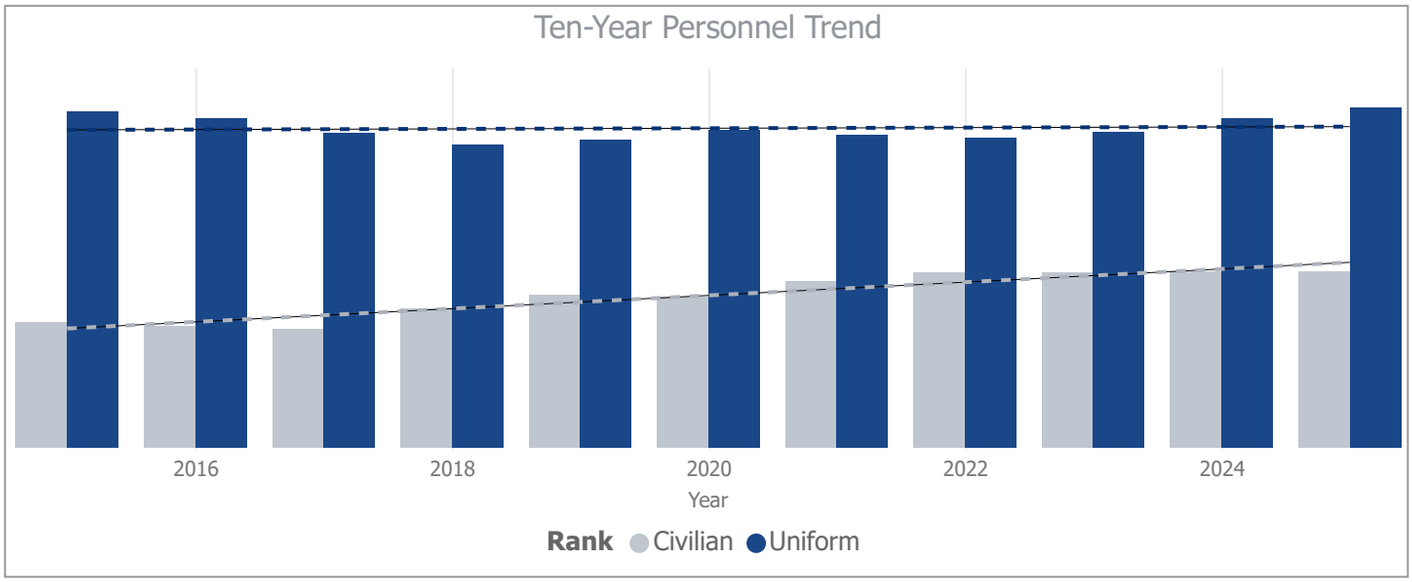
Rank	Classification	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Parking	Parking Enforcement Officer	312	277	321	301	342
	Total	**312**	**277**	**321**	**301**	**342**
Volunteer	Auxiliary Personnel	295	304	297	308	319
	Total	**295**	**304**	**297**	**308**	**319**
Part Time/Temporary	Part-time Employee - other	20	18	18	18	13
	Temporary Employee	93	95	127	125	107
	Total	**113**	**113**	**145**	**143**	**120**
Total		**720**	**694**	**763**	**752**	**781**

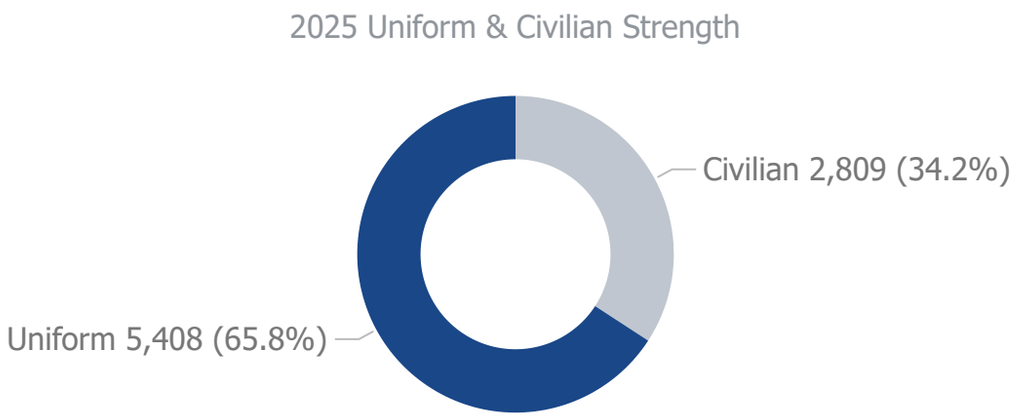
Parking Enforcement Officers under Parking Rank include only civilian personnel. The 14 uniformed Parking Enforcement Officers are categorized under the Uniform Rank.
Auxiliary Personnel includes only those members working in a Auxiliary position.

Table Source: ASR-PB-TBL-002

Personnel

Staffing





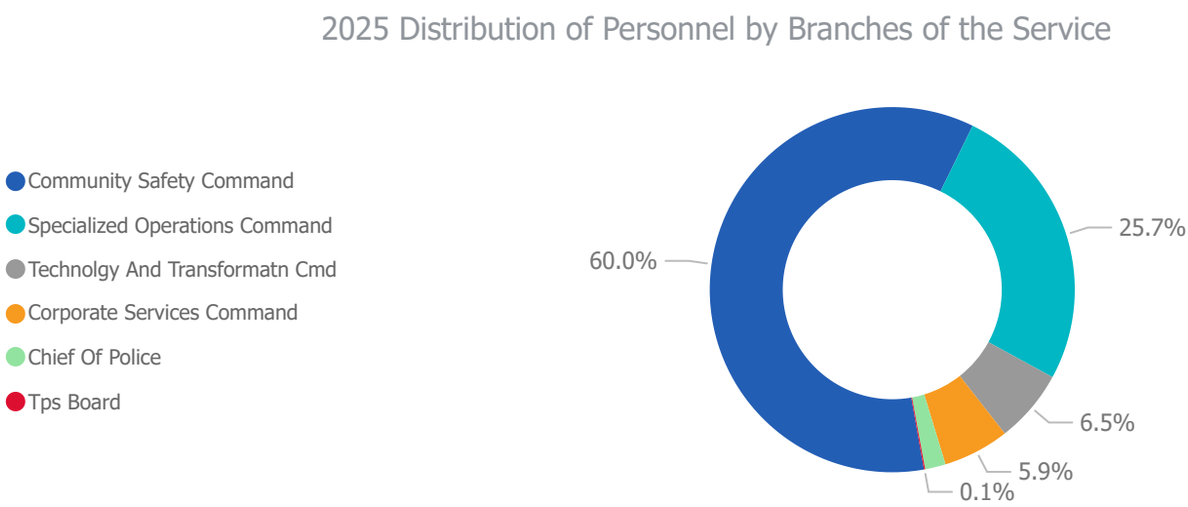


Table Source: ASR-PB-TBL-002 | ASR-PB-TBL-004

Personnel

2025 Personnel by Division

Command Group	Superintendent & Above	Inspector	Detective Sergeant/ Staff Sergeant	Sergeant/ Detective	Police Constable	Civilian
Community Safety Command	**21**	**26**	**81**	**525**	**3,243**	**1,135**
11 Division	1	1	4	26	144	10
12 Division	1	1	2	26	154	23
13 Division	1	1	4	26	124	11
14 Division	1	1	3	35	218	34
22 Division	1	1	3	28	189	12
23 Division	1	1	5	29	172	26
31 Division	1	1	5	27	170	20
32 Division	1	1	4	31	190	25
33 Division	1	1	4	28	144	12
41 Division	1	1	6	27	182	22
42 Division	1	1	4	29	164	21
43 Division	1	1	6	30	200	32
51 Division	1	1	4	35	238	33
52 Division	1	1	4	32	188	29
53 Division	0	1	5	26	150	10
55 Division	0	1	4	25	256	11
Communication Services	0		0	10	49	352
Community Pship and Engagement	1	1	1	13	40	5
Community Safety Command	1		0	0	1	1
East Field Command	1		0	2	1	2
Field Services	1		1	1	1	2
Parking Enforcement Unit	0		0	1	13	420
Toronto Police Operations	1	7	5	3	233	2
Traffic Services	1	2	5	34	22	18
West Field Command	1		2	1	0	2
Total	**21**	**26**	**81**	**525**	**3,243**	**1,135**

Does not include temporary or part-time civilian members.

Table Source: ASR-PB-TBL-003

Budget

Uniform Strength and Expenditures

Year	Population	Uniform	Ratio	Actual Expenditures	Per Capita Cost
2021	2,921,755	4,972	1:587	$1,221,151,714.00	418.0
2022	2,992,348	4,926	1:607	$1,274,877,236.00	426.0
2023	3,126,817	5,029	1:621	$1,363,786,560.32	436.2
2024	3,179,225	5,249	1:605	$1,469,009,160.00	462.1
2025	3,177,781	5,408	1:587	$1,548,428,015.51	487.3

Actuals as of Feb 18th, 2026; please note that these actuals are subject to change due to year-end adjustments.

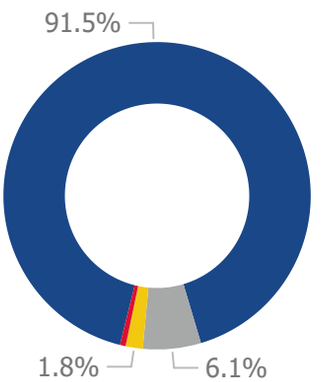
Gross Operating Budget

Year	Gross Operating Budget	Absolute Change	% Change
2021	$1,220,001,200	-1,214,500	-0.1%
2022	$1,262,428,200	42,427,000	3.4%
2023	$1,330,625,700	68,197,500	5.4%
2024	$1,424,902,946	94,277,246	7.1%
2025	$1,538,687,300	113,784,354	8.0%

2025 Percent of Gross Operating Budget by Distribution

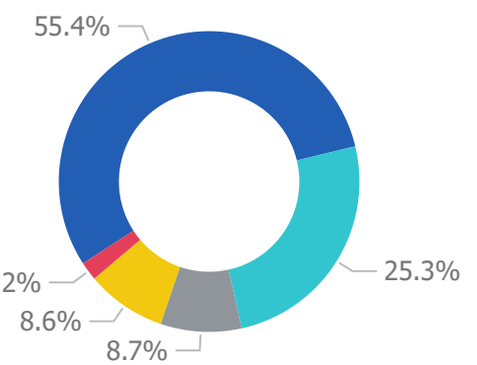
Feature

- Salaries, Benefits & Premium Pay
- Services & Rents
- Materials
- Equipment



Appropriation

- Community Safety Command
- Specialized Operations
- Technology & Transformation
- Corporate Services
- Chief



Percentages reflect the organization structure approved on July 27, 2022.

Table Source: ASR-PB-TBL-002 | ASR-MISC-TBL-001 | ASR-PB-TBL-005

Budget

2025 Gross Expenditures by Division

Command	Division	Population	Area (sq km)	Gross Expenditure (final)
East Field Command	13 Division	141,662	18.6	$24,891,735.77
	32 Division	290,621	60.9	$37,682,439.86
	33 Division	227,325	52.7	$28,313,007.24
	41 Division	191,161	44.4	$35,020,991.73
	42 Division	274,322	84.4	$30,725,086.52
	43 Division	221,591	59.1	$38,490,086.48
	53 Division	233,643	31.2	$27,582,941.22
	55 Division	266,239	40.5	$41,941,310.66
	Total	**1,846,564**	**391.9**	**$264,647,599.48**
West Field Command	11 Division	140,678	18.7	$28,212,451.39
	12 Division	134,998	24.7	$29,479,281.09
	14 Division	185,596	14.2	$43,748,160.42
	22 Division	260,711	67.9	$34,667,597.4
	23 Division	166,274	57.5	$35,037,528.48
	31 Division	167,906	42.6	$34,541,917.91
	51 Division	164,415	8.6	$46,298,378.17
	52 Division	110,639	9.2	$38,806,832.92
	Total	**1,331,217**	**243.4**	**$290,792,147.78**
Total		**3,177,781**	**635.3**	**$555,439,747.26**

Table Source: ASR-PB-TBL-001

Communications

Communications

In 2025, a total of 1,659,518 calls were received by the Communications Centre, an 11.0% decrease from 1,865,279 in 2024, continuing the decline following a peak in 2023.

A total of 382,086 calls for service were attended by the Toronto Police Service, a 7.2% decrease from 411,607 in 2024.

Response times improved across priority 1 and 2 events. The average response time for priority 1 events decreased to 14.1 minutes, from 17.1 minutes (down 17.5%), while priority 2 events decreased to 40.0 minutes, from 54.2 minutes (down 26.2%).

Alarm calls totalled 7,843 incidents, a slight decrease from 7,909 in 2024. This included 6,397 false alarms and 1,446 valid alarms.

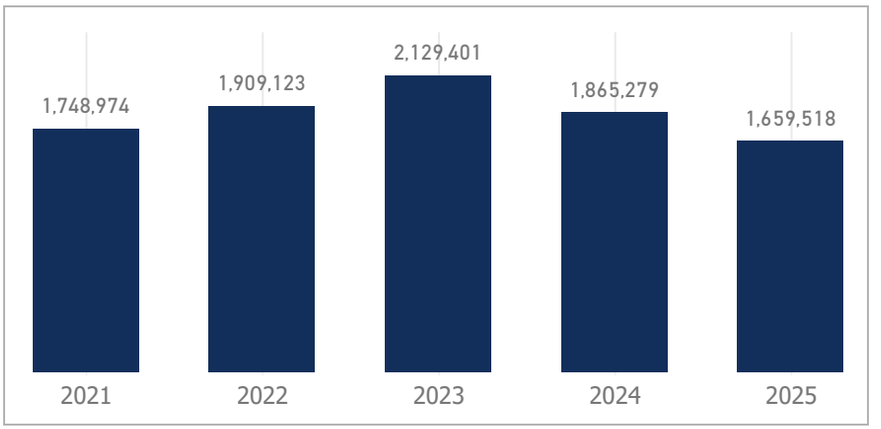
Calls received through 9-1-1 and non-emergency lines that required Language Services (CanTalk) totalled 7,334 in 2025. The most frequently requested languages included Chinese, Spanish, and Tamil.

Communications

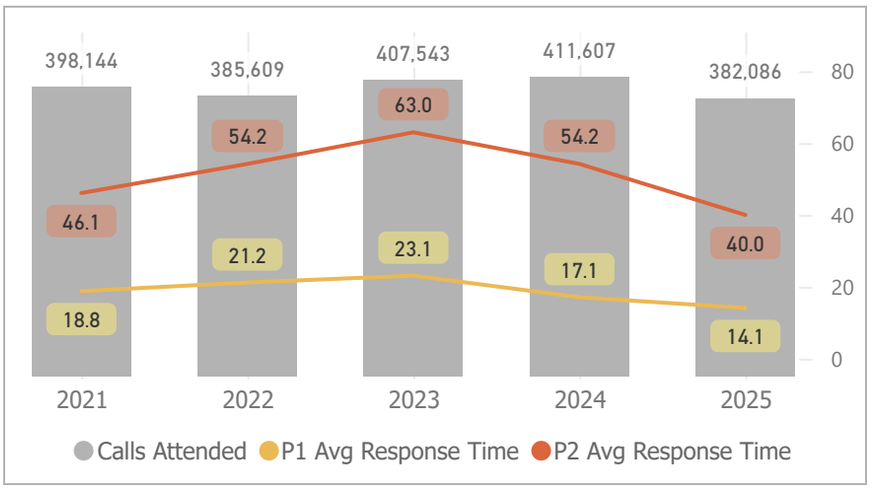
Calls Received at Communications Centre

Year	Emergency Calls	Non-Emergency Calls	Total Calls Received	Calls Attended	P1 Avg Response Time	P2 Avg Response Time
2021	1,101,970	647,004	1,748,974	398,144	18.8	46.1
2022	1,245,250	663,873	1,909,123	385,609	21.2	54.2
2023	1,426,213	703,188	2,129,401	407,543	23.1	63.0
2024	1,213,035	652,244	1,865,279	411,607	17.1	54.2
2025	1,135,237	524,281	1,659,518	382,086	14.1	40.0

Total Calls Received



Calls for Service Attended & Average Response Time



2025 Calls for Service Attended

Division	Calls Attended
D11	20,462
D12	16,011
D13	14,299
D14	35,579
D22	23,024
D23	20,782
D31	20,207
D32	24,645
D33	18,881
D41	23,839
D42	21,054
D43	25,507
D51	34,903
D52	26,750
D53	20,584
D55	34,159
NSA	1,400
Total	**382,086**

Table Source: ASR-CS-TBL-002 | ASR-CS-TBL-003

Communications

Alarm Calls

Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
False Alarms	4,446	5,019	5,704	6,480	6,397
Valid Alarms	819	907	1,252	1,429	1,446
Total	**5,265**	**5,926**	**6,956**	**7,909**	**7,843**

Language Service (other than English)

Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Arabic	370	398	492	398	348
Chinese	2,278	2,450	2,500	2,451	2,143
Croatian	8	14	4	7	18
Farsi	325	328	440	547	556
French	378	445	405	351	385
German	6	3	4	5	1
Greek	33	21	27	25	25
Hindi	50	59	60	99	89
Hungarian	233	257	249	279	215
Italian	115	121	112	77	55
Japanese	10	34	36	33	30
Korean	162	152	138	146	114
Polish	65	84	98	48	32
Portuguese	214	349	323	283	258
Punjabi	100	112	123	120	152
Russian	267	241	349	301	261
Somali	107	68	89	66	44
Spanish	945	1,327	1,796	1,783	1,337
Tamil	299	204	217	336	427
Turkish	69	161	346	511	380
Ukrainian			212	188	219
Urdu	41	54	59	74	61
Vietnamese	260	321	259	194	184
Total	**6,335**	**7,203**	**8,338**	**8,322**	**7,334**

Numbers provided represent calls received at Communications via 9-1-1 or the non-emergency number that used Language Services (CanTalk)

Table Source: ASR-CS-TBL-002

Public Complaints from L.E.C.A.

Public Complaints from L.E.C.A.

In 2025, a total of 1,002 public complaints were received, a 1.7% decrease from 1,019 in 2024, following several years of increases.

A total of 393 complaints were investigated, a 12.3% increase from 350 in 2024, while 609 complaints were not investigated, a 9.0% decrease from 669.

Among investigated complaints, the largest complaint classifications were Interactions with the Public (220) and Performance of Duties (104), followed by Conduct – Less Serious (32) and Human Rights and the Charter (28). Within alleged misconduct subtypes, the highest counts were Neglect of Duty (115), Undermine Public Trust (106), Unlawful/Unnecessary Exercise of Authority (71), and Incivility (24).

For dispositions of investigated complaints, the most common outcomes were Unsubstantiated (193), Informal Resolution (56), and Withdrawn (51).

For complaints that were not investigated, Not in Public Interest accounted for 479 complaints, followed by Frivolous (47) and No Jurisdiction (35).

Data for public complaints are sourced from IAPro (formerly the Professional Standards Information System) and reflect complaints received by Professional Standards and entered into the system as of the extraction date (April 08, 2026). These data pertain to complaints involving uniform (sworn) members only and may be subject to change as investigations are completed.

Public Complaints from L.E.C.A.

Total Public Complaints

Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Investigated Complaints	352	320	370	350	393
Not Investigated Complaints	439	539	604	669	609
Total	**791**	**859**	**974**	**1,019**	**1,002**

Complaint Classifications

Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Investigated Complaints	**352**	**320**	**370**	**350**	**393**
Conduct - Less Serious	309	260	293	157	32
Conduct - Serious	9	8	6	6	1
CSPA - Human Rights and the Charter	0	0	0	6	28
CSPA - Integrity	0	0	0	1	8
CSPA - Interactions with the Public	0	0	0	97	220
CSPA - Performance of Duties	0	0	0	49	104
CSPA - Special Constable	0	0	0	0	0
Policy	3	1	2	0	0
Service	31	51	69	34	0
Not Investigated Complaints	**439**	**539**	**604**	**669**	**609**
Abandoned	1	0	0	5	1
Better dealt in Other Law	26	21	19	20	10
Complaint Over Six Months	0	9	10	11	11
Frivolous	62	85	64	63	47
Made In Bad Faith	0	0	0	0	0
No Jurisdiction	29	40	65	39	35
Not Directly Affected	18	33	25	55	21
Not in Public Interest	300	342	407	474	479
Vexatious	2	6	13	1	2
Withdrawn	1	3	1	1	3
Total	**791**	**859**	**974**	**1,019**	**1,002**

Not Investigated Complaints are complaints that are screened-out by the O.I.P.R.D./L.E.C.A. and are not forwarded to a police agency for further investigation.

Table Source: ASR-PCF-TBL-001 | Extraction Date: 2026.04.08

Public Complaints from L.E.C.A.

Alleged Misconduct - Investigated Complaints

Subtype	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Accept gratuity	0	0	0	0	1
Breach of Confidence	1	2	3	0	2
Consuming Drugs or Alcohol	0	0	1	0	0
Corrupt practice	1	1	1	1	5
Deceit	0	1	0	0	0
Discreditable Conduct	175	139	133	64	9
Fail to Comply Service Governance	0	0	0	1	3
Fail to Provide Identification	0	0	0	1	3
Fitness for Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Incivility	0	0	0	17	24
Infringe or deny Charter Right	0	0	0	0	5
Insubordination	5	1	4	0	0
Neglect health or safety of person in custody	0	0	0	0	3
Neglect of Duty	75	70	98	110	115
Policy	3	1	2	0	0
Service	31	51	69	34	0
Treat Person in Contravention of HRC	0	0	0	7	23
Unauthorized Disclosure of Information	0	0	0	1	1
Unauthorized physical or psychological detention	0	0	0	0	5
Undermine Public Trust	0	0	0	47	106
Unlawful Arrest	0	0	0	2	17
Unlawful/UnnecessaryExercise of Authority	61	54	59	65	71
Total	**352**	**320**	**370**	**350**	**393**

Disposition - Investigated Complaints

Subtype	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Discontinued	1	0	1	3	7
Informal Resolution	76	46	61	38	56
Investigation not Concluded	4	0	6	7	61
Misconduct Identified	25	25	20	16	10
No Jurisdiction	2	3	1	0	1
Not In Public Interest	1	0	0	2	6
Policy/service - Action Taken	2	2	4	3	0
Policy/service - No Action Req	18	32	29	11	0
Terminated	6	11	18	10	8
Unsubstantiated	150	134	150	174	193
Vexatious	0	0	0	1	0
Withdrawn	67	67	80	85	51
Total	**352**	**320**	**370**	**350**	**393**

Investigations not Concluded do not have a final Disposition; rather these investigations are still actively being investigated.

Table Source: ASR-PCF-TBL-002 | ASR-PCF-TBL-003 | Extraction Date: 2026.04.08

Regulated Interactions

Regulated Interactions

In 2025, there were no recorded regulated interactions involving the attempted collection of identifying information under the Regulation.

No instances were reported requiring notification exemptions, documentation exceptions, or compliance determinations.

Access to restricted identifying information remained limited, with 44 administrative and 0 operational authorized access instances recorded.

Regulated Interactions

Reporting Requirements		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of attempted collections		0	1	0	0	0
Number of attempted collections - Identifying information collected		0	0	0	0	0
Number of individuals from whom identifying information was collected		0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0
Number of times the individual was not informed of the reason for the attempted collection because informing the individual:would likely compromise an ongoing police investigation		0	0	0	0	0
Number of times the individual was not informed of the reason for the attempted collection because informing the individual:might allow a confidential informant to be identified		0	0	0	0	0
Number of times the individual was not informed of the reason for the attempted collection because informing the individual:might disclose the identity of a person contrary to law		0	0	0	0	0
Number of times an individual was not given a document because the individual did not indicate they wanted it		0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0
The number of times the individual was not offered/given a document, because to do so:might delay the officer from responding to another matter that should be responded to immediately		0	0	0	0	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		0	0	0	0	0
The number of determinations made by the Chief entries of identifying information entered into the database:did not comply with section 5		0	0	0	0	0
The number of determinations made by the Chief entries of identifying information entered into the database:did not comply with clause 9(4)(a)		0	0	0	0	0
The number of determinations made by the Chief entries of identifying information entered into the database:complied with section 5 and clause 9(4)(a)		0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	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 6 was not complied with		0	0	0	0	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 7 was not complied with		0	0	0	0	0
The number of times members of the police service were permitted under subsection 9 (10) to access identifying information to which access must be restricted	Operational	2	0	1	N/A	N/A
	Administrative	63	47	48	N/A	N/A
	Total	65	47	49	N/A	N/A
The number of times members of the police service were permitted under subsection 10 (10) to access identifying information to which access must be restricted	Operational	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0
	Administrative	N/A	N/A	N/A	41	44
	Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	42	44
The number of complaints resulting from or related to Regulated Interactions, along with their status or outcome		0	0	0	0	0
The results of any audit conducted under procedures enacted pursuant to this policy		0	0	0	0	0

Reporting on access to Regulated Interaction data has been enhanced by distinguishing between two categories: Administrative access and Operational access. This expanded reporting structure provides greater detail for the period 2021–2025 and will be applied on an ongoing basis. Administrative access is limited to uses authorized under the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 and O. Reg. 400/23 for purposes such as legal compliance, complaint processes, mandatory reporting, and internal administration. Operational access is limited to authorized use of the information during lawful policing activities, carried out in accordance with the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 and its regulations.

Table Source: ASR-RI-TBL-001

Support Domain

Community Engagement & Support Domain

Community Engagement

Community engagement activities continued to increase in 2025, with a total of 123,379 engagements, up from 55,813 in 2024.

Community events totaled 444, while 4,788 lectures and presentations were delivered (up 24.0%). Community meetings increased to 3,489 (up 70.1%). Victim Support Activities decreased by 38.5%, from 7,530 in 2024 to 4,632.

Support Domain

Referrals to Victim Services Toronto totaled 7,752 incidents, a slight decrease from 8,060 in 2024, while domestic-related referrals increased to 9,538. Telephone-assisted support declined compared to the previous year.

In Industrial Liaison (Police Liaison Team), labour dispute attendance totaled 38 incidents, alongside an increase in potential dispute contacts.

Crime Stoppers activity increased, with 139 arrests (up 43.3%, from 97) and 802 charges laid (up 67.1%, from 480), continuing an upward trend in charges.

The Toronto Police fleet increased to 2,431 assets, from 2,271 in 2024 (an increase of 161), driven primarily by an increase in cars.

Community Engagement (Community Partnerships & Engagement Unit)

Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Community Events	**123**	**295**	**351**	**367**	**444**
Asian Heritage Month	0	22	22	12	23
Black History Month	5	30	33	20	39
Caribbean Festival Celebrations	0	26	31	30	37
Khalsa Day	0	20	17	11	10
National Aboriginal Celebrations	1	26	20	8	22
Other cultural events	117	150	200	248	277
Pride Month Celebrations	0	21	28	38	36
Crime Prevention Activities	**10,451**	**24,341**	**34,006**	**42,005**	**110,026**
Crime Prevention materials/pamphlets/fact sheets distributed	10,196	23,498	33,397	41,346	109,681
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and community safety audits conducted	241	780	593	625	282
Parades attended by guest speakers in relation to Crime Prevention/Victim Support Information	14	63	16	34	63
Lectures/Presentations	**1,249**	**1,899**	**2,464**	**3,860**	**4,788**
Child abuse/child protection Lectures/presentations (includes internet safety)	15	27	137	206	229
Elder abuse and Senior safety Lectures/presentations	67	107	95	208	293
Lectures/presentations given regarding family/relationship violence	12	20	15	81	94
Personal Safety Crime prevention lectures/presentations	180	553	284	474	393
Police Officer lectures/presentations (platoons, divisions, or units)	272	176	183	279	426
Presentations to community members, organizations, agencies or groups	265	401	700	1,152	1,336
School lectures / presentations	124	232	473	645	1,091
Total number of lectures/presentations given on crime prevention topics	314	383	577	815	926
Meetings	**1,095**	**1,368**	**1,462**	**2,051**	**3,489**
Community meetings (excluding CPLC and CPCC)	971	1,173	1,320	1,916	2,743
Community Police Consultative Meetings	0	0	0	0	1
Divisional Community Police Liaison Committee Meetings	124	195	142	135	745
Victim Support Activities	**9,700**	**10,761**	**6,237**	**7,530**	**4,632**
Break and Enter Victim letters mailed out by the Unit Commander	1,575	1,809	1,456	957	1,048
Total calls received by the CRO and CPO from Crime Victims	7,960	8,800	4,619	6,371	3,365
Total parades attended by CRO/CPO to provide updates on Crime Prevention/Victim Support Information	165	152	162	202	219
Total	**22,618**	**38,664**	**44,520**	**55,813**	**123,379**

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

Table Source: ASR-AD-TBL-001

Support Domain

Victim Services Toronto Referrals

Subtype	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Related	12,637	10,638	8,099	9,163	9,538
On Scene	107	217	2,798	3,118	2,478
Telephone Assisted	67,046	52,417	23,979	34,672	23,918
Total Incidents	9,094	9,339	8,131	8,060	7,752

Based on fiscal reporting year (April 1 - March 31)
One incident can include one victim or many victims

Industrial Liaison

Subtype	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Labour dispute attended	15	26	27	22	38
Potential dispute contacts	3	2	3	7	22

Count of events refer to only those responded to or attended by the Emergency Management & Public Order Unit.

Crime Stoppers

Subtype	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Arrests	105	201	106	97	139
Charges Laid	141	276	720	480	802

Fleet

Subtype	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cars	1,526	1,533	1,580	1,580	1,720
Bicycles	416	418	426	426	426
Support Vehicles	129	128	129	129	133
Other	56	56	57	57	59
Motorcycles	35	35	35	35	50
Horses	24	24	24	25	24
Boats	19	19	19	19	19
Total	**2,205**	**2,213**	**2,270**	**2,271**	**2,431**

Excludes leased vehicles.

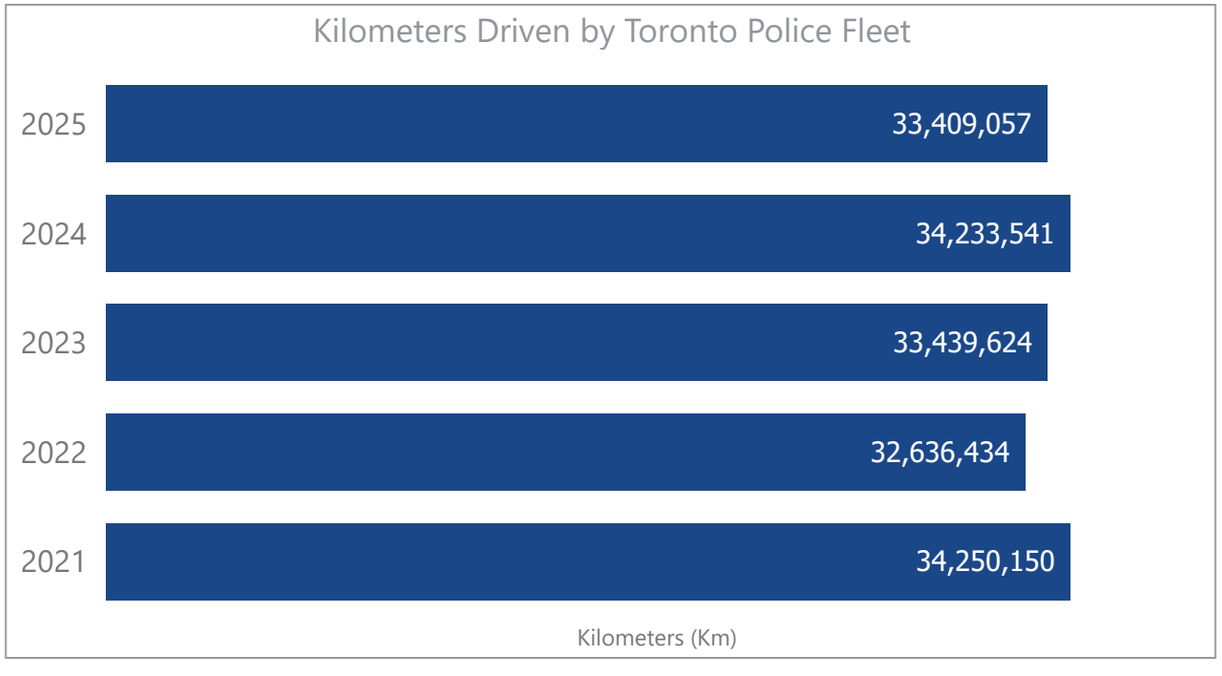


Table Source: ASR-AD-TBL-001

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

% Change:
The percentage increase or decrease in reported or occurred crime compared to the previous year.

% Clear:
The percentage of offences reported in a given year which have been cleared.

Adult:
A person who is 18 years of age or older.

Appropriation:
The percentage of gross operating budget expenditures by various Command level.

Arrest:
Taking a person into custody for the purpose of holding or detaining the person in relation to a service offence or criminal matter. A peace officer may arrest any person who has committed an indictable offence, or a person the officer believes on reasonable grounds has committed or is about to commit an indictable offence.

Body Cavity Search:
For this document, a body cavity search means a search of the rectum and/or vagina. A body cavity search is only conducted by a qualified medical practitioner at a medical facility.

Calls for Service:
Incidents generated from both emergency and non-emergency calls where a police response is required. Each call for service is assigned an event number and entered into the TPS Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) system.

Calls for Service Attended:
Subset of calls for service where police unit(s) were dispatched and physically attended the scene.

C.D.S.A.:
Violations under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act. An Act respecting the control of certain drugs, their precursors and other substances.

Charge:
An accusation that someone committed a crime that must be proven in court, a charge is directed towards an individual and drawn from a statute.

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.

Compulsory Automobile Insurance Act (CAIA):
The CAIA outlines requirements and regulations for an operator of a motor vehicle to carry an "insurance card" to prove that they are insured under a contract of automobile insurance.

Crimes Against the 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."

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

Emergency Calls:
Calls made to 9-1-1 that require immediate Police, Fire, or Ambulance response. These are received and triaged by TPS as the Primary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP).

Fail to Remain Collisions:
These collisions occur when an individual involved in a Motor Vehicle Collision (MVC) fails to stop and provide their information at the scene of a collision.

Fatal Collisions:
These collisions occur when an individual's injuries from a MVC result in a fatality within 30 days. Please note this category excludes:

(i) Occurrences on private property
(ii) Occurrences related to sudden death prior to collision (suicide or medical episode)
(iii) Occurrences where the individual has died more than 30 days after the collision

Feature:
The categorized groups of expenditure types.

Hate Crimes:
All verified Hate Crime occurrences investigated by the Hate Crime Unit by reported date.

Highway Traffic Act (HTA):
The HTA is a provincial legislation that, amongst other things, regulates the classification of traffic offences. It applies to "highways," which include a common or public highway, street, driveway, bridge, viaduct etc., any part of which is intended for use by the general public for the passage of vehicles.

Intimate Partner and Family Violence:
The occurrences which have been noted with a flag for intimate partner or family violence.

L.E.C.A.:
As of April 1, 2024, the Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD) was renamed the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (LECA) under the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019.
Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (LECA) is responsible for receiving, managing and overseeing public complaints about misconduct of the following:

(i) All municipal, regional, and provincial (OPP) police officers;
(ii) Special Constables employed by the Niagara Parks Commission;
(iii) Peace Officers in the Legislative Protective Service; and
(iv) First Nations police officers if the police service opts into the Community Safety and Policing Act (CSPA).

As an independent civilian oversight agency, LECA ensures all public complaints against the police are dealt with in a manner that is transparent, effective and fair.

Non-Emergency Calls:
Calls made to Toronto Police non-emergency line (e.g.416-808-2222) for situations that do not require immediate response, such as an incident that has no risk to life/loss of property or to file a police report.

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.

Occurred:
Number of offences occurred.

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

Other Criminal Code Violations:
Non-traffic Criminal Code violations that are classified as neither violent nor property violations. Examples include Gaming and Betting, Offensive Weapons, and other Criminal Code offences such as Failure to Comply with Conditions or Probation Orders.

Other Federal Statute Violations:
Violations under all other federal statutes.

Personal Injury Collisions:
These collisions occur when an individual involved in a MVC suffers personal injuries.

Property Damage Collisions:
These collisions occur when an individual's property has been damaged in a MVC or the value of damages is less than $2,000 for all involved parties.

Rate:
Number of crimes per 100,000 population.

Reported:
Number of offences reported to police.

Strip 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 strip 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 strip 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 strip search).

Total Calls Received:
The combined number of emergency and non-emergency calls received and handled by TPS Communications.

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

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

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 (18 inches) in length,

(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);
(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 a 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,

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

This classification would include, but not be limited to, a Glock 22 pistol, Smith and Wesson 44 Magnum revolver with a 204 mm (8") barrel.

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;

(b) 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 attached to them, and "
- (ii) intended by the person in possession of it to be used exclusively for the purpose for which it is designed;

(c) 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.

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)

10. Annual Report: April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026 – Grant Applications and Contracts

PUBLIC REPORT

June 1, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Annual Report: April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026 – Grant Applications and Contracts

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

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) receive the Annual Report: April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026 – Grant Applications and Contracts.

Financial Implications:

For the reporting period of April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, the Toronto Police Service (Service) was awarded $35.9 Million (M) in grant funding from the Provincial Government and a corporation. These awards will be reflected in the Service's budget and financial variance reports in the applicable years.

Summary:

The Service applies for grants from other levels of government to fund specific initiatives focused on achieving objectives set out by the grant provider. Grant funding fully or partially subsidizes the program for which it is intended. Grants with confirmed annual funding at the time of budget development are included in the Service's operating and capital budgets. Grants awarded in-year result in budget adjustments to both expenditure and revenue accounts, with a net zero financial impact to the Service. Any program costs not covered by grants are accounted for in the Service's capital or operating budgets.

Discussion:

Background

At its meeting of February 28, 2002, the Board granted standing authority to the Chair of the Board to sign all grant and funding applications and contracts on behalf of the Board (Min. No. P66/02 refers). At its meeting of November 24, 2011, the Board approved that the Chief report annually on grant applications and contracts (Min. No. P295/11 refers). This annual report covers the period of April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

This report is in compliance with the Board's Budget Transparency Policy, approved on July 29, 2021 under Board Minute P2021-0729-3.0.

Active Grants

As of March 31, 2026, the Service had a total of 20 active grants. These active grants are outlined in Table 1 below:

Table 1 – Active Grants (Reporting period April 2025 – March 2026)

#	Name of Grant	Frequency of Award	Contract Approval	Contract Breakdown	Year ending	Reporting period Funding
1	Youth In Policing Initiative and Youth In Policing Initiative - After School Program	Annually	Signed by the Chair in February 2026.	$1,329,813	March 31, 2026	$1,329,813
2	Provincial Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation on the Internet	Four-year	Signed by the Chair in August 2025.	$727,567 $852,655 $636,337 $636,337	March 31, 2026 March 31, 2027 March 31, 2028 March 31, 2029	$727,567
3	Next Generation 9-1-1 (N.G.9-1-1) Grant	Annually for three years; extended to add a fourth year.	Year 4 contract signed by the Chair in February 2026.	$1,400,000 $2,523,335 $1,553,425 $49,955	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2024 March 31, 2025 March 31, 2026	$49,955

#	Name of Grant	Frequency of Award	Contract Approval	Contract Breakdown	Year ending	Reporting period Funding
4	Preventing Auto Thefts (P.A.T.) Grant – Project DRAGNET	Three-year	Signed by the Chair in January 2024.	$300,000 $300,000 $300,000	March 31, 2024 March 31, 2025 March 31, 2026	$300,000
5	Bail Compliance and Warrant Apprehension (B.C.W.A.) Grant* - Project Aware **Joint application with Durham Regional Police Service*	Three-year	Signed by the Chair in March 2024.	$800,000 $800,000 $800,000	March 31, 2024 March 31, 2025 March 31, 2026	$800,000
6	Royal Canadian Legion Military Veterans Wellness Program Grant	One-time	Signed by the Chair in June 2024.	$10,000	May 1, 2024 Option to carry-forward to May 2026	$7,500
7	Children at Risk of Exploitation (C.A.R.E.) Unit Grant	One-year	Signed by the Chair in December 2025.	$1,394,513	March 31, 2026	$1,394,513
8	NHL and NHLPA Hockey Culture Advancement Event – Neighbourhood Officer Hockey Program	One-time	Signed by the Chair in December 2022.	$50,000	October 31, 2023 (extension approved to carry-forward until fully utilized)	$600
9	Ontario's Strategy to End Human Trafficking	Annually	Signed by the Chair in May 2025.	$69,600	March 31, 2026	$69,600
10	Provincial Human Trafficking Intelligence - Led Joint Forces Strategy	Annually	Signed by the Chair in May 2025.	$217,090	March 31, 2026	$217,090
11	Provincial Guns and Gangs Initiative Grant	Three-year	Funding letter signed by the Chair in March 2026; contract pending.	$4,911,000 $4,911,000 $4,911,000	March 31, 2026 March 31, 2027 March 31, 2028	$4,911,000

#	Name of Grant	Frequency of Award	Contract Approval	Contract Breakdown	Year ending	Reporting period Funding
12	Community Safety and Policing (C.S.P.) Grant (Local Funding Stream) *Funding Breakdown:* - Neighbourhood Officer Program & Expansion - Public Safety Response Team (PSRT) - Centralized Shooting Response Team (CSRT) -Community Outreach Response & Engagement (CORE)	One-year	Signed by the Chair in February 2026.	$23,624,814 $925,400 $13,051,000 $6,948,414 $2,700,000	March 31, 2026	$23,624,814
13	Community Safety and Policing (C.S.P.) Grant (Provincial Funding Stream) – Provincial Genetic Genealogy Investigations	One-year	Signed by the Chair in February 2026.	$1,000,000	March 31, 2026	$1,000,000
14	Victim Support Grant	One-time	Signed by the Chair in April 2025.	$100,000	Originally March 31, 2025; Extended to November 1, 2025.	$100,000
15	Proceeds of Crime Front-Line Policing Grant – School Safety Symposium/Community Connects Project	Three-year	Signed by the Chair in March 2024.	$100,000 $100,000 $100,000	March 31, 2024 March 31, 2025 March 31,2026	$100,000
16	Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario (C.I.S.O.) Proceeds of Crime Front-Line Policing Grant	One-time	Signed by the Chair in March 2026	$19,989	March 31, 2026	$19,989
17	Mental Health Supports for Public Safety	One-year	Signed by the Chair in	$25,000	March 31, 2026	$25,000

#	Name of Grant	Frequency of Award	Contract Approval	Contract Breakdown	Year ending	Reporting period Funding
	Personnel (M.H.S.4.P.S.P.) Grant		December 2025.			
18	Mobile Crisis Response Team (M.C.R.T.) Enhancement Grant	Two-year	Signed by the Chair in March 2026	$120,000 $120,000	March 31, 2026 March 31, 2027	$120,000
19	Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere (R.I.D.E.) Grant	Four-year	Signed by the Chair in February 2026.	$156,780 $156,780 $156,780 $156,780	March 31, 2026 March 31, 2027 March 31, 2028 March 31, 2029	$156,780
20	Joint Air Support Unit (J.A.S.U.) Grant	Five-year	T.B.D.; scope & value of contract being revised	T.B.D.	T.B.D.	$968,929
Total Current-Year Funding						**$35,923,150**

Some of the grants listed above were awarded in prior reporting periods and span multiple years. As a result, they were reported to the Board in previous years and are not included in Appendix A – Grant Applications Submitted by the Service for the current reporting period.

For the reporting period of April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026, the Service was awarded $35.9M through the 20 active grants noted above, with an additional $7.0M committed between April 2026 and March 31, 2027.

Appendix A provides details of grant applications submitted by the Service, although not all were necessarily awarded. During the current reporting period, from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026, the Service submitted 10 grant applications. Of these, 7 were approved, 2 remain pending as of the date of this report, and 1 was not approved. During the same period, the Chair signed 14 new grant contracts.

Conclusion:

This report provides the Board with information on grant-related activity that occurred from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026, as well as on the active grants in place as of March 31, 2026.

Ms. Maria Duran-Schneider, Chief Administrative Officer 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

Attachments:

Appendix A - Grant Applications Submitted by the Service

Appendix A
Grant Applications Submitted by the Service
April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

Name and Description of Grant	Amount of Funding Requested	Grant Term	Comments
Civil Remedies Grant – Bail Compliance & Estreatment Task Force Project • A grant program to that provides funding to one-time projects that support victims or prevent unlawful activities that result in victimization.	$200,000	April 1, 2026 to March 31, 2028	Application submitted to Ministry of the Attorney General in November 2025. **Application status pending.**
Civil Remedies Grant – Centralized Bail Compliance Unit Project • A grant program to that provides funding to one-time projects that support victims or prevent unlawful activities that result in victimization.	$200,000	April 1, 2026 to March 31, 2028	Application submitted to Ministry of the Attorney General in November 2025. **Application approved; contract pending.**
Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere (R.I.D.E.) • A program to reduce impaired driving.	$918,200	April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2029	Application submitted to Ministry of the Solicitor General in August 2025. **Application partially approved for $627,120.**
Proceeds of Crime Front-Line Policing Grant – Expanding Youth Safety Symposium Project • A grant program that provides funding to initiatives that support crime prevention.	$300,000	April 1, 2026 to March 31, 2029	Application submitted to Ministry of the Solicitor General in March 2026. **Application status pending.**
Victim Support Grant – Support For Survivors Project • A grant program to enhance police services' capacity to support and improve services for victims and survivors.	$400,000	April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2027	Application submitted to Ministry of the Solicitor General in August 2025. **Application not approved.**
Next Generation 911 (N.G.9-1-1) Program • Funding to support the implementation of the N.G.9-1-1 system.	$53,288	April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026	Application submitted to Ministry of the Solicitor General in September 2025. **Application partially approved for $49,955.**
Community Safety and Policing (C.S.P.) Grant (Local Funding Stream) • Funding to support the following projects: - Neighbourhood Community Officer Program Expansion - Public Safety Response Team (P.S.R.T.) - Centralized Shooting Response Team (C.S.R.T.) - Community Outreach Response & Engagement (C.O.R.E.) Unit	$23,624,814	April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026	Application submitted to the Ministry of the Solicitor General in May 2025. **Application approved.**

Appendix A
Grant Applications Submitted by the Service
April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

Name and Description of Grant	Amount of Funding Requested	Grant Term	Comments
Community Safety and Policing (C.S.P.) Grant (Provincial Funding Stream) • Funding to support the Investigative Genetic Genealogy Program	$1,000,000	April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026	Application submitted to the Ministry of the Solicitor General in May 2025. **Application approved.**
Provincial Guns & Gangs (G&G) Grant • Funding to support the following projects: - Social Media Analysis & Online Investigations - Forensic Video Analysis Unit (F.V.A.U.) - Technology Requirements - Firearm Bail Support - Confidential Investigative Techniques - Integrated Ballistic Identification System (I.B.I.S.)	$14,733,000	April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2028	Application submitted to the Ministry of the Solicitor General in June 2025. **Application approved; contract under review.**
Mental Health Supports for Public Safety Personnel (M.H.S.4.P.S.P.) Grant • A program to provide wellness and mental health training through the Warrior Health network to public safety personnel.	$25,000	April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026	Application submitted to the Ministry of the Solicitor General in June 2025. **Application approved.**

11. Annual Report of Co-operative, Joint and Consolidated Procurements for 2025

PUBLIC REPORT

June 1, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Annual Report of Co-operative, Joint and Consolidated Procurements for 2025

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

Recommendation:

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

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications arising from the recommendation contained in this report. Funding for the expenditures detailed in this report were included in the Toronto Police Service's (Service) 2025 operating and capital budgets.

Summary:

Currently, the Service participates in 60 co-operative, joint, and consolidated procurement contracts.

Benefits to the Service of co-operative, joint, and consolidated procurement include cost savings through volume buying, standardization of equipment, and administrative efficiency by having one lead agency conduct the procurement process on behalf of multiple agencies.

The purpose of this report is to summarize the co-operative, joint, and consolidated procurements that the Service made in 2025.

Discussion:

Background

The Police Co-operative Purchasing Group (P.C.P.G.) is a co-operative purchasing organization that includes all members of the Ontario Association of the Chiefs of Police (O.A.C.P.). The Service has been and continues to be a member of the P.C.P.G. since its inception in 1996.

The Service also continues to leverage existing contracts, where possible, through other government entities such as the City of Toronto (City), the Ontario Provincial Police (O.P.P.), the Province of Ontario (Province), the Government of Canada, the Ontario Education Collaborative Marketplace (O.E.C.M.) and the Toronto Transit Commission (T.T.C.).

Currently, the Service participates in 60 co-operative, joint and consolidated procurement contracts, including 31 City contracts, 17 P.C.P.G. contracts, five Provincial contracts, four Government of Canada contracts, two O.E.C.M. contracts and one T.T.C. contract.

Examples of the types of goods and services that are sometimes purchased through these contracts include: benefit administration services, vehicles, tires, uniform clothing, body armour, marine motors and parts, fuel, windshield washer fluid, fuel site maintenance and repair services, radio and voice logging infrastructure, courier services, heating ventilation air conditioning (H.V.A.C.) and building automation system (B.A.S.) services, flooring services, installation and maintenance of emergency vehicle equipment, translation services, paper and various software.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

The Board's Purchasing By-Law No. 163 states that co-operative, joint & consolidated procurements greater than $1 million (M) must be reported to the Board annually:

> *'13. Co-operative Purchasing - Joint Procurement - Consolidated Purchasing ...*
> *13.3 The Chief may make Awards and execute Contracts in relation to procurements carried out pursuant to this section and shall report annually to the Board on such Awards that are greater than $1,000,000.'*

Co-operative, Joint and Consolidated Procurements for 2025

In 2025, the following co-operative, joint and/or consolidated procurements over $1M were awarded by the Service. Note that the contract value in most cases spans multiple years.

Goods/Services	Lead Agency	Vendor	Award Value (Excluding H.S.T.)	Contract Term
Soft Body Armour (S.B.A.) (Level III)	Ontario Provincial Police	Pacific Safety Products Inc.	Contract increase of $2,708,977 (from $3,000,000 to $5,708,977)	2024.01.31 to 2028.12.03
Rifle Plates (Level III Body Armour)	York Regional Police Service	Rampart International Corporation	$1,239,111	2025.04.09 to 2027.12.01
Crye Precision Uniforms	Waterloo Regional Police Service	911 Supply & Adventure Gear Inc.	$2,782,045	2025.01.01 to 2029.12.31
27 Police Interceptor Utility Vehicles	Province of Ontario	Yonge-Steeles Ford Lincoln Sales Limited	$1,557,617	One Time Purchase
108 Police Interceptor Utility Vehicles	Province of Ontario	Yonge-Steeles Ford Lincoln Sales Limited	$6,230,466	One Time Purchase
20 Police Interceptor Utility Vehicles	Province of Ontario	Yonge-Steeles Ford Lincoln Sales Limited	$1,085,010	One Time Purchase
Information Technology Research Subscription Services	Province of Ontario	Gartner Canada Co.	$2,159,730	2025.03.31 to 2030.03.30
Wide Area Network (W.A.N.) Services	City of Toronto	Bell Canada	$1,512,931*	2020.10.23 to 2025.12.31

Goods/Services	Lead Agency	Vendor	Award Value (Excluding H.S.T.)	Contract Term
Mobile Devices and Services	Province of Ontario	Bell Mobility Inc.	$2,700,000**	2025.03.04 to 2034.07.31
Mobile Devices and Services	Province of Ontario	Rogers Communications Canada Inc.	$5,500,000**	2025.03.04 to 2034.07.31
Executive Recruitment Services (CAO & Deputy Chief)	City of Toronto	Boyden Ontario Inc.	$120,000***	2025.11.15 to 2029.03.02
Total			$27,595,887	

** The Board previously approved this contract award (BM P164/20 refers) at an annual cost of $1.3M*
*** The Board previously approved these contract awards (BM P2025-0304-10.0 refers)*
**** Contract value was over the Chair's contract award authority of $100,000*

Conclusion:

Participating in co-operative, joint, and consolidated procurements where possible continues to be a leading value-added procurement practice. Sharing the responsibility of the procurement process for various goods and services has benefited the Service and other police services from a cost and administrative efficiency perspective. The Service will continue to pursue these types of procurement arrangements where possible.

Ms. Maria Duran-Schneider, Chief Administrative Officer, 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

12. Annual Report of Non-Competitive Purchases for 2025

PUBLIC REPORT

June 1, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Annual Report of Non-Competitive Purchases for 2025

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

Recommendation:

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

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications arising from the recommendation contained in this report. Funding for the expenditures detailed in this report were included in the Service's 2025 operating and capital budgets.

Summary:

In 2025, the Toronto Police Service (Service) issued 5,708 purchasing documents, representing $209.8 million (M) of spend by the Service and the Board. This is inclusive of 205 allowable non-competitive purchases greater than $25 thousand (K) or 3.6% of the total number of purchasing documents issued, representing $33.1M of spend. This is greater than 2024, when 130 allowable non-competitive purchases greater than $25K were made (or 2.6% of the total number of purchases (4,948) but less than 2023, when 242 allowable non-competitive purchases greater than $25K were made (or 4.5% of the total number of purchases (5,359).

Year over year, the total value of allowable non-competitive purchases greater than $25K has increased from $22.7M in 2024 to $33.1M in 2025. This increase was primarily driven by $12.4M of purchases for additional Body Worn Cameras (B.W.C.s), Conducted Energy Devices(C.E.D.s), In-Car Cameras (I.C.C.s) and the Officer Safety

Program software as part of a ten year contract with Axon Public Safety Canada Inc. which the Board approved in December 2022 (Min. P2022-1216-7.0 refers).

It is also important to note that 83% of the total allowable non-competitive spend in 2025 (comparable to 81% in 2024) was for goods or services that were unique to a particular vendor which could not be obtained from another source (i.e. there was no other choice but to use the selected vendor).

Discussion:

Background

The Purchasing By-law requires that goods or services be purchased through competitive purchasing processes wherever possible, and the Service is committed to keeping non-competitive purchases to an absolute minimum.

There are situations however where goods or services must be non-competitively purchased for various reasons, as allowed under the Purchasing By-law. This By-law is aligned to the City of Toronto's (City) Purchasing By-law and broader public sector practices. These types of purchases are managed through formal purchasing procedures that are overseen by the Manager of the Procurement Services Unit (Procurement), and they must meet specific criteria, justification and approval before the purchases are made.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

The Board's Purchasing By-law 163 states that:

> *'15.2 The Chief shall report annually to the Board on non-competitive Solicitations for values greater than $25,000.'*

The purpose of this report is to respond to this requirement, which includes expenditures made by both the Service and the Board.

Further, the By-law outlines the allowable non-competitive procurement exceptions:

> *'15.1 A non-competitive procurement may be undertaken where both the proposed non-competitive procurement and the particular vendor can be justified in good faith, based on one or more of the following considerations:*
>
> *(a) A statutory or market-based monopoly or scarcity of supply in the market;*
>
> *(b) An absence of competition in the market;*
>
> *(c) The existence of exclusive rights such as patent, copyright, licence or warranty restrictions;*
>
> *(d) The Goods or Services are purchased under circumstances which are exceptionally advantageous to the Service, such as in the case of bankruptcy or receivership or the acquisition of surplus goods from another Public Body;*

(e) *Procurement of a work of art;*

(f) *Additional purchases from a vendor of Goods or Services that were not included in the original procurement, when a change cannot be made for economic or technical reasons without causing significant inconvenience or substantial duplication of costs to the Service;*

(g) *The need for compatibility with Goods or Services previously acquired when there are no reasonable alternatives, substitutes or accommodations or there is a need to avoid violating warranties and guarantees;*

(h) *An attempt to procure the required Goods or Services by soliciting competitive submissions that has been made in good faith, but has failed to identify a compliant submission or qualified supplier, or where the submissions received have been collusive;*

(i) *The Goods or Services are required as a result of an Emergency which would not reasonably permit the Solicitation of competitive submissions;*

(j) *Construction, renovations, repairs or maintenance in respect of real estate leased or occupied by the Service which may only be carried out in accordance with the occupancy agreement;*

(k) *It is advantageous to the Service to acquire Goods or Services from another Public Body;*

(l) *Another organization is funding the procurement and as a condition of the funding the Service is required to use a specified vendor and the terms and conditions of the proposed contract are beneficial to the Service;*

(m) *To comply with a legal obligation; and*

(n) *The nature of the Goods or Services involves matters of security, confidentiality or covert operations and it would not be in the public interest to solicit competitive bids.'*

In these cases, the award is made to a specific vendor without going through a competitive procurement process.

In accordance with the Purchasing By-law, requests to award a contract on a non-competitive basis are submitted to Procurement with justification. If the justification is acceptable to the Manager of Procurement and the purchases meet one or more of the above criteria, the requests are processed.

To align with past reporting practices, Appendices A and B summarize the allowable non-competitive purchases over $25K that occurred in 2025 and classify them as either sole or single source purchases, respectively.

Sole Source Purchases

‘Sole source’ purchases are defined as the purchase of goods or services that are unique to a particular vendor and cannot be obtained from another source. In a sole source purchase arrangement, there is no choice but to use a specific vendor.

These sole source purchases were made because of proprietary arrangements (i.e. sole distributor) including but not limited to annual licensing and support (e.g. software), warranty/guarantee requirements, compatibility of equipment and continuity of services.

In 2025, 151 purchasing documents (i.e. Buyer Purchase Orders (P.O.s) and contract Release Orders (C.R.O.s), were issued over $25K (or related purchasing documents totalling over $25K), totalling $27.6M, where goods or services were sole sourced. These sole source purchases represent 74% of the 205 allowable non-competitive purchasing documents greater than $25K issued in 2025, and 83% of the $33.1M in allowable non-competitive purchase made by the Service and the Board.

Included in these figures are 18 purchases that were classified as confidential for covert reasons, totalling $1.9M.

These purchases are outlined in Appendix A.

Single Source Purchases

‘Single source’ purchases are defined as the purchase of goods or services from a particular vendor rather than through an open solicitation of bids from other vendors that can provide similar items. These single source purchases were made based on one or more of the allowable non-competitive procurement exceptions outlined in the By-law.

In 2025, 54 purchasing documents were issued over $25K, totalling $5.5M, where goods or services were single sourced. Single source purchases represented 26% of the 205 allowable non-competitive purchasing documents greater than $25K issued in 2025 and 17% of the $33.1M in allowable non-competitive purchases made by the Service and the Board.

Included in these figures are 37 purchases that were classified as confidential for covert reasons, totalling $3.7M.

These purchases are outlined in Appendix B.

Conclusion:

In 2025, the Services issued 205 purchasing documents over $25K with a total dollar value of $33.1M, where purchases were made on a non-competitive basis, based on allowable exceptions outlined in the Service’s Purchasing By-law. This represents 3.6% of the total number of purchasing documents issued in 2025 (5,708), and 15.8% of the Service’s and Board’s total purchasing spend ($209.8M). The Service and Board will continue to limit non-competitive purchases and support a competitive purchasing environment that is aligned with City policies and broader public sector practices.

Ms. Maria Duran-Schneider, Chief Administrative Officer, 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

Attachments:

Appendix A – 2025 Sole Source Purchases
Appendix B – 2025 Single Source Purchases

Appendix A - 2025 Sole Source Purchases

Vendor	**Goods/Services**	**Total Purchase Order Value (Excluding Taxes)**
1000668908 Ontario Limited	Financial Planning & Analysis Contracted Services	$45,701
Action Target Inc.	Range Repair and Preventative Maintenance	$83,399
Andy Hunter Consultants Inc.	Versadex Records Management System Support[1]	$57,600
Archipelago Alliance Inc.	Senior Technical Analyst for SharePoint – Chaz Rehal	$209,300
Avante Solutions Inc.	Cherwell Software Customization & Development Services	$112,000
Axon Public Safety Canada Inc.	Body Worn Cameras, Conducted Energy Devices, In-Car Cameras and Drones[2]	$12,379,227
Boost Child & Youth Advocacy Centre	Child & Youth Advocacy Centre – Office Rent & Operations Expenses	$180,495
Canadian Tactical & Operational Medical Solutions (C.T.O.M.S.) Inc.	Combat Application Tourniquets	$54,000
Canadian Towing Equipment Inc.	Vulcan Tow Truck Parts	$27,500
Cold Harbour Supply Inc.	Night Vision Goggles and Accessories	$248,318
Covalence Consulting Incorporated	Major Case Management and Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System Tracking Software[3]	$168,525
Dasco Storage Solutions Ltd.	Rifle Cabinets and Accessories	$47,040
Davtech Analytical Services	LiDAR, DragonEye System	$43,120

[1] Min. P221/18 refers
[2] Min. P2022-1216-7.0 refers
[3] Min. P2023-0914-5.0 refers

Vendor	Goods/Services	Total Purchase Order Value (Excluding Taxes)
Deep Trekker Inc.	Deep Trekker (Underwater) Remote Operated Vehicle	$193,795
Deeth Williams Wall L.L.P.	Legal Services for Amendment to Axon Agreement to add Drones	$31,334
D&R Electronics. Co. Ltd.	Police Vehicle Lights, Sirens and Weapon Mounts[4]	$286,154
Disabilitycoach.Ca	Disability Management Consulting Services - Sandra Grafe	$106,963
Esri Canada Ltd.	Geographic Information System[5]	$345,650
Forensic Technology (Canada) Inc.	Integrated Ballistic Identification System (I.B.I.S) ClearCase Solution	$121,491
G2S Pickin' Patch Inc.	Geographic Information System Support Services – William Stafford	$36,973
Henein, Hutchison L.L.P.	Prosecution Services case	$132,686
Henein, Hutchison L.L.P.	Prosecution Services case	$59,000
Henein, Hutchison L.L.P.	Prosecution Services case	$222,259
Henein, Hutchison L.L.P.	Prosecution Services case	$56,166
Henein, Hutchison L.L.P.	Legal Services re: youth	$25,000
Humber College	Neighbourhood Community Officer Program Assessment	$49,135
Humber ITAL	In-Service Training Program for Missing and Missed Report and Police Reform	$44,248
Idemia Identity & Security Canada I	Intellibook Level I Software Maintenance and Support for Livescan System - 2026	$78,389

[4] Min. P2023-0302-11.0 refers
[5] Min. P2023-0302-9.0 refers

Vendor	Goods/Services	Total Purchase Order Value (Excluding Taxes)
Infor (Canada) Ltd.	Time & Resource Management System Software Maintenance & Support[6]	$421,339
Inland Liferafts & Marine Ltd.	Zodiac Boat Repair/Inspections	$61,714
Intergraph Canada Ltd.	Computer Aided Dispatch System Professional Services, Software Support & Maintenance[7]	$1,347,597
Ivanti, Inc.	Cherwell Software License Subscription for 2025-2026	$314,654
Katherine Crossman Consulting	Genealogy Consulting Services	$42,217
Kristofoam IND Inc.	Foam Inserts for Scout Car Trunks	$33,295
LexisNexis Claims Solutions	Desk Officer Reporting System/Coplogic - Software Support and Maintenance[8]	$36,646
LinkedIn Corporation	LinkedIn Subscription Renewal - for Talent Acquisition Unit	$51,310
Lloyd Libke Law Enforcement Sales	Ammunition - Federal T308T Sniper Ammunition for Emergency Task Force Training[9]	$45,000
Lloyd Libke Law Enforcement Sales	Ammunition – for Training at Toronto Police College[10]	$449,000
MC Innovations	Financial Planning & Analysis Contracted Services - Elizabeth Hewner	$57,656
MD Charlton Co. Ltd.	Ultimate Training Munition 9mm UTX[11]	$94,681
MD Charlton Co. Ltd.	Ultimate Training Munition 9mm UTX[12]	$142,119

[6] Min P2024-1112-8.0 refers
[7] Min P2023-1219-3.0 refers
[8] Min P2024-1112-7.0 refers
[9] Min P2025-0911-8.0 refers
[10] Min P2025-0911-8.0 refers
[11] Min P2025-0911-8.0 refers
[12] Min P2025-0911-8.0 refers

Vendor	Goods/Services	Total Purchase Order Value (Excluding Taxes)
Mental Health Innovations (N.S.) Inc.	Peer Support Development and Implementation Services	$175,219
Microsoft Canada Inc.	Microsoft Unified Performance Support Renewal[13]	$520,563
Millbrook Tactical Inc.	Suppressors for C8 Rifles	$37,540
Monumental Projects Inc.	Race and Identity-Based Data Collection	$150,000
Mottola, Ruth	General Ledger and SAP System Administration Contracted Services - Ruth Mottola	$85,200
MPH Industries Inc.	Bee III Car Dash-Mount Radar	$134,576
OCR Canada Ltd.	Wireless Scanners and Software for Warehouse Property Module	$80,297
Olin Canada U.L.C.	Ammunition – 9mm Street, 9mm Training, 223 REM 55 SFF Ranger[14]	$506,626
Oracle Canada U.L.C.	PeopleSoft Human Resource Management System Software Licensing, Maintenance & Support[15]	$1,384,094
Pluralsight, L.L.C.	Pluralsight Business Professional Software Subscriptions 2025	$92,349
Pluralsight, L.L.C.	Pluralsight Business Professional Software Subscriptions 2026	$90,424
Rampart International Corp.	Ammunition[16]	$77,880
Rampart International Corp.	Breaching Equipment	$265,071
Rampart International Corp.	Breach Training Door	$44,279

[13] Min P2023-0428-8.0 refers
[14] Min P2025-0911-8.0 refers
[15] Min P2024-1112-9.0 refers
[16] Min P2025-0911-8.0 refers

Vendor	Goods/Services	Total Purchase Order Value (Excluding Taxes)
Rampart International Corp.	Armament Systems & Procedures (ASP) Friction Loc Police Batons	$110,325
Rampart International Corp.	135 Colt MRR C8 11.6” Uppers and Accessories	$360,388
Rampart International Corp.	80 Colt MRR C8 11.6” Barrel Carbines, Charging Handles, Sights, Aimpoints, Lighting Systems	$340,742
Rampart International Corp.	40 Colt MRR C8 11.6” Barrel Carbines & Accessories	$170,371
Rampart International Corp.	Glock Pistols, Colt Riffle parts, MRR Carbine parts	$123,932
Skillsoft Canada Ltd.	Percipio eLearning Library Subscription Services	$89,805
Superion, L.L.C.	CryWolf Alarm Software Maintenance	$31,296
Toronto Hydro Electric System Ltd.	Overhead Pole Attachment Rental for Public Space Closed Circuit Television Cameras	$35,618
Versaterm Public Safety US, Inc.	License, Support and Maintenance for BlueTeam, EIPro and IAPro Software - 2025	$36,268
Versaterm Public Safety US, Inc.	License, Support and Maintenance for BlueTeam, EIPro and IAPro Software - 2026	$55,104
Versaterm Public Safety Inc.	Versadex Records Management System[17]	$1,054,855
Versaterm Public Safety Inc.	eJust Case Management System Support and Maintenance[18]	$802,569
Westys Equipment Inc.	Mobile Electric Universal Voltage Relays	$25,314
Victim Services Toronto	Support Services for Missing and Missed Persons	$130,713

[17] Min P2024-0624-7.0 refers
[18] Min P2023-1019-5.0 refers

Vendor	Goods/Services	Total Purchase Order Value (Excluding Taxes)
Victim Services Toronto	Support Services for Human Trafficking and Internet Child Exploitation	$100,000
Various	Confidential/Covert	$1,919,791
Total		$27,573,905

Appendix B - 2025 Single Source Purchases

Vendor	**Goods/Services**	**Total Purchase Order Value (Excluding Taxes)**
FVB Psychologists	Clinical Psychological Assessment Services – Required for Additional Capacity for New Police Constable Hires	$66,240
Kerr Industries Ltd.	Setina Rear Moulded Seats – Bridging Contract	$163,184
Kodiak Group Holdings Co.	Safety Footwear - Bridging Contract	$25,080
Lloyd Libke Law Enforcement Sales	Ammunition - Bridging Contract[19]	$154,215
Olin Canada U.L.C.	Ammunition - Bridging Contract[20]	$463,640
Petro Canada Lubricants Inc.	Vehicle Lubricants - Bridging Contract	$34,000
Pinedale Properties Ltd.	970 Lawrence Ave. W. - Rent (for Parking Enforcement Unit)[21]	$521,760
Raber Glove MFG Co. Ltd.	Leather Gloves - Bridging Contract	$57,256
Stevens & Black Electrical	Electrical Services - Bridging Contract	$122,994
Various	Confidential/Covert	$3,886,218
Total		**$5,494,587**

[19] Min P2024-0912-11.0 refers
[20] Min P2024-0912-11.0 refers
[21] Min P2023-0622-7.0 refers

13. 2025 Annual Reports: City Traffic Agents (C.O.T.), University of Toronto (U of T), Toronto Community Housing Corporation (T.C.H.C.), and Toronto Transit Commission (T.T.C.) - Special Constables

PUBLIC REPORT

May 20, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: 2025 Annual Reports: City Traffic Agents (C.O.T.), University of Toronto (U of T), Toronto Community Housing Corporation (T.C.H.C.), and Toronto Transit Commission (T.T.C.) - Special Constables

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

Recommendation:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) receive the 2025 annual reports from the C.O.T., U of T, T.C.H.C., and T.T.C.

Financial Implications:

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

Summary:

The following agencies have submitted their Annual Reports, which provide statistical information and a detailed overview of the corresponding agencies' Special Constable Program:

C.O.T. - City Traffic Agent Program

U of T - University Special Constable Program

T.C.H.C. - Community Safety Unit (C.S.U.) Special Constable Program

T.T.C. - Special Constable Service's Special Constable Program

Discussion:

Background

As directed by the Board, appended to this report are the 2025 Annual Reports from the C.O.T., U of T, T.C.H.C. and T.T.C. regarding special constables. These reports are consistent with the reporting guidelines established by the Board.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

Section 8.6 of the Agreement between the Board and the City of Toronto (City) regarding special constables states that:

"The City shall provide to the Board an annual report with statistical information including information regarding C.O.T. assistance in the movement of traffic on City Highways and the safe and orderly flow of traffic on City Highways, including its impact, training, use of force, activities, supervision, complaints, and other issues of concern to the Parties and such further categories of information as may be requested by the Board or the Chief, and as agreed to by the City, from time to time".

Section 45 of the Agreement between the Board and the University of Toronto (U. of T.) Governing Council regarding special constables states that:

"The University shall provide to the Board an annual report with statistical information including but not limited to information as to enforcement activities, training, supervision, complaints and other issues of concern to the parties and such further relevant information as may be requested by the Board"

Section 9.12 of the Agreement between the Board and Toronto Community Housing Corporation (T.C.H.C.) regarding special constables states that:

"*The T.C.H.C. shall provide to the Board an annual report with statistical information including information regarding enforcement activities, training, use of force activities, supervision, complaints and other issues of concern to the parties and such further categories of information as may be requested by the Board or the Chief, from time to time".*

Section 9.12 of the Agreement between the Board and Toronto Transit Commission (T.T.C.) regarding special constables states that:

"The TTC shall provide to the Board an annual report with statistical information including information regarding enforcement activities, training, use of force activities, supervision, complaints and other issues of concern to the Parties and such further categories of information as may be requested by the Board or the Chief, from time to time".

Conclusion:

The Service continues to work collaboratively with our external special constable agencies to enhance public safety within our communities.

Deputy Chief Frank Barredo, Specialized Operations Command, 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

Attachments:

1. C.O.T. Annual Report
2. U of T Annual Reports
3. T.C.H.C. Annual Report
4. T.T.C. Annual Report

13.1. Toronto Transit Commission Special Constables Annual Report

Toronto Transit Commission
Special Constable Service
2025 Annual Report

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TRANSIT
ENFORCEMENT
SERVICE COURTESY SAFETY
SPECIAL
CONSTABLE

Executive Summary

The Special Constable Service plays an important role in ensuring the safety and security of customers and employees. Last year, the Toronto Transit Commission's (TTC) Special Constable Service continued to demonstrate unwavering commitment in responding to security incidents across the public transit system, consistently delivering services in alignment with the Special Constable Agreement between the Toronto Police Service (TPS) Board and the TTC. The Agreement confers authorities to Special Constables to support the enforcement of TTC By-law No.1 and deliver security and law enforcement services. This report outlines key data and information regarding enforcement activities, training, use of force activities, complaints, and other issues of concern to the TPS Board or the Chief of Police. Section 9.12 of the Special Constable Agreement with TPS requires the TTC to provide an annual report to the TPS Board.

In 2025, the Special Constable Service made significant strides in strengthening its operational readiness across the transit system by enhancing operational capacity, service delivery, and community-focused responses. While the Department made meaningful progress in advancing operational readiness, there were no major material changes during the reporting period.

Four priority areas were advanced by the Special Constable Service in 2025:

Operational Capacity

In 2025, the Department recruited 23 new Special Constables, five new Acting Supervisors, and expanded the Community Engagement Unit with three additional staff members. The Department also obtained approval from the Ministry of the Solicitor General to be designated as a Special Constable Employer under the new Community Safety and Policing Act (CSPA).

Responding to an Expanding System

Special Constables supported the phased openings of Line 6 in late 2025 and Line 5 in early 2026, reinforcing rider confidence and system reliability. Additionally, the Department also received approval for a new Bicycle Unit, which will aim to improve patrol capabilities and allow Officers to respond more efficiently across the system.

Co-ordinating Responses to Mental Health Crises

In alignment with the TTC's Community, Safety, Security, and Well-Being Plan (2024-2028), the Department enhanced its high-visibility presence at subway stations and supported the Toronto Community Crisis Service (TCCS), a 24/7 crisis response team present at key stations to support individuals experiencing mental health crises on the transit system.

Proactive Community Engagement

Special Constables participated in various outreach initiatives and events, including the TTC Community PEERS Pilot Program, which aims at addressing youth unrest and violence on the transit system.

The Special Constable Service remains steadfast in its duty to foster a safe and inclusive environment for all TTC riders and employees.

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Enhancing Operational Capacity

Special Constable Workforce Growth

In 2025, the Special Constable Service undertook strategic efforts to enhance operational capacity in response to increasing demands across the transit system. The Department celebrated the graduation of 32 new Special Constables who were hired in May of the previous year, allowing the Department to increase frontline capacity and enhance its ability to respond to incidents as quickly and efficiently as possible. Separately, the Department also hired 23 new Special Constables through fair and inclusive recruitment practices, allowing the Department to further develop a workforce that reflects the diversity of the community that it serves. Finally, the Department also appointed five new Acting Supervisors in 2025. The Acting Supervisor role provides Officers with the opportunity to obtain supervisory responsibilities as operational needs arise. The role also supports professional development by providing Officers with essential leadership and management skills, preparing them for future supervisory and leadership opportunities.

This workforce expansion played a critical role in enhancing safety throughout the transit system by increasing uniformed presence, improving visibility, and enabling more proactive responses to incidents that occur. The expansion is also expected to contribute to reduced call response times, as increased staffing levels allow for more effective deployment and coverage across the transit system. Additionally, as the TTC prepares for the FIFA World Cup in 2026, this workforce growth positions the Department to effectively manage increased ridership by ensuring sufficient staffing and operational readiness to maintain safety and customer confidence during upcoming events.

As the Department continues to grow, the commitment to conduct fair, transparent, and equitable recruitment remains, ensuring that hiring practices are rooted in fairness and aligned with the TTC's overall values of fostering diversity, equity, and inclusion in all aspects of its work.

Special Constable Employer Designation

In March 2025, the Special Constable Service achieved a significant milestone by receiving approval from the Ministry of the Solicitor General (Ministry) to be designated as a Special Constable Employer under the new Community Safety and Policing Act (CSPA). This designation marked a critical achievement for the Department following the implementation of the new CSPA, which came into force on April 1, 2024, replacing the former Police Services Act (1990).

Under this new legislative framework, organizations were required to obtain Ministry approval to operate as Special Constable Employers in order to maintain, renew, and appoint Special Constables. Obtaining this designation confirmed that the Department met all legislative and operational requirements under the CSPA and ensured the continued authority of the Special Constable Service. Receiving Special Constable Employer Designation aligns the Department with updated provincial standards and reinforces the Department's commitment to support the Province's broader public safety objectives.

Optimizing Deployment

In 2025, the Department optimized the deployment of Special Constables by increasing foot patrols across the subway system, with a strategic focus on the downtown core. Officers maintained high-visibility presence at high-risk stations to deter incidents from occurring and enable faster response times to calls. By aligning deployment with demand, the Department improved its ability to prevent incidents, respond to incidents effectively, and enhanced the overall safety and security of the transit system for both customers and employees.

Below: 2025 Special Constable Graduation Class.

Appointments

TTC Special Constables are appointed as peace officers by the Ministry of the Solicitor General and the Toronto Police Services Board, which grants them designated police powers. Table 1 below provides an overview of the number of Officers holding peace officer status in 2025. The total complement as of December 31, 2025, consists of 132 Special Constables.

Existing	Re-Appointments	New Appointments	Total Number of Special Constables
13	82*	37	132

Table 1: Special Constable Service Appointments. *The elevated number of re-appointments is a result of the Department receiving Ministry approval for Special Constable Employer designation in March 2025. The approval enabled the re-appointment of all Officers who were pending Peace Officer status.

Departures

The chart below outlines the total number of departures that occurred in 2025. Most resignations are linked to Special Constables transitioning into roles within police services, as many leverage the valuable skills and experience gained at the TTC to advance their careers in law enforcement.

Terminations	Suspensions	Resignations	Retirements
1	2	7	1

Table 2: Special Constable Service Departures.

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Responding to an Expanding System

Supporting Transit System Expansions: Opening of Lines 5 and 6

The Special Constable Service took steps in 2025 to provide a reliable and consistent safety presence as the TTC network expanded. In November, Special Constables supported the partial opening of Line 5 Eglinton by conducting patrols and responding to calls for service at Mount Dennis and Cedarvale stations, as well as the bus bays located at Don Valley and Keelesdale stations. In December 2025, Special Constables were also deployed to begin patrolling and responding to calls for service on the newly opened Line 6 Finch West, further extending safety coverage across the expanding transit system.

To support the opening of Lines 5 and 6, the Department leveraged previous operational strategies that have been used to anticipate major ridership changes such as concerts and sporting events. By proactively planning staffing levels, deployment models, and high-visibility strategies, the Department ensured that it was well-positioned to maintain safety, manage increased ridership, and support the continuation of transit operations as the network expanded. Through collaboration with GO Transit and UP Express, Special Constables worked to support safety and security at new and interconnected stations, helping to ensure a co-ordinated approach to transit safety and a positive experience for riders using these new services.

Core Response Unit (Bicycle Unit) Approval

In 2025, approval was obtained for the establishment of a Core Response Unit, a new bicycle unit within the Department. This unit will play a key role in supporting the 2026 FIFA World Cup events in Toronto.

The Special Constable Service has consistently taken proactive measures to provide optimal security during major events, recognizing that the safe and orderly movement of passengers to and from events is a top priority. With significantly increased ridership and transit demand expected during the FIFA World Cup, the Core Response Unit will act as an addition to the Department's operations that will service to provide a rapid response to incidents and reinforce public safety across the transit system.

The Core Response Unit will primarily operate within the downtown core to increase mobility in heavy pedestrian areas. Through this approach, the unit will support faster incident response in high-density areas so that service disruptions are minimized. Maintaining reliable and efficient service is central to the TTC's mandate and the Core Response Unit aims to strengthen this by reinforcing rider confidence in the TTC's response to emergencies and large-scale events.

Assessment of Security Operating Model

The TTC is in the process of undertaking a comprehensive review of its security operating models through an external consultant to assess roles, responsibilities, physical security features, and access protocols across sensitive buildings and departments. This assessment will aim to identify opportunities to enhance safety and security through an updated operating model that effectively integrates technology, infrastructure, and human resources, including the strategic use of Special Constables and Protective Services Guards, while leveraging strong community safety partnerships.

The assessment will be divided into two phases, with Phase 1 involving a discovery review and breakdown of options, and Phase 2 involving the physical security assessment. Both phases of the assessment will be completed in 2026. The outcomes of this work will inform future security enhancements and further define the role of the Special Constable Service within a modernized, integrated TTC safety and security framework.

Graffiti Monitoring and Response

To address incidents of graffiti on transit property, the Department implemented a Graffiti Dashboard in December 2025. The Graffiti Dashboard is a centralized system that automatically gathers, organizes and visualizes graffiti-related information. This tool converts raw incident data into meaningful intelligence for investigators and Special Constables.

The Dashboard's purpose is to automate data collection, capture detailed characteristics of each graffiti incident and support strategic decision-making through trend analysis and hotspot mapping. The system aims to enhance operational preparedness and enable faster identification of emerging trends. By automatically categorizing incidents and generating real-time visual analytics, the Graffiti Dashboard supports proactive deployment of resources to locations that are high-risk for graffiti.

For Special Constables, the Graffiti Dashboard results in faster access to useful information and smoother collaboration across units. Overall, the Dashboard functions as a proactive enforcement tool that enhances response capability, reduces vandalism, and strengthens the Department's capacity to identify repeat offenders.

As the Department continued to utilize the Graffiti Dashboard, further insights on graffiti related crime will be shared as it becomes available.

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Coordinated Crisis Response and Mental Health Support

Alignment with Community, Safety, Security, and Well-Being Plan (2024-2028)

The Special Constable Service plays a critical role in advancing the TTC's Community, Safety, Security, and Well-Being Plan (2024-2028), which was unanimously approved by the TTC Board on November 3, 2025. This multi-year plan establishes the TTC's operational readiness by prioritizing prevention, partnership, and appropriate, people-first responses to safety and well-being concerns across the transit system.

Recognizing that individuals experiencing homelessness and mental health crises remain significant and ongoing challenges for the City of Toronto and consequently, the transit system, the Department continued to prioritize improving safety and security by preventing, de-escalating, and managing incidents. In alignment with the Plan, the Department worked with community partners to support individuals experiencing crisis and vulnerability in 2025. Special Constables regularly work alongside organizations, such as Streets to Homes, to facilitate outreach and connect individuals experiencing homelessness with appropriate housing and social supports. These partnerships enhance response capacity by enabling Special Constables to balance enforcement responsibilities with meaningful support to ensure that safety is promoted, while the needs of individuals in crisis are met.

Special Constables also began working in close coordination with the Toronto Community Crisis Service (TCCS) for mental health-related incidents across the downtown "U". TCCS teams are currently based at Spadina, Union, and Bloor-Yonge stations and provide 24/7 mental health crisis intervention services. Special Constables continue to attend mental health-related calls and work alongside TCCS workers to ensure timely and coordinated responses. When incidents arise, Special Constables play a key role in alerting nearby TCCS teams and facilitating joint responses, ensuring individuals in crisis are connected to appropriate support services while maintaining safety within the transit environment.

Enhancing Transit Safety Pilot

In October 2025, the Special Constable Service collaborated with the City of Toronto and Streets to Homes on an Enhanced Transit Safety Pilot designed to strengthen operational readiness through increased presence and co-ordinated support at high-incident stations. The pilot focused on enforcing TTC By-law provisions related to panhandling and loitering to improve safety and create a more welcoming transit environment. Bloor-Yonge, Finch, Dundas, and Wellesley stations were selected for the pilot as they typically receive a higher volume of calls related to contraventions of TTC By-Law No. 1.

To further enhance response capacity, mobile units operating in the north of the city were positioned to provide rapid response to support calls for service at Finch Station. In alignment with the Use of Discretion policy, Officers were directed to assess each situation individually and determine the most appropriate course of action. Acknowledging that many individuals within the transit system have complex needs, staff were directed to act with compassion and to report requests for social assistance to Transit Control. Throughout the pilot, Transit Control co-ordinated outreach through established community partners such as Streets to Homes.

Throughout the pilot, increased presence and timely response were emphasized as key priorities in maintaining a safe and secure environment for both customers and employees. As a result of the enhanced deployment, there was an increase in the number of outreach services that were accepted by individuals on the TTC between the pilot period of October to December (see Chart 1). The pilot will extend through 2026, with deployment being dynamically adjusted to respond to stations experiencing higher incident levels.

Through this pilot initiative, the TTC is working towards enhancing response capacity to incidents at key stations, while also playing a key role in connecting individuals with the support they need. Based on the positive outcomes observed, the TTC will explore opportunities to expand the pilot to additional locations.

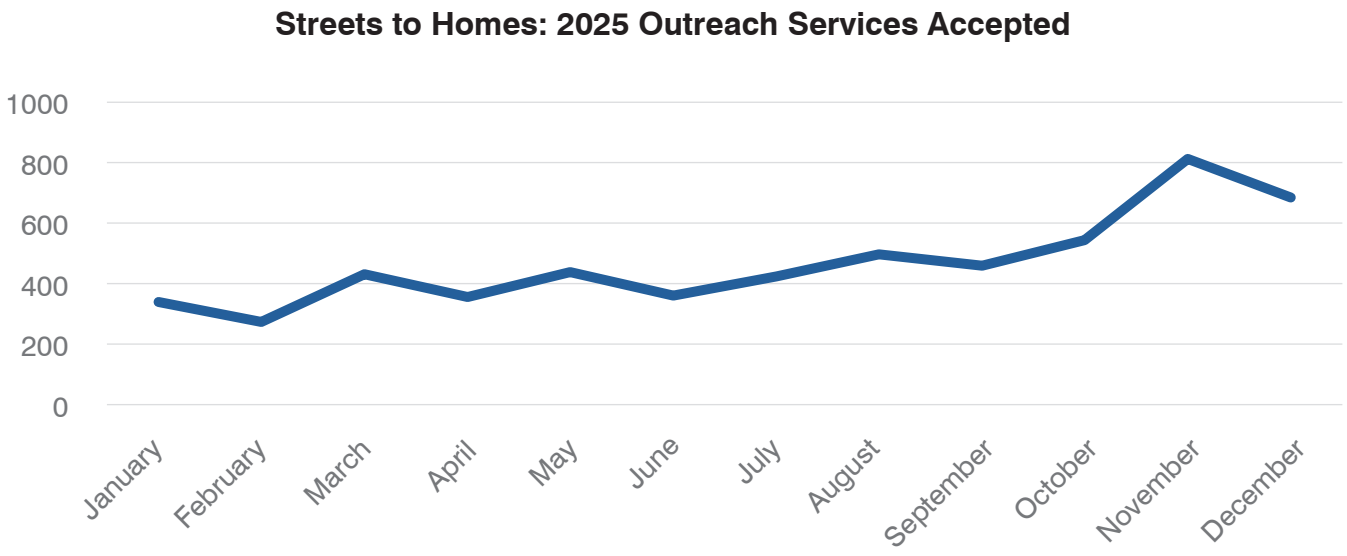

Chart 1: 2025 Outreach Services Accepted from Street to Homes

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Welcome to the Ride Guide
RIDE GUIDE

Proactive Community Engagement

In 2025, the Special Constable Service continued its commitment to strengthening its ties with the community. Throughout the year, the Department worked toward building trust, promoting education, and supporting early intervention through various initiatives. One of the Department's key initiatives was the continuation of the TTC Community PEERS Pilot Program, which aims at engaging youth and fostering positive relationships to help prevent unrest and violence on the transit system. Additionally, the Community Engagement Team continued to play a pivotal role in leading and attending various community events and initiatives that focused on promoting transit safety and supporting vulnerable groups. Through these efforts, the Department continued to promote a safer transit environment by engaging in efforts to prevent crime and incidents on the TTC.

Community Engagement Team

The Community Engagement Unit (CEU) is composed of a team of up to five Special Constables who are specifically assigned to create and maintain partnerships with various city organizations. In 2025, the CEU welcomed three new Special Constables with diverse and extensive experience, strengthening the team's capacity and enhancing readiness for expanded engagement activities planned for 2026.

The primary focus of the CEU is to provide education on transit safety through information sessions and community events. Additionally, the CEU assists with co-ordinating resources for customers who may be in need of shelter, mental health services, employment services, and more. The CEU is responsible for engaging with the public and TTC employees to achieve community-based objectives that promote a safe environment and encourage learning and engagement within the TTC community. During extreme weather situations, Special Constables, including the CEU, will also assist vulnerable individuals in the city who may be at increased risk by offering information about drop-in resources in downtown Toronto. The CEU is actively involved in various community initiatives, such as Transit Safety and Etiquette presentations in schools, focus tables, Streets to Homes outreach, the Community Safety and Well0being on Transit Dashboard, Downtown Yonge Business Improvement Area (DYBIA) outreach, Toronto Police Service partnership events, and recruiting events.

TTC Community PEERS Pilot Program

The TTC, in collaboration with the City of Toronto, TPS, and the Toronto District School Board (TDSB), continued the TTC Community PEERS Pilot Program into the 2025 school year following its launch in 2024. The program supports operational readiness by addressing youth unrest and violence on the transit system through early engagement, education, and relationship-building.

The initiative involved six Community PEERS, TDSB Social Workers, TTC staff, and TPS Neighbourhood Community Officers (NCO) who participated in workshops occurring over the course of 13 weeks during the 2024-2025 school year. The workshops were held in three identified hotspot schools across the city: West Hill Collegiate Institute, Central Technical High School, and Weston Collegiate Institute. Each school selected 15 students to join the pilot and attend two-hour workshop sessions each week.

The program's curriculum focused on critical topics, such as conflict resolution, mental health, self-care practices, personal accountability, TTC safety and ethics, the impacts of violence on customers and TTC employees, and fare evasion.

This initiative aligned with the City of Toronto's SafeTO: A Community Safety & Well-Being Plan, adopting a whole-system approach to violence reduction. The TTC Community PEERS Pilot Program concluded at the end of March 2025, and as a result of it, participating students demonstrated increased understanding and awareness of fare requirements. Pre-program survey results showed that only 14% of students were aware of the financial impact of fare evasion on the TTC. At the conclusion of the program, post-program survey results demonstrated that awareness increased to 51%. The program resulted in various positive outcomes, such as increased student awareness of the consequences of fare evasion and improved student behaviour toward TTC Operators. Through this program, students were equipped with strategies to resist conflict, violence, and peer pressure as well as how to keep themselves safe on TTC premises, while also receiving a platform to provide feedback on how the TTC can create more welcoming, inclusive spaces for young people. The TTC Community PEERS Pilot Program is expected to resume in April 2026 for a nine-week period.

53 Division Transit Safety Training

The CEU maintains an ongoing partnership with Toronto Police Service's 53 Division to deliver specialized track-level safety training for new police recruits. In 2025, the CEU delivered four training sessions to TPS recruits to enhance their understanding of TTC infrastructure and emergency protocols.

Given the shared responsibility between the TTC and TPS in coordinating responses to incidents that occur on the transit system, this collaboration is critical in ensuring a safe and co-ordinated response to incidents. TPS officers are regularly involved in track-level incidents, including Priority 1 calls and unauthorized individuals at track level. As such, a comprehensive understanding of track-level hazards and emergency procedures is essential to ensuring the safety of TPS officers, TTC staff, and customers.

During these sessions, new recruits from 53 Division received hands-on instruction related to track-level emergencies, safe pursuit, and response procedures. This training strengthens inter-agency co-ordination, supports informed decision-making during high-risk incidents, and enhances the overall effectiveness of joint TTC-TPS responses to incidents that occur on the transit system.

Above: CEU members with CEO, Mandeep Lali at a Transit Safety Information Table.

Transit Safety Information Tables

In 2025, the CEU led several information table sessions at various TTC stations. The information tables, offered in partnership with TPS auxiliary officers, served as a way for Special Constables to engage directly with customers and local residents to address safety concerns, answer questions, and provide guidance on safe transit use. The sessions also acted as proactive outreach by encouraging co-operation, promoting the reporting of incidents, and reinforcing the presence of Special Constables on the transit system.

Peace Officer Exemplary Service Medal

In 2025, several Special Constables were awarded the Peace Officer Exemplary Service Medal in recognition for their long-standing dedication to public service. This prestigious medal is given to peace officers who have dedicated 20 or more years of exemplary service, including at least 10 years performing duties with potential risk. It is a national honour from the Governor General of Canada and stands as a symbol of professionalism, commitment, and courage.

A total of 15 members of the Department were awarded with this medal. Of these recipients, two members were awarded a First Bar, recognizing an additional 10 years of exemplary service for a total of 30 years of service. Each recipient received a certificate from the Office of the Governor General and a medal engraved with their name, formally acknowledging their sustained contributions to public safety and service excellence.

Above: Recipients of the Peace Officers Exemplary Medal on July 30, 2025.

Collaboration with Peers in 2025

- A total of 49 transit safety presentations were delivered to more than 3,000 individuals
- Three TTC Safety Marketplace sessions with more than100 TTC staff engaged
- 41 Focus Table Toronto meetings
- 49 community events
- Four career fairs, engaging more than 100 individuals per session
- Collaboration with TTC Community PEERS Pilot Program, reaching more than 60 students across three schools
- Four training sessions with TPS 53 Division, reaching approximately 20 new recruits per session
- Four community safety tables delivered to more than 3,000 customers

Community Partnerships

- Toronto Community Housing
- Streets to Homes
- Multi-Disciplinary Outreach Team/LOFT
- Focus Table Toronto
- Downtown Yonge BIA and Outreach Team

- Specialized Program for Inter-Divisional Enhanced Responsiveness to Vulnerability (SPIDER) Table
- TPS Neighbourhood Community Officer Program
- Toronto District School Board
- Toronto Catholic District School Board
- Associated Hebrew Schools
- TTC Indigenous Council

CEU Collaboration with Streets to Homes

The TTC works in close collaboration with the City of Toronto's Streets to Homes program to support individuals experiencing homelessness or sheltering within the transit system. Streets to Homes staff are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, year-round, and provide resources that address immediate health needs and pathways to stable housing.

The following services are available to individuals aged 16 and older who are sheltering outdoors:

- Water and referrals to food programs
- Identification documents (ID) and income supports
- Supports to develop a housing plan for those who are not already working with other housing workers or agencies
- Wellness checks
- Clothing and supplies
- Harm reduction services and supplies
- Mental health supports through the Multi-Disciplinary Outreach Team (M-Dot)
- Blankets and sleeping bags in the winter
- Referrals to the shelter system through Central Intake
- Additional wellness checks and referrals to warming/cooling centres during extreme weather alerts

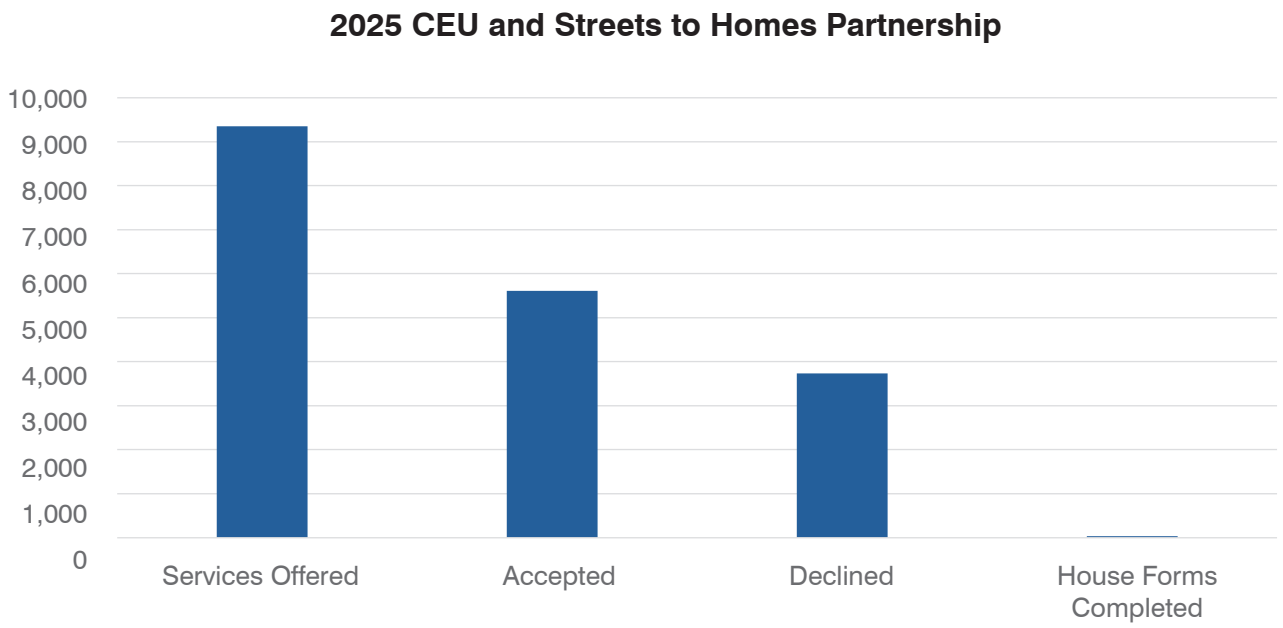

Chart 2: Services offered by Streets to Homes.

CEU Collaboration with the Downtown Yonge Business Improvement Area (DYBIA)

The TTC also works closely with the Downtown Yonge Business Improvement Area (DYBIA) Community Engagement Team (CET), an outreach program that provides trauma-informed, non-violent crisis support for vulnerable individuals in the area, connecting them with services as an alternative to police for non-emergencies. DYBIA works collaboratively with the TTC to improve safety and well-being at stations in the downtown core by offering supports and resources, such as supportive counselling, overdose response, wellness checks, and more.

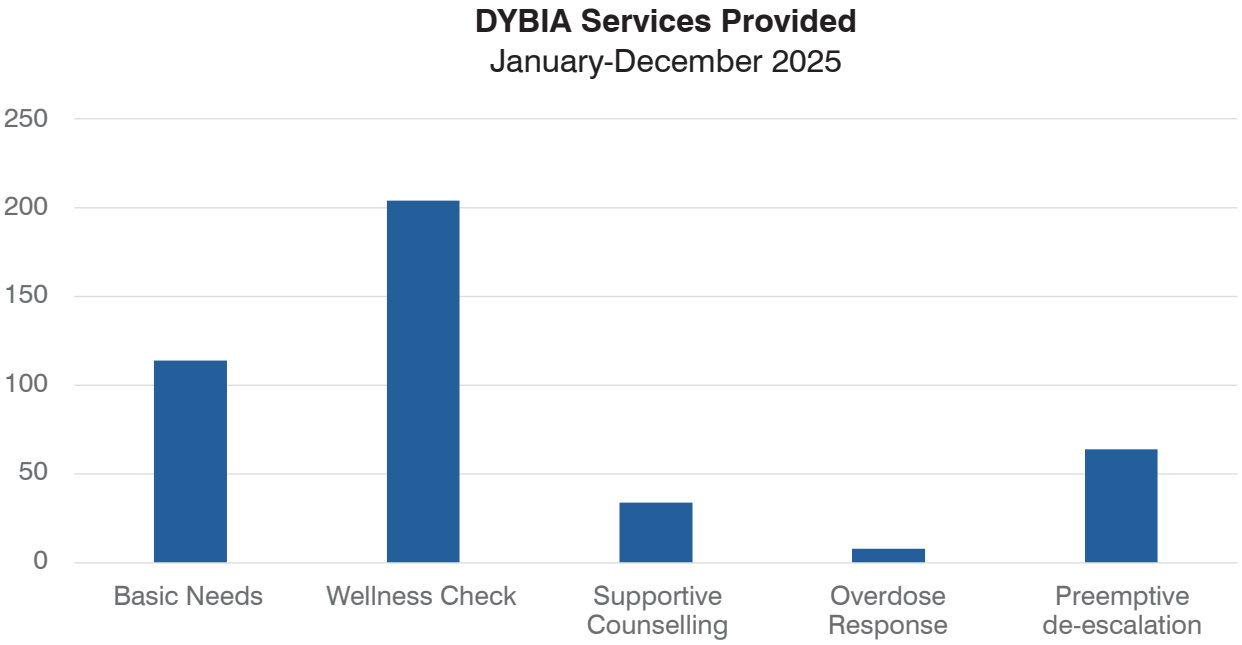

Chart 3: Downtown Yonge Business Improvement (DYBIA) Area Services Provided.

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Training

In 2025, the TTC continued to deliver Special Constable training to ensure that Special Constables are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to respond to incidents and complex situations effectively. Over the past year, the TTC's Operations Training Centre continued to provide recruitment and refresher training aimed at providing Special Constables with best practices in addressing customers and employees with respect, sensitivity, and without bias.

The training program was updated in 2025 to align with the new Community Safety and Policing Act, which came into effect in April 2025. The Act introduced standardized training requirements for all Special Constables across Ontario, ensuring consistency in knowledge, skills, and professional expectations province wide. The updated curriculum, developed by the Ontario Police College, included enhanced modules on use of force, crisis management, and practical scenario based learning tailored specifically to the duties of Special Constables. This Ministry approved training is mandatory for all Special Constables and must be successfully completed in order to maintain Peace Officer status.

Special Constable Training

All TTC Special Constable training is reviewed and approved by TPS on an annual basis. Pursuant to the Special Constable Agreement between the TTC and the TPS Board, the Special Constable Service has an obligation to train Special Constables in the following areas:

- 2SLGBTQ+
- Arrest Authorities
- Arrest/Search Incident to Arrest
- Canadian Police Information Centre
- Case Preparation Provincial Offences
- Community Mobilization/ Commun-ity Policing
- Confronting Anti-Black Racism
- Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA)
- Crime Scene Management
- Criminal Offences
- Diversity Awareness and Human Rights Issues
- Trespass to Property Act
- Ethics and Professionalism in Policing
- First Aid/CPR
- Interim Communicable Diseases
- Introduction to Law
- Liquor License and Control Act
- Mental Health Act (MHA)
- Occurrence/Report Writing/Field Information Report
- Person in Crisis
- PRESTO
- Provincial Offences Act
- Roles Field Interviewing/ Taking Statements
- Rules Memorandum Books/Note-Taking
- Search and Seizure Authorities
- Sex Offences
- Suicide Awareness
- Testimony/Criminal/ Provincial Justice System/ Rules of Evidence
- Train Use of Force Legislation and Reporting
- TTC Fares
- TTC Special Constable Status – Roles and Responsibilities
- Vehicle Familiarization – Streetcar/Bus/Subway
- Scenes of Crime Photography
- Use of Force and Defensive Tactics
- Radio Communication

Training Program

Special Constables currently receive 90 days of initial training. As part of that training, Special Constables receive 13 days of training on crisis communications, de-escalation, mental health awareness, and the Mental Health Act. The Special Constable training program includes reality-based simulations conducted with professional actors in a transit environment, in order to evaluate the knowledge and skills that each employee receives, and to observe their decision-making abilities in a real-time environment.

Annual Recertification

The Special Constable Annual Recertification Training Program is four days for a total of 32 hours, which includes mandatory defensive tactics and use of force training.

Mandatory Training

Course/Topic	Delivered By	Duration	Number trained
Special Constable Recruit Training	3rd Party Provider/Toronto Transit Commission	88 Days	8
Annual Use of Force and Legislative Update Block Training	3rd Party Provider/Toronto Transit Commission	4 Days	68
Requalification Use of Force and Legislative Update Block Training	3rd Party Provider/Toronto Transit Commission	10 Days	31
Annual Use of Force and Legislative Update (Supervisor)	3rd Party Provider/Toronto Transit Commission	5 Days	15
Indigenous Awareness	Canadian Police Knowledge Network	5 Days	8
Standard First Aid	3rd Party Provider (Rescue 7)	15 Hours	54
Confronting Anti-Black Racism	3rd Party Provider	2 Days	8

Table 3: Mandatory Training.

Additional In-Service Training

Course/Topic	Delivered By	Duration	Number trained
Coach Officer Training	TTC Operations Training Centre	3 Days	13
Scenes of Crime Officer Photography	Toronto Police Service-FIS	2 Days	8
TPS 2SLGBTQ+ Liaison Office – Serving with Pride	3rd Party Provider	3 Hours	8
Naloxone	3rd Party Provider	1 Hour	8
Body-Worn Camera	TTC Operations Training Centre	8 Hours	45
In-Car Camera	TTC Operations Training Centre	4 Hours	8

Table 4: Additional In-Service Training.

Equipment

Pursuant to the Agreement with the Board, Special Constables are issued with the following equipment:

- Uniform.
- One wallet badge, appropriate wallet and agency identification card.
- Soft body armour with appropriate carriers.
- One set of standard handcuffs with appropriate carrying case.
- One container of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) foam/spray with appropriate carrying case.
- One expandable baton with appropriate carrying case.
- One body-worn camera.
- One approved memo book.
- One flashlight with appropriate carrying case.
- One Provincial Offences Notice book and appropriate hard cover.
- One TTC Special Constable Service Policies, Procedures and Rules Manual.
- Naloxone with carrying case.

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Reporting

Call for Service

In 2025, the Special Constables Service received 36,616 calls for service, representing a 3% increase from the 35,484 calls received in the previous year.

Mode	Calls for Service				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Subway	26,817	23,516	26,410	30,355	31,253
Surface	4,241	4,087	4,499	5,129	5,363
Total**	**31,058**	**27,603**	**30,909**	**35,484**	**36,616**

Table 5: Calls for Service *This data represents the sum of individual officer reports for a call for service. As multiple Officers may submit separate reports for the same incident, totals are higher than the actual number of unique calls for service. **Surface includes incidents related to buses arriving/leaving from Scarborough RT stations.

Arrests and Apprehensions

Special Constables are committed to maintaining a safe and secure transit system. Special Constables submitted 236 records of arrest for Criminal Code offences, an increase of 6% when compared to the previous year with 223 arrests. Additionally, in 2025, Special Constables made 259 apprehensions under the Mental Health Act. These apprehensions were made in response to calls received for persons who were in distress or posed a threat to themselves or others. This represented a 20% increase from the previous year with 215 apprehensions under the Mental Health Act.

Table 6 below outlines the total number of individuals apprehended, arrested and/or charged from 2021 to 2025. Table 7 and 8 below present the individual reports that were submitted to document each occurrence.

Authority	Total Arrested, Charged and Apprehended				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Criminal Code	123	277	229	223	236
Mental Health Act	128	221	197	215	259
Liquor License and Control Act	5	20	15	19	49
Trespass to Property Act	9	16	18	11	43
Total	**265**	**534**	**459**	**468**	**587**

Table 6: Total Apprehensions, Arrests and/or Charges.

General Occurrence Reports and Records of Arrest	Total
Abandoned/Lost Property	1
Aggravated Assault C.C. 268	5
Arson: Damage to Property C.C. 434	1
Assault C.C. 266	760
Assault Bodily Harm C.C. 267(1)(b)	12
Assault With Intent To Resist Arrest C.C. 270(1)(b)	2
Assault Causing Bodily Harm C.C. 267 (b)	2
Assault Peace Officer C.C. 270(1)(a)	23
Assault With A Weapon C.C. 267(1)(a)	45
Assault With Weapon C.C. 267 (a)	13
Being Intoxicated in a Public Place	19
Bench Warrant C.C. 597 (2)	9
Carry Concealed Weapon C.C. 90(1)	3
Cause A Disturbance 175(1)	1
Causing Disturbance; Indecent Exhibition; Loitering C.C. 175(1)	1
Criminal Harassment C.C. 264 (1), (2)	17
Disguise with Intent C.C. 351(2)	1
Escape from Lawful Custody C.C. 145 (1)(a)	1
Fail To Appear (FORM 9/10) 145(5)(b)	1
Fail To Appear 145(2)(b) Subsequent to Court	4
Fail To Appear-Prints C.C. 145(5)(a)	2
FAIL TO COMPLY PROBATION C.C. 733.1	19
Fail to Comply Recog C.C. 145(3)	3
Failing to appear or to Comply with Appearance notice, promise to appear or Recognizance C.C. 145(5)	3
Failing to Appear or to Comply with Summons C.C. 145(4)	1
Failing to Attend Court when at Large on Undertaking or Recognizance: failing to surrender C.C. 145 (2)	1
Failing to Comply with Condition of Undertaking or Recognizance C.C. 145 (3)	5
Having liquor in open container in unauthorized place	3
Indecent Acts C.C. 173(1)	46
Killing or Injuring Animals other than Cattle C.C. 445	1
Mental Health Act Sec. 17	106
Mischief C.C. 430 (1) (a) and (b)	178
Mischief C.C. 430 (1) (c) and (d)	28
Mischief Endangering Life C.C. 430 (2)	1
Mischief Not Exceeding $5,000 C.C. 430 (4)	674
Mischief to Testamentary Instrument or Over $5000 C.C. 430 (3)	10

General Occurrence Reports and Records of Arrest	Total
Obstruct Peace Officer C.C.129(a)	3
Opioid Overdose	11
Possession of Offensive Weapon Dangerous To The Public Peace C.C. 87	5
Public Mischief C.C. 140 (1)	2
Resisting or Obstructing Public or Peace Officer C.C. 129(a)	1
Robbery C.C. 344 (b)	11
Sexual Assault C.C.271	15
Sexual Assault With Weapon C.C. 272(a)	1
Suspicious Incident	72
T.P.A. Fail To Leave When Directed	17
T.P.A. Engage in Prohibited Activity on Premises	2
T.P.A. Enter Premises When Entry Prohibited	24
T.T.C. # 1-2.1 Refuse to Pay Fare	5
T.T.C. # 1-2.3(a) Invalid Fare Media	1
T.T.C. # 1-2.3(b) Fail to Comply with Conditions of Use of Fare Media	2
T.T.C. # 1-3.13(a) Fail to Comply with Posted Sign	97
T.T.C. # 1-3.13(b) Fail to Comply with Painted Markings	1
T.T.C. # 1-3.16(a) Unauthorized Display, Sale of Written or Printed Material on TTC Property	1
T.T.C. # 1-3.16(b) Unauthorized Sale (Attempt to Sell, Solicit) on TTC Property	7
T.T.C. # 1-3.22 Fail to Wear Shoes, Boots or Sandals on TTC Property	1
T.T.C. # 1-3.24 Loiter on TTC Property	1
T.T.C. # 1-3.25 Cause A Disturbance on TTC Property	2
T.T.C. # 1-3.25(a) Urinate(Expectorate, Defecate on TTC Property	4
T.T.C. # 1-3.25(e) Fight on TTC Property	3
T.T.C. # 1-3.25(f) Interfere with Ordinary Enjoyment of Transit System	1
T.T.C. # 1-3.29 Unauthorized Use of Transit System Equipment	1
T.T.C. # 1-3.3 Enter Transit System through Non-designated Entrance or Exit	97
T.T.C. # 1-3.3 Exit Transit System through Non-designated Entrance or Exit	6
T.T.C. # 1-3.32 Smoke on TTC Property	11
T.T.C. # 1-3.4 Unauthorized Crossing or Entering Upon Subway Tracks	11
T.T.C. # 1-3.5 Project Body beyond Platform Edge or Platform Safety Markings	1
Theft Over $5000.00 C.C. 334(a)	2
Theft Under $5000.00 C.C. 334(b)	140
Unauthorized attempt to sell on TTC property	3
Unauthorized solicit on TTC property	4
Uttering Threats C.C. 264.1 (1)	321
Uttering Threats to Cause Death or Bodily Harm C.C. 264.1 (1)(a)	149

General Occurrence Reports and Records of Arrest	Total
Warrant of Committal C.C. 514 (1)	3
Weapon etc: possession for dangerous purpose C.C. 88	8
Grand Total	**3049**

Table 7: General Occurrence Reports and Records of Arrest.

General Occurrence Reports and Records of Arrest	Total
Accident	27
Aggravated Assault C.C. 268	5
Arson: Damage to Property C.C. 434	1
Assault C.C. 266	421
Assault - Aggravated C.C. 268	2
Assault Bodily Harm C.C. 267(1)(b)	13
Assault Causing Bodily Harm C.C. 267 (b)	5
Assault Peace Officer C.C. 270(1)(a)	4
Assault With A Weapon C.C. 267(1)(a)	42
Assault With Weapon C.C. 267 (a)	5
Attempt Suicide	5
Bench Warrant C.C. 597 (2)	5
Bodily Harm: Administering Noxious Thing C.C. 245	5
Break And Enter With Intent C.C. 348(1)(a) Attempt	5
Breaking, Entering and Committing C.C. 348 (1)(b)	2
Carry Concealed Weapon C.C. 90(1)	2
Cause A Disturbance 175(1)	17
Causing Disturbance; Indecent Exhibition; Loitering C.C. 175(1)	1
Criminal Harassment C.C. 264 (1), (2)	2
Cruelty to Animals C.C. 446(1)	1
Dangerous Operation Causing Bodily Harm C.C. 249 (3)	1
Exposure to Person Under Age of Fourteen Years C.C. 173(2)	1
FAIL TO COMPLY PROBATION C.C. 733.1	2
Fail to Comply Recog C.C. 145(3)	1
Indecent Acts C.C. 173(1)	17
Intimidation C.C. 423 (1)	1
Mental Health Act Sec. 17	153
Mischief C.C. 430 (1) (a) and (b)	32
Mischief C.C. 430 (1) (c) and (d)	64
Mischief Endangering Life C.C. 430 (2)	1

General Occurrence Reports and Records of Arrest	Total
Mischief Not Exceeding $5,000 C.C. 430 (4)	87
Mischief to Testamentary Instrument or Over $5000 C.C. 430 (3)	6
Occupant of Motor Vehicle without consent C.C. 335(1)	1
Opioid Overdose	30
Personation C.C. 403(a)	1
Possession of Offensive Weapon Dangerous To The Public Peace C.C. 87	48
Possession of Prohibited Weapon C.C. 91(2)	3
Possession of Restricted Weapon C.C. 91(2)	1
Priority 1	13
Public Mischief C.C. 140 (1)	13
Robbery C.C. 344 (b)	42
Sexual Assault C.C.271	83
Sexual Exploitation C.C. 153	1
Sudden Death - Natural	5
Suspicious Incident	76
T.T.C. # 1-3.4 Unauthorized Crossing or Entering Upon Subway Tracks	1
Theft Over $5000.00 C.C. 334(a)	7
Theft Under $5000.00 C.C. 334(b)	49
Uttering Threats C.C. 264.1 (1)	57
Uttering Threats to Cause Death or Bodily Harm C.C. 264.1 (1)(a)	9
Voyeurism C.C. 162 (1)(a)	2
Warrant of Committal C.C. 514 (1)	1
Weapon etc: possession for dangerous purpose C.C. 88	31
Weapon: carrying concealed weapon C.C. 90	1
Grand Total	**1411**

Table 8: Other TTC Internal Incident Reports.

Property

The Special Constable Service is responsible for keeping all evidence and property seized in connection with their duties except in the following circumstances:

- Where TPS requests the evidence be turned over to them.
- Where an accused is held in TPS custody.
- Where drugs are seized/found.
- Where firearms are seized/found.

All property and evidence that is seized and not turned over to TPS is stored, preserved and disposed of in a manner consistent with TPS' standards and procedures for the storage and disposition of property. In 2025, Special Constables seized and processed 53 pieces of property into their property vault.

Compliance Reporting

Public Complaints

In 2025, the TTC's Human Rights and Investigations Department (HRID) received a total of 22 public complaints involving Special Constables, which is a decrease from the 36 complaints received in 2024. HRID investigates conduct concerns about TTC Special Constables and Provincial Offences Officers, along with any related policies and services.

Use of Force Reporting

When a TTC Special Constable uses force on another person, they are required to complete a Use of Force Report (UFR Form 1) that either goes to TPS or to the Special Constable Services Department.

The Use of Force Report that must be submitted to TPS is required by the provincial *Community Safety and Policing Act* (CSPA). It must be submitted when a Special Constable uses a weapon on another person or uses force on another person that results in an injury requiring medical attention.

Conversely, the Use of Force Report that must be submitted to the Department uses a lower threshold and is required by TTC's internal policy. It must be submitted whenever force is applied beyond compliant handcuffing.

Under both policies, a Use of Force Report must be submitted by each Special Constable involved in the incident, typically resulting in multiple Use of Force Reports submitted per incident. In 2025, the Department saw a decrease in the number of use of force incidents that must be submitted to TPS. Meanwhile, the Department saw an increase in the number of use of force incidents that use the lower Departmental threshold, which is likely correlated to the increase in calls for service in 2025 (see Charts 4 and 5).

Use of Force as per the CSPA

In 2025, three Use of Force Reports were required to be submitted to TPS as per the CSPA. There were two incidents where OC foam was deployed during interactions with assaultive subjects, resulting in two Use of Force Reports to be completed by Special Constables and submitted to TPS. Additionally, there was one incident where a Special Constable used their baton to gain control of an individual who was assaulting their partner. There were zero incidents where a Special Constable used force on another person that resulted in an injury that required medical attention. Table 9 below summarizes the number of incidents and the category of offence involved in each type of force application between 2021-2025:

Year	Highest Level Force of Used	Number of Force Incidents	Use of Force Reports Submitted	Criminal Code	Provincial Offence (LLCA, MHA, TPA)
2025	OC Foam	2	2	1	1
	Baton	1	1	1	0
	Injury	0	0	0	0
	Total	**3**	**3**	**2**	**1**
2024	OC Foam	2	2	2	0
	Baton	0	0	0	0
	Injury	4	9	4	0
	Total	**6**	**11**	**6**	**0**
2023	OC Foam	5	7	5	0
	Baton	0	0	0	0
	Injury	9	9	6	3
	Total	**14**	**16**	**11**	**3**
2022	OC Foam	2	4	2	0
	Baton	1	1	1	0
	Injury	1	2	1	0
	Total	**4**	**7**	**4**	**0**
2021	OC Foam	1	1	0	1
	Baton	0	0	0	0
	Injury	0	0	0	0
	Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**

Table 9: Use of Force Reporting as per CSPA.

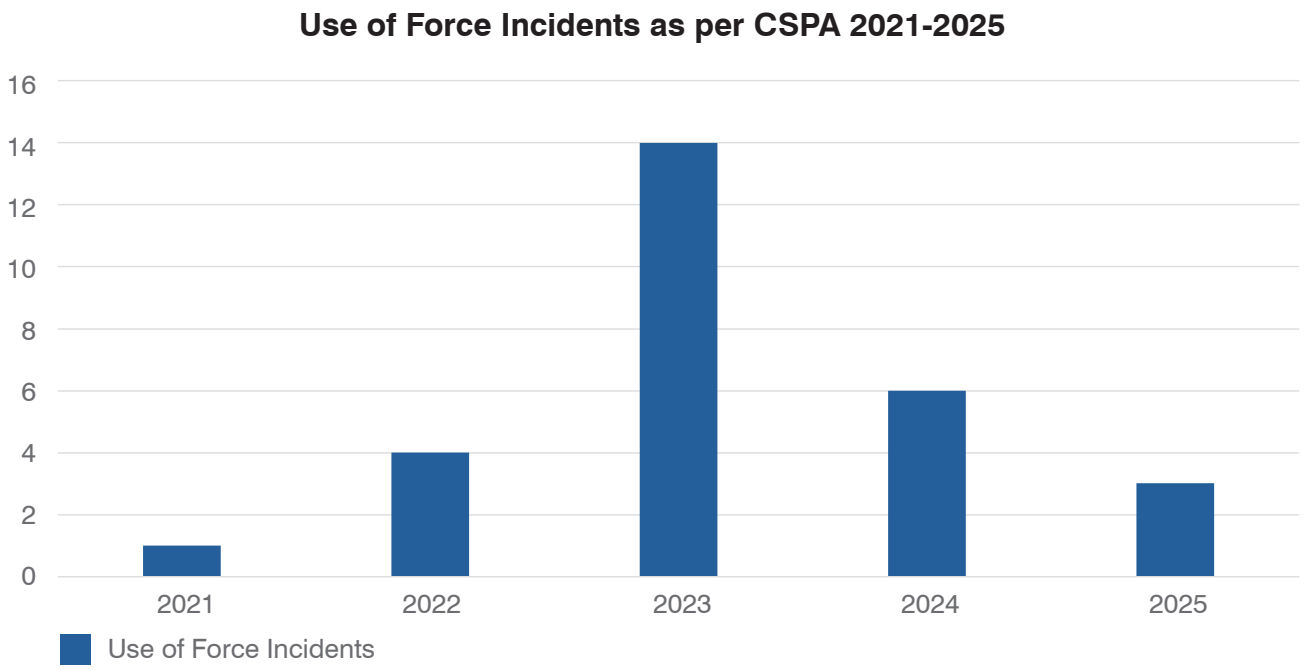


Chart 4: Use of Force Incidents as per CSPA between 2021-2025.

Year	Highest Level of Force Used	Number of Incidents	Use of Force Reports Submitted	Criminal Code	Provincial Offence (LLCA, MHA, TPA) or Other
2025	Physical Control - Soft	62	117	34	28
	Physical Control - Hard	2	3	2	0
	Baton or OC Foam Presented - Not Used	1	1	1	0
	Total	**65**	**121**	**37**	**28**
2024	Physical Control - Soft	47	104	36	11
	Physical Control - Hard	0	0	0	0
	Baton or OC Foam Presented - Not Used	2	4	2	0
	Total	**49**	**108**	**38**	**11**

Table 10: Use of Force Reporting as per Departmental Policy

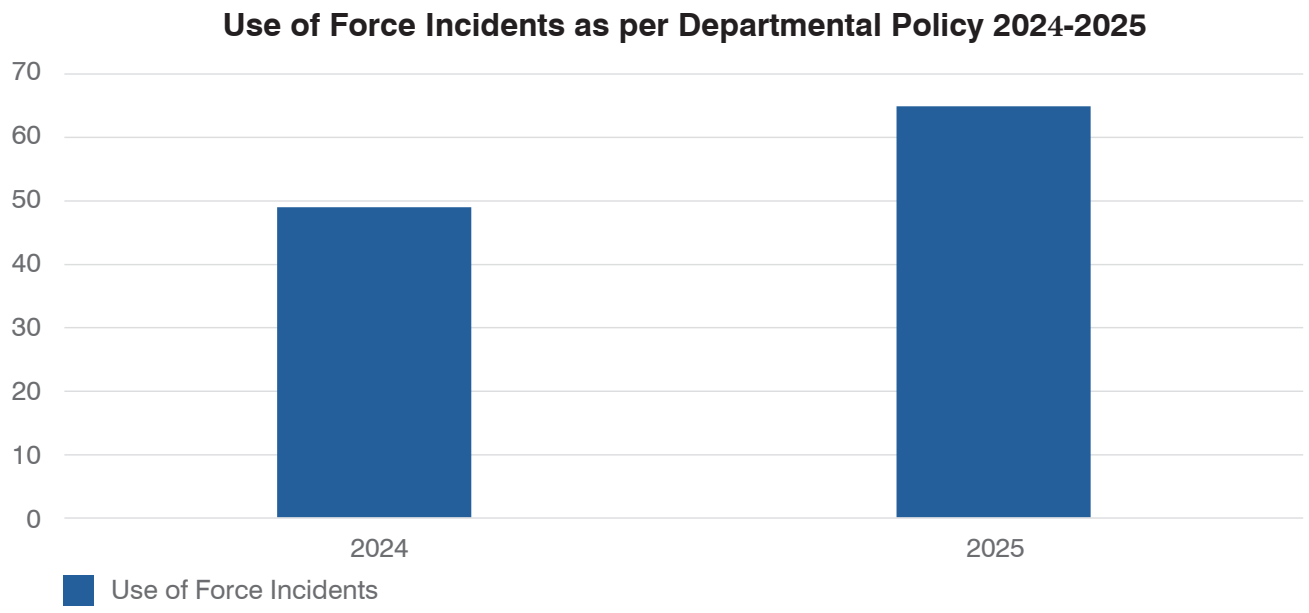


Chart 5: Use of Force Incidents as per Departmental Policy between 2021-2025.

Race-Based Data for Use of Force

Special Constables document the perceived race of individuals involved in all use of force incidents. The provincially mandated Use of Force Report requires Special Constables to submit perception-based information regarding race.

In 2025, there were three use of force incidents that fall under the CSPA (Table 9) and 65 use of force incidents that fall under the Departmental Policy (Table 10), bringing the total number of use of force incidents to 68. Table 11 below outlines the perceived race of individuals involved in each use of force incident in 2025. TTC ridership data suggests that the race-based use of force data is generally in line with the overall demographic composition of TTC riders, with more than half identifying as racialized individuals.

Perceived Subject Race	Total
White	31
Black	25
Middle Eastern	5
East/Southeast Asian	2
Indigenous	2
Latino	2
South Asian	1
Total	**68 incidents**

Table 11: Perceived Subject Race per Incident in 2025 (as per CSPA and Departmental policies).

Injury Reporting

Defendants

A total of 31 Injury Reports were submitted by Special Constables on behalf of the accused in 2025, eight more than the 23 submitted in 2024.

Prior to Arrest

A total of 14 Injury Reports were submitted in relation to injuries sustained prior to an arrest, one more than in 2024. The injuries included cuts, scrapes, and bruises that were sustained prior to the arrest. Six of the accused requested medical treatment, in which three were treated by EMS and one was transported to a hospital for further evaluation. In three incidents, one accused had cuts on their arm prior to the interaction, one had an existing cut on their leg and arm, and one was transported to the hospital for a pre-existing toe injury.

During Arrest

A total of 10 Injury Reports were submitted in relation to injuries sustained during the course of an arrest, four more than in 2024. Injuries included scrapes, abrasions, and cuts. One arrest involved OC foam in which the accused requested to be transported to the hospital after advising that their eyes were irritated from the spray.

After Arrest

A total of seven Injury Reports were submitted in relation to injuries sustained after an arrest, three more than in 2024. All of the injuries were self-inflicted. In four of these incidents, the accused repeatedly hit their head on the barrier in the back of the patrol vehicle.

Special Constable Injuries

Special Constables reported the following types of occupational injury sustained, while on duty:

- 107 incidents were reported, resulting in 11 lost-time injuries and 96 no lost-time injuries.
- There were 16 incidents where an injury was sustained by a Special Constable during an arrest-related interaction.
- Exposure includes five reports of expectoration onto Special Constables or contact with individuals who had pre-existing infectious diseases.
- Emotional trauma was reported by 19 Special Constables, as result of being present during a suicide, homicide, pedestrian/bus contact resulting in death, serious injury to customers, and personal trauma.
- Injuries consisted of 49 reports of cuts, bruises, pain, swelling, strain, and/or sprain to Special Constables.

Special Constables have access to a range of mental health supports designed to assist them when they experience workplace injuries, traumatic events, or other challenging situations. One of the key resources available is the Employee and Family Assistance Program (EFAP), a confidential, 24/7, voluntary, and free service that offers counselling, mental health support, and wellness resources for Officers and their families. These supports help ensure that Special Constables can access timely, professional care to maintain their well being.

Court Services

Provincial Offence Court

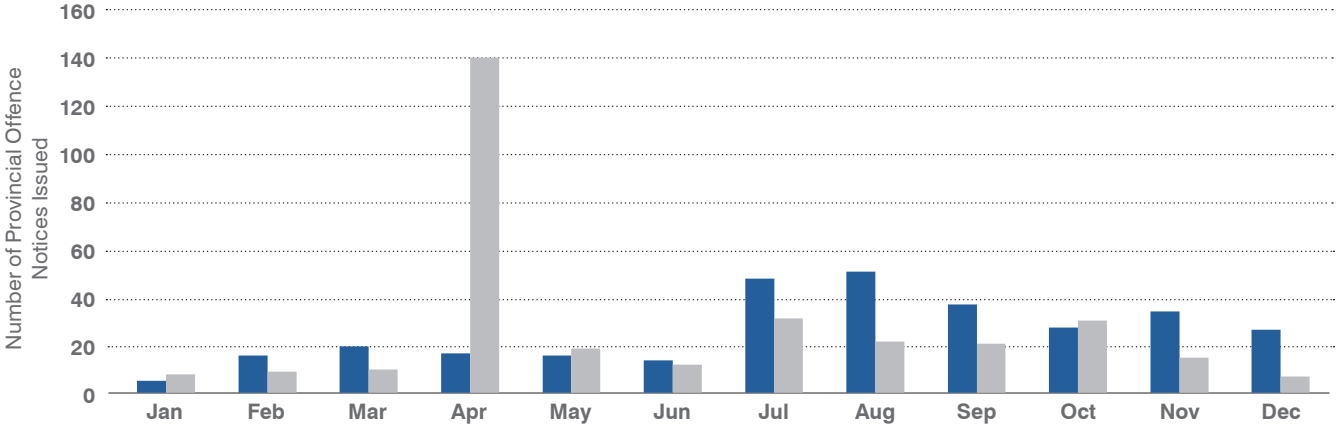
Proceedings for the Ontario Court of Justice Provincial Offence Act are currently being held in-person, by remote technology (video or telephone), or a combination of in-person and remote technology, including trial and non-trial proceedings (guilty pleas – early resolution, withdrawals, first appearances and adjournments). Participants can now specify whether they would prefer an in-person presence or electronic appearance when their Provincial Offence Notice matter goes before the Court. However, the Justice of the Peace may order a member of the public to appear in-person rather than via video method.

Criminal Court trials have traditionally required in-person presence, but in some stages of the legal process, the defendant and their attorney may be permitted to attend court hearings via teleconferencing or online platforms, such as Zoom. This is subject to change at the discretion of the Justice of the Peace. The Court will continue to collaborate with its justice partners to determine the most effective way to apply technology to enhance Court services and access to justice.

Provincial Offence Notices (PON) Issued

In 2025, the Special Constable Service issued 310 Provincial Offence Notices (PONs) and seven Provincial Offence Act (POA) Summons. This reflects a decrease of 18 PONs and an increase of five POA Summons compared to 2024. A total of 15 Notices were issued in relation to the Liquor License and Control Act and 18 under the Trespass to Property Act5

Provincial Offence Notices Issued 2024-2025



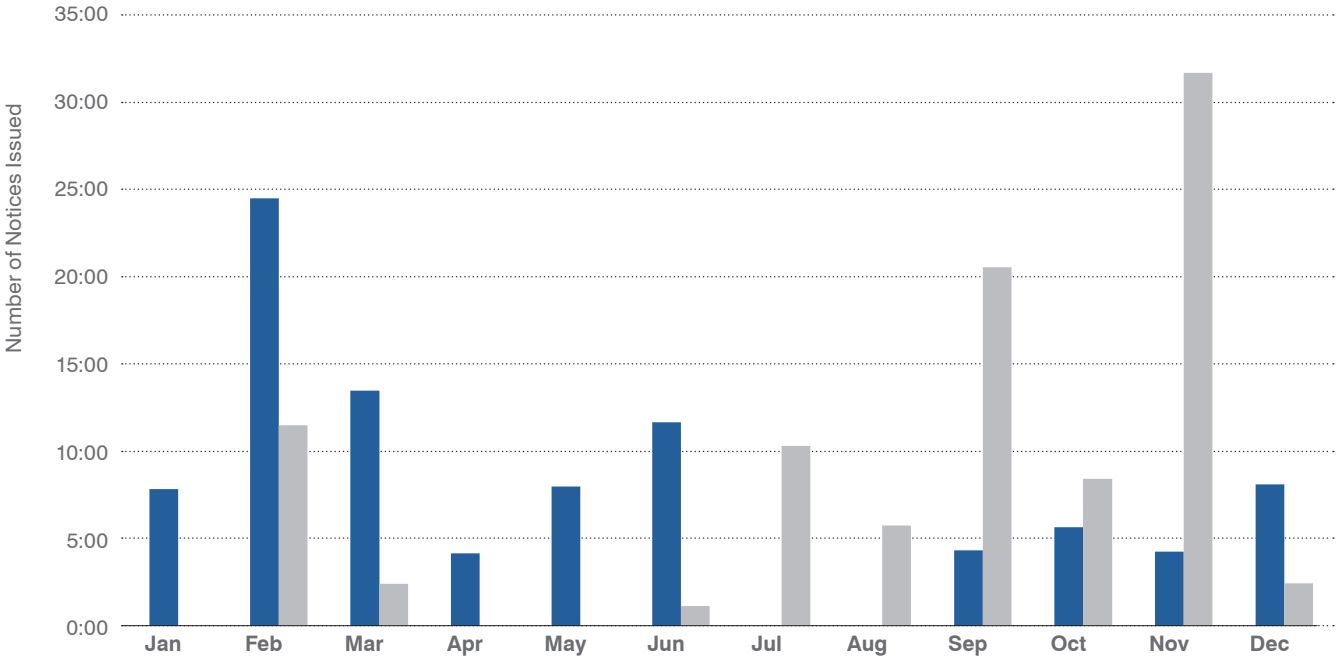
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2025	5	16	20	17	16	14	49	52	38	28	35	27
2024	8	9	10	144	19	12	32	22	21	31	15	7

Chart 6: PONs Issued.

Time Spent in Court

Special Constables spent a total of 92 hours in Court to attend to both POA and criminal court matters. Compared to 2024 (94 hours), court-required attendance slightly decreased in 2025.

Time Spent in Court (POA and Criminal Matters) 2024-2025



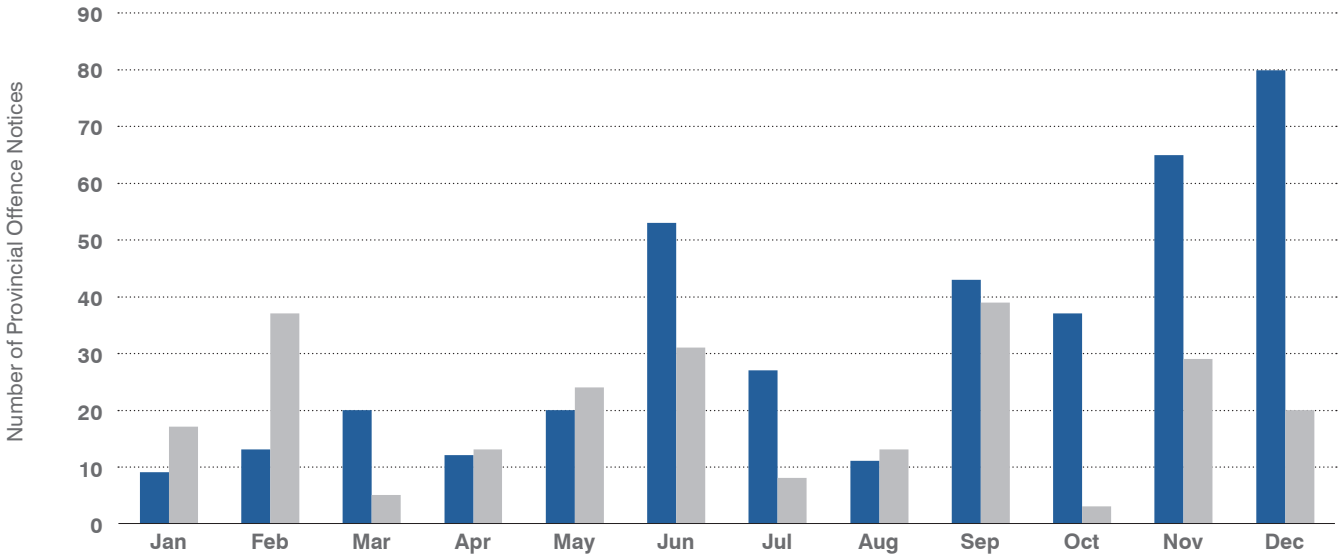
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2025	7:51	24:30	13.30	4:10	8:00	11:40	0:00	0:00	4:20	5:40	4:15	8:07
2024	0:00	11:30	2.25	0:00	0.00	1:08	10:19	5:46	20:33	8:26	31:42	2:27

Chart 7: Time Spent in Court.

Provincial Offence Act Matters Before the Courts

In 2025, Court Services created 105 Early Resolution dockets and an additional 30 Trial Notices, resulting in a total of 390 Provincial Offences Act (POA) matters proceeding before the courts. This is an increase of 151 POA matters when compared to the 239 that went before the courts in 2024.

Provincial Offence Notices Before the Courts 2024-2025



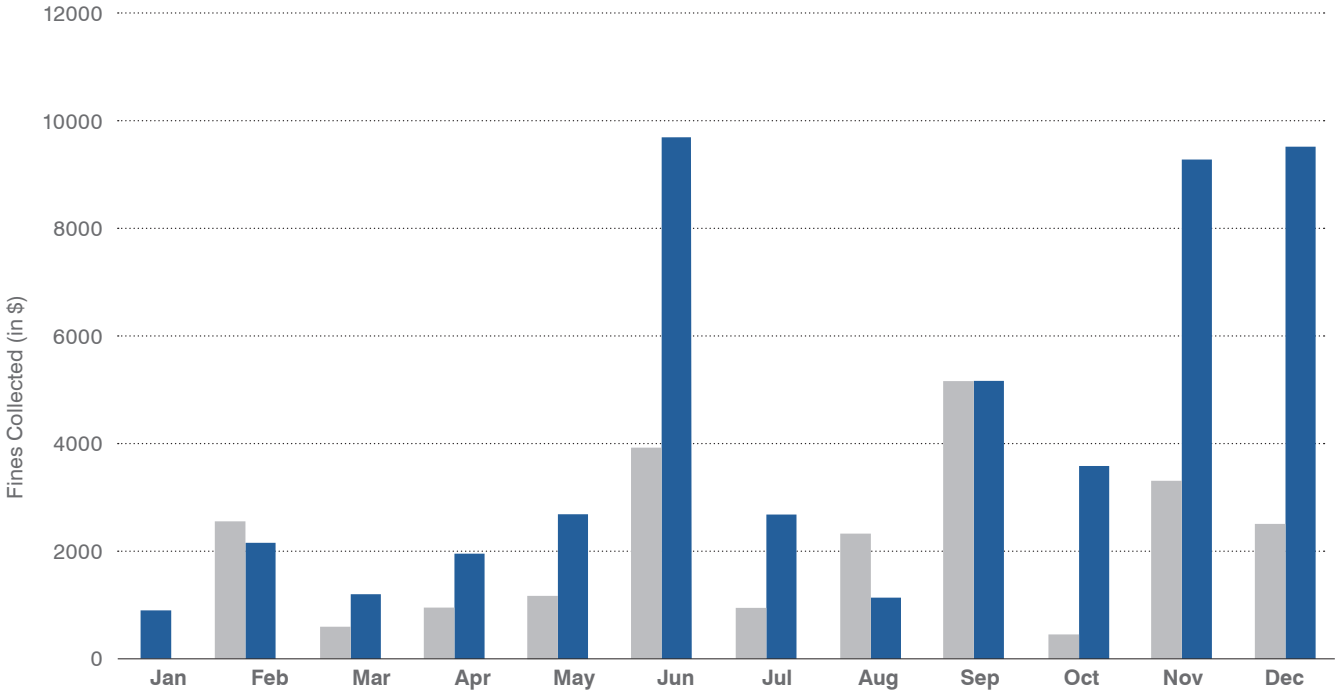
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2025	9	13	20	12	20	53	27	11	43	37	65	80
2024	17	37	5	13	24	31	8	13	39	3	29	20

Chart 8: POA Matters Before the Courts.

Fines Imposed and Fines Collected

In an Ontario Court, fines for Provincial Offences Act are specified by the Chief Judge of the Ontario Court of Justice for the purpose of proceedings under Part 1 (notices/tickets). In 2025, 358 Provincial Offence Notices and Summons were sentenced with an imposed amount of $49,850.

Fines Collected – Provincial Offences 2024-2025



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2025	9	13	20	12	20	53	27	11	43	37	65	80
2024	17	37	5	13	24	31	8	13	39	3	29	20

Chart 9: Fines Collected – Provincial Offences.

62 MORTIMER
TRANSIT ENFORCEMENT
SPECIAL CONSTABLE
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SPECIAL CONSTABLE
Special Constable Service
C. Paul
SPECIAL CONSTABLE
Special Constable Service

Conclusion

The Special Constable Service played a critical role in supporting system-wide operational readiness and ensuring the safety and security of customers and employees throughout 2025.

Through growth and targeted initiatives, the Special Constable Service advanced its operational capacity, community engagement, and service delivery across the transit system. Significant investments in staffing and leadership strengthened frontline coverage and enhanced the Department's ability to respond proactively to emerging safety needs. The Department also played a key role in supporting the TTC's Community, Safety, Security, and Well-Being Plan through initiatives, such as enhancing presence at high-incident stations. Special Constables also ensured operational readiness during major transit expansions, including the openings of Lines 5 and 6. Complemented by community outreach and youth engagement efforts, these initiatives reinforced public trust, improved system safety, and positioned the Special Constable Service for continued success in 2026.

Moving forward, the Special Constable Service will continue to enhance accountability, transparency, and public trust, underscoring the TTC's commitment to excellence in providing safe, efficient, accessible, and reliable transit services for all.

Contact information

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13.2. Toronto Community Housing Corporation Community Safety Unit Annual Report

Toronto Community Housing Corporation
Community Safety Unit

2025 Special Constable Annual Report

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Executive Summary

Toronto Community Housing's Special Constable Program was established in March 2000 on a "Pilot" basis and was formally adopted as a component of the TCHC Community Safety Program in September 2002. In 2025, CSU employed 227 staff members; of those, 178 were sworn Special Constables (including supervisors / management with SC status).

The objectives of the program are to:

- strengthen relationships between the CSU and the Toronto Police Service (TPS),
- reduce the level of crime/antisocial behavior in Toronto Community Housing (TCHC) communities,
- enhance law enforcement activities as required,
- improve residents' feelings of safety, security, and overall community safety and well-being,
- ensure officers can spend more time in TCHC communities, and
- improve officer safety.

Having Special Constables allows TCHC to move well-trained and qualified officers into situations that are particularly unique to TCHC communities. Special Constables are sworn Peace Officers and are granted authority to enforce the following provincial and federal statutes:

- Criminal Code of Canada
- Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, SC 1996, c 19
- Trespass to Property Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21
- Liquor License & Control Act, 2019
- Mental Health Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. M.7

The Special Constable agreement between the TCHC Board and the Toronto Police Service Board (TPSB) has created a strong partnership reaching back over many years. This relationship has supported communication and co-operation between our organizations to the benefit of all. As a result of the enhanced training, statutory authority, and access to information available to Special Constables, they have been able to support and assist TPS and TCHC residents with hundreds of investigations.

In 2025, TCHC Special Constables completed 5070 Criminal Code related occurrences, of which 65% were related to crimes against property such as mischief or thefts.

TCHC Special Constables and TPS Officers conduct many joint investigations. The combination of a Special Constables' local community knowledge paired with TPS'

resources and specialized investigative ability has proven to be mutually supportive, allowing incidents and problems to be resolved professionally in a safe and timely manner.

TCHC Special Constables conduct investigations into assaults, mischief, and theft and other less serious violent matters. In instances involving major crimes, they have been the first officers on scene, assisting with primary assessments, notifications, scene protection, crowd control, witness canvassing, evidence security, and prisoner transport

Our communities benefit when TCHC Special Constables can:

1. Process minor offences and release prisoners on scene without consuming TPS resources and holding people in custody for longer than required.

2. Apprehend offenders and wanted people; and transport them to local TPS Divisions for processing. By doing so, they interrupt illegal and antisocial behavior and help keep the peace in our neighborhoods while allowing TPS to deploy their resources more effectively to where they are needed most.

3. Support TPS not only with information, but also with detailed intelligence about criminal activity within TCHC communities.

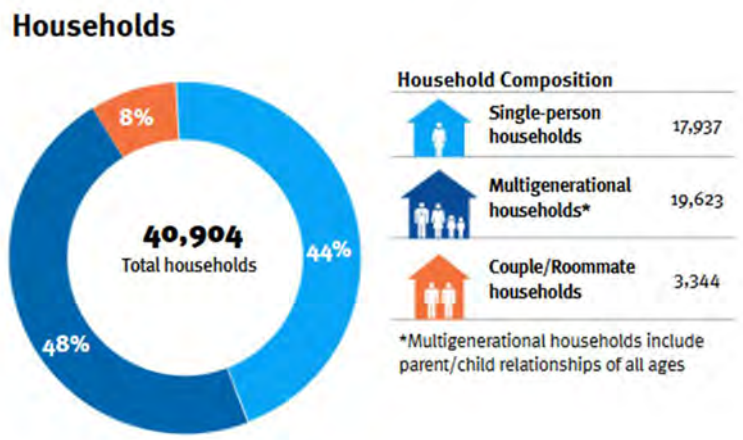
The TCHC, Community Safety Unit, values and strives to enhance its working partnership with TPS through its Special Constable Memorandum of Understanding.

In 2025, the TCHC Special Constable Program continued to promote safe, secure, and healthy communities.

Background

TCHC is the largest social housing provider in Canada and the second largest in North America. It provides affordable rental housing to about 41,000 low and moderate-income households, including seniors, families, singles, refugees, recent immigrants to Canada, and people with special needs.

Government funding to subsidize TCHC's operations is administered by the City's Shelter, Support and Housing Administration division acting as the service manager under the Housing Services Act.



[1]

TCHC is incorporated under the Ontario Business Corporations Act, with the City of Toronto as its sole shareholder. TCHC's Board is made up of three City Councilors, one of whom is appointed as the mayor's designate, ten citizens, including three TCHC tenants. All citizen appointees are recommended for appointments by the City of Toronto's Corporations Nominating Panel and approved by Toronto City Council.

In 2025, CSU employed 227 professionals who performed a variety of functions. These included: Special Constables, Special Constables in Training, Parking Enforcement Officers, Dispatchers, Community Safety Advisors, Managers and other unsworn support staff. As all our communities are diverse and unique, each position was designed with different authorities and resources to help address those needs

[1] Toronto Community Housing Corporation, *Building the way forward*. Toronto, 2024.

The Community Safety Unit's mandate and vision express our role in helping to accomplish the goals of Toronto Community Housing. The mandate of the CSU is to partner with communities, promote community safety and well-being for residents, and preserve the assets of Toronto Community Housing.

In 2002, The Toronto Community Housing Board of Directors entered into agreement with the Toronto Police Service Board that allowed for the ongoing use of Special Constables as a core component of TCHC's Community Safety Program.

This report provides an overview of our Special Constable program in 2025.

Unit Structure

In 2025, there were 178 CSU staff deployed as sworn Special Constables (including Supervisors and Managers), who oversaw operations 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Class	# of Active Sworn Members
Special Constables	145
Supervisors	15
Managers	18
Total	**178**

Officers were assigned in Toronto Community Housing communities throughout the city. Methods of deployment included on foot, on bicycle or in cars.

Duties included patrolling for visibility and deterrence, responding to radio calls, conducting investigations and enforcement, answering service requests, parking control, special attention checks, and providing back-up to other officers.

CSU's Special Constables also participated in many community engagement events, activities and meetings throughout the City of Toronto. For a more comprehensive understanding of the Community Safety Unit's organizational structure, please see Appendix A.

2025 Appointments

January 1 – December 31, 2025:

Total Applications	New Appointments	Re-Appointments	Total Staff with Special Constable Status
61	33	28	178

2025 Departures

January 1 – December 31, 2025:

Number of Terminations	Number of Suspensions	Number of Resignations	Number of Retirements
1	0	18	1

2025 Mandatory Training

Course / Topic	Delivered By	Duration	Number Trained
Annual Use of Force (refresher)	CSU Incident Response Training Unit	1 day	152
Special Constable Training – In Class	CSU Incident Response Training Unit	50 days	20
Special Constable Training – Coach Training	Platoon Staff Sergeants	3 day	4
First Aid CPR	Workplace Medical	1 day	42

2025 Additional Training

Course / Topic	Delivered By	Duration	Number Trained
Cadet Training	TCHC	15 days	2
Understanding Unconscious Bias	TCHC	online	216
Human Rights 101 Third Edition	TCHC	online	183
Intro to Emergency Management	TCHC	online	51
Understanding PTSD	TCHC	online	29
Systemic Racism	OPCVA	online	26
Human Rights	OPCVA	online	26
Ontario's Diverse, Multiracial & Multicultural Society	OPCVA	online	28
The Rights and Cultures of First Nations, Inuit, and Metis People	OPCVA	online	25
Incident Management System 100	OPCVA	online	2
NICHE UA RMS	TCHC	2 days	149
Peer to Peer Training	TCHC	3 days	8

Equipment

In 2025, TCHC Special Constables had no changes to their authorized equipment as noted below.

- One badge with appropriate carrier and TCHC Special Constable photo ID card
- Soft body armor with appropriate carriers
- Duty Belt
- Boots
- One set of handcuffs with appropriate belt or MOLLE vest case
- One 21 or 26" inch expandable baton with scabbard
- One container of OC stream
- Two doses (4mg each) of naloxone hydrochloride nasal spray
- One CSU Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) manual.
- Uniform – Navy blue shirts with dark navy cargo pants with royal blue braid

Reporting Requirements

In 2025, TCHC Special Constables documented 83,555 incidents pertaining to requests for service, investigations of events and self-initiated patrols on or related to Toronto Community Housing properties.

Many of these calls were attended by both TCHC Special Constables and TPS Officers. These matters were reported by TPS Officers involved and were cross-referenced in the Toronto Community Housing daily activity report submitted to the TPS Special Constable Liaison Office. The statistics below reflect enforcement and investigations that were initiated or conducted both independently by TCHC Special Constables and in partnership with TPS.

As per the Memorandum of Understanding between the Toronto Police Service Board and Toronto Community Housing Board of Directors, Special Constables making arrests on or in relation to TCHC properties, advise the Officer-in-Charge of the appropriate TPS Division that the arrest occurred in and follow their direction.

2025 Crime and Order Management

(January 01-December 31, 2025)

In 2025, the CSU issued 169 Provincial Offence Notices. A total of 161 Notices were issued under the Trespass to Property Act, and 8 were issued under the Liquor License and Controlled Drugs and Substances Act.

Incident Reporting

2025 Crimes Against Persons-Serious Violent Incidents
(January 01 to December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
Abandon Child	2
Abduction Under 14	1
Aggravated Assault - Level 3	15
Aggravated assault on Peace Officer	1
Aggravated Sexual Assault	1
Agreement or Arrangement - sexual offence against child	1
Arson - Disregard for Human Life	3
Assault Peace Officer	27
Assault Peace Officer with weapon OR cause bodily harm	6
Assault With Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm - Level 2	202
Attempted Murder	11
Child Abuse	1
Criminal Negligence - Bodily Harm	3
Discharge Firearm with Intent	31
Extortion	1
Forcible confinement	8
Home Invasion	3
Hostage Taking	1
Invitation to Sexual Touching	1
Kidnapping	2
Murder 1st Degree	6
Offensive Weapons - Carry concealed	5
Offensive Weapons - Other Weapons Offences	3
Offensive Weapons - Possession of Weapons	14
Other Assaults / Admin Noxious thing	8
Pointing a Firearm	6
Robbery - Other	36
Robbery – Purse snatch With Violence	5
Robbery - Threat of Violence	9
Robbery-Master code	20
Sexual Assault	39
Sexual Assault With a Weapon	9
Sexual Interference	1

Sexually explicit material to child with intent	1
Suspected Human Trafficking	3
Using firearm (or imitation) in commission of offence	3
Total	**489**

2025 Crimes Against Persons – Other Incidents (January 01 to December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
Assault - Level 1	498
Child Neglect	4
Criminal Harassment	31
Elder Abuse - Crime against the person (Senior)	1
Elder Abuse - Property crime (Senior)	2
Indecent acts - exposure to person under 16	3
Indecent acts - Master Code	13
Indecent acts - Other	9
Indecent/Harassing Communications	7
Mischief – Cause Danger to life	11
Mischief - Interfere with lawful use, enjoyment of property	40
Nudity - public/private property	1
Prostitution - Public Communication to Sell Sexual Services	1
Public Incitement of Hatred	1
Utter Threats to Person	161
Utter Threats to Person - Police Officer	3
Utter Threats to Property / Animals	3
Utter Threats-Master code	30
Total	**819**

2025 Crimes Against Property (January 01 to December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
Arson - Auto	2
Arson - Building	19
Arson - Master Code	13
Arson - Others	7
Break & Enter	236
Fraud - False Pretence Under $5,000	2
Fraud - Money/property/security Under $5,000	3

Fraud - Other	3
Fraud - Steal/Forge/Poss./Use Credit Card	1
Fraud - Transportation	2
Hate-motivated mischief relating to property used by identifiable group	5
Mischief	1,096
Mischief Graffiti - Gang Related	21
Mischief Graffiti - Non-Gang Related	103
Possession of Stolen Goods over $5,000	3
Possession of Stolen Goods under $5,000	10
Theft Over - Master Code	29
Theft from Motor Vehicles Over $5,000	2
Theft from Motor Vehicles Under $5,000	38
Theft of - Automobile	19
Theft of - Mail	78
Theft of - Motorcycles	2
Theft of - Other Motor Vehicles	1
Theft of Motor Vehicle	21
Theft Over $,5000 - Construction Site	3
Theft Over $5,000 - Bicycles	5
Theft Over $5,000 - Building	2
Theft Over $5,000 - Other Theft	14
Theft Over $5,000 - Persons	8
Theft Over $5,000 Shoplifting	1
Theft Under $5,000 - Bicycles	73
Theft Under $5,000 - Building	22
Theft Under $5,000 - Construction Site	1
Theft Under $5,000 - Farm Agricultural Produce	1
Theft Under $5,000 - Master Code	787
Theft Under $5,000 - Other Theft	509
Theft Under $5,000 - Persons	103
Theft Under $5,000 Shoplifting	2
Unlawful in a dwelling house	23
Willful act/omission likely to cause mischief	1
Total	**3,271**

2025 Cause Disturbance / Loitering (January 01 to December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incident
Cause Disturbance or Loitering	10,101
Disturb the Peace	6
Loitering By-Law	2
Total	**10,109**

2025 Crisis Support (January 01 to December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
Mental Health Act	255
Mental Health Act - Apprehension	174
Mental Health Act - Attempt Suicide	25
Mental Health Act - No Contact with Police	21
Mental Health Act - Placed on Form	6
Mental Health Act - Threat of Suicide	39
Mental Health Act - Voluntary Transport	16
Sudden Death - Suicide	11
Total	**547**

2025 Disputes (January 01 to December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
Neighbour Dispute	10,045
Custody Dispute	2
Family Dispute	207
Intimate Partner Violence	307
Landlord / Tenant	981
Total	**11,542**

2025 Fire Related Incidents (January 01 to December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
FACODE33 - Human - Malicious Intent/Prank	192
FACODE39 - Other False Fire Alarm	2,465
False Fire Alarm - Building	15
False Fire Alarm - Other	5
False Fire Alarm (CC Charge)	5
FACODE40 - Call to Fire (No Alarm)	189
FACODEFE - Fire	562
Fire - Building	39
Fire - Master code	7
Fire - Other	18

Fire - Vehicle	1
FACODE31 - Alarm System Equipment Malfunction	475
FACODE32 - Alarm System Equipment - Accidental Activation (excluding Code 35)	217
FACODE34 - Human - Perceived Emergency	117
FACODE35 - Human - Accidental (alarm accidentally activated by person)	672
Total	**4,979**

2025 Meetings (January 01 to December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
Community Engagement Event	56
Meeting - Corporate	3
Meeting - Law Enforcement	22
Meeting - Tenant Management	99
Total	**180**

2025 Offences Against Justice (January 01 to December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
Bail Violations - Appearance Notice	2
Bail Violations - Fail To Appear	24
Bail Violations - Fail To Comply	222
Bail Violations - Master Code	2
Bail Violations - Others	2
Breach of Probation	154
Breach of Probation - In relation to children	2
Breach of Recognizance (811)	15
Escape Custody	1
Fail to Attend Court	46
Obstruct Public Peace Officer	12
Public Mischief - mislead peace officer	9
Total	**491**

2025 Parking Incidents (January 01 to December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
Other Municipal By-Laws	240
Parking Violation	9,267
Towed Veh. - Other	2
Towed Veh. - Private Property	226
Towed Veh. - Public Property	3
Towed Veh. - Unsafe For Road	2

Towed vehicle - Master Code	11
Towing and Storage Safety and Enforcement Act	1
Total	**9,752**

2025 Patrols (January 01 to December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
Directed Patrol	113
Directed Patrol - Foot	782
Directed Patrol - Mobile	41
Focused Patrol	397
Focused Patrol - Bike	2
Focused Patrol - Foot	2,366
Focused Patrol - Mobile	265
Joint Patrol TPS - Foot	107
Total	**4,073**

2025 Trespass Incidents (January 01 to December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
Trespass at Night	4
Trespass To Property Act	3,955
Total	**3,959**

2025 Alarm Incidents (January 01-December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
Alarm - Master Code	108
Alarm - Others	120
False Alarm - Accidental Trip	41
False Alarm - Malfunction	19
False Alarm - Others	20
False Holdup Alarm - Accidental Trip	2
Total	**310**

2025 Check Welfare incidents (January 01- December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
Person Well-Being Check	2,799
Total	**2,799**

2025 Medical Incidents (January 01-December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
Assist Ambulance	1,086
Medical Assistance - Master Code	20
Medical Assistance - Other	33
Total	**1,139**

Noise Complaint Incidents (January 01-December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
Noise By-Law	2
Noise Complaint - Animal	247
Noise Complaint - Business	8
Noise Complaint - Master Code	514
Noise Complaint - Others	86
Noise Complaint - Residence	6,416
Noise Complaint - Vehicle	39
Total	**7,312**

Sudden Death Incidents (January 01-December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
Sudden Death - Accidental	2
Sudden Death - Apparent Overdose/Overdose	13
Sudden Death - master code	91
Sudden Death - Natural Causes	76
Sudden Death - Others	90
Total	**272**

2025 Other Incidents: (January 01 to December 31, 2025)

Event Type	Count of Incidents
911 call / 911 hang up	15
911 hang up - Pocket Dial	1
Abandoned Vehicle	1
Abandoned Vehicle - Automobile	2
Abandoned Vehicle - Other Vehicles	1
Accident – Non-MVC - Master Code	1
Accident - Non-MVC - RESIDENTIAL	10
Accident - Non-MVC Others	6
Animal - Bear Complaint	2

Animal - Dog Owners Liability Act	242
Animal - Left in Vehicle	6
Animal - Master Code	135
Animal - Other	237
Animal Bite	39
Animal Injured	12
Animal Stray	15
Assist - Access - Other	411
Assist - Access - Resident (Lock Out)	569
Assist - Eviction	44
Assist - Information	3,047
Assist - Master Code	19
Assist - Other	218
Assist - Security - Back up	38
Assist Children's Aid Society	2
Assist Fire Department	20
Assist Govt. Agency - Municipal	23
Assist Govt. Agency - Provincial	2
Assist Other Police Agency	403
Assist Public	22
Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories	1
Bomb Threat	2
By-Law-Master code	4
Cannabis Control Act, 2017	1
Causing damage or injury due to a failure to exercise reasonable care - animals or birds	1
Causing unnecessary suffering to Animals	4
Common nuisance	1
Community Engagement Event	56
Community Service - Master Code	5
Community Service - Other	6
Community Service - Presentation	4
Community Service #1	4
Complaint Investigation - Internal	4
Complaint Investigation - Master Code	1
Complaint Investigation - Public	1
Compliance Check - Court Order	1
Compliance Check - Other	1
Conditional Sentence Order (CSO)	7
Contempt - fail to attend court	1
Court Orders	1
Crime Stoppers	2
Criminal Record Check - Master Code	2

Danger. Cond. - Building	15
Danger. Cond. - Others	6
Danger. Cond.- Master Code	6
Dangerous Operation - Motor Vehicle	2
Defective Equipment - Access	105
Defective Equipment - CCTV	54
Defective Equipment - Elevator	646
Defective Equipment - Fire & Life Safety - No Alarm	447
Defective Equipment - Other	226
Disobey court order/Misconduct executing process	1
DNA - Warrant Executed	2
Dogs By-Law	52
Drug related occurrence	5
Escort - LWV	808
Executed Warrant - Bench	48
Executed Warrant - Committal	1
Executed Warrant - Distress	2
Executed Warrant - In First Instance (Person)	25
Executed Warrant - Others	22
Executed Warrant - Probation and Parole	6
Executed Warrant - Witness	1
Fail to Stop or Remain C.C. - Vehicle / Vessel / Aircraft	1
Failure to comply with safeguards (MAID)	1
Financial Escort - Other	2
Financial Escort-Master code	1
FIPPA - Personal Information Request	1
Firearms - Property - Master Code	1
Firearms - Property Found	2
Firearms - Property Seized/turned in	2
Firearms (Discharge) By-Law	2
Fireworks By-Law	1
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act - Other	3
Found - Accessible Parking Permit	7
Found - Bicycles	1
Found - Domestic Appliances	1
Found - Gun	1
Found - Household Property	16
Found - License Plate	1
Found - Machinery & Tools	2
Found - Office Machines & Equipment	2
Found - Others	9
Found - Personal Accessories	9

Found - Photographic Equipment	1
Found Human Remains - Suspected Homicide	2
Found Property - Master Code	62
Fraudulent Transaction re: contacts/trade	2
Hate or Bias Motivated Incident - Non Criminal	5
Hazardous Condition	1,277
Homeless Person	29
Hotel Check	1
Illegal Dumping	60
Impaired Operation (Alcohol) - Master Code	1
Impaired Operation (Alcohol) - Motor Vehicle	2
Impaired Operation (Drugs) - Motor Vehicle	1
Injuring/endangering Animals	4
Insecure Condition - Building	75
Insecure Condition - Master Code	20
Insecure Condition - Other	49
Insecure Condition - Others	6
Insecure Condition - Residence	187
Insecure Condition - TCHC Office	10
Insecure Condition - Vehicle	5
Intelligence Information	1
Keep the Peace	3
Licence - Municipal - Master Code	6
Liquor Licence and Control Act, 2019 - Having	5
Liquor Licence and Control Act, 2019 - Intoxicated	11
Liquor Licence and Control Act, 2019 - Master	8
Liquor Licence and Control Act, 2019 - Minor	1
Liquor Licence and Control Act, 2019 - Motor vehicle/vessel	2
Liquor Licence and Control Act, 2019 - Other	2
Lost - Accessible Parking Permit	1
Lost - Bicycles	4
Lost - Computer, parts & accessories	2
Lost - Domestic Appliances	1
Lost - Household Property	49
Lost - Jewellery	3
Lost - License Plate	1
Lost - Machinery & Tools	1
Lost - Office Machines & Equipment	3
Lost - Others	23
Lost - Personal Accessories	37
Lost - Radio, TV, Sound-Reprod. Equip.	2
Lost Property - Master Code	242

Meeting - Corporate	3
Meeting - Law Enforcement	22
Meeting - Tenant Management	99
MFIPPA (Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act)	83
Missing Person 12 & older	105
Missing Person Located 12 & older	72
Missing Person Located Under 12	14
Missing Person Located Under 12 - Foul play suspected	1
Missing Person under 12	12
Missing Person-Master code	67
Municipal Licences - Others	2
MVC - Fatal (Motor Vehicle Collision)	1
MVC - Others (Motor Vehicle Collision)	28
MVC – Personal Injury (Motor Vehicle Collision)	6
MVC – Property Damaged Fail to Remain (Motor Vehicle Collision)	11
MVC – Property Damaged Non-Reportable (Motor Vehicle Collision	10
MVC – Property Damaged Reportable (Motor Vehicle Collision)	12
MVC –Motor Vehicle Collision - Master Code	52
Neighbourhood Watch	6
Off Roads Vehicle Act	1
Offences Related to Currency	1
Offensive Weapons - Careless use of firearms	4
Offensive Weapons - Explosives	1
Offensive Weapons - False Statements	2
Offensive Weapons - Prohibited	1
Offensive Weapons-Other Offensive Weapons	1
Other - Master Code	1
Other Criminal Code * against public order"	2
Other Interference with Property	1
Other Provincial Acts	13
Overdose/Suspected Overdose	7
Overdose/Suspected Overdose - Naloxone administered by Police	5
Overdose/Suspected Overdose - Opioid Related	3
Person Check-In	165
Person Check-In - OSOR	11
Phone - Master Code	22
Phone - Nuisance - No Charges Laid	1

Phone - Other - No Charges Laid	3
Police Assistance - Master Code	1,323
Police Assistance #1	766
Police Assistance #10	2
Police Assistance #2	1
Police Information - Master Code	189
Police Information #1	243
Police Information #2	1
Police Information #5	2
Possession - Cocaine	1
Possession - Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth)	2
Possession - Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	7
Possession of Burglary Tools	7
Possession of cannabis for purpose of distributing	1
Possession of cannabis for purpose of selling	1
Possession Of Counterfeit Money	1
Possession of illicit or over 30g dried cannabis (or equivalent) by adult	1
Possession of Weapons	41
Possession, sale, etc., for use in production of or trafficking in substance	4
Possession-Opioid (other than heroin)	1
Prisoner Escort - Master Code	7
Private Security and Investigative Services Act (PSISA)	1
Proceeds of Crime - master code	3
Property Damage	317
Property or Services for Terrorist Activities	1
Public Lands Act	5
Registry - Autism	1
Registry - Vulnerable Person	4
Request Patrols / Property Checks	1,991
Residence Inspection	1
Residence Security Review	44
Search Warrant Executed - Residence	137
Sex Offenders Loitering Near School	1
Smoke-Free Ontario Act	7
Smoking By-Law	9
Special Occasion Permit (Notice/Check)	1
Suspicious Package	5
Suspicious Person	433
Suspicious Substance/Odour	6

Suspicious vehicle	42
Text- related Incident (Texting)	1
Toronto Community Housing Primary Code	2
Towed Veh. - Collision	1
Traffic Complaint - Charged HTA	1
Traffic Complaint - Possible Impaired	1
Traffic Escort - Building	3
Traffic Hazard - Vehicle/Debris/Animal/Pedestrian	4
Trafficking - Cocaine	3
Trafficking - Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth)	2
Trafficking - Opioid (other than heroin)	1
Trafficking - Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	6
Trouble with Youth	38
Unwanted Persons	532
Uttering Counterfeit Money	1
Vehicle impoundment (VIP)	1
Vehicle Recovered - Automobile	38
Vehicle Recovered - Master Code	2
Vehicle Recovered - Mopeds	1
Vehicle Recovered - Motorcycles	1
Warrant - Bench	110
Warrant - Committal	1
Warrant - In First Instance	46
Warrant - Others	18
Warrant-Master code	29
Total	**17,710**

Property

All property seized by TCHC Special Constables was handled in accordance with TPS policies and procedures.

Any seized property required for cases under investigation by the Toronto Police Service were immediately forwarded to TPS for storage and/or evidence.

All other seizures (drugs, cash, weapons and found property) were surrendered directly to the TPS at the time of the initial investigation, including completion of the applicable reports, TPS property processing procedures, and in compliance with our Special Constable MOU.

Naloxone

Opioid-related deaths continue to be on the rise in the City of Toronto and have increased substantially since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic[2]. Naloxone is a life-saving medication which can be used to temporarily counteract an opioid overdose and prevent an overdose death, providing life-saving assistance while waiting for medical personnel to attend.

In 2020, the use of Narcan® brand (naloxone) nasal spray was introduced in the CSU with TPS' approval. Each naloxone nasal spray kit contains two doses of naloxone nasal spray (4mg/0.1ml). From January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, naloxone was administered a total of five times.

Training of designated CSU employees first began in May 2020, with naloxone spray kits being deployed as of June 2020. Naloxone training is also part of the first aid recertification course provided by Workplace Medical.

All Special Constables in Training receive naloxone training through both a CPKN course, as well as through first aid training.

Public Complaints

As required by the agreement between the Toronto Community Housing Board of Directors and the Toronto Police Service Board, TCHC has established a complaint investigation procedure for Special Constables which corresponds with the procedure used by the TPS; any findings of misconduct are reported forthwith.

Total Number of Complaints	Investigated by TCHC Complaints Investigator	Investigated by Toronto Police Service	Number Resolved	Number Withdrawn	Number Outstanding
27	11	4	13	0	14

[2] https://covid19-sciencetable.ca/sciencebrief/the-impact-of-the-covid-19-pandemic-on-opioid-related-harm-in-ontario/

In 2025, there were 13 public complaints, and 14 internal complaints that were submitted to the Community Safety Unit. A public complaint is a complaint received from a member of the public or directly affecting a member of the public. An internal complaint points to a complaint that originated internally, or by extension, from TPS.

The 2019 Ombudsman's Report[3] relevant to Special Constable complaint investigations, was adopted and the Complaints Investigator position was created for CSU complaints. This position is housed under the Legal Division, which is a separate unit from the CSU. The hiring of the role was initiated in Q4 2020, and the Complaints Investigator commenced their role in Q1 2021.

Use of Force

Special Constables are authorized to use force to preserve peace, prevent crimes, maintain order and apprehend suspects. The use of force must comply with sections 25 and 26 of the Criminal Code of Canada, which outlines the conditions for justified use of force and accountability for excessive force. De-escalation is emphasized as a priority before resorting to physical force, except in situations requiring immediate action.

If physical control is the only type of force used, officers are only required to complete a report if their use of physical control resulted in an injury requiring the services of a physician, nurse, or paramedic.

In 2025, one Use of Force report was submitted to TPS[4]. There was one instance where oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray was deployed. The incident resulted in injuries to the subject requiring treatment provided by EMS.

Event Type	Sum of Force Baton	Sum of Force OC Spray	Sum of Force Hand
Ambulance Call			
Assault			
Assault Peace Officer		1	
Assault with Weapon or Bodily Harm			
Assist Other – General			
Assist Resident – Other			
Break & Enter – Other			

[3] https://www.ombudsmantoronto.ca/getattachment/288fb5f5-6fe3-464f-b20f-729875470f8f/July-9-2019-Ombudsman-Toronto-Enquiry-Report.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US&ext=.pdf

[4] the Ministry only accepts UFR's relating to Physical force if there are corresponding injuries to the subject which require the attention of a medical practitioner.

Break & Enter – Residence			
Drug Offence – Possession for the Purpose of Trafficking			
FACODE40 – Call to Fire (No Alarm)			
Fail to Comply – Probation			
Fail to Comply – Undertaking			
Mental Health Act			
Mischief			
Patrol			
Possession Weapons Dangerous			
Theft Under			
Threatening			
Trespass to Property Act			
Warrant- Executed Arrest			
Weapons			
Total		**1**	

Governance

The TCHC Special Constable Program is guided by the Community Safety and Policing Act, the Memorandum of Understanding with Toronto Police Service Board, the CSU mandate and code of ethics in addition to existing Standard Operating Procedures and the TCHC Code of Conduct. TCHC Special Constables are fully conversant with the laws and regulations governing enforcement authorities pertaining to their designation.

The CSU has supervisors and managers who hold the status of Special Constable and are responsible for the appearance, conduct, discipline, and performance of all officers.

All Special Constables understand the contract agreement between Toronto Community Housing Board of Directors and Toronto Police Service Board as well as the expectations concerning their conduct and/or job performance.

Highlights

Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 Requirements

In 2025, the CSU completed its full review of the CSPA to ensure the CSU and TCHC were compliant with the legislation surrounding its employment of Special Constables.

The CSPA (2019) came into force on April 1, 2024, replacing the Police Services Act (1990). Changes were implemented in response to CSU's authorization as an employer, vehicle decals, discipline, investigations of conduct, records management, appointments, training and standard operating procedures to comply with the new regulations.

Special Constable Designations

On December 18th, 2018, the Toronto Police Service Board approved TCHC's application to increase its allowable complement of Special Constables from 160 to 300 designations.

In 2025, the CSU continued with its recruitment strategy and hired a Senior Director and 19 frontline Special Constables. Other new hires included six Community Safety Officers, a Dispatcher, a Corporal Training Instructor, a Field Intelligence Officer and two Cadets. The CSU recruitment strategy is aimed at improving consistency and collaboration between TCHC and TPS to ultimately benefit the tenants and communities we both serve.

Violence Reduction Program (VRP)

In 2025, VRP Special Constables participated in approximately 104 community events and attended weekly Integrated Team Meetings with TCHC's Safety and Support team members and onsite staff, which provided a holistic approach to solving issues within the community through proactive engagement, planning and safety strategies.

The Violence Reduction Program began in Q3 2019 to reduce violent activities in high-risk communities. This program has been operational for more than six years and is concluding as we align with the new Community Safety and Well-Being Strategy as was approved by The TCHC Board of Directors approved in December 2025. VRP activity and outcomes will continue as sites transition into standard service delivery under the Community Safety and Well-Being Strategy.

VRP Community Calls for Service (January 01 to December 31, 2025)

Community	Calls for Service	Patrols
Bleecker/200 Wellesley	4277	148
Dan Harrison / William Dennison	3074	289
Edgeley Village	482	349
Flemingdon Park/Glenyan Manor	568	25
Islington/St. Andrews	331	4
Jane/Falstaff	1577	288
Lawrence	3207	288
Lawrence Heights	1416	87
Moss Park	2811	188
Regent Park/Gerrard River	2116	73
Victoria Park/Chester Le Blvd	353	7

CCTV Unit

In 2025, the CSU identified a growing need for support in downloading large CCTV files. To ensure external and internal partners were assisted in a timely manner, the CSU utilized staff on modified duties to support this role which has increased productivity and decreased difficulties accessing and downloading DVR footage.

Peer Support Training

The CSU, in collaboration with TCHC's Learning and Organizational Development unit, hosted a comprehensive three-day Peer Support Training in 2025. This training included eight CSU sworn staff.

The mission of the program is to provide emotional and psychological support to employees. This support can be accessed during and/or following any critical or traumatic incident at work, as well as in response to any stressors a staff member is experiencing outside of work.

Peer Supporters are trained to lend a listening ear regardless of how big or small a problem might seem. They are also knowledgeable about other resources and can help with referrals to programs such as the Emergency Family Assistance Program (EFAP) and Boots on the Ground. The CSU currently has 41 peer support trained staff.

Confronting Anti-Black Racism Strategy

TCHC's Confronting Anti-Black Racism Strategy "CABR" advocates for racialized and marginalized communities throughout TCHC by utilizing an Anti-Black Racism lens on policies, procedures and practices, and provides enhanced training to all staff.

As a key stakeholder, the CSU has worked towards executing action items in the CABR Strategy report. Partnering with The Centre for Advancing the Interests of Black People, CSU implemented a Cadet program in 2024 to break down barriers for young Black tenants in finding meaningful employment while also learning about the various career opportunities in the CSU and TCHC. A total of 4 Cadets have been hired between 2024 and 2025.

The CSU involves "The Centre," in all policy and procedural changes to ensure that a CABR lens is applied and receives support on improving the employee life cycle for Black staff.

CSU/TPS Joint Patrols

Between January 1st, 2025, and December 31st, 2025, TCHC Special Constables and TPS participated in 107 joint patrols and walk-throughs in our communities. This initiative focused on deterring anti-social behaviour on Toronto Community Housing properties.

Incident Response Training Unit

In 2020, CSU internalized Special Constable training from a contracted model. TCHC CSU staffed the training unit with experienced, topical professionals, consisting of one training Staff Sergeant, one training Sergeant, an Incident Response Instructor (Use of Force), and two Incident Response Instructors (Academics), all holding the rank of Corporal. This was done in accordance with the new MOU and all training initiatives are approved by TPS on behalf of the Toronto Police Service Board.

In 2025, the unit facilitated two Recruit and one Coach Officer training course. The unit also conducted two rounds of Cadet training with four Cadets from TCHC communities. This was a collaborative effort between CSU and CABR.

The unit recertified all its Special Constables in annual use of force training in compliance with the MOU and CSPA and ensured those requiring first aid certifications were provided training in a timely manner. To remain current on all provincially mandated training, the unit also attended several external training sessions provided by third parties and other stake holders.

CSU Community Initiatives

In 2025, the CSU organized approximately 250 resident community engagement activities. These events included Community Safety meetings, Charity giveaway events, Community engagements, Safety walks, BBQ's, food banks, presentations, senior's hot meals, Halloween events, Christmas events, community clean ups and Back to School events.

Fire Safety Days

The Community Safety Unit participated in Fire Safety Days in all three districts across Toronto. The campaign led by the Fire & Life Safety team organized events at 20 St Dennis Drive, 15 Tobermory Drive, and 245 Dunn Avenue. Community Safety Advisors, Cadets and CSU Special Constables attended the events and engaged with tenants, providing education on community safety. The events were also attended by Toronto Fire Services and TCHC Fire & Life Safety.

Safety Meet and Greet

On September 18th, 2025, a Safety Meet and Greet was held at 50 Tuxedo Court. The event was an opportunity for tenants to learn about numerous social services that are available to them from external agencies. The tenants also had an opportunity to meet TPS Neighbourhood Community Officers, and CSU Special Constables. Approximately 100 Tenants were treated to coffee, muffins, and other refreshments.

61 Pelham Park Gardens Safe Play and BBQ

During the summer, the Community Safety Unit, Community Crisis Response Program, TPS, and additional TCHC staff came together to support the creation of Safe Play at Pelham Park Gardens. Running from July through the end of August, Safe Play brought families and youth together through a variety of fun and engaging activities.

From water fights and outdoor sports to a lively scavenger hunt, children from across the community came out to participate, connect, and enjoy the summer in a safe and supportive environment.

The community also gathered at 61 Pelham Park Gardens for a barbecue celebrating the grand opening of the new Youth Hub. Together, these initiatives highlighted the

power of partnership and community spirit, providing meaningful opportunities for residents to connect, celebrate, and build a safer, stronger neighbourhood.

Falstaff Summer Fest

On July 25, 2025, a Falstaff BBQ event was held, and CSU staff were in attendance. A movie was played for children after the BBQ event in collaboration with the Falstaff Community Center. There were about 200 people who attended this event including Toronto Police Service members and the Falstaff Community Centre staff.

East Community Safety Day

On August 16, 2025, CSU attended the East Community Safety Day at 20 Gordonridge. In attendance were members from Toronto Police Service, Toronto Fire Service, Emergency Medical Services, Toronto Transit Commission, and Toronto Emergency Management. CSU's Community Safety Advisors, Cadets and Special Constables, also supported the event and engaged with tenants and community partners. The event provided tenants with an opportunity to learn about various safety related agencies in the community.

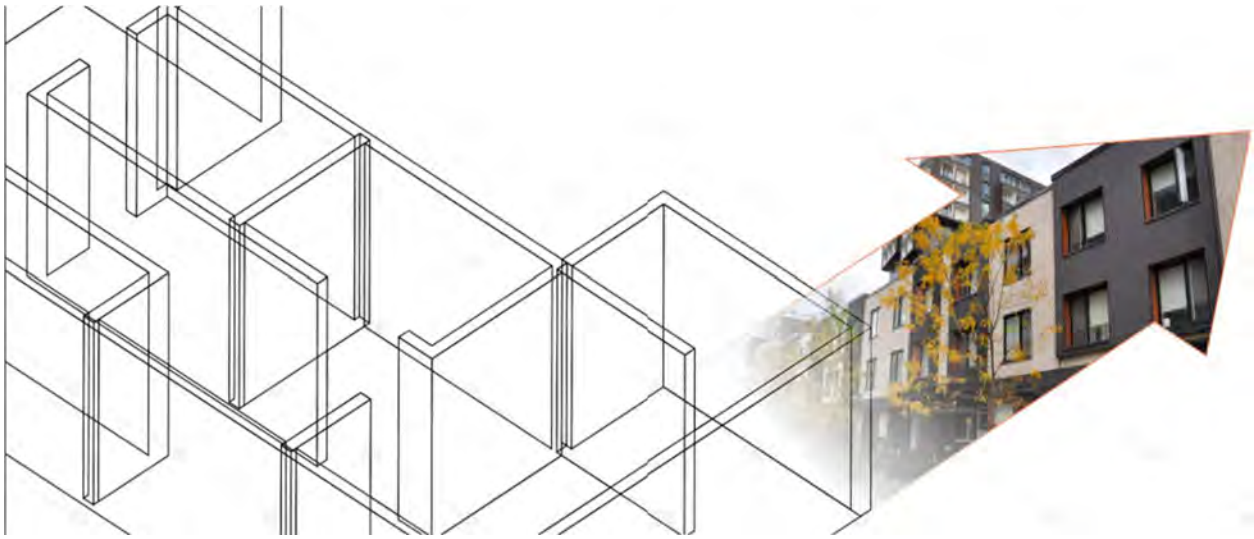
Senior Safety Presentation

On May 8, members of the CSU along with Toronto Police (TPS) 31 Division Neighborhood Community Officers visited 7 Arleta Avenue to conduct a senior safety presentation. The event was created in response to tenants falling victim to scams and frauds.

Edgeley Violence Reduction Program officers, Community Safety Advisors, Cadets and Neighbourhood Community Officers created a senior safety presentation that was attended by the building's tenants.

Conclusion

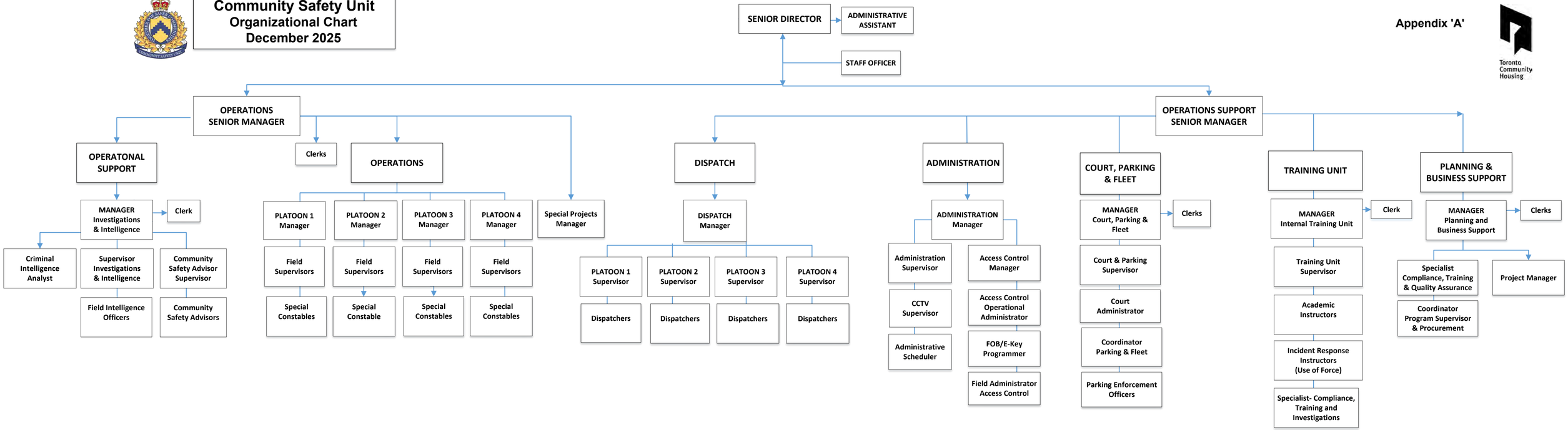
This report complies with TCHC's Special Constable Memorandum of Understanding with TPS. The Annual Report provides the Toronto Police Service Board 2025 statistical information including but not limited to information regarding enforcement activities, training, supervision, complaints, and other issues of concern to both parties.



Community Safety Unit
Organizational Chart
December 2025

Appendix 'A'

Toronto Community Housing



13.3. Traffic Agent Annual Report 2025

Traffic Agent Program

Annual Report 2025

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Background

In 2025, the Traffic Agent Program continued to advance City priorities related to congestion management, public safety, and transportation system reliability. The program completed its reauthorization under the Community Safety and Policing Act, aligning operations with updated provincial requirements for oversight, training, and accountability. This work strengthened the City's role as a special constable employer and reinforced the governance framework supporting the program.

As part of the 2025 City Budget, City Council reaffirmed its commitment to expanding the Traffic Agent Program to a target of 100 agents, recognizing the program's growing role in supporting traffic flow and reducing congestion at key locations across Toronto. Recruitment and training activities progressed throughout 2025 in support of this commitment, with the final training class scheduled to be sworn-in in January 2026. This work positioned the program to achieve the 100-agent milestone early in the following year and to continue delivering benefits to Toronto's transportation network.

Solidifying Our Legislative Foundation

2025 marked a pivotal transition under the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 (CSPA).

Reauthorization

The City successfully reapplied and secured designation as a Special Constable employer.

Compliance

Strengthened governance and oversight through the renegotiation of Memorandum of Understanding with the Toronto Police Services Board

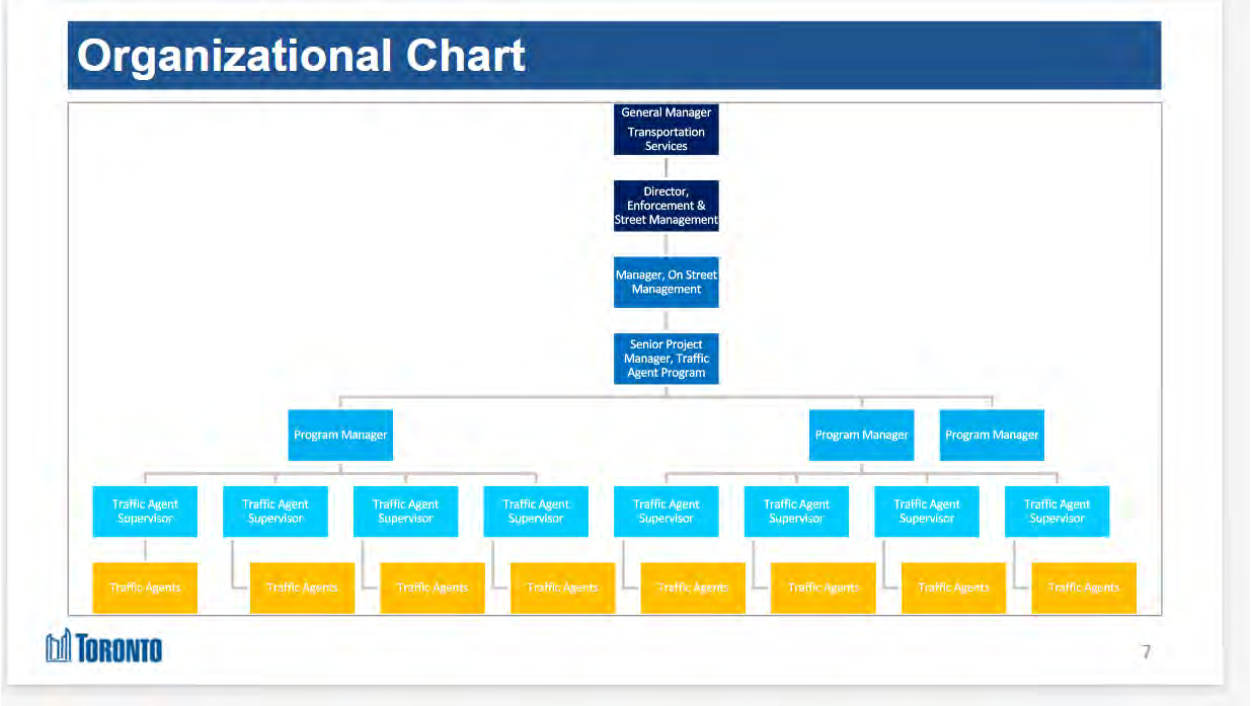
Standardization

Implementation of uniform training and conduct policies to match new provincial standards.

Traffic Agent Program • 2025

Organization Chart

The Traffic Agent Program operates within the City of Toronto's Transportation Services Division, under the leadership of the Enforcement and Street Management Section and the On-Street Management Unit. Previously, the program was housed within the Active Traffic Management Unit. In 2025, the program experienced significant growth, with the addition of 58 Traffic Agents, 4 supervisors, and 1 program manager.

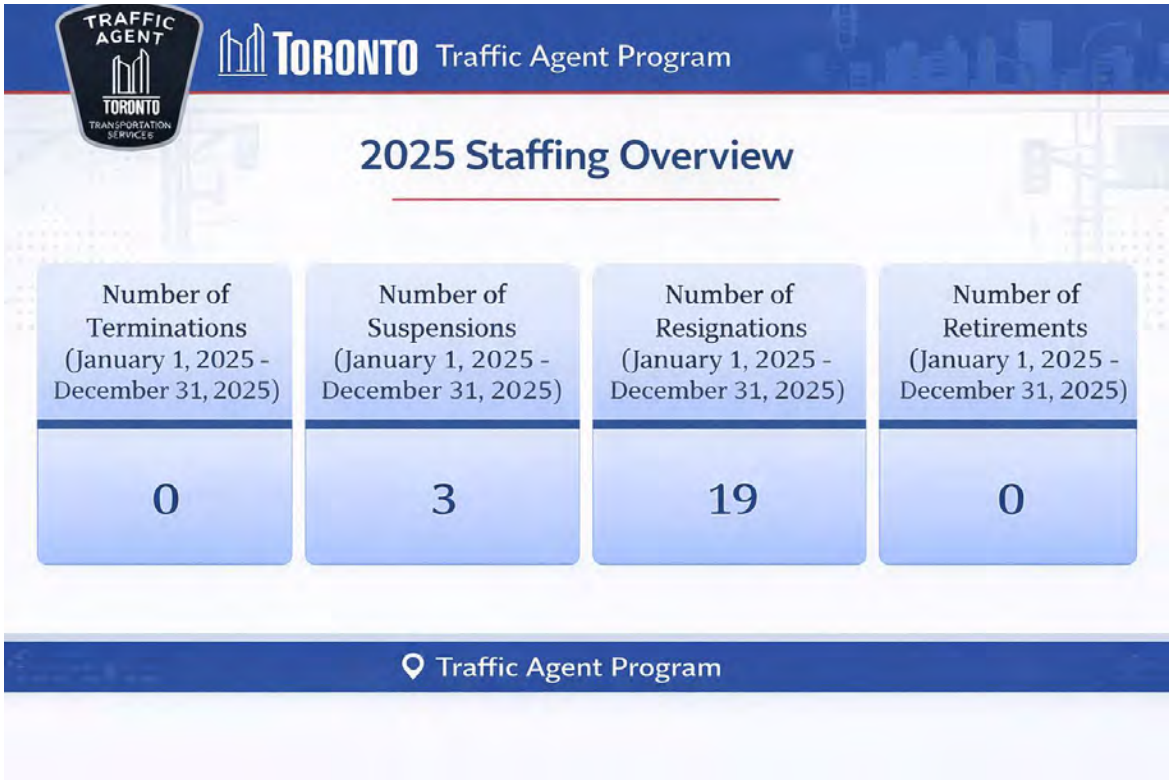


Staffing Levels

At the end of 2024, there were 20 Traffic Agents deployed in the field as the program navigated legislative changes associated with the implementation of the CSPA. As part of this transition, the city was required to reapply for designation as a special constable employer. This process resulted in a delay in the appointment of Traffic Agents from Class 5, who were hired in September 2024 but were not appointed until 2025.

At the start of 2025, there were a total of 20 Traffic Agents in the field and 44 additional members in training. The 44 additional members completed their training and were appointed in the Summer of 2025. In July 2025, Class 6 was also hired, bringing in 59 Traffic Agents across three cohorts: Class 6A, 6B, and 6C. Of these, the 24 members of Class 6A were appointed in December 2025, bringing the year end total number of Traffic Agents in the field to 71.

In addition to front line growth in 2025, four new supervisors were hired. The program also hired one program manager.



Supervision

The program's eight supervisors provide essential operational oversight through regular site visits and direct coaching of Traffic Agents, ensuring high standards of public service, safety, and professionalism are consistently maintained. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring compliance with the Memorandum of Understanding, the Code of Conduct, the Community Safety and Policing Act, and all applicable internal policies and procedures. During field visits, supervisors confirm that Traffic Agents are in full uniform, equipped with required personal protective equipment, and carrying all necessary items, including memo books, badges, and warrant cards.

In the summer of 2025, an additional program manager was hired, increasing the leadership complement to three program managers and one senior project manager. Two program managers oversee field operations, including the supervision of supervisors and Traffic Agents, while one program manager is dedicated to administrative functions in response to the program's growth beyond 100 staff.

Program managers also support the senior project manager by participating in stakeholder engagements, developing and refining policies and procedures, and contributing to broader program initiatives and project work.

Uniform and Equipment

There were no changes to Traffic Agent uniforms or issued equipment in 2025. Traffic Agents continue to be provided with the uniform and equipment required under the Memorandum of Understanding.

Traffic Agents are issued the following standard equipment:

Training

In 2025, the Traffic Agent Program implemented significant updates to its training requirements to ensure full compliance with standards prescribed by the Service and the regulatory expectations of the province. All Traffic Agents were required to complete training aligned with the provisions of the CSPA, ensuring consistent professional competency across the program.

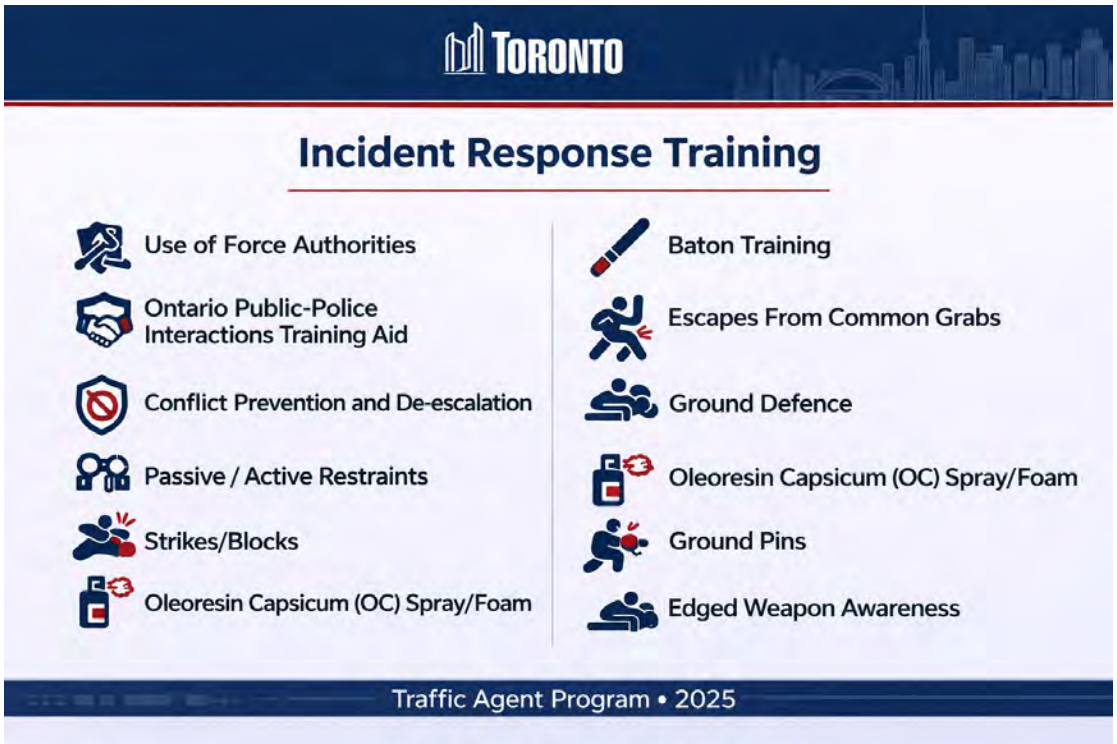
To meet these requirements, the City ensured that every Traffic Agent received comprehensive instruction in the following areas:

Incident Response

In alignment with the Community Safety and Policing Act and evolving legislative requirements, the Traffic Agent Program implemented a new standardized incident response training framework in 2025. While Traffic Agents had previously received training in specific physical control techniques, including pressure point control and defensive tactics under the former curriculum, 2025 marked the first time this training was delivered within a formalized, program-wide use of force framework aligned with current legislative and policy standards.

The updated training places a strong emphasis on legal authorities, proportionality, accountability, and the prioritization of de-escalation wherever possible. Delivered within a defined policy and legislative context, it is designed to support agent and public safety while reinforcing professional judgment in higher-risk or rapidly evolving situations.

This initiative represents an important step in the continued modernization of the Traffic Agent Program and its alignment with contemporary public safety standards in Ontario.

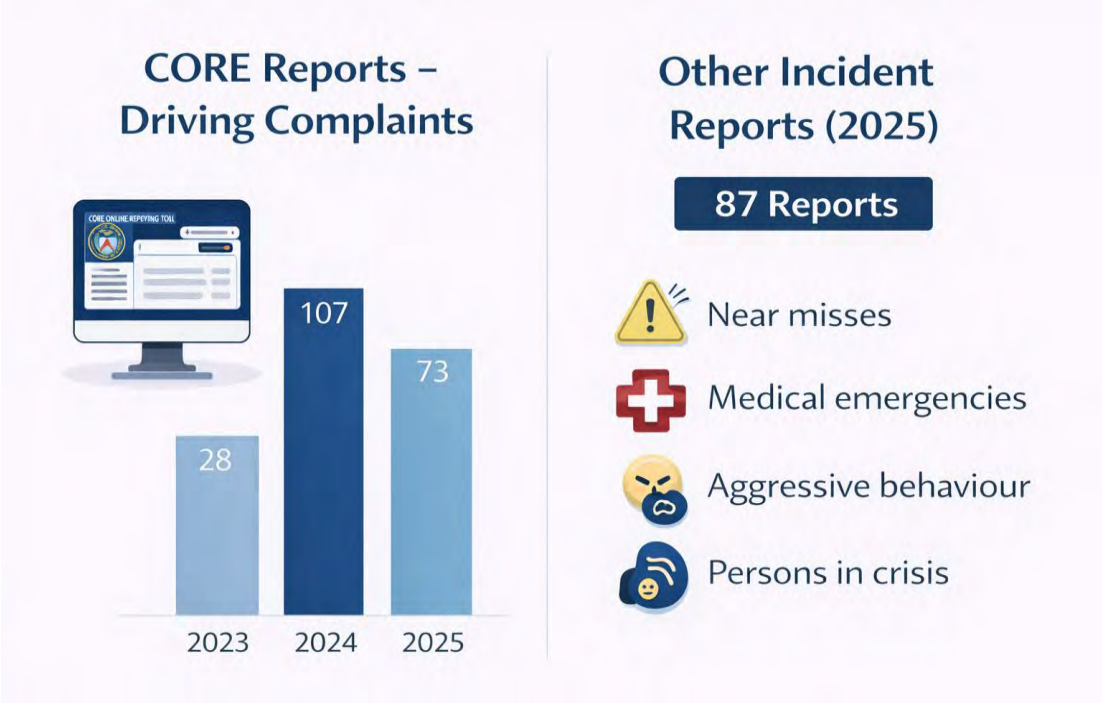


Compliance & Enforcement

In 2025, Traffic Agents encountered instances where members of the public did not comply with clear directions, including both hand signals and verbal commands. In some cases, these interactions also involved additional violations under the Highway Traffic Act (HTA).

To address non-compliance and roadway safety concerns, Traffic Agents utilized the Toronto Police Service Online Reporting Tool (CORE – Driving Complaint). In 2025, 73 CORE driving complaint reports were submitted, compared to 107 reports in 2024 and 28 reports in 2023, relating to motorists observed in violation of the HTA.

In addition to driving complaints, Traffic Agents completed 87 reports in 2025 related to other incidents, including near misses, medical emergencies, aggressive behaviour from members of the public, and interactions involving persons in crisis. These reports support situational awareness, trend identification, and coordination with partner agencies where required.



Complaints

All public complaints concerning the policies of the City, the services provided by the Traffic Agent Program, or the conduct of a City of Toronto Authorized Special Constable (C.T.A.S.C.) are reviewed by the Unit Complaints Coordinator (UCC), who is situated within Transportation Services but operates independently of the Traffic Agent Program.

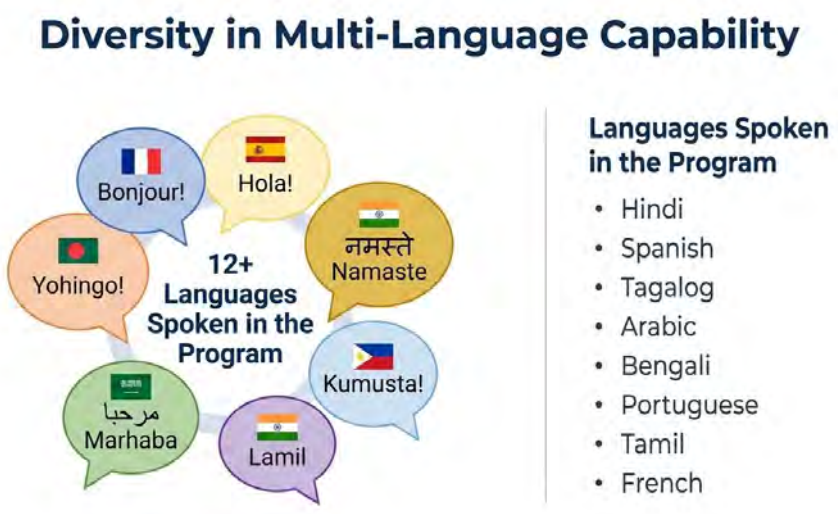
The UCC conducts an initial assessment to confirm that the complaint contains the required information and forwards the complaint to the Toronto Police Service Special Constable Liaison Office in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding.

Complaints

Total Complaints	10
Investigated by Toronto Police Service	0
Investigated by the City	10
Resolved Complaints	10
Number of Outstanding Complaints	0

Impacts

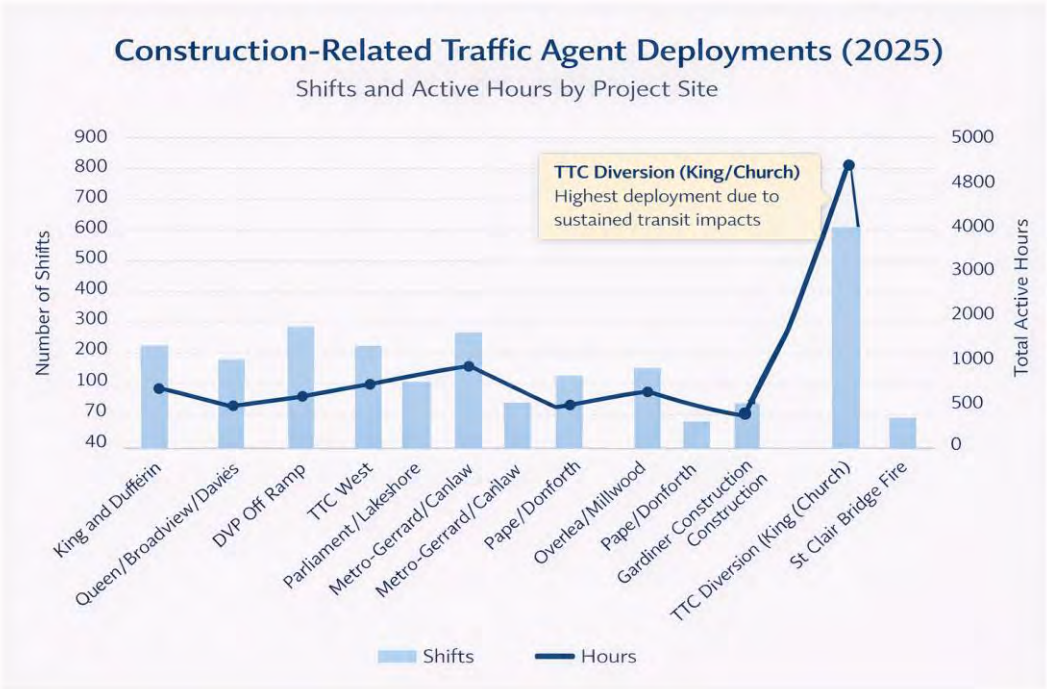
The Traffic Agent Program reflects the diversity of the city it serves. Traffic Agents collectively speak more than a dozen languages, strengthening the program's ability to communicate clearly and effectively with members of the public across Toronto's multicultural communities. This multilingual capacity supports de-escalation, improves compliance through better understanding, and enhances service delivery in high-pressure environments such as the downtown core, major corridors, and large-scale events.

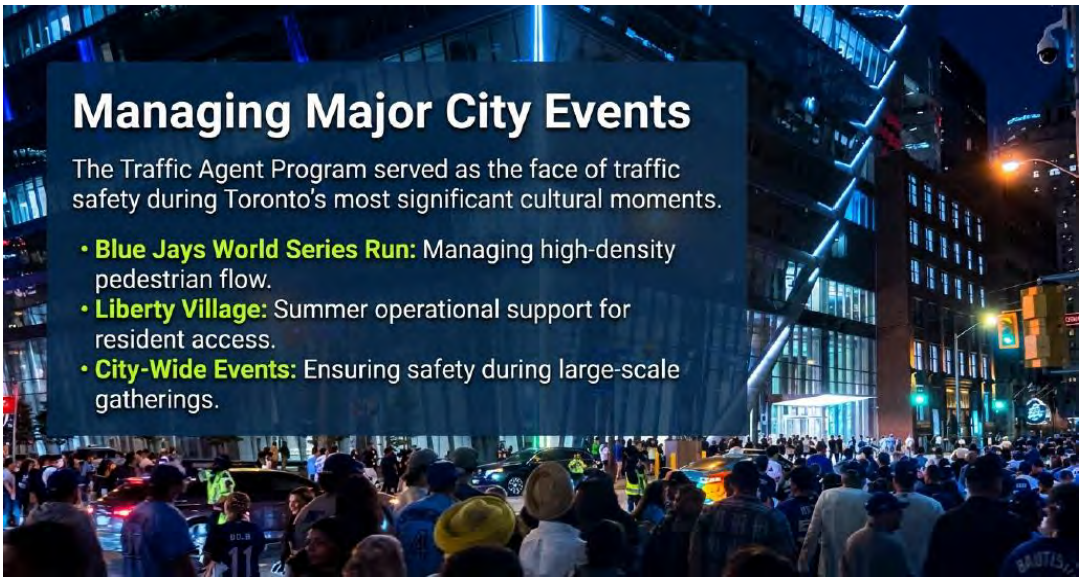


In 2025, the Traffic Agent Program provided operational support to the Toronto Transit Commission, Metrolinx, and a range of major city-wide events. Throughout the year, Traffic Agents contributed a total of 38,131 active hours, playing a critical role in managing congestion in a rapidly growing city experiencing significant construction activity.

Traffic Agents were strategically deployed at key intersections adjacent to construction sites to support the safe and efficient movement of all road users, including TTC vehicles, motorists, cyclists, and pedestrians. In 2025, approximately 12,747 active hours were dedicated specifically to managing traffic impacts related to construction projects across the City of Toronto.

The graph below illustrates construction-related deployments, including the number of shifts and total active hours assigned to each site in 2025.

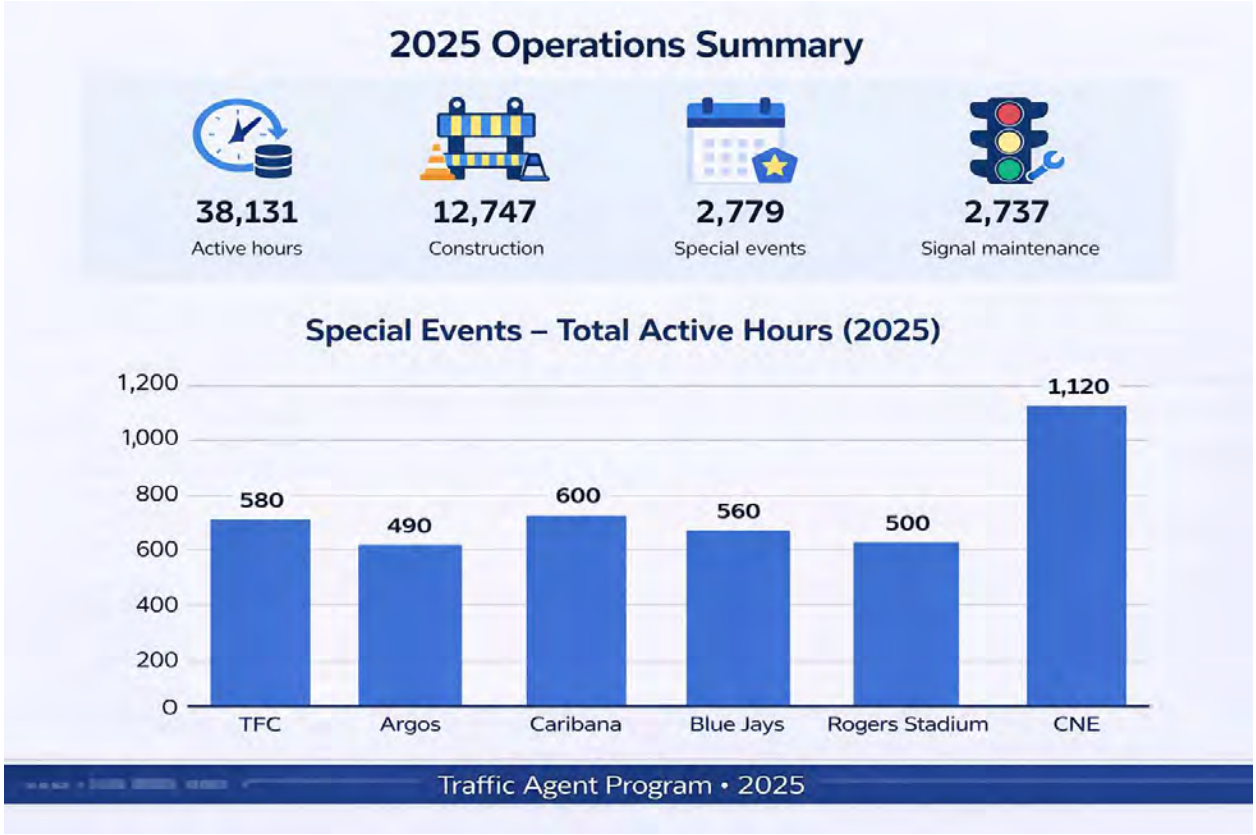




In total, Traffic Agents dedicated approximately 2,779 active hours to traffic management for special events across the city in 2025.

Beyond construction and special events, Traffic Agents also provided daily support to signal maintenance operations. In 2025, Traffic Agents supported activities at approximately 1,534 intersections, contributing a total of approximately 2,736 active hours.

Overall, the Traffic Agent Program made a substantial contribution to traffic management across Toronto in 2025. Traffic Agents played a vital role at critical intersections, supporting the safe and efficient movement of all road users and helping maintain reliable TTC operations.



Traffic Direction Pilot with Toronto Police Service

In April 2023, Transportation Services initiated a collaborative pilot with the Toronto Police Service (TPS) to enhance traffic management at critical intersections throughout the downtown core. Through this partnership, TPS assigned a total of 13 Constables and Special Constables to support operations at seven high-priority locations:

- Spadina Avenue & Lake Shore Boulevard
- Spadina Avenue & Bremner Boulevard
- York Street & Lake Shore Boulevard
- York Street & Bremner Boulevard
- University Avenue & Front Street
- Front Street & Bay Street
- Lower Jarvis Street & Lake Shore Boulevard

This collaboration has contributed to improved safety and enhanced traffic flow at these key intersections.

Transportation Services looks forward to continuing this strengthened partnership with the Toronto Police Service as both organizations work together to address congestion challenges and improve road safety across the City of Toronto.

Conclusion

The Traffic Agent Program experienced an exceptionally productive year in 2025, marked by significant hiring and training activity. In parallel with this growth, the implementation of the Community Safety and Policing Act required the program to reapply for designation as a special constable employer. As part of this process, Class 5 completed full special constable training and was successfully deployed in August 2025. Class 6A commenced training in July 2025, followed by cohorts 6B and 6C in August. Class 6A achieved appointment by December 2025, with appointments for Classes 6B and 6C scheduled for January 2026. Together, these milestones positioned the program to achieve the City's ambitious and labour-intensive target of expanding to a team of 100 Traffic Agents.

Overall, 2025 represented a year of substantial growth and progress for the Traffic Agent Program. Despite legislative and operational complexities, the program expanded at an unprecedented pace while continuing to deliver high-quality service across the city. Traffic Agents supported key partners, including the Toronto Transit Commission and Metrolinx, managed traffic impacts associated with major construction activity, and played a critical role in supporting large-scale events, including traffic operations during the Toronto Blue Jays' 2025 playoff and World Series run.

Looking ahead, with more than 100 active Traffic Agents expected to be deployed in 2026, nearly double the number available for much of 2025, the program is well positioned to significantly expand its operational capacity and enhance its ability to support congestion management and road safety across Toronto in the year ahead.

13.4. University of Toronto – St. George Campus Annual Report

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO - ST. GEORGE CAMPUS

SPECIAL CONSTABLE SERVICE

TPSB ANNUAL REPORT 2025

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

CONTENTS

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4 DIRECTION, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION

5 APPOINTMENTS, TERMINATIONS, SUSPENSIONS

6 TRAINING

9 USE OF FORCE, COMPLAINTS, EQUIPMENT ISSUED

10 CRIME, TRAFFIC AND ORDER MANAGEMENT

11 REPORTABLE INCIDENTS

13 CORE VALUES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The University of Toronto was established in 1827 by Royal Charter. In 1904, the University established the Campus Police Service. Because the University was not originally part of the city service plan, it was responsible for its own policing. Constables were appointed by the Province. Later, city police service was provided through mutual aid agreements.

The University of Toronto Governing Council and the Toronto Police Services Board entered into an agreement in 1995. Today, we provide Special Constable services to support the University community and the Toronto Police Service by responding to calls for service and incidents on University property in a timely and community-oriented manner. Currently providing service to a community of approximately 99,000 students and more than 25,000 faculty and staff. In 2022, the University of Toronto Campus Police changed its name to the University of Toronto Campus Safety Service. The service has three functional groups – St. George (Downtown), Scarborough and Mississauga Campuses. Each is functionally separate but work under a common policy.

There are two separate Special Constable agreements – one with the Peel Regional Police Services Board and the other with the Toronto Police Services Board. More than 10,000 students live in residence on the St. George campus and the balance use transit and other means of transportation to attend as day students.

The University of Toronto is the largest and most diverse university in Canada and the United States (by enrolment). The University has international students from 170 countries and regions with almost every racial, language, ethnic, national, political and religious group being represented. Approximately 20,000 new students are admitted to the University every year and a similar number are granted degrees. During the non- academic year, the University is host to students from around the world looking for a Canadian experience. The University is a peaceful place where issues are explored, debated and at times argued. The freedom to speak, believe and learn is fundamental to the institution.

Despite, or because of its differences, the University thrives in the world of research and culture. By all of the standards used to assess the safety of a community in Canada, the University of Toronto remains a safe environment. Our campuses are open to the community. They are the source of much of the academic culture available in the cities of Toronto and Mississauga.

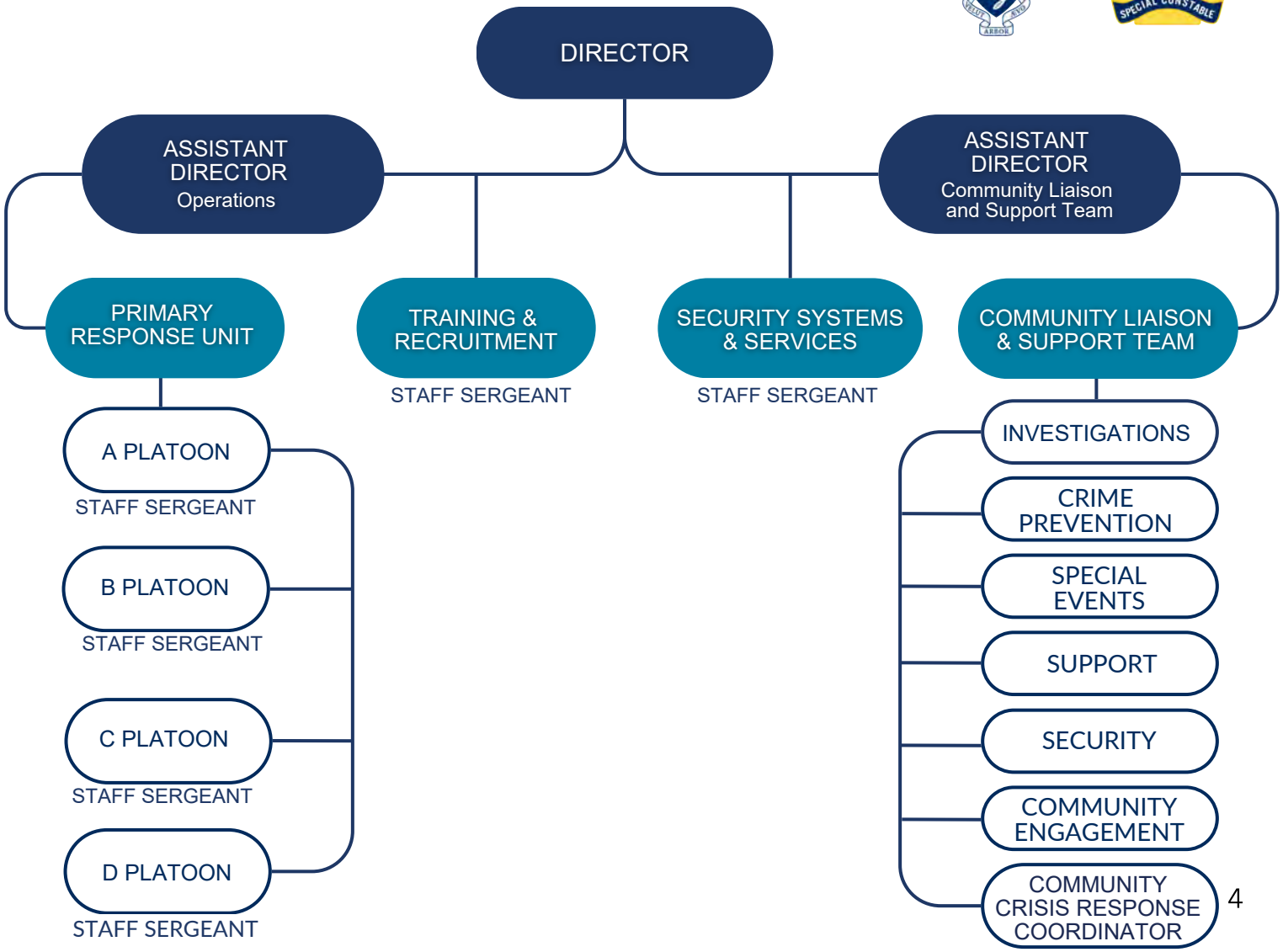
It is the role of the Special Constable Service to recognize and anticipate issues and take corrective action. For this reason, each campus service has responsibilities beyond community policing and law enforcement. We provide safety and security plans, systems and services. Our methodology relies heavily on Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles for physical security and through partnerships with various university offices for social and community development, safety planning and coordination of crisis services. The result is a level of service sought by many academic and community organizations. It serves our community well.

DIRECTION, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION

The University of Toronto Campus Safety Service at the St. George Campus operates 24/7 utilizing groups of uniform personnel led by a Staff Sergeant, assisted by a Corporal and dispatcher to support and guide the Special Constables in their work.

The Director, Campus Safety manages a portfolio that includes the Special Constable Service, Operations and the Community Liaison & Support Team led by Assistant Directors. Non-Sworn services include Security Guard Services, Call Centre and Security Systems and Access. They are not part of the Special Constable operation and no report is made for their activity.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



APPOINTMENTS

Number of Total Applications (January 1-December 31)	Number of New Appointments (January 1-December 31)	Number of Re-Appointments (January 1-December 31)	Total Number of Special Constables (As of December 31)
0	*0	*0	*25

*St George campus currently has 10 unappointed first-time special constable hires due to pending approval of the MOU between the University of Toronto and the TPSB.
*St George campus currently has 17 Special Constables with expired status due to pending approval of the MOU between the University of Toronto and the TPSB

TERMINATIONS, SUSPENSIONS, RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS

Number of Terminations (January 1-December 31)	Number of Suspensions (January 1-December 31)	Number of Resignations (January 1-December 31)	Number of Retirements (January 1-December 31)
0	**0**	***2**	**0**

* Resignations:
- 2 resigned for other employment

TRAINING

Our training mandate is designed to meet the needs of the University. Training combines Directives from the Toronto Police Service and the Ministry of the Solicitor General. Changes in law, court decisions, and Federal and Provincial standards are included into a comprehensive learning model.

The Service strives to keep current with community policing, public safety and law enforcement trends while recognizing trends in social development and learning from professionals within and outside the University. The training program is developed through consultation with the community, other institutions, and case debriefing of situations.

The Community Safety Policing Act (CSPA) impacts Special Constables with specific topics that are legislated and must be included into Orientation and Refresher training courses. Topics include De-Escalation, Human Rights, Systemic Racism and Rights and Culture of First Nation, Inuit and Metis People.

The Service welcomes constructive comment from its community members towards the process of designing and delivering the courses to meet the specific needs of the service and its community. The training curriculum is designed to ensure a balanced mix of mandatory skills training, sensitivity to the University environment and practical field experience. This is accomplished through a combination of on-line and in-class lectures, seminars and participative, in-group discussions to approximate campus policing situations.

MANDATORY TRAINING

Course / Topic	Delivered By	Duration	Number who received training
Annual Use of Force	Campus Safety Instructors	8	*33
Standard First Aid	Canadian Red Cross	16	1

*2 medical absences

Campus resources are used whenever possible, but due to the unique style of policing that is required on campus; outside resources are occasionally used. The nature of the University community requires its special constables to have a high level of understanding of the cultures, beliefs, and experiences of people from all over the world.

Understanding people and developing empathy for their situations is essential to providing community policing services. There are core learning requirements that lead to understanding diversity in many parts of the training, not just in courses titled as such. The initiatives taken are highlighted in the chart.

The table following details the training provided during 2025 to special constables at the University of Toronto St George campus:

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONSTABLE TRAINING

Course / Topic	Delivered By	Duration (hrs)	Number who received training
Autism Spectrum Disorder	Canadian Police Knowledge Network	1.0	6
Community Safety and Policing Act, 2018 (CSPA) Mandatory Thematic Training Modules	Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General	6.5	35
Customer Service in a Policing Environment	Canadian Police Knowledge Network	1.0	6
Foundations of Islam and Addressing Islamophobia	Canadian Police Knowledge Network	1.0	35
Foundations of Judaism and Understanding Antisemitism	Canadian Police Knowledge Network	1.5	35
Introduction to Hate Crime Investigations	Canadian Police Knowledge Network	1.5	6
Introduction to Trauma and Sexual Assault Investigations	Canadian Police Knowledge Network	1.5	6

SPECIAL CONSTABLE TRAINING (continued)

Course / Topic	Delivered By	Duration (hrs)	Number who received training
IPMBA Police Cyclist Course	International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)	40	2
IPMBA Cyclist Instructor	International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)	40	2
Mental Health First Aid	TNT Justice Consultants / Mental Health Commission of Canada	15	8
Naloxone Nasal Spray Administration	Canadian Police Knowledge Network	1.0	6
Open-Source Investigative Course	TNT Justice Consultants	16	4
Recognition of Emotionally Disturbed Persons	Canadian Police Knowledge Network	1.5	6
Scenario Based Mental Health and De-Escalation Training	Canadian Police Knowledge Network	1.5	6
Special Constable Orientation Course	TNT Justice Consultants	300	6
Special Constable Refresher Course	TNT Justice Consultants	16	12
Special Constable Supervisor Coach Officer Course	TNT Justice Consultants	16	5
Use of Force Requalification - Special Constables Certified Trainer Course	Ontario Police College	120	1
Using a Trauma-Informed Approach	Canadian Police Knowledge Network	2.0	6

585 HOURS

The total number of training hours that University of Toronto Campus Safety Special Constables received in 2025.

USE OF FORCE

In 2025, there were no instances of Special Constables at the University of Toronto (St. George) Campus Safety using force on a person that required the submission of a Use of Force Report.

COMPLAINTS

Total Number of Complaints	Investigated by Agency	Investigated by Toronto Police Service	Number Resolved	Number Outstanding
0	0	0	0	0

EQUIPMENT ISSUED TO SPECIAL CONSTABLES

All University of Toronto Campus Safety Special Constables are issued the following pieces of equipment by the Service:

- One wallet badge, appropriate wallet and Agency identification card
- Soft body armour with appropriate carriers
- One set of standard handcuffs with appropriate carrying case
- One expandable baton with appropriate carrying case
- One memo book
- Access to electronic directives
- Uniform

CRIME, TRAFFIC AND ORDER MANAGEMENT

Authority	Arrested	Charged (Form 9/10, POT)	Released No Charges (Unconditionally)	Turned over to Toronto Police Service
Criminal Code	35	13	6	16
Controlled Drug and Substance Act	0	0	0	0
Trespass to Property Act	17	14	3	0
Liquor License Act	0	0	0	0
By-law	0	0	0	0

2025 STATISTICAL OVERVIEW REPORTABLE INCIDENTS

Description	2025	2024	Change
Break and Enter	15	19	-4
Robbery	1	4	-3
Theft Over $5000	19	19	0
Theft Under $5000	199	199	0
Theft Bicycles	67	67	0
Fraud	68	55	+13
Possess Stolen Property	4	0	+4
Disturb Peace	0	2	-2
Indecent Acts	4	4	0
Mischief/Damage	239	237	+2
Sexual Assaults	4	10	-6
Assault	32	34	-2
Domestic Incident	10	11	-1
Impaired Driving	0	0	0
Criminal Harassment	30	28	+2
Threats	22	26	-4
Hate Crime/Incident	27	35	-8
Other Offences	19	32	-13

2025 STATISTICAL OVERVIEW REPORTABLE INCIDENTS (continued)

Description	2025	2024	Change
Arrest Warrants	6	12	-6
Alarms (non-reportable)	747	1158	-411
Fire Alarms	55	17	+38
Community Assistance	57	38	+19
Community Information	124	141	-17
Suspicious Person	75	90	-15
Trespasser Charged	33	41	-8
Trespasser Cautioned	41	57	-16
Insecure Premises	46	58	-8
Motor Vehicle Incident	18	17	+1
Mental Health Act	80	89	-9
Suicide/Attempt Suicide	9	5	+4
Sudden Death	1	2	-1
Fires	13	17	-4

WE ARE ACCOUNTABLE TO OUR COMMUNITY AND GUIDED BY THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES AND VALUES:

- respect for the dignity, privacy, worth and diversity of all persons
- fair and impartial treatment of all individuals
- a departmental philosophy that promotes safety and security as a responsibility of all members of the community;
- reliability, competence, accountability, teamwork and open communication, and
- an approach to campus safety that welcomes and encourages community involvement and promotes equity.

University of Toronto Campus Safety
Special Constable Service
21 Sussex Avenue, Toronto, ON M5S 1J6
416-978-2323 | CampusSafety.utoronto.ca | @UofTSafety

"Reflecting our community since 1904"

13.5. University of Toronto Scarborough Campus Safety Annual Report

2025 University of Toronto Scarborough Campus Safety Annual Report

University of Toronto Scarborough
Campus Safety
1265 Military Trail
SW304
Toronto, Ontario
M1C 1A4

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Executive Summary

At the University of Toronto Scarborough, safety is a shared responsibility built on strong partnerships between Campus Safety and the community. Our Special Constables—appointed under the Community Safety and Policing Act and approved by the Toronto Police Services Board—play a central role in maintaining a secure campus. They uphold federal, provincial, and municipal legislation while enforcing University of Toronto policies through a community-based, service-focused approach. This work is supported by our dedicated administrative staff, Building Patrol Security team, and Community Crisis Response Coordinator.

2025 was a year of growth, engagement, and innovation for Campus Safety. The team welcomed three new Special Constables following one departing for career advancements with a local police service. Campus Safety continued to foster experiential learning by hosting Work Study students in January and throughout the summer. In March, Campus Safety partnered with an English course to support two student placements. In August, Campus Safety launched the Student Ambassador Program—welcoming student volunteers in a first-of-its-kind initiative for both UTSC and the broader U of T tri-campus system. This program provides students with meaningful, real-world experience working alongside the Campus Safety team.

The summer months brought a high volume of campus events and academic activity, and community engagement remained central to our mission. Campus Safety organized and supported numerous major events aligned with the UTSC Strategic Plan's Culture of Care. The team collaborated with various departments to deliver decompression workshops and introduced a departmental **Wellness Wednesday** initiative to promote well-being within the Campus Safety team.

Throughout 2025, Campus Safety upheld the highest standards of professionalism, integrity, and service excellence. By emphasizing prevention, responsiveness, and meaningful partnership, we continue to strengthen trust, confidence, and collaboration across the UTSC community.

UTSC Committee Participation

Members of Campus Safety management and front-line personnel participate in various committees on campus, many of which focus on providing a safe environment for our students, faculty and staff. Other committees are making efforts to increase the level of engagement with members of marginalized communities.

- Campus Safety continues its partnership with the **Office of Student Experience and Wellbeing (OSEW) and Scarborough Campus Student Union (SCSU)** during Orientation activities, allowing the opportunity to remove barriers between students and Campus Safety members. Campus Safety management also works with OSEW and SCSU to provide financial support and strategic approaches to ensure safety during various Orientation events.

- Campus Safety participates in the **Student Welfare Committee**, comprised of Managers and Directors who collaborate to case manage situations of students at risk, to ensure that they receive the support necessary to increase their chances of success in their educational endeavors, while also ensuring community safety.
- Campus Safety co-chairs the **Risk Assessment Committee**, comprised of management and student representatives that identify and mitigate personal and physical risks associated with events held on campus, thereby ensuring the success and safety of the participants during the event
- **Leadership, Education and Development (LEAD)** program: the Senior Director, Assistant Director, and Community Crisis Response Coordinator participated in this initiative as mentors paired with mentees throughout the program, which ran from September 2024 to May 2025. Mentees met with their mentors to focus on topics of interest and to learn from their mentor's experience and wisdom. One of the Staff Sergeants participated in the program as a mentee.
- **Operational Response Team**: Campus Safety participated in this committee which focuses on business continuity in response to events that take place on campus to ensure operations are not impacted.
- **Study Space Committee** is comprised of various stakeholders within the UTSC community such as Facilities Management, SCSU, Retail and Conference Services, Information and Instructional Technology Services and others. The committee is in place to ensure students at UTSC have safe and

Community Safety Initiatives

Community initiatives and engagement are the essence of what Campus Safety does and continue to remain a key priority for our team. Campus Safety participated in a wide variety of community safety initiatives in 2025, including:

- BOSA Workshop with an external guest, the Deputy Mayor
- Linda Johnston installation
- Multifaith Clubs Fair – tabling
- Pumped for Post Sec event
- Winter Training Day
- See U of T Workshop
- Centennial College Student Athletic Police Games
- March Showcase
- Humanities Gala
- Decompression Sessions
- Welcome reception with President-designate
- Interfaith dinner
- Harmony Commons Residence tabling event

- Gratitude Jar Making with MSA
- PhD Colloquium Dinner event
- Centennial College Grad Career Fair
- Summer front desk training - Campus Safety
- Scholars-in-Residence (SiR) orientation
- Healthy Campus Sip & Paint Event
- Green Path - campus and personal safety presentation
- Bike Awareness tabling
- Campus Walkabout and safety talk with CNIB (Canadian National Institute for the Blind) staff
- Residence safety presentation
- Residence Life student staff training - Exhibitor Fair
- Student Ambassadors
- Residence move-in
- International Students presentation
- Healthy Campus Day
- Safety Training for IITS Student Helpdesk
- ISC Welcome BBQ
- Wellness Wednesdays
- Campus Safety Pickle Ball UTSC Valley
- Awards of Excellence and Distinguished Service
- Children's holiday party

Moving Forward

Looking ahead, 2026 will bring new building openings and evolving campus needs. Campus Safety remains committed to proactive community engagement and the continued training and development of our team. As we move forward, the Culture of Care outlined in the UTSC Strategic Plan will remain a central priority—guiding our efforts to support the safety, well-being, and resilience of both our staff and the broader University community.

Campus Safety also continued to collaborate closely with the Toronto Police Service throughout 2025 on updates to the existing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Significant progress was made during the year, and a revised agreement is expected to be finalized and signed in 2026, further strengthening our partnership and enhancing coordinated service delivery.

Through collaboration, preparedness, and a steadfast commitment to service excellence, Campus Safety will continue to foster a safe, inclusive, and supportive environment for all.

Organization, Statistics and Mandatory Reporting

Supervision

The Assistant Director, UTSC Campus Safety (Special Constables) reports to the Senior Director of Campus Safety Operations, who in turn reports to the Chief Administrative Officer. The Assistant Director and the Staff Sergeants of the UTSC Campus Safety are responsible for the management, training and general supervision of all Corporals and Special Constables, while the Corporals are responsible for the supervision of the Special Constables on duty. Managers are generally on duty from 7:00 A.M. – 7:00 P.M. Monday to Friday and are on call at other times. There is a Corporal or Acting Corporal on duty 24/7/365 who is designated as the shift supervisor and is responsible for supervising between one and four officers as well as our Building Patrollers.

Staffing

In 2025, Campus Safety continued to evolve its team structure to support service excellence and operational readiness. One Special Constable departed to pursue a career with a local police service, while three new Special Constables were hired to strengthen frontline capacity. Additionally, one long-serving Special Constable was promoted to Corporal on Platoon D, recognizing their leadership and sustained contributions.

Within the Building Patrol (Security) team, one member departed for career advancement, and a new member was hired to maintain coverage and service delivery.

Campus Safety also focused on long-term organizational planning. The Administrative Coordinator role underwent a comprehensive redesign in preparation for the upcoming retirement of longtime staff member Lori Shields in early 2026. This redesign ensures alignment with modern administrative needs, and enhanced operational support for the department.

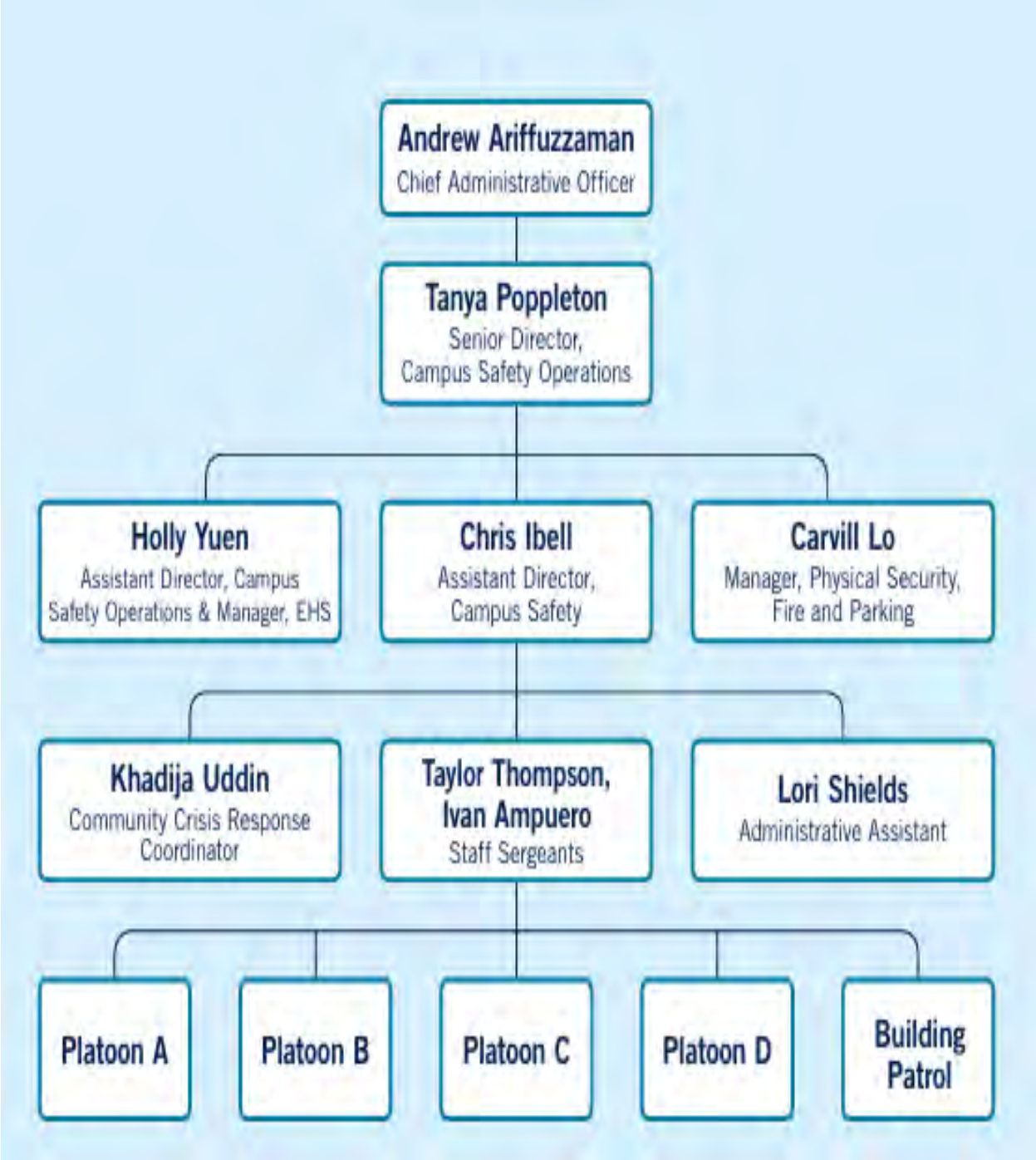
Campus Safety management continues to work with the Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Office and Human Resources to improve recruitment processes. We continue to strive to have our members reflect the UTSC community.

Campus Safety continues to employ a Community Crisis Response Coordinator. Campus Safety has continued to develop additional ways to provide support to the community related to providing mental health support to those in crisis. Campus Safety has continued to demonstrate innovative ways of incorporating the CCRC in daily operations to enhance service delivery to the UTSC Community. The CCRC continued to utilize students working within a Peer Support program. The Fall semester saw the program transformed into Decompression workshops and pop-ups rotating all over the campus.

Campus Safety hired their first cohort of Campus Safety Student Volunteers who support front-line services within the office.

Campus Safety continues to look at ways to be part of the academic learning that takes place at UTSC by providing opportunities to students.

Organizational Chart



Special Constable Appointments

Number of Total Applications (January 1st-December 31st)	Number of New Appointments (January 1st-December 31st)	Number of Re-Appointments (January 1st-December 31st)	Total Number of Special Constables (As of December 31st)
3 new hires(unsworn)	0	0	9 Sworn, 9 Unsworn

Terminations/ Suspensions/ Resignations and Retirements

Number of Terminations (January 1st-December 31st)	Number of Suspensions (January 1st-December 31st)	Number of Resignations (January 1st-December 31st)	Number of Retirements (January1st-December 31st)
0	0	1	0

Training

Training remains a cornerstone of UTSC Campus Safety's commitment to excellence. Our staff and leadership team recognize that the diverse needs and expectations of the University community require continuous learning, adaptability, and a high standard of professional competency. In 2025, Campus Safety reaffirmed its dedication to ongoing professional development through comprehensive frontline training for Special Constables, Building Patrol staff, and supervisory personnel. This includes scenario-based learning, legislative updates, leadership development, and community-focused training that supports equitable, trauma-informed, and culturally responsive service delivery.

By investing in the growth and readiness of our team, Campus Safety ensures that officers remain well prepared to serve the community with professionalism, empathy, and confidence. Campus Safety is committed to lifelong learning and continuous professional development for all frontline and leadership staff. Our training program blends mandatory skills development, sensitivity to the university environment, and practical field experience. Learning is delivered through classroom instruction, seminars, scenario-based exercises, and group discussions focused on real campus safety situations.

While UTSC resources are used wherever possible, external experts are engaged when specialized knowledge is required to address the unique challenges of a post-secondary setting. Campus Safety Management regularly evaluates all training providers to ensure programs meet University standards and incorporate an embedded EDIO lens. This approach ensures our team is prepared to serve the UTSC community with professionalism, cultural awareness, and confidence.

** In instances where one person has completed training, it is either due to the course being optional or other staff have already taken them.

Mandatory Training

Subject Matter	Delivered By	Duration	Number Receiving Training	Total Hours
Annual Use of Force Recertification	U of T	8 hours	12	96
First Aid, CPR	St. John Ambulance	16 hours	11	176

***All officers have current first aid/CPR certification.**

Additional Training

Subject Matter	Delivered By	Duration	Number Receiving Training	Total Hours
SPC Refresher Course	TNT	16 hours	1	16
Special Constable Orientation Course	TNT	160 hours	3	480
Controlled Ride	U of T	1 hour	4	4
Use of Force Instructor	OPC	112 hours	1	112
Collection of Identifying Information	OPC	2 hours	1	2
Security from Trespass Act	OPC	2 hours	1	2
Internet Investigations	TNT	16 hours	1	16
Municipal Law Enforcement Officer	TPS Parking	8 hours	10	80

Subject Matter	Delivered By	Duration	Number Receiving Training	Total Hours
ASIST	LivingWorks	16 hours	4	64
Seizure Recognition & First Aid	Epilepsy Foundation	2 hours	5	10
Stop the Bleed	U of T	2 hours	2	4
Naloxone Awareness	WSPS	2 hours	4	8
Opioid Poisoning Response	St. John Ambulance	2 hours	1	2
Mental Health First Aid	MHCC	8 hours	1	8
Incident Management 100	OPC	2 hours	1	2
Incident Command	OPC	2 hours	1	2
Intro to Incident Management System	EMO	2 hours	2	4
Human Rights 101	OHRC	2 hours	2	4
Human Rights	TNT	2 hours	3	6
Human Rights	OPC	2 hours	1	2
Rights & Cultures of FNIM	OPC	2 hours	6	12
Ontario's Diverse Society	OPC	2 hours	5	10

Subject Matter	Delivered By	Duration	Number Receiving Training	Total Hours
Systemic Racism	OPC	2 hours	5	10
Equity, Diversity & Inclusion	U of T	2 hours	2	4
Unconscious Bias	U of T	2 hours	4	8
Deep Diversity	Anima	16 hours	1	16
Re-Imagining DEI Summer Institute	Anima	16 hours	1	16
Brave Conversations	Anima	8 hours	1	8
Authentic Facilitation	Anima	8 hours	1	8
Authentic Management	Anima	9 hours	1	9
EM131 Accessible Customer Service	EMO	2 hours	4	8
AODA (Accessibility)	U of T	2 hours	4	8
Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act	OHRC	1 hour	1	1
Identify, Assist, Refer	U of T	2 hours	4	8
Ontario Human Rights Code	OHRC	1	1	1

Subject Matter	Delivered By	Duration	Number Receiving Training	Total Hours
More Feet on the Ground	MFOTG	3 hours	2	6
Recognize, Respond, Reflect	MFOTG	1 hour	2	2
Sexual Violence Education and Prevention	SVPS	2 hours	2	4
AI, Cybersecurity and you	U of T	1 hour	1	1
Boundaries: Protecting your Mental Health	U of T	1 hour	1	1
Basic Health and Safety Awareness	EHS	1 hour	3	3
Asbestos Awareness	EHS	1 hour	3	3
Blood-borne Pathogens	EHS	1 hour	3	3
Health & Safety Awareness (Non-Lab)	EHS	1 hour	1	1
Slips, Trips, Falls	EHS	1 hour	2	2
Cold Stress	EHS	1 hour	2	2
Heat Stress	EHS	1 hour	2	2
Respiratory Protection	EHS	1 hour	2	2
WHIMIS (Non-Lab)	EHS	1 hour	2	2

Special Constable Complaints

Total Number of Complaints	Investigated by Agency	Investigated by the Toronto Police Service	Number Resolved	Number Outstanding
1	1	0	1	0

Use of Force

In 2025, there were no incidents in which Special Constables of the University of Toronto Scarborough Campus Safety had to use force on persons that required the submission of a Use of Force Report (R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 926 s 14.5 (1)).

Equipment

Equipment Issued to Special Constables

- One wallet badge, an appropriate wallet and an Agency identification card
- Soft body armour with appropriate carriers
- One set of standard handcuffs with an appropriate carrying case
- One expandable baton with an appropriate carrying case
- One approved memo book
- Access to Directives
- Uniform

Restricted Equipment

University of Toronto Scarborough Campus Safety Special Constables are issued with collapsible batons. None of the officers are issued oleoresin capsicum spray or foam.

Crime, Traffic & Order Management

The statistics included in these tables do not reflect the total workload of the Campus Safety Special Constables. Proactive patrolling still accounts for most of the time spent by officers during their tour of duty. Officers, therefore account for many self-generated Calls-For-Service, many of which involve checking and patrolling specific locations on campus to ensure safety. In 2025, Campus Safety Special Constables generated or responded to 2617 calls for service which

resulted in the submission of 589 reports. These statistics also do not reflect the informal and impromptu contacts the officers have with members of the University community, which also contribute to an enhanced sense of personal safety.

Authority as per Agreement	Arrested/ Apprehend	Charged (Form 1/9/10, P.O.N,)	No Charges (Unconditional Release or Caution Only)	Turned Over to TPS/Hospital
Criminal Code	2	0	0	2
Controlled Drugs and Substance Act	0	0	0	0
Trespass to Property Act	1	1	22	1
Liquor Licence Control Act	0	1	6	0
Mental Health Act	4	0	0	4

Criminal Stats

Incident Types	2025
Break and Enter	0
Robbery	1
Theft Over $5,000	1
Theft Under $5,000	56
Theft Bicycles	12
Possess stolen property	0
Disturb Peace	0
Indecent Acts	1
Mischief/Damage	18
Other Offences	12
Sexual Assaults	2
Assault	4
Impaired Driving	0
Criminal Harassment	4
Threatening	2
Homophobic/Hate Crimes	0
Homicide	1
Total Crime Occurrences	**114**

**Other Offences includes Extortion and Frauds.

Property

Property that is evidence of criminal charges is managed by the Toronto Police Service. Found property is maintained by the University's Lost and Found protocols and therefore does not generate reporting by the Campus Safety Special Constables to the Toronto Police Service. Lost and found items that are not claimed after being held for a minimum of 90 days are sold through Police Auctions Canada and the funds are used in accordance with University financial policies. Items that cannot be sold as mentioned are donated to a local charity.

14. Special Constable Re-Appointments – July 2026

PUBLIC REPORT

May 27, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Special Constable Re-Appointments – July 2026

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

Recommendation:

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

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 re-appointments of special constables for the T.C.H.C. and the T.T.C.

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. and the T.T.C. governing the administration of special constables (Min. Nos.P2025-0114-10.0 and P2024-1112-11.0 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. and the T.T.C. (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.	Nathan Khitt BELITA-CLAMOHOY	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Franklin Eduardo BERMUDEZ	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Jacky CAO	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Summer Jay DALY	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Jacob Levi HEISE	Re-Appointment
T.T.C.	Damir KAPETANOVIC	Re-Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Aaron Christopher BARRETT-HUBBARD	Re-Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Bradley Stephen HARPER	Re-Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Jessica JEFFERSON	Re-Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Ramanjot Kaur KHOSA	Re-Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Suban KUGATHASAN	Re-Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Craig Richard NICOLL	Re-Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Nikos PERIVOLARIS	Re-Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Kirishiyan RAGUNATHAN	Re-Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Anil Kumar REKHI	Re-Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Amandip K. SIDHU	Re-Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Murtadha Khaldo TAREQ	Re-Appointment

Agency	Name	Status Requested
T.C.H.C.	Janet G. A. TEH	Re-Appointment
T.C.H.C.	Kashif YUNUS	Re-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.

The agreements between the Board and each agency require that background investigations be conducted on all individuals who are being recommended for 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. All re-appointment 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 July 23, 2026.

The T.C.H.C. and the T.T.C. 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	169
T.T.C.	170	152

Conclusion:

The Service continues to work in partnership with the T.C.H.C. and the T.T.C. 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 Frank Barredo, 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. Re-Appointment Request Letter
2. T.C.H.C. Re-Appointment Request Letter

Tuesday, May 5th, 2026
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	Nathan Khitt BELITA-CLAMOHOY	Re-appointment
TTC	Franklin Eduardo BERMUDEZ	Re-appointment
TTC	Jacky CAO	Re-appointment
TTC	Summer Jay DALY	Re-appointment
TTC	Jacob Levi HEISE	Re-appointment
TTC	Damir KAPETANOVIC	Re-appointment

Regards,

James Bingham
Staff Sergeant 30069, Assistant Manager
Special Constable Service, Recruiting, Logistics and Community Engagement
Operations Group

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

Toronto
Community
Housing

May 27, 2026

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 for Re-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 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 up for re-appointment 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
1	TCHC	Bradley Stephen HARPER	Re-Appointment
2	TCHC	Aaron Christopher BARRETT-HUBBARD	Re-Appointment
3	TCHC	Jessica JEFFERSON	Re-Appointment
4	TCHC	Ramanjot Kaur KHOSA	Re-Appointment
5	TCHC	Suban KUGATHASAN	Re-Appointment
6	TCHC	Craig Richard NICOLL	Re-Appointment
7	TCHC	Nikos PERIVOLARIS	Re-Appointment
8	TCHC	Kirishiyan RAGUNATHAN	Re-Appointment
9	TCHC	Anil Kumar REKHI	Re-Appointment

10	TCHC	Amandip K. SIDHU	Re-Appointment
11	TCHC	Murtadha Khaldo TAREQ	Re-Appointment
12	TCHC	Janet G. A. TEH	Re-Appointment
13	TCHC	Kashif YUNUS	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,

Vidal CHAVANNES
Senior Director
Community Safety Unit

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

15. Agreement with The University of Toronto Regarding Special Constables

Wendy Walberg LL.B., LL.M., C.S.
City Solicitor
Legal Services
55 John Street
Stn. 1260, 26th Flr., Metro Hall
Toronto ON M5V 3C6
Tel. (416) 392-8047
Fax (416) 397-5624

Reply To: Allyson Amster (she/her/hers)
Tel: (416) 396-7142
E-Mail: Allyson.Amster@toronto.ca

July 10, 2026

To: Toronto Police Service Board

From: Wendy Walberg
City Solicitor, Legal Services

Subject: Agreement with The University of Toronto Regarding Special Constables

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Board:

(1) approve the agreement between the Board and the Governing Council of The University of Toronto regarding the appointment and governance of special constables, attached as Appendix "A" to this report;

(2) authorize the Executive Director of the Board to forward the draft agreement to the Solicitor General for their information; and

(3) authorize the Chair to execute the agreement on behalf of the Board, on terms and conditions satisfactory to the Chair and in a form satisfactory to the City Solicitor.

Financial Implications:

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

Background/Purpose:

The Board has an agreement in place with the Governing Council of The University of Toronto ("University of Toronto") that sets out each party's obligations under the University of Toronto's special constable program. That agreement was entered into in 1995. The Board has similar agreements with other third-party entities that employ special constables.

The Toronto Police Service ("TPS") advised the Board that the Solicitor General requires agreements between the Board and special constable employers be updated to reflect the enactment of the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019, S.O. 2019, c. 1, Sched. 1 ("CSPA"), which created a new legal framework for entities that employ special constables (referred to as "special constable employers" under the CSPA). The Board was advised that the TPS and the University of Toronto were in the process of drafting a new agreement (the "Agreement") to reflect the CSPA and to update the agreement to align more closely with the special constable agreements between the Board and other special constable employers.

The TPS and the University of Toronto have now settled on the terms and conditions set out in the Agreement, and the purpose of this report is to obtain the Board's approval, as well as authority for the Chair, on behalf of the Board, to execute the Agreement.

Discussion:

The TPS has spent almost two years negotiating a new agreement in anticipation of the enactment of the CSPA. Once the CSPA was enacted, the TPS then proceeded to finalize the Agreement. The University of Toronto's 1995 agreement was the most dated of all of the special constable agreements the Board has entered into with other special constable employers.

The Agreement sets out, among other things, the following:

- the appointment process;
- the powers of special constables employed by the University of Toronto;
- the obligations of the University of Toronto to supervise and hold special constables accountable;
- the process to be followed with respect to complaints about a special constable employed by the University of Toronto, including a complaints procedure;
- the identification, uniforms and equipment of the special constables employed by the University of Toronto;
- the processes to be followed regarding exchange of information;
- training requirements for special constables employed by the University of Toronto; and

- the reporting requirements of the University of Toronto and special constables employed by the University of Toronto.

The Agreement was also an opportunity to update the 1995 agreement. Changes include:

- **Party name:** The Agreement updated the party name from “The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Police Services Board” to the “Toronto Police Service Board”.
- **Renewal term:** The 1995 agreement was for three years and automatically renewed for successive three years. Consistent with the other special constable agreements the Board has entered into with other special constable employers, the Agreement is for five years and will automatically renew for successive five-year terms.
- **Designations:** The 1995 agreement appointed the Chief of Police an agent of the Board and appointed the President an agent of the University of Toronto for the purposes of that agreement. Consistent with the other special constable agreements, the Agreement provides the Board the ability to designate the Chief of Police to perform some or all of the Board’s administrative functions and the University the ability to designate staff for the same purposes;
- **Expenses:** Under the 1995 agreement, the University of Toronto was required to pay for all expenses associated with the application process. Under the Agreement, the TPS may recover costs associated with processing applications for special constables.
- **Appointments by other police service boards:** While both the 1995 agreement and this Agreement are limited to University of Toronto properties within the City of Toronto, this Agreement also provides that nothing will prevent the University from applying to police service boards in other jurisdiction to confer special constable authority on a University of Toronto special constable with respect to areas outside the City of Toronto.
- **Special constable powers:** The Agreement has been updated to reflect the powers and functions set out in the CSPA.
- **Seized property:** This Agreement includes a provision about circumstances when seized property is not turned over to the TPS whereas the 1995 agreement required all seized property to be turned over to the TPS.
- **Compliance with CSPA and policies:** The 1995 agreement required the University of Toronto to use its best endeavors to ensure compliance by the special constables with the Police Services Act while this Agreement requires the University to make reasonable efforts to ensure its special constables comply with the applicable sections of the CSPA.
- **Complaints:** This Agreement includes more robust provisions and procedures related to complaints and investigations of complaints.
- **CPIC:** This Agreement removed the University of Toronto’s access to the Canadian Police Information Centre information.
- **Confidential information:** This Agreement contains more robust provisions

related to confidential information.

- **Insurance:** Under this Agreement, the University of Toronto is required to maintain greater insurance coverage.
- **Indemnity:** The indemnity provision in this Agreement includes the Crown in Right of Ontario, which was not included in the indemnity provision in the 1995 agreement.
- **Standard terms:** This Agreement includes standard terms and conditions not found in the 1995 agreement.
- **Media:** This Agreement contains terms related to media and communications.
- **Special constable I.D.:** This Agreement sets out the identification special constables are required to carry.
- **Acknowledgement form:** The special constable acknowledgment form included in this Agreement was not in the 1995 agreement.

Finally, unlike agreements with other special constable employers, the Agreement permits special constables to engage in non-enforcement activities while not in uniform, including administrative work and conducting victim and witness interviews.

The Special Constable Liaison Office will administer the Agreement on behalf of the TPS and the Board. The Special Constable Liaison Office maintains the partnerships between the TPS and special constable employers. This includes monitoring compliance with agreements, the review and submission of requests for special constable appointments and communication with the Ministry of the Solicitor General in relation to matters concerning special constables.

Under the Police Services Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.15, the Solicitor General was required to approve the Board's appointment of special constables, but was not required to approve an agreement between the Board and an entity that employed special constables. Notwithstanding that, in practice the Board had historically sought approval of the Solicitor General for these agreements on the basis that the agreements were intertwined with the Solicitor General's approval of appointments. The requirement that the Solicitor General approve the Board's appointment of special constables was removed with the enactment of the CSPA. However, the Solicitor General is required to approve who may become a special constable employer. Given the historical practice and the Solicitor General's oversight over special constable employers, it is recommended if the Board approves the Agreement, it should provide the draft Agreement to the Solicitor General for their information before execution. Once the University of Toronto and the Board execute the Agreement, the University of Toronto can then submit its application to the Ministry of the Solicitor General to become a special constable employer and then submit applications to the Board for the appointment of special constables.

Conclusion:

The parties have now settled on the terms and conditions set out in the Agreement attached as Appendix "A" and it is recommended that the Board approval the

Agreement and authorize the Chair, on behalf of the Board, to execute the Agreement.

The Chief has been consulted in the preparation of the Agreement and is in agreement with its contents.

Deputy Chief Frank Barredo will be in attendance to respond to any questions that the Board may have in regard to this report.

Wendy Walberg
City Solicitor

THIS SPECIAL CONSTABLE AGREEMENT MADE THIS __ DAY OF _____ 2026
(the "**Effective Date**")

BETWEEN:

TORONTO POLICE SERVICE BOARD

(the "**Board**")

- and –

THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

(the "**University**")

RECITALS:

A. The Board is responsible for ensuring adequate and effective policing in the City of Toronto pursuant to the provisions of the *Community Safety and Policing Act*, 2019, S.O. 2019, c. 1, Sched. 1, as amended (the "***CSPA***").

B. The Toronto Police Service ("TPS") is a municipal police service that provides police services for the City of Toronto in accordance with the *CSPA*.

C. The University, in accordance with the *University of Toronto Act, 1971*, as amended by S.O. 1978, Chapter 88, is vested with the government, management, and control of the University, including certain law enforcement and security functions on University Property.

D. The Board has the authority, pursuant to section 92 of the *CSPA*, to appoint individuals as special constables.

E. The Parties previously entered into an agreement, dated January 1, 1995, under the *Police Services Act*, R.S.O. 1990 Chap. P-15, the predecessor to the *CSPA*, pursuant to which the University currently employs personnel as University Special Constables ("**USCs**"), which personnel are currently appointed as special constables.

F. The Parties wish to enter into a new agreement under the *CSPA* to provide for the appointment, governance, and performance of USCs within University Property.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants set forth below, the Parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1 - DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

1.1 In this Agreement,

"**Act**" or "**regulation**" are as defined in the *Interpretation Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. I-21, or as defined in Section 87 of the *Legislation Act*, *2006*, S.O. 2006, c. 21, Schedule F, whichever applies.

"**Agreement**" means this Agreement setting out the requirements relating to the appointment of persons employed by the University as special constables in accordance with section 92 of the *CSPA*.

"Applicant Administrators" has the meaning as set out in Section 3.2 of this Agreement.

"**Application Materials**" has the meaning as set out in Section 3.1 of this Agreement.

"**Board Policies**" has the meaning as set out in Section 4.1 of this Agreement.

"**Certificate of Appointment**" has the meaning set out in Section 5.1 of this Agreement.

"**Chief**" means the Chief of Police for the TPS.

"**City of Toronto**" means the city as defined in subsections 125(1) and (2) of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006*, S.O. 2006, c.11, Schedule A, as amended and contained within the geographical boundaries of Steeles Avenue, south to Lake Ontario and between the east side of Etobicoke Creek and Highway 427, over to the west side of the Rouge River and Rouge Park.

"**Claims**" has the meaning as set out in Section 13.4 of this Agreement.

"**Code of Conduct**" means the Code of Conduct that applies to USCs in accordance with Ontario Regulation 410/23 (Code of Conduct for Special Constables).

"**Complaint**" means a complaint submitted to the University about the conduct of a USC in accordance with the University's published process for complaints pursuant to Ontario Regulation 411/23 (Complaints about Special Constables).

"**Complaints Director**" has the meaning set out in the *CSPA*.

"**Complaints Procedure**" means the University's published procedure for investigating Complaints that is consistent with the *CSPA* and this Agreement.

"**Confidential Information**" has the meaning set out in Section 12.1 of this Agreement.

"**CPIC**" has the meaning set out in Section 4.9 of this Agreement.

"*Criminal Code*" means the *Criminal Code*, RSC 1985, c C-46.

"***CSPA***" has the meaning set out in the Recitals.

"**Discloser"** has the meaning set out in Section 12.1.

"**Electronic Transmission**" has the meaning set out in Section 14.1 of this Agreement.

"**Emergency Assistance Procedure**" has the meaning set out in Section 4.3 of this Agreement.

"**Equipment**" means the equipment and vehicles used by USCs in the performance of their duties, as identified in Article 10 and Schedule "I" of this Agreement.

"***FIPPA***" means the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. F.31.

"**Fresh Pursuit**" has the meaning set out Section 5.5 of this Agreement.

"***Highway Traffic Act***" means the *Highway Traffic Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.H-8.

"**Indemnified Parties**" has the meaning set out in Section 13.4 of this Agreement.

"**Initial Term**" has the meaning set out in Section 15.1 of this Agreement.

"**Inspector General**" has the meaning set out in the *CSPA*.

"***MFIPPA***" means the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. M.56.

"**Minister**" means the Solicitor General or a designate as set out in the *CSPA*.

"**Ministry**" means the Ministry of the Solicitor General or any other ministry responsible for special constables under the *CSPA*.

"**Officer-in-Charge**" means the officer in command of the TPS responsible for the lock-up or other place to which an accused is taken after arrest or a peace officer designated by the Officer-in-Charge who is in charge of that place at the time an accused is taken to that place to be detained in custody.

"**Parties**" means collectively the Board and the University, and "**Party**" means any of the Board or the University.

"**Party Policies**" has the meaning set out in Section 4.1 of this Agreement.

"**PBQ**" has the meaning set out in Section 3.1 of this Agreement.

"**Personal Information**" has the meanings set out in *FIPPA* and *MFIPPA*.

"**Recipient**" has the meaning set out in Section 12.1 of this Agreement.

"**Renewal Term**" has the meaning set out in Section 15.1 of this Agreement.

"**Schedules**" means the following Schedules to this Agreement:

Schedule "A" – Complaints Procedure;
Schedule "B" – Training Requirements;

Schedule "C"	–	Waiver for Background Investigation;
Schedule "D"	–	University Special Constable Acknowledgment Form;
Schedule "E"	–	Directing Traffic Guidelines;
Schedule "F"	–	Response and Reporting Requirements;
Schedule "G"	–	TPS Procedure 15-01 – Incident Response (Use of Force/De-Escalation) & Equipment;
Schedule "H"	-	TPS Procedure 17-13 – Social Media
Schedule "I"	-	USC Equipment
Schedule "J"		Approved Functions for USCs While Out of Uniform

"**SIU Director**" has the meaning set out in the *Special Investigations Unit Act, 2019*, S.O. 2019, c.1, Schedule 5

"**Special Constable Service**" means the individuals employed at the University and appointed as USCs.

"**TPS**" is the Toronto Police Service which provides policing services in the City of Toronto in accordance with the *CSPA*

"**TPS Policies"** has the meaning set out in Section 4.1 of this Agreement.

"**Training Requirements**" means the mandatory training courses developed by the University for USCs in accordance with Article 8 and Schedule "B" to this Agreement and the *CSPA*.

"**University's Media Relations**" means the University's media relations department.

"**University Policies**" has the meaning set out in Section 4.1 of this Agreement.

"**University Property**" means all lands, facilities, structures and vehicles owned, leased, occupied or maintained by the University or by its federated or affiliated universities and colleges, including Regis College and St. Augustine's Seminary (as set out in the *University of Toronto Act, 1971*, as amended by 1978, C. 88) located in the City of Toronto.

"**University Special Constable**" or "**USC**" means a person who has been appointed by the Board as a special constable for the University in accordance with Section 92 of the *CSPA* with powers and duties set out in the appointment and this Agreement.

ARTICLE 2 – SPECIAL CONSTABLES

2.1 Designations. The Parties acknowledge and agree that for the purposes of the administration of this Agreement,

(a) the Board may designate the Chief to perform some or all of the Board's administrative functions under this Agreement and will notify the University accordingly;

(b) the Chief may designate one or more members of the TPS as Special Constable Liaison Officers with respect to one or more operational aspects of this Agreement as specified from time to time and will notify the University accordingly;

(c) the University may designate University staff to perform some or all of the University's administrative functions under this Agreement and will notify the Board accordingly; and

(d) the University may designate one or more members of the University as a liaison officer with respect to one or more operational aspects of this Agreement as specified from time to time and will notify the Chief accordingly.

2.2 Reasonable Assistance. The University will provide all reasonable assistance, including preparing any necessary University Policies, to support the TPS in relation to USC matters covered in this Agreement. Such assistance may include sharing USC candidate information and responding to TPS inquiries, including as necessary to facilitate obtaining necessary Ministry approvals.

2.3 Ministry Authorizations. The University shall adhere to the authorization issued by the Ministry for the number of special constables in the University's employ and the University shall provide the TPS with a copy of the Minister's authorization, and any amendments to it.

2.4 Changes to Authorizations. The University will immediately notify the TPS when the University is (a) authorized as a special constable employer, and (b) of any change to this authorization while this Agreement is in effect, including any suspension or termination.

2.5 Compliance. The University will at all times adhere, and ensure USCs adhere, to the requirements of the *CSPA,* the University's internal selection criteria for employment, any directives or policies of the Board for any USC appointed by the Board and any applicable TPS Policies, including those relating to selecting and submitting a candidate for appointment or reappointment as a USC. The Board, through Special Constable Liaison Officers if appointed, will notify the University of any such directives, policies, or TPS Policies.

2.6 USC Appointment. Upon satisfaction that a candidate for appointment as a USC meets the standards set by the TPS for appointment as a USC, the Board may appoint such candidate as a USC and confer on such candidate the powers authorized under the *CSPA*, subject to the limitations set out in this Agreement.

2.7 Certificate of Appointment. The Board will ensure that the Certificate of Appointment issued pursuant to the *CSPA* will be in a form and manner which complies with the *CSPA*.

2.8 Suspension or Termination at TPS Discretion. Upon the recommendation of the TPS, the Board may immediately suspend or terminate the appointment of a USC for any reason in its sole and exclusive discretion, including where the University or the Board discover any misrepresentation, inaccuracy, or omission in the candidate's Application Materials, subject only to the provisions of the *CSPA* respecting such suspension or termination.

ARTICLE 3 – APPLICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS AND RE-APPOINTMENTS

3.1 USC Application Criteria. The University will not submit candidates for appointment or reappointment as a USC unless the candidate meets the following conditions:

(a) be an employee of the University or have an offer of employment from the University;

(b) have passed all necessary background investigations and security clearances (in each instance at the University's expense);

(c) have successfully completed all Training Requirements;

(d) have completed a Preliminary Background Questionnaire ("**PBQ**") administered by the University in a form approved by the TPS, and any other related documentation that the TPS requires be completed by USC candidates and which the TPS will provide to the University (jointly with the PBQ, the "**Application Materials**"); and

(e) otherwise meet the requirements of the TPS and the *CSPA*.

3.2 Applicant Administrators. The University will appoint one or more employees who will administer the application process relating to PBQs ("**Applicant Administrators**"). Applicant Administrators will:

(a) be trained by the TPS and will conduct the application process related to PBQs;

(b) ensure that each USC candidate personally completes all required paperwork, including the background investigation waiver form attached hereto as Schedule "C";

(c) supervise USC candidates at all times during the completion of the PBQ; and

(d) review the PBQ application paperwork for completeness, accuracy and legibility.

3.3 Application Materials. The University will meet the following requirements for administering and retaining Application Materials:

(a) not screen out candidates based on the information contained in a PBQ;

(b) retain Application Materials in accordance with applicable laws and Party Policies;

(c) supply for each candidate:

(i) completed Application Materials, including the results of any applicable background investigation and any associated documentation authorizing the same;

(ii) any updated information the University receives about a candidate that is relevant to their candidacy; and

(iii) prior to the applicant's appointment, written confirmation of the applicant's successful completion of any Ministry-required training, as outlined on TPS's special constable application form, and any additional training required by the *CSPA* or the TPS.

3.4 Cost Recovery for Applications. The TPS may recover from the University any costs associated with processing the Application Materials provided the Board gives the University at least 30 days' notice of its intention to recover costs including the amount of costs sought for reimbursement.

3.5 University Administration Obligations. The University will ensure:

(a) it administers all required oaths or affirmations of office and secrecy;

(b) each USC:

(i) is provided with a copy of the Code of Conduct;
(ii) executes the Acknowledgement Form attached hereto as Schedule "D"; and
(iii) is aware of and understands their powers and duties as a USC in relation to this Agreement, the *CSPA,* and any other relevant Party Policies;

(c) it notifies the Board immediately if:

(i) a USC ceases to be employed by the University as a USC;
(ii) a USC is suspended from performing their duties as a USC; or
(iii) any other matter contemplated in Section 4.4 of this Agreement.

3.6 USC Re-Appointments. The University will endeavour to initiate the re-appointment process and any associated background investigation processes at least six (6) months prior to the expiry of a USC's appointment. All USC re-appointment requests will be submitted to the TPS and will include:

(a) special constable renewal waiver;
(b) completed PBQ (per Section 3.1 of this Agreement); and
(c) all necessary materials for conducting a background check.

3.7 Appointment Beyond City of Toronto. The University and the Board acknowledge and agree that the University currently operates facilities in areas outside the City of Toronto and that nothing in this Agreement will prevent the University from applying to other police service boards to confer special constable authority on a USC with respect to areas outside the City of Toronto as long as such applications are authorized by the *CSPA*.

3.8 No Agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, the Parties acknowledge and agree that absent an agreement between the University and the Board regarding USCs, the Board may not appoint or re-appoint any USCs.

ARTICLE 4 – ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

4.1 University Accountability. The University shall be accountable for all actions taken in relation to the exercise of the powers granted by this Agreement by both the University and USCs.

4.2 Party Policies. The University shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that USCs comply with the applicable sections of the *CSPA*, relating to their appointment as a special constable, the applicable regulations thereunder, all internal policies and procedures of the University, and all TPS policies, standards, and procedures applicable to the duties, powers, and responsibilities of USCs as provided to the University in accordance with this Article, including any directives or policies of the Board for any U.S.C. appointed by the Board (the "**University Policies**", the "**Board Policies**", and the "**TPS Policies**", respectively, and collectively, the "**Party Policies**") The Parties will: .

(a) ensure their respective Party Policies comply with the *CSPA*; and

(b) provide their respective Party Policies to the other Parties within 30 days of the Effective Date and, if the Parties amend their respective Party Policies, immediately upon amendment.

Supervision. At all times during the Term, the University shall maintain adequate and effective supervision of any employee who has been appointed as a USC by the Board pursuant to this Agreement.

4.3 University Policies. The University Policies will address the requirements of the *CSPA* and the TPS Policies relating to USCs, and will include at minimum the following:

(a) written document(s) setting out the duties, powers and responsibilities of USCs;
(b) a Code of Conduct;
(c) written document(s) for supervising USCs;
(d) a Complaints Procedure;
(e) a written procedure for obtaining assistance from the TPS in emergency situations that is approved by the Chief of the TPS (the "**Emergency Assistance Procedure**"); and
(f) written policies as may otherwise be required by the *CSPA*.

4.4 Professional Conduct. The University shall ensure that a USC, or another employee of the University, does not harass, coerce or intimidate, or attempt to harass, coerce or intimidate, any other person in relation to a Complaint made to, or investigated by, the TPS or the University. The conduct outlined in this section must be included in the University's Policies and service governance.

4.5 Exclusive Responsibility for USCs. For the avoidance of doubt and notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, the University acknowledges and agrees that it will at all times be responsible for all actions and omissions of all USCs in the execution of their duties as a USC, including USC compliance with the *CSPA* and Party Policies.

4.6 Compliance Notice. The University will immediately notify the Board of any concerns relating to the University's or a USC's compliance with this Agreement, the *CSPA*, and the applicable Party Policies, or for any other matter that may give rise to a Complaint, including a prospective or actual breach of Section 4.4.

4.7 Board Audits. The Board may audit the University to verify the University's compliance with this Agreement and any Party Policies. The audit will be conducted in a manner that is reasonable and minimizes disruptions to the University's operations.

4.8 YCJA. The University will at all times be governed by the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* S.C. 2002, c.1. (the "***YCJA***") in the management, storage and sharing of information in relation to any young person's records. Nothing within this Agreement affects or changes the statutory requirements and obligations of the *YCJA* in relation to young persons.

4.9 CPIC. No Canadian Police Information Centre ("**CPIC**") information will be shared under this Agreement with the University. The University is responsible for entering into a separate agreement with the RCMP for CPIC access.

ARTICLE 5 – AREA AND PURPOSE OF APPOINTMENT

5.1 Certificate of Appointment. The University shall require USCs to comply with the powers set out in their special constable certificate of appointment issued by the Board ("**Certificate of Appointment**") and to at all times comply with the authorizations and restrictions set out therein.

5.2 Powers. A USC has the following powers:

(a) in relation to an offence under any other Act or regulation, the powers and obligations of a peace officer under sections 495 to 497 of the *Criminal Code*, as if they were a peace officer;

(b) the powers of a police officer for the purposes of sections 16 and 17 of the *Mental Health Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.M.7, as amended;

(c) the powers of a police officer for the purposes of subsections 31(2), 42(2), 43(2), 48(1), 61(1)-(2), and s. 62 of the *Liquor Licence and Control Act*, S.O. 2019, c.15, Sched.22, as amended;

(d) the powers of a police officer for the purposes of sections 9 and 10 of the *Trespass to Property Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.T-21, as amended; and

(e) the powers of a police officer for the purposes of subsections 134(1), 134.1(1) and 134 (2) of the *Highway Traffic Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.H-8.

5.3 Prior to any USC engaging in any traffic control activities on University Property:

(a) the University will ensure that every USC has completed the necessary training provided by the TPS to direct traffic as set out in Schedule "B" to this Agreement; and

(b) every USC will utilize the current TPS guidelines for directing traffic, as set out in Schedule "E" to this Agreement.

For clarity, when a USC is engaging in traffic control activities on University Property, the USC is not exercising authority under the *Highway Traffic Act*.

5.4 Except where there are circumstances giving rise to a Fresh Pursuit (as defined below), the powers conferred by way of this Agreement extend to University Property under control of the University within the City of Toronto.

5.5 A USC is in "**Fresh Pursuit**" of a person where:

(a) a USC is proceeding to lawfully arrest a person whom they find committing an offence for which that person may lawfully be arrested pursuant to s. 495 of the *Criminal Code* and the person takes flight or otherwise escapes lawful custody; or,

(b) a USC believes on reasonable grounds that,

(i) a person may lawfully be arrested pursuant to s. 495 of the *Criminal Code*, or is a person who is to be, or is being, lawfully arrested pursuant to s. 495 of the *Criminal Code,* takes flight to avoid arrest, and

(ii) a person is escaping from and is freshly pursued by persons who have lawful authority to arrest that person.

5.6 A USC who is in Fresh Pursuit may pursue that person off University Property within the City of Toronto and arrest that person in accordance with s. 495 of the Criminal Code. The USC retains the powers conferred by their appointment as a USC in accordance with this Article in relation to that person. At no time may a USC engage in a motor vehicle pursuit.

ARTICLE 6 - TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS DETAINED IN CUSTODY AND PROPERTY SEIZED AS EVIDENCE

6.1 When a USC arrests an individual or has an individual in custody, a USC will report the incident to the TPS in accordance with the reporting process specified by the TPS. The USC will submit all necessary written documentation to the TPS relating to the incident.

6.2 With the authorization of the Officer-in-Charge, or their designate, of the police division or the TPS unit where the person is arrested, the USC may transport the individual arrested or in custody to a police facility, medical facility, or as otherwise directed by the Officer-in-Charge, or their designate. No person arrested will be transported by the USC without the authority of the Officer-in-Charge, or their designate.

6.3 At no time will a USC transfer a person in custody to another police service or detention centre beyond the boundaries of the City of Toronto.

6.4 A USC will transport persons detained in custody according to TPS Policies.

6.5 Property seized from persons in custody or as evidence by a USC will be turned over to the TPS if the person from whom it was seized is being held in custody by the TPS, or, if the TPS is taking over the investigation of the offence, subject to the direction of the Officer-in-Charge, or their designate, who has oversight of the investigation.

6.6 The USC will obtain direction from the Officer-in-Charge, or their designate, for property seized from persons in custody or as evidence by a USC that is not to be turned over to the TPS. For property seized that is not to be turned over to the TPS, it will be stored, preserved, and disposed of by the University in a manner consistent with TPS Policies.

6.7 USCs will not seize evidence, unless the seizure of the evidence is related to the exercise of their authority and/or such seizure is required to prevent the evidence from being lost, damaged, or destroyed.

ARTICLE 7 - INCIDENT RESPONSE

7.1 Incidents. The University acknowledges and agrees that the TPS at all times maintains ultimate responsibility for responding to and investigating criminal incidents on, or in relation to, University Property, including all actual or potential incidents of violence involving weapons and all violent incidents where an injury has or is likely to occur ("**Incidents**"). Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein and for the avoidance of doubt, the TPS will always maintain control over Incidents.

7.2 University Cooperation. The University will cooperate, and will ensure that USCs cooperate, with the TPS, the Complaints Director, the SIU Director, or the Inspector General, in any matter where a USC, the Special Constable Service, or the University has been involved in an investigation contemplated by the *CSPA* or otherwise related to the activities of this Agreement.

7.3 Notifiable Incidents. A USC will forthwith notify the TPS of the following Incidents and request the TPS to attend to commence an investigation ("**Notifiable Incidents**"):

(a) All "serious offences" as that term is defined in the *Criminal Code*;
(b) Any crime in relation to a child or youth under the age of 18 including sexual, and physical abuse, child pornography and abduction;
(c) Any offences of a sexual nature including assault, human trafficking, and sexual services for consideration;
(d) Proceeds of crime investigations, including stolen or crime vehicles;
(e) Gambling;
(f) Elder abuse;
(g) Gang related investigations;
(h) Missing persons;

(i) Where weapons (used in the commission of an offence), explosives or radioactive materials are involved;
(j) Attempted suicides or unnatural deaths;
(k) Intimate partner violence;
(l) Hate crime;
(m) Arson;
(n) Any suspicious incidents, including any suspicious incidents that may or may not involve terrorism;
(o) Any incident involving a firearm; and
(p) Liquor related offences, except for a provincial offence notice.

7.4 Where a police officer is unable to attend, the USC will promptly contact the TPS's Officer-in-Charge to obtain further direction. If a USC is unable to contact the Officer-in-Charge and no police officer attends in response to a call:

(a) if the occurrence is a hybrid offence, as defined in the *Criminal Code*, or an indictable criminal offence, the attending USCs will,

(i) if an arrest is made, or an investigation of the offence is commenced, by the USCs, inform the TPS's Officer-in-Charge, or their designate, of the police division in which the incident occurred of the circumstances, and will follow their instructions, or those of their designate, regarding further investigation or action; or

(ii) if no further action is required by the USCs upon arrival, note and report the incident in accordance with the provisions of Section 7.5 of this Agreement;

(b) if the occurrence is not a hybrid offence, as defined in the *Criminal Code*, or an indictable criminal offence, the attending USC(s) will proceed with the investigation of the occurrence in accordance with University Policies, and in accordance with their duties and obligations as set out in this Agreement.

7.5 Notifiable Incident Investigations. The TPS will be responsible for making the determination whether to respond to Notifiable Incidents, and if so, whether to conduct an investigation jointly with or independently of the University, or whether such investigation may remain under the control of the University.

7.6 USC Reporting. Following an investigation, USCs will promptly report to the TPS:

(a) all Notifiable Incidents in accordance with Schedule "F" to this Agreement; and

(b) all uses of force, as that term is contemplated in the TPS's Procedure 15-01, Incident Response (Use of Force/De-Escalation) & Equipment, as set out in Schedule "G", using the Use of Force Report form found on the government of Ontario's Central Forms Repository.

7.7 University Reporting. The University will provide a written report:

(a) each day to the TPS, which details any Notifiable Incidents in a form approved by the TPS;

(b) annually to the Board, which details enforcement activities, training, use of force activities, supervision, Complaints, and other information requested by the Board; and

(c) upon request by the Board, which details information requested by the Board.

ARTICLE 8 - TRAINING

8.1 Training Requirements. The University is, and will remain, responsible for all training of USC candidates and USCs in accordance with the Training Requirements, the training standards prescribed by the TPS, and as further set out in Schedule "B", as well as all provincially mandated training.

8.2 Changes to Training Requirements. The University will inform the Board and the TPS of changes and updates to the Training Requirements, which information will include a detailed explanation and rationale as to the change and update to the Training Requirements, and, provided the Board has approved such changes and updates, the University will forthwith provide such modified or additional training to its applicants and USCs.

8.3 Training Costs. The University will be fully responsible for all costs associated with training USC candidates and USCs.

8.4 Training Cost Recovery. The Board may recover from the University any costs associated with in-class and practical training provided by the TPS to USCs specific to the *Highway Traffic Act* powers granted to USCs under this Agreement, provided the Board gives the University at least 30 days' notice of its intention to recover costs to including the amount of costs sought for reimbursement.

8.5 Training Exemptions. With the exception of provincially-mandated training, the Board may grant an exemption or partial exemption from the Training Requirements if satisfied the candidate has been adequately trained for the performance of their duties.

8.6 Training Liaison. The University will designate an employee as a training liaison, who will be responsible for ensuring training is conducted in relation to any changes in legislation, TPS Policies, governance, the TPS's reporting process and up-grades to reporting mechanisms.

ARTICLE 9 - COMPLAINTS

9.1 Complaint Procedure. The University will maintain a written and published Complaints Procedure relating to Complaints concerning the conduct of a USC and follow the process

set out in Schedule "A", in accordance with the *CSPA* and applicable regulations. The University will provide a copy of the Complaints Procedure to the TPS and the Board.

ARTICLE 10- IDENTIFICATION, EQUIPMENT AND UNIFORMS

10.1 USC Equipment. The University may only issue to a USC the Equipment identified in Schedule "I", in accordance with the *CSPA*, at the time of appointment and after completion of training. All Equipment, including uniforms and insignia, issued or used by a USC in the performance of their duties will comply with the requirements contained in the *CSPA*, Ontario Regulation 86/24 (Special Constable Uniforms), and any other Board Policies and TPS Policies.

10.2 USC Identification. The University will ensure that a USC carries photographic identification at all times while on duty that indicates their status as a USC, and includes:

(a) their name;
(b) a colour photograph;
(c) clear indication that the identification is issued to a USC with the words "Special Constable" prominently displayed;
(d) the appointing authority (the Board);
(e) signature of the University or its designate; and
(f) the USC appointment expiry date.

10.3 Equipment Costs. The University will be responsible for purchasing and assuming the costs for all Equipment, uniforms, and insignia issued to or worn by a USC.

10.4 Changes to Equipment. No substantial change or modification in any Equipment or uniform will be made without the University submitting a written submission to the TPS, outlining the reason for the change, and before the request is approved by the Chief.

10.5 Equipment Return on Termination. When an individual's status as a USC has expired, been terminated, or been suspended, the University will ensure that the individual returns all Equipment, including their special constable identification, to the University.

10.6 Police Identification Prohibited. The University will not display or use the word "police" on any of its vehicles, Equipment or other materials. USCs will not identify or otherwise represent themselves to the public as a police officer or in any way portraying themselves as a police officer or as an employee or member of the TPS.

10.7 USC Uniform to comply with TPS Policies and the *CSPA*. The University will ensure that USC uniforms do not contain the word "police" anywhere and do not contain any insignia or markings holding the USC out to be police.

10.8 USCs not in uniform. USCs who are not in uniform will only conduct duties which have been approved by the TPS in advance. Approved functions for USCs not in uniform will be set out in Schedule "J". In any event, USCs who are not in uniform will not conduct any enforcement action.

10.9 Vehicles. The University will ensure that all vehicles used by USCs in the performance of their duties outlined in this Agreement will be decaled in accordance with specifications in the *CSPA*.

ARTICLE 11 - MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS

11.1 Media Comments. USCs, or any representative of the University, will not comment to the media about any matter involving the exercise of a USC's duties and obligations, as set out in this Agreement, without first contacting the University's Media Relations. "Comment to the media" includes communicating with journalists formally or informally, conducting news conferences and interviews, issuing news releases and using social media such as blogs, social networking sites or any other similar platform.

11.2 TPS Consultation for Media. The University's Media Relations must consult with the TPS's corporate communications unit before commenting to the media about any matter involving the exercise of a Special Constable's duties and obligations, as set out in this Agreement.

11.3 Social Media. The University will require USCs to ensure that their use of social media is in accordance with TPS Procedure 17-13 – Social Media, as set out in Schedule "H".

ARTICLE 12 – CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

12.1 Confidential Information. "**Confidential Information**" means non-public information, including Personal Information, that a Party (including, in this case, the TPS) or its representatives ("**Discloser**") discloses to a receiving Party (including, in this case, the TPS) or its representatives ("**Recipient**") that is designated as confidential or, under the circumstances, should reasonably be considered confidential. Confidential Information does not include information that:

(a) is already known to the Recipient when it is disclosed;

(b) is or becomes part of the public domain without fault or breach by the Recipient;

(c) is obtained by the Recipient from a third party without restriction on disclosure and without breach of a non-disclosure obligation;

(d) is independently developed by the Recipient without use of or reference to any Confidential Information of the Discloser; or

(e) is used or disclosed by the Recipient with the Discloser's prior written approval.

12.2 Recipient Obligations. The Recipient will:

(a) keep the Confidential Information strictly confidential/protect and safeguard the confidentiality of all such Confidential Information with at least the same degree of care as the Recipient would protect its own Confidential Information, but in no event with less than a commercially reasonable degree of care/use its best

efforts to protect and safeguard the confidentiality of all such Confidential Information;

(b) not use the Confidential Information, or permit it to be accessed or used, for any purpose other than for performing the activities contemplated by this Agreement, as required by law or with the prior consent of the Discloser.

12.3 Freedom of Information. The Parties acknowledge and agree that both are subject to freedom of information laws and may be required to disclose Confidential Information to third parties by operation of the same. As required or permitted under these laws, the Parties will give each other notice and an opportunity to make representations on the disclosure of their Confidential Information requested under such laws.

ARTICLE 13 - INSURANCE AND INDEMNITY

13.1 Minimum Coverage. At all times during the Term, the University agrees to provide and maintain in force, at its own expense, the following minimum insurance coverages:

(a) Comprehensive General Liability, $5,000,000.00 per occurrence;

(b) Errors and Omissions, $2,000,000.00 per occurrence;

(c) Automobile Liability (including owned, non-owned and hired vehicles), $5,000,000.00 per occurrence (personal injury and damage combined)

13.2 Additional Insurance Requirements. The insurance coverages maintained by the University in accordance with Section 13.1 of this Agreement will include the following:

(a) name the Board, the TPS (including the Chief and all members of the TPS), the Province of Ontario and the Minister as additional insureds; and

(b) a cross-liability/severability of interest clause.

The University will provide a certificate evidencing policy renewal or replacement to the Board prior to the expiration date of the original policies, without notice or request by the Board.

13.3 Insurance Deductibles. The Board acknowledges and agrees that the deductible amounts of the insurance policies as noted above will be borne by the University.

13.4 University Indemnity. The University will indemnify and save and hold harmless the Board, the Chief, the Crown in Right of Ontario, and all members of the TPS (the "**Indemnified Parties**") from and against all loss, liability, damage, expenses or costs the (the "**Claims**") which the Indemnified Parties or any of them may incur arising out of or related to the activities of the University and its employees appointed as USCs, save and except to the extent that any Claims arise from the negligent act or omission of any of the Indemnified Parties.

13.5 Indemnity Procedure. If any of the Indemnified Parties are, without liability on their part, made a party to any litigation commenced by or against the University and/or the University's said employees (excepting litigation commenced by the University against the Board), the Indemnified Party will provide notice of the same to the University, and the University will,

(a) protect, indemnify and hold harmless the Indemnified Parties; and

(b) pay all costs, expenses and reasonable legal fees that may be incurred by any of the Indemnified Parties in enforcing the terms, covenants and conditions of this Agreement, unless a court will decide otherwise.

13.6 Survival. The provisions of sections 13.4 and 13.5 of this Agreement will survive the termination or expiry of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 14 - NOTICE

14.1 Notice. Any notice, demand or other communication (in this Section 14.1, a "**notice**") required or permitted to be given or made hereunder will be in writing and will be sufficiently given or made if:

(a) delivered in person during normal business hours on a business day and left with a receptionist or other responsible employee of the relevant Party or the TPS at the applicable address set forth below;

(b) sent by prepaid first class mail; or

(c) sent by any electronic means of sending messages, including facsimile transmission, which can produce a paper record (in this Section 14.1, "**Electronic Transmission**") during normal business hours on a business day;

in the case of a notice to the Board, to:

Toronto Police Service Board
40 College Street
Toronto, ON M5G 2J3

Attention: Executive Director
Fax No: 416-808-8082

in the case of a notice to the University, to:

The Governing Council of the University of Toronto
27 King's College Circle
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1

Attention: Secretary of the Governing Council
Email: governing.council@utoronto.ca

in the case of a notice to the TPS, to:

Toronto Police Service
40 College Street
Toronto, Ontario, M5G 2J3

Attention: Chief Superintendent, Public Safety Operations
Email: sclo-Special Constable Liaison Office

Each notice sent in accordance with this Section 14.1 will be deemed to have been received:

(a) on the day it was delivered;

(b) at start of business on the third business day after it was mailed (excluding each business day during which there existed a general interruption of postal services due to strike, lockout or other cause); or

(c) on the same day that it was sent by Electronic Transmission or at the start of business on the first business day thereafter if it was sent after 4:00 pm or if the day on which it was sent was not a business day.

Either Party or the TPS may change its address for notice by giving notice to the other Party and TPS (as provided in this Section 14.1).

ARTICLE 15 – TERM AND TERMINATION

15.1 Term. This Agreement commences on the Effective Date and continues for a period of five years (the "**Initial Term**") and will automatically renew for successive five-year terms (the "**Renewal Terms**") unless terminated by one of the Parties upon 90 days written notice to the other Party prior to the expiration date of this Agreement (the "**Term**").

15.2 Renewal. Not less than six (6) months prior to the end of the Initial or Renewal Terms, the Parties will work collaboratively to renew this Agreement, including by reviewing the number of USCs and addressing any ongoing Complaints.

15.3 Curable Breach. If this Agreement is breached by the University and such breach is not rectified to the exclusive satisfaction of the Board within 30 days after written notice of such breach is given by the Board to the University, the Board may:

(a) amend the Certificate of Appointment issued by the Board for any USC in accordance with Section 93 of the *CSPA*;

(b) suspend or terminate the special constable appointment of any USC subject to the requirements set out in Section 94 of the *CSPA*; or

(c) terminate this Agreement.

15.4 Consequences of Termination. If this Agreement is terminated for any reason:

(a) the University will immediately notify the Ministry;

(b) all Certificates of Appointment, USC authorizations, and in-progress candidate applications are immediately terminated, and the University will ensure that USCs no longer identify themselves as USCs;

(c) the University will work with the Board, to ensure that any ongoing investigations are handled appropriately.

ARTICLE 16 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

16.1 Interpretation. The division of this Agreement into Articles, Sections, Schedules and the insertion of headings are for convenience and reference only and will not affect the construction or interpretation of this Agreement. In this Agreement, words in the singular include the plural and vice versa and words in one gender include all genders and "**includes**" or "**including**" mean "**including without limitation**" and is not to be construed as limiting any general statement which it follows to the specific or similar items or matters immediately following it. Reference to a Party in this Agreement will be understood to include their representatives, designates and assigns.

16.2 No Partnership. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to, or shall be deemed to, establish any partnership or joint venture between any of the Parties, constitute any Party the agent of another Party, or authorize any Party to make or enter into any commitments for or on behalf of any other Party. Further, nothing in this Agreement is intended to, or shall be deemed to, establish an employment relationship between a USC and the TPS or the Board.

16.3 Severability. If any of the provisions or part thereof contained in this Agreement is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect, the validity, legality or enforceability of the remaining provisions or parts thereof contained herein will not be in any way affected or impaired thereby.

16.4 Entire Agreement. This Agreement, including all Schedules hereto, constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior agreements, understandings, negotiations and discussions, whether oral or written, of the Parties and there are no representations, warranties, conditions or other agreements between the Parties in connection with the subject matter hereof except as specifically set forth herein.

16.5 Applicable Law and Jurisdiction. This Agreement will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of Ontario and the federal laws of Canada applicable therein. Each Party irrevocably and unconditionally submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of such courts and agrees to bring any such action, litigation, or proceeding only in Ontario.

16.6 Conflict Resolution. Should any dispute arise between the University and the Board with respect to this Agreement, the Parties will first attempt to resolve such dispute by discussion between their respective liaison officers. In event a dispute is not resolved by

the Parties' liaison officers within 30 days, it will be referred to the Chief and the University for resolution.

16.7 Amendment. This Agreement may be amended with the written consent of all Parties. No supplement, modification or termination of this Agreement will be binding unless executed in writing by the Party to be bound thereby.

16.8 No Waiver. No waiver of or consent to depart from the requirements of any provision of this Agreement will be binding against any Party unless it is in writing and is signed by the Party giving it. Such waiver or consent will be effective only in the specific instance and for the specific purpose for which it has been given and will not be deemed or constitute a waiver of any other provisions (whether or not similar) nor will such waiver constitute a continuing waiver unless otherwise expressly provided. No failure on the part of any Party to exercise, and no delay in exercising, any right under this Agreement will operate as a waiver of such right. No single or partial exercise of any such right will preclude any other or further exercise of such right or the exercise of any other right.

16.9 Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts. Any Party may send a copy of its executed counterpart to the other Party by facsimile transmission or by email in .pdf format instead of delivering a signed original of that counterpart. Each executed counterpart (including each copy sent by facsimile transmission or email) will be deemed to be an original; all executed counterparts taken together will constitute one agreement.

Remainder of page left intentionally blank.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the Effective Date.

TORONTO POLICE SERVICE BOARD

Per: _____

THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Per: _____

_____

_____

SCHEDULE "A"
COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

1. The University will ensure that it has a Complaints Procedure for receiving and investigating Complaints concerning the conduct of a USC that is consistent with the *CSPA* and the terms of this Agreement, including the following:

   (a) there is a process for members of the public, an institution, or anyone else to file a Complaint with the University in writing; and

   (b) the Complaints Procedure is easily accessible and will, at minimum, be posted on the University's website.

2. Upon receipt of a Complaint concerning alleged conduct by a USC that is not criminal in nature, the University shall notify the TPS within 10 days.

3. The TPS may provide reasonable assistance to the University in investigating Complaints on request or where otherwise appropriate in the circumstances.

4. Upon receiving a Complaint about a USC's conduct, the University will follow the requirements set out in the *CSPA*, including providing the complainant with written acknowledgment that the Complaint has been received and referring Complaints alleging criminal conduct to the TPS.

5. Upon receipt of a Complaint alleging conduct by a USC that may constitute criminal conduct, the University shall immediately forward the Complaint to the Special Constable Liaison Office and the TPS shall investigate the Complaint.

6. Following an investigation by the University into a Complaint about a USC:

   (a) The University will:

      (i) advise the complainant, in writing, of the outcome and, where appropriate, take remedial action in accordance with the *CSPA*; and

      (ii) in consultation with the TPS, report to the Board about the outcome and provide all information relating to the alleged or actual misconduct of a USC subject to that Complaint.

   (b) The Board may:

      (i) take remedial action or recommend that the University take further action; or

      (ii) suspend or terminate that USC's appointment subject to the requirements of the *CSPA*.

7. The University will endeavour to investigate all Complaints for which it is responsible within 120 days of receiving the Complaint, not including any period during which the investigation is postponed or suspended in accordance with this Article. If such timing requirement is not met, the University will notify the Board, the complainant, and the person being investigated of the reason for the delay and the proposed timeline for the investigation every 30 days until the investigation concludes. The University may choose not to notify the complainant and the person being investigated where it determines that doing so might prejudice the investigation.

8. If a matter subject to a Complaint is or may be the subject of an investigation of an offence under a Canadian law, the University may postpone or suspend the investigation for as long as is necessary in their opinion to avoid interfering with the investigation or prosecution of the offence.

9. If the University's investigation into a Complaint is incomplete 120 days from the date the Complaint was received, the University will promptly provide the Board with a report that contains the requisite details requested by the TPS.

10. Upon receiving a report referred to in Section 9 of this Schedule "A", the Board may:

    (a) grant an extension to the University to complete an investigation that has been postponed or suspended in accordance with Section 7 of this Schedule "A";

    (b) suspend the appointment process for the USCs until the University completes its investigation of the Complaint subject to the report; or

    (c) terminate the Agreement where an investigation is not completed within the extension period granted and is not subject to a suspension or postponement in accordance with Section 7 of this Schedule "A".

11. Upon receiving a Complaint about the Special Constable Service or the University in relation to the activities contemplated by this Agreement, the University will promptly forward the Complaint to the TPS to investigate. The University will provide all reasonable assistance to support the TPS in investigating the Complaint.

SCHEDULE "B"
TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

TRAINING

1. The University will ensure every applicant and every USC is trained to standards prescribed by the TPS, and the requirements of the Ministry, in order to fulfill the duties, powers and responsibilities of a USC. The University will further ensure that every applicant and every USC is trained in accordance with the requirements of the *CSPA*.

2. The University will submit annually to the TPS a copy of course outlines, course curricula and, when requested by the TPS, lesson plans and course instructors' curriculum vitae. The TPS's Toronto Police College ("**TPC**") will review these materials to ensure that the training being provided by the University to applicants and USCs complies with the training standards prescribed by the TPS and the requirements of the *CSPA*. Where the training standards prescribed by the TPS and the requirements of the *CSPA* are in conflict with the *CSPA*, the Parties agree that the requirements of the *CSPA* will govern.

3. The TPC will ensure that the course outlines, course curricula and, when requested, lesson plans and course instructors' curriculum vitae, are kept secure with access only to those the TPS members authorized.

4. Representatives from the TPS may, at their discretion, attend in-class academic courses and use of force training sessions in person to offer feedback on training.

5. The TPS and the University will seek out opportunities to keep each other updated on changes in training, TPS procedures, case law or any other material changes that may have an effect on USCs' performance of their duties and responsibilities.

6. The University will notify the TPS of any additional training that the University requests be provided to its USCs. If the additional training requested is within the scope of the USC's duties and responsibilities, the request will be considered by the TPS, in consultation with the TPC, for approval. If the additional training requested by the University is outside of the scope of the USCs duties and responsibilities, the request will be considered by the TPS, in consultation with the TPC, and then submitted to the Board for approval.

7. The University will ensure every USC is trained in the following topics and which training,

   (a) will be determined in consultation with the TPS;

   (b) will be included in the University's syllabus, and

(c) may change in accordance with the *CSPA*:

COURSE OFFERINGS
Arrest Authorities
Arrest/Search Incident to Arrest
Cannabis Act
Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) Use
Case Preparation Provincial Offences
Collection of Identifying Information Under Certain Circumstances
Communicable Diseases
Community Mobilization/Community Policing
Controlled Drugs and Substances Act
Crime Scene Management
Criminal Offences
Equity, Inclusion & Human Rights
Persons in Crisis/Mental Health Act
Ethics and Professionalism in Policing
Field Interviewing/Taking Statements
First Aid/CPR/Tourniquet
Highway Traffic Act
Introduction to Law
Liquor Licence and Control Act
Memorandum Books/Note-Taking
Occurrence/Report Writing/Field Information Report
Prioritizing De-escalation and De-escalation Techniques
Provincial Offences Act
Radio Communications
Search and Seizure Authorities
Sex Offences
University Special Constable Status – Roles & Responsibilities
Taking Statements
Testimony/Criminal/Provincial Justice System/Rules of Evidence
Trespass to Property Act
Use of Force Legislation and Reporting

COURSE OFFERINGS
Vehicle Operations
Young Persons and the Law

INCIDENT RESPONSE TRAINING
Use of Force Authorities
Ontario Public-Police Interactions Training Aid
Conflict Prevention and De-escalation
Passive /Active Restraints
Strikes/Blocks
Baton Training
Escapes From Common Grabs
Ground Defence
Ground Pins
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray/Foam
Active Attacker Training
Edged Weapon Awareness

8. In addition to the training described above, the University will ensure that every USC completes training in traffic control provided by the TPS to the satisfaction of the TPS.

SCHEDULE "C"
WAIVER FOR BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION

CIVILIAN APPLICANT SELECTION
Authorization for the Collection and Release of Personal Information

PLEASE PRINT

APPLICANT DETAILS:

Family Name	First Name	SIN # (3rd, 6th & 9th digits only)

I HEREBY AUTHORIZE the Toronto Police Service to collect information about me by searching all information, records and databases to which it has access and which it considers appropriate for the purpose of assessing my qualifications and suitability for employment as a special constable with:

Agency name: _____

I FURTHER AUTHORIZE any person or organization to whom or to which a signed copy of this Authorization is provided to disclose information about me to the Toronto Police Service in any manner or form requested by the Toronto Police Service, including but not limited to opinions, reports, records, documents or copy thereof. I ACKNOWLEDGE that the following information may be requested by the Toronto Police Service, including, but not limited to:

- √ Academic records and transcripts
- √ Employment records (including performance evaluation/reviews, discipline, complaint and attendance information)
- √ Police records (including criminal and provincial reports and convictions, intelligence information and any other reports that may exist)
- √ Background and security checks (including domestic and international security checks)
- √ Financial information (including credit bureau checks)
- √ Driving record

I UNDERSTAND that any information that is collected about me will be used to assess my qualifications and suitability for employment as a special constable with the agency listed above.

I FURTHER UNDERSTAND that some of the information collected may be used for research purposes. I UNDERSTAND if my information is used for such research purposes, all personal information, in accordance with section 2 of the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. M.56 will be removed from any research document, and that data on me will be combined with data from other candidates for the purpose of conveying general findings or trends. I CONSENT to the collection, use, examination, disclosure and transmittal of information compiled about me, in the manner and for the purposes described immediately above.

I HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE AND DECLARE that the terms of this Authorization for release of information are fully understood by me. I UNDERSTAND that all information about me that is obtained during the selection process and/or during any subsequent training and employment, may be disclosed for the purpose for which it was obtained or for a consistent purpose.

I WAIVE any right of action against any person or institution which may provide information, opinions, reports, records and/or documents in compliance with this Authorization. Furthermore, I RELEASE, WAIVE and DISCHARGE the Toronto Police Service Board, the Chief of Police and their respective employees, agents, assigns or anyone for whom they are in law responsible, and any person or organization to whom or to which a signed copy of this Authorization or a photocopy or fax thereof is delivered, from any and all liability for the collection, disclosure and use of the information in accordance with this Authorization, and from any and all liability for the use of, or reliance upon, information obtained in accordance with this Authorization.

Candidate's Signature	Date of signature (yyy-mm-dd)
Signature of Witness	Name of Witness (Family Name, first name)

The personal information obtained through this employment process is collected under the authority of the *Consumer Reporting Act* section 8 and subsections 10(2) and 19(1)(c). Questions concerning the collection, use or disclosure of this information should be addressed to:

Talent Acquisition
Toronto Police Service
40 College Street Toronto, ON M5G 2J3

SCHEDULE "D"
UNIVERSITY SPECIAL CONSTABLE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

In accordance with the Special Constable Agreement between **TORONTO POLICE SERVICE BOARD** and **THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO**, I acknowledge and agree that:

1. The Governing Council of the University of Toronto (the "**University**") has submitted my name to the Toronto Police Service Board (the "**Board**") for appointment as a special constable in accordance with Section 92 of the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019*, S.O. 2019, c. 1, Sched. 1 ("***CSPA***"), and to carry out the duties of a University Special Constable.

2. I understand and am aware of the powers and duties that will be assigned to me as a University Special Constable and my obligation to adhere to the terms and conditions of:

   a) my Certificate of Appointment;

   b) the *CSPA*, including the Code of Conduct for Special Constables (Ontario Regulation 410/23); and

   c) any other University, Board, and TPS policies that apply to my powers and duties as a University Special Constable.

Name of Applicant	Date
Signature	
Witness	Date

SCHEDULE "E"
UNIVERSITY SPECIAL CONSTABLES DIRECTING TRAFFIC

1. The University will ensure every USC is trained in traffic direction in accordance with the training provided by the TPS.

2. The University will ensure every USC wears the personal protective equipment referred to in Section 10.1 of this Agreement when performing traffic direction.

3. USCs will comply with Ontario Regulation 396/23.

4. Where a situation originates on University Property but continues outside of University Property or requires a response immediately within the vicinity of University Property, USCs will be permitted to direct traffic beyond University Property in order to fulfill the specific traffic direction situation where authorized by their Certificate of Appointment to do so.

5. If road closures are required for any special events or parades being conducted on University Property, the USC will forthwith contact the TPS's Communications Services Call Centre to advise of the circumstances for the suggested road closure. The University will ensure that the necessary permits are issued for the road closure.

6. Prior to a USC performing any traffic direction, the USC will forthwith contact the TPS's Communication Services Call Centre to advise of the circumstances, duration of duty and contact information, and will follow their instructions, or those of their designate, regarding traffic direction in the area in question.

7. When performing traffic direction, a USC will always be cognizant of the safety to motorists, pedestrians and the USC, taking into consideration road, weather, and traffic conditions.

8. USCs will notify the TPS's Communication Services Call Centre when traffic direction or road closure is no longer required at that location.

9. Each business day, the University will forward to the TPS a written report detailing all instances of traffic direction or road closures performed by a USC within the previous twenty-four (24) hours. The written report will include the event number assigned at the time the USC called the TPS's Communication Services Call Centre and the badge number of any member of the TPS consulted by a USC in respect to traffic direction on or around any roadway which directly or indirectly impacts the flow of traffic around the University Property.

10. For clarity, when a USC is engaging in traffic control activities on University property, the USC is not engaging in traffic direction for the purposes of this Schedule.

SCHEUDULE "F"
RESPONSE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

PROCEDURE FOR REPORTING INCIDENTS AND GUIDELINES FOR ACTION

As provided for in the *CSPA*, the TPS has primary responsibility for responding to calls for service relating to University Property. Nothing in this Agreement will be interpreted so as to restrict the authority of the TPS to address this responsibility. Article 7 of the Agreement continues to apply.

1. In all circumstances in which the USCs assist the TPS personnel in the conduct of an investigation, the USCs will, in addition to any University internal reporting requirements and in addition to the completion of detailed notes regarding the incident, complete a detailed TPS Supplementary Report utilizing the current reporting process utilized by the TPS for submission to the assigned the TPS investigator.

2. Where a USC, as a function of their normal duties, comes into possession of information relevant to incidents being investigated by the TPS, they will immediately submit a Service Supplementary Report with specific notice to the assigned TPS investigator. Where the information is of an urgent nature, they will immediately contact the Officer-in-Charge, or their designate.

3. A USC who concludes that a situation is a serious threat to personal and/or public safety based on the reasonable judgment of a trained special constable, will disengage from the situation and in each case, and where appropriate, the USC will:

   - render assistance to the victim,
   - take precautions to ensure the safety of the members of the public,
   - advise the TPS of the crime and ascertain if a police officer will be attending,
   - secure the area of the investigation to prevent any destruction of evidence and maintain the integrity of the crime scene,
   - identify witnesses, and
   - complete memo book notes detailing their involvement.

4. Situations may arise that are not covered by this Schedule "F". In these instances the investigating USC(s), should consult with the Officer-in-Charge, or their designate, of the police division where the incident occurred.

SEARCH INCIDENT TO ARREST

5. When searching an arrested person, a USC will:

   (a) Only conduct a search subsequent to arrest as authorized by common law; and

(b) Only conduct protective searches, as defined in common law and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which involves the search of clothing, including pockets, that does not include the removal of any clothing except outerwear such as jackets, hats and/or gloves/mittens, in accordance with TPS Procedure 01-02, Search of Persons.

CALL FOR SERVICE

6. When receiving a call for service which may be related to a criminal offence, USCs will:

(a) Immediately notify the TPS's Communications Services Unit of the incident.

(b) Attend the scene of the incident.

(c) Not conduct any form of forensic work or photograph any evidence, individuals, or scenes relating to an incident to which the police have been called, unless otherwise requested or directed by the TPS's Forensic Identification Services Unit or the Officer-in-Charge, or their designate, of the division in which it occurred.

USE OF FORCE

7. USCs will submit a Use of Force Report to the TPS through the Officer-in-Charge of the police division, or their designate, where the force was used and in accordance with TPS Procedure 15-01, Incident Response (Use of Force/De-Escalation) & Equipment.

SCHEDULE "G"
TPS PROCEDURE 15-01, INCIDENT RESPONSE (USE OF FORCE/DE-ESCALATION) & EQUIPMENT

15-01 Incident Response
(Use of Force/De-Escalation)

Status: Amended **Issued:** 2024.01.09 **Replaces:** 2022.06.27

Rationale

The Toronto Police Service (Service) places the highest value on the protection of life and the safety of its members and the public, with a greater regard for human life than the protection of property. Members of the Service have a responsibility to only use that force which is reasonably necessary to bring an incident under control effectively and safely.

The Ontario Use of Force Model (Model) is an aid to promote continuous critical assessment and evaluation of every situation, and can assist members to understand and make use of de-escalation and communication tools along with a range of force options in order to respond to potentially violent situations. It is not intended to serve as a justification for a member's use of force, nor does it prescribe specific response options appropriate to any given situation. However, the Model does provide a valuable framework for understanding and articulating the events associated with an incident involving a member's use of force.

The decision, whether force is to be used and the amount of force required, shall rest solely with the member who is personally involved in the event. Such decisions shall be made in a manner consistent with the member's training, the philosophy and central themes of the Ontario Use of Force Model (Model) and the law.

De-escalation and communication are core tools. De-escalation and communication methods must be considered continuously and used, where possible, even after use of force has occurred. Officers shall, in all situations involving the use of force, consider de-escalation tactics, including disengagement predicated on the philosophy that protection of human life is a core duty of the police.

De-escalation is defined as verbal and non-verbal strategies intended to reduce the intensity of a conflict or crisis encountered by the police, with the intent of gaining compliance without the application of force, or if force is necessary, reducing the amount of force so as not to exceed the amount of force reasonably required.

Supervision

- Supervisory Officer attendance mandatory when firearm is discharged
- Supervisory Officer notification mandatory when
  - firearm is discharged
  - conducted energy weapon has been used
- Officer in Charge of Division of occurrence notification mandatory when firearm is discharged
- Firearm Discharge Investigator (FDI) notification mandatory when firearm is discharged
- Supervisory Officer notification mandatory for any duty to report/duty to intervene incident

15-01 Appendix A

Ontario Public-Police Interactions Training Aid (2023)

Status: Amended **Issued:** 2024.01.09 **Replaces:** 2022.07.06

We are dedicated to delivering police services, in partnership with our communities, to keep Toronto the best and safest place to be.

Learn more about our Service **Core Values** and **Competencies** here.

15-01 Appendix B

Ontario Public-Police Interactions Training Aid Framework Document

Status: Amended **Issued:** 2024.01.09 **Replaces:** 2022.07.06

We are dedicated to delivering police services, in partnership with our communities, to keep Toronto the best and safest place to be.

Learn more about our Service **Core Values** and **Competencies** here.

SCHEDULE "H"
TPS PROCEDURE 17-13 – SOCIAL MEDIA

SCHEDULE "I"
USC EQUIPMENT

The University may issue the following Equipment to USCs:

Use of Force:

a) expandable baton and holder; and
b) oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray/foam/gel;

Optional Equipment to be issued (and only on approval of the Chief):

a) handcuffs, handcuff pouch and handcuff key;
b) memo book notes;
c) mobile phone;
d) shoulder flashes;
e) tourniquet;
f) personal protective equipment, including,
    i) a whistle;
    ii) vest, providing full coverage of the upper torso (front, back and over the shoulders) including stripes/bands of retro-reflective performance materials which complies with the requirements of Canadian Standards Association standard Z96 *High-Visibility Safety Apparel* for a Class 2 garment;
    iii) white gloves;
    iv) high-visibility gloves;
    v) flashlight;
    vi) portable communication device to be used in accordance with the rules and regulations as set out by the Ministry of Labour, *Occupational Health and Safety Act,* R.S.O., 1990, c O.1.;
    vii) body armour;
    viii) body-worn camera and/or
    ix) in-car camera system.

Under no circumstances will a USC be authorized to carry a firearm.

All USCs will carry a First Aid kit as well as a Naloxone kit.

SCHEDULE "J"
APPROVED FUNCTIONS FOR USCS WHILE OUT OF UNIFORM

The Parties recognize the value of ensuring that special constables are in uniform. They also understand and agree that, in the University context, there are unique circumstances in which it may be appropriate for USCs to engage in certain, non-enforcement activities, while they are not in uniform. These circumstances may include the following:

- Administrative work (e.g., day-to-day, non-enforcement work of the Director and Assistant Directors of Campus Safety).
- Conducting victim and witness interviews in a safe space on University Property and which space will be in an environment controlled by the University.

16. Inquest into the Death of Gedi Ali Gedi

Verdict of the Jury

Wendy Walberg LL.B., LL.M., C.S.
City Solicitor
Legal Services
55 John Street
Stn. 1260, 26th Flr., Metro Hall
Toronto ON M5V 3C6
Tel. (416) 392-8047
Fax (416) 397-5624

Reply To: Jessica Harrison
Tel: 416-394-4018
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E-Mail: Jessica.Harrison2@toronto.ca

File No. -

May 19, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Wendy Walberg
City Solicitor

Reference: Inquest into the Death of Gedi Ali Gedi
Verdict of the Jury

Recommendation:

It is recommended that:

1. The Toronto Police Service Board receive this report for information.

Background/Purpose:

This report summarizes the outcome of the inquest into the death of Gedi Ali Gedi, who died as the result of a gunshot wound inflicted by an ETF officer on February 23, 2021 at a multi-unit residential building located at 291 George Street, Toronto. The ETF unit was dispatched to secure two residential apartments as part of a homicide investigation. After officers breached the door to Mr. Gedi's apartment, Mr. Gedi ran at the officers with a knife in one hand and a meat cleaver in the other hand. Two officers discharged their firearms. At the inquest, inquest counsel entered an agreed narrative setting out the circumstances of Mr. Gedi's death, which is attached to this report.

The inquest was held on May 11 and 12, 2026. The inquest was presided over by Dr. John Carlisle, Coroner. The Chief of Police, the Board, and involved officers were granted standing. Mr. Gedi's family did not participate in the inquest although invited to do so.

The Coroner set a relatively narrow scope for the inquest. The only area within the scope in addition to the five statutory questions was: "Relevant policy/procedures including police training, which govern the interaction with and apprehension of a high risk and/or potentially armed person sheltered within a locked or not immediately accessible area in

a multi-unit residential building."

The Jury heard from 3 witnesses, namely: Sergeant James Eichenberg, the supervising officer at the scene on February 23, 2021; Constable Andrew Boyce, an ETF officer who discharged his firearm at Mr. Gedi on February 23, 2021; and Detective Sergeant Robert Monteiro, who was called as an expert on use of force training.

The Jury delivered a verdict that Mr. Gedi died from a gunshot wound to the left chest by means of homicide. The Jury's finding that the means of death was homicide is not a finding of legal culpability, and reflects that the cause of death was an injury inflicted by another person and was not an accident.

The Jury did not make any recommendations.

The Verdict:

A copy of the Jury's verdict, delivered on May 12, 2026, is attached for your review. We have summarized it below.

A. The Five Statutory Questions

The Jury answered the five statutory questions as follows:

Name of Deceased:	Gedi Ali Gedi
Date of Death:	February 23, 2021
Place of Death:	St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto
Cause of Death:	Gunshot wound to the left chest
By What Means:	Homicide (this is not a finding of legal culpability but rather a characterization of the means of death)

B. The Jury Recommendations

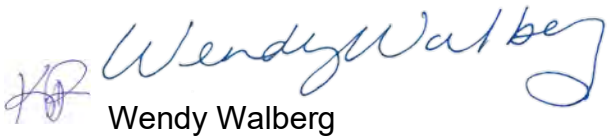
Although the Jury was permitted to make recommendations for the purpose of preventing death in similar circumstances, they declined to do so.

Conclusion:

In our opinion, no further action is required as a result of this inquest.

Prepared by:

Jessica Harrison
Solicitor, Legal Services
416-394-4018
Jessica.Harrison2@toronto.ca



Wendy Walberg

City Solicitor, City of Toronto

ENCL/

1. Agreed Narrative filed at Inquest
2. Jury Verdict

INQUEST INTO THE DEATH OF GEDI ALI GEDI

NARRATIVE

BACKGROUND

1. Gedi Ali Gedi, born October 21, 1974, became the subject of a police investigation in the city of Toronto, as a suspect in a missing person investigation that rapidly turned into a homicide investigation.

2. On Monday February 22, 2021, Toronto Police Service ("TPS") officers received a radio call for a missing person. The caller reported that her adult daughter had been missing since the preceding Friday, February 19, 2021.

3. Investigators came to focus their search for the missing woman on a Toronto Community Housing ("TCH") apartment building located at 291 George Street in the city of Toronto. CCTV footage captured the missing woman entering the building on February 19 and going to the 3rd floor, but there was no footage of her ever leaving the building.

4. CCTV footage also captured two males from two separate units on the third floor carrying and disposing of bags into a dumpster adjacent to the building. At one point a human limb was seen falling out of one of the bags. The two males were linked to units 306 and 315.

5. TCH special constables received a report on Saturday February 20, 2021 of a large amount of blood on the floor in the hallway outside of apartment 315. The occupant of apartment 315 had the blood cleaned from the hallway by someone from the Toronto Community Housing Corporation.

6. Gedi Ali Gedi was identified as one of the two males and that had previously been in a relationship with the missing woman. There was a history of domestic occurrences between them on file with the police.

7. Officers also received information that Gedi Ali Gedi had a criminal record and been observed with a firearm within the preceding few days.

8. TPS Emergency Task Force ("ETF") were contacted to assist in securing the two identified units, Unit 306 and 315, and their occupants, while search warrants were applied for.

9. ETF Police Constables Andrew Boyce, #9266, Neil Cameron, #9698, Ian Jarvis #8876, and Chad Crawford, #7065 were assigned to conduct the entry of Unit 306 belonging to Gedi Ali Gedi.

10. A second group of ETF Police Constables, including Sergeant Eichenberg, were assigned to conduct the entry of the other unit, unit 315.

11. At 3:35am the door of unit 306 belonging to Gedi Ali Gedi was breached by ETF. A male, later identified as Gedi Ali Gedi, was observed running at the door holding a cleaver in one hand and a knife in the other. Constables Boyce and Crawford discharged their firearms at the male. The male advanced toward the officers until he collapsed at the threshold of the door and released the weapons: a silver cleaver with a blade measuring 20cm long by 8 cm wide, and a knife with a blade measuring approximately 17 cm long. Photographs of both are attached.

12. At 3:42am paramedics on scene attended to Gedi Ali Gedi and he was transferred to the trauma unit at St. Michael's Hospital, located at 30 Bond Street Toronto, with advanced life saving measures in place. Resuscitative measures were continued in the trauma unit and after a period of no return of spontaneous circulation, his death was pronounced on February 23, 2021 at 4:17am at the hospital.

POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION

13. Forensic Pathologist Dr. A Lal conducted the autopsy on the body of Gedi Ali Gedi on February 24, 2021, and identified a gunshot wound to the left chest as the medical cause of death.

14. The major organs injured were the heart, lower lobes of both lungs, the left 5th rib, the liver, the esophagus, the aorta, and the lumbar bony vertebral spine. An intact deformed bullet was identified within the right paravertebral muscles. There was also a small metallic fragment within the vertebral spine that was recovered.

15. There were no natural diseases that were identified that could have resulted in death.

16. The mechanism of death was exsanguination and pump failure with destruction of the heart muscle. The rupture of the heart associated exsanguination resulted in arrhythmia and sudden death.

17. Toxicological analysis of postmortem blood detected cocaine, and its metabolite benzoylecgonine, quetiapine, and cannabis metabolites. The toxicology results did not contribute to death.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION UNIT ("SIU")

18. As Mr. Gedi's death occurred following the discharge of a police firearm, the SIU was contacted.

19. The SIU is a civilian law enforcement agency, independent of police, that investigates incidents involving police officers where there has been a death, serious injury, the discharge of a firearm at a person or an allegation of sexual assault. In such circumstances, the SIU conducts a full investigation into the police officers' conduct and whether the police conduct meets the threshold for criminal conduct.

20. The Director of the SIU must decide based on the evidence gathered, whether they have reasonable grounds to believe that a criminal offence has been committed, and if so, will lay criminal charges. In cases where no reasonable grounds exist, the Director cannot lay charges. Where no charges are laid, the Director files a report with the Attorney General communicating the results of their investigation.

21. SIU investigators gathered evidence as part of their investigation, including videos, officers' notes, photographs, and other documentation. Interviews were conducted with multiple individuals including police officers.

22. The SIU Director determined they did not have any reasonable grounds to lay any criminal charges against the officers involved in this occurrence and the file was closed.

Office of the Chief Coroner

Bureau du coroner en chef

Verdict of Inquest Jury
Verdict du jury de l'enquête

Coroners Act - Province of Ontario
Loi sur les coroners - Province de l'Ontario

We the undersigned / Nous soussignés,

	of / de	Etobicoke, ON
	of / de	Scarborough, ON
	of / de	Toronto, ON
	of / de	Toronto, ON
	of / de	Toronto, ON

the jury serving on the inquest into the death(s) of / membres dûment assermentés du jury à l'enquête sur le décès de:

Surname / Nom de famille	Given Names / Prénoms	Aged / à l'âge de
Gedi	Gedi Ali	46

held at / tenue à virtually, Ontario from / du May 11, 2026 to / au May 12, 2026

By / Par Dr. John Carlisle Presiding Officer for Ontario / Président de séance pour l'Ontario

having been duly sworn/affirmed, have inquired into and determined the following:
avons fait enquête dans l'affaire et avons conclu ce qui suit:

Name of Deceased / Nom du défunt	Gedi Ali Gedi
Date of Death / Date du décès	23 February 2021
Place of Death / Lieu du décès	St Michael's Hospital, 30 Bond Street Toronto, ON
Cause of Death / Cause du décès	Gunshot wound of the left chest
By What Means / Circonstances du décès	Homicide

Original signed* by Foreperson /
Original signé* par le contremaître

**In-Person Inquests Only / Enquêtes en personne uniquement*

The verdict was received on May 12, 2026
Ce verdict a été reçu le

Original signed* by jurors / Original signé* par les jurés

Dr. John Carlisle

Presiding Officer's Name (Please print) /
Nom du président (en lettres moulées)

May 12, 2026

Date Signed / Date de la signature

Signature / Signature

We, the jury, wish to make the following recommendations: (see following page)
Nous, membres du jury, formulons les recommandations suivantes : (voir page suivante)

Office of the
Chief Coroner

Bureau du
coroner en chef

Verdict of Inquest Jury
Verdict du jury de l'enquête

Coroners Act - Province of Ontario
Loi sur les coroners - Province de l'Ontario

Inquest into the death(s) of:
L'enquête sur le décès de:

	Name of Deceased / Nom du défunt
	Gedi Ali Gedi

JURY RECOMMENDATIONS
RECOMMANDATIONS DU JURY

No Recommendations.

Personal information contained on this form is collected under the authority of the *Coroners Act,* R.S.O. 1990, C. C.37, as amended. Questions about this collection should be directed to the Office of the Chief Coroner, 25 Morton Shulman Avenue, Toronto ON M3M 0B1, Tel.: 416 314-4000 or Toll Free: 1 877 991-9959.

Les renseignements personnels contenus dans cette formule sont recueillis en vertu de la *Loi sur les coroners*, L.R.O. 1990, chap. C.37, telle que modifiée. Si vous avez des questions sur la collecte de ces renseignements, veuillez les adresser au bureau du coroner en chef, 25, avenue Morton Shulman, Toronto ON M3M 0B1, tél. : 416 314-4000 ou, sans frais : 1 877 991-9959.

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17. Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigations

17.1. Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigation: – Professional Standards (P.R.S.) Case Number – PRS-105974

PUBLIC REPORT

June 10, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: **Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigation: – Professional Standards (P.R.S.) Case Number – PRS-105974 Inspectorate of Policing (I.O.P.) Complaint Number: 25-960/INV-25-678**

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

Recommendations:

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

1) determine whether to concur with the decision that action be taken with respect to this complaint, and;

2) advise the complainant, the Inspector General (I.G.), and the Solicitor General of any steps taken in response to this complaint.

Financial Implications:

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

Discussion:

Background

The Board has received direction from the I.G. to report on a complaint regarding the policies of a police service board pursuant to s.107(1)(c) of the Community Safety and

Policing Act (C.S.P.A.), 2019, and the procedures established by the Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service (Service) pursuant to s.107(1)(d) of the C.S.P.A.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

- Community Safety and Policing Act (C.S.P.A.), 2019.

Board Review:

Pursuant to Section 107(7) of the C.S.P.A. directs that the Board shall:

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

b) report back to the I.G. within the time specified by the I.G. if any, about any steps taken in response to the complaint; and

c) report to the Solicitor General about any steps taken in response to this complaint.

Summary of the Complaint and Investigation

Complaint Number: PRS-105974
Complaint Type: Policies/Service
Disposition: No Actions Taken

On August 25, 2025, the I.G. received a complaint via the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (L.E.C.A.).

The Complaint was in relation to the Service's policies and procedures on attending to abandoned vehicles. Specifically, the matter relates to an abandoned vehicle found in an intersection a block away from the police station and the insistence that it be reported through the non-emergency phone line instead of in-person.

The I.O.P. classified this complaint as a complaint about the policies or procedures provided by the Service and on April 8, 2026, referred it to the Board for review.

On April 15, 2026, Detective Jeff De Caire – Unit Complaint Co-ordinator at 22 Division was assigned the file for investigation.

The following steps were taken to investigate this complaint.

- Reviewed the L.E.C.A. / I.O.P. complaint

- Reviewed the I.C.A.D. Call details G.O. #25-1584005

- Reviewed information provided by the Complainant

- Reviewed T.P.S. Procedure 04-42 – Non-Emergency Primary Report Intake

Analysis:

The Investigator located the call for service that was generated in relation to the traffic concern raised by the Complainant, G.O.#25-1584005. The call for service was received at 4:41pm on July 29, 2025, from a concerned citizen, separate from the Complainant. Toronto Police Communication Services shows that the first uniformed police vehicle was dispatched and arrived on scene by 4:46pm. The call for service also shows that the responding officers had cleared the traffic concern by 5:13pm. These timelines demonstrate that the call for service was answered within 5 minutes and it was 32 minutes from the time of the call being generated to when officers had addressed the issue and removed the safety risk.

The times noted above were in relation to a 911 emergency call made by a concerned citizen who was not the Complainant. The Complainant opted to call the non-emergency line to report this matter. Communication Services reports that on July 29, 2025, the average wait time for non-emergency calls was 1:04:43. The Complainant provided the Investigator information that showed he was on hold for 00:52:33. The wait time experienced by the Complainant was below the average wait time for that specific day.

The Complainant raises further concerns regarding the response to this incident in relation to speaking with an officer at the local police station. When the Complainant attended the station, he was told by the front desk officer that there was ‘nothing they could do’ about the traffic obstruction.

At the time that this conversation was occurring between the Complainant and the officer, the 911 call for service regarding this same incident had already been created. The front desk officer noted that the call was already being attended to, and the intent of their communication was to reflect that the front desk could not impact or change the deployment of officers on the road. Had the officer found that there was no call for service already generated the officer could have created the call. Creating the call would have notified the Communications Dispatcher that there was an incident to be addressed but it would still be up to the dispatcher, assigned to that geographical area, to determine when an officer would be dispatched to answer the call.

Conclusion:

The Complainant in this matter raised concerns regarding the wait time experienced when calling the Service’s non-emergency line, as well as the ability for officers working at a division to impact deployment of uniformed road response.

The Service recognizes the concerns with long response times to calls for service and the impact it can have on public safety. The Service has been actively working to address this concern. Through various projects the Service has undertaken, there has been a 52% reduction in wait times for 911 calls from 2023 to 2025.

The interaction between the Complainant and the front desk officer represents an opportunity for improvement in customer service delivery. The procedures set out in Service Procedure 04-42 – Non-Emergency Primary Report Intake clearly outlines the expectations of officers to provide a full explanation to members of the public when there is a delay in service delivery. This interaction was addressed through training and heightened supervision to ensure that the procedure was properly adhered to.

Concerns raised by the Complainant in this matter are valid issues that needed to be addressed but they do not represent the discovery of inadequate policy or procedure or concerns that were not previously identified by the Service. The Service is actively working on multiple corporate projects to address the concerns of wait times related to calls for service and many of these projects are showing significant reductions in delays experienced by the public.

Therefore, **no further action is required**.

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

Reason for Confidential Information

This report includes a confidential attachment containing a letter from the I.O.P., directing the Board to review and respond to a complaint relating to a policy or procedure issue, pursuant to s.107(6) of the C.S.P.A. It also contains details of an Investigative Report.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Attachments:

A letter from the Inspectorate of Policing – I.O.P. Complaint Number: 25-960/INV-25-678: Report of Investigation – File Number: PRS-105974/2026.OTA-0028

17.2. Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigation: – Professional Standards (P.R.S.) Case Number – PRS-104545 Inspectorate of Policing (I.O.P.) Complaint Number: 25-747/INV-25-155

PUBLIC REPORT

March 13, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: **Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigation: – Professional Standards (P.R.S.) Case Number – PRS-104545 Inspectorate of Policing (I.O.P.) Complaint Number: 25-747/INV-25-155**

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

Recommendations:

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

1) determine whether to concur with the decision that action be taken with respect to this complaint, and;

2) advise the complainant, the Inspector General (I.G.), and the Solicitor General of any steps taken in response to this complaint.

Financial Implications:

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

Discussion:

Background

The Board has received direction from the I.G. to report on a complaint regarding the policies of a police service board pursuant to s.107(1)(c) of the Community Safety and

Policing Act (C.S.P.A.), 2019, and the procedures established by the Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service (T.P.S.) pursuant to s.107(1)(d) of the C.S.P.A.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

- Community Safety and Policing Act (C.S.P.A.), 2019.

Board Review:

Pursuant to Section 107(7) of the C.S.P.A. directs that the Board shall:

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

b) report back to the I.G. within the time specified by the I.G. if any, about any steps taken in response to the complaint; and

c) report to the Solicitor General about any steps taken in response to this complaint.

Summary of the Complaint and Investigation

Complaint Number: PRS-104545
Complaint Type: Service
Disposition: No Actions Taken

On September 10, 2025, the I.G. received a service complaint via the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (L.E.C.A.).

The Complainant advised that he is deaf and expressed concerns regarding the absence of an American Sign Language (A.S.L.) interpreter during his interactions with a Toronto Police Service (T.P.S.) investigator. The complainant indicated that this may have limited his ability to fully communicate information relevant to the investigation and believes this contributed to the outcome of the investigation, including the identification of a suspect and potential reimbursement.

The I.O.P. classified the matter as a complaint regarding the policies or procedures of the T.P.S. and, on September 23, 2025, referred the complaint to the Board for review.

On December 10, 2025, Detective Colin Stewart (7573), the Unit Complaint Coordinator at 23 Division, was assigned to conduct the review. As part of the review, relevant investigative records were examined, including:

- T.P.S. Fraud report number 2025-9009237.

- T.P.S. Procedure 04-09 – American Sign Language and Language Interpreters, which outlines the established process for obtaining interpretation services when requested.

Analysis:

The complainant's concern centers on the impact that the absence of an A.S.L. interpreter may have had on his ability to communicate fully during the investigation. A review of the investigative records indicates that communication between the complainant and the assigned investigator occurred through written and electronic methods, including emails, text messages, and written correspondence during in-person interactions.

The investigative materials do not indicate that communication difficulties were identified during the course of the investigation, nor that a request for an A.S.L. interpreter was made at that time. T.P.S. Procedure 04-09 provides clear direction to members to obtain A.S.L interpretation services when such a request is made, and an established process exists to accommodate these needs when identified.

The review further confirms that the investigator took steps to offer Victim Services support and explained available methods of communication, demonstrating consideration for the complainant's access to information and support throughout the investigation.

The review did not identify any investigative steps that were delayed, restricted, or otherwise impacted as a result of the communication methods used. The investigation proceeded based on documented evidence and information provided, and investigative actions were undertaken accordingly.

Conclusion:

The review confirms that the investigation was conducted in accordance with applicable T.P.S. policies and procedures in effect at the time. While the complainant has since indicated that the presence of an A.S.L. interpreter may have supported clearer communication, there is no evidence that the absence of an interpreter adversely affected the investigation or its outcome.

The review further confirms that the T.P.S. has established procedures in place to provide A.S.L. interpretation services when requested. No such request or identified communication concern arose during the investigation that would have prompted the activation of those procedures.

Based on the information available and the review conducted, no further action is required, as the T.P.S. acted in accordance with its practices and obligations.

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

Reason for Confidential Information

This report includes a confidential attachment containing a letter from the I.O.P., directing the Board to review and respond to a complaint relating to a policy or procedure issue, pursuant to s.107(6) of the C.S.P.A. and a letter from L.E.C.A. to the I.O.P. pursuant to s. 108(1) of the C.S.P.A. It also contains details of an Investigative Report.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Attachments:

A letter from the Inspectorate of Policing – I.O.P. Complaint Number: 25-747/INV-25-155, Letter from Law Enforcement Complaints Agency: L.E.C.A. Complaint Number: E-202508131637299864 and, Report of Investigation – File Number: PRS-104545/2025.OTA-0101

17.3. Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigation: – Professional Standards (P.R.S.) Case Number – PRS-105053

PUBLIC REPORT

May 22, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: **Request for Review of a Service Complaint Investigation: – Professional Standards (P.R.S.) Case Number – PRS-105053 Inspectorate of Policing (I.O.P.) Complaint Number: 25-707/INV-26-4**

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

Recommendations:

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

1) determine whether to concur with the decision that action be taken with respect to this complaint, and;

2) advise the complainant, the Inspector General (I.G.), and the Solicitor General of any steps taken in response to this complaint.

Financial Implications:

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

Discussion:

Background

The Board has received direction from the I.G. to report on a complaint regarding the policies of a police service board pursuant to s.107(1)(c) of the Community Safety and Policing Act (C.S.P.A.), 2019, and the procedures established by the Chief of Police, Toronto Police Service (T.P.S.) pursuant to s.107(1)(d) of the C.S.P.A.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

- Community Safety and Policing Act (C.S.P.A.), 2019.

Board Review:

Pursuant to Section 107(7) of the C.S.P.A. directs that the Board shall:

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

b) report back to the I.G. within the time specified by the I.G. if any, about any steps taken in response to the complaint; and

c) report to the Solicitor General about any steps taken in response to this complaint.

Summary of the Complaint and Investigation

Complaint Number: PRS-105053
Complaint Type: Policies/Service
Disposition: No Actions Taken

On September 3, 2025, the I.G. received a complaint via the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (L.E.C.A.).

The Complaint was the T. P. S.'s policies and procedures for missing persons investigations. Specifically, the complaint concerns how the Service communicates with families and the integration of medical information provided by family members into cases.

The I.O.P. classified this complaint as a complaint about the policies or procedures provided by the Toronto Police Service (T.P.S.) and on January 20, 2026, referred it to the Board for review.

On January 22, 2026, the Homicide and Missing Persons Unit was assigned the file for investigation.

The following steps were taken to investigate this complaint.

- Reviewed the L.E.C.A. complaint

- Reviewed statements of the Complainant and e-mail Chronology

- Reviewed Criminal Code of Canada, Sections
  - 495(1) Arrest without Warrant
  - 487 Search Warrant
  - 489 Seizure of Things not Specified in Warrant

- 490 Detention of Things Seized

- Reviewed General Occurrence (GO) Reports
  - #2025-729674 – Missing Person – Located (April 8, 2025)
  - #2025-1198311 – Information only (June 9, 2025)
  - #2025-1242425 – Sudden Death (June 15, 2025)

- Reviewed T.P.S. Form 261 Missing Person Questionnaire

- Reviewed Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
  - Section 7 Life, Liberty and Security of the Person
  - Section 8 Search and Seizure – Informational Privacy

- Reviewed Freedom of Information and Protection Privacy Act (F.I.P.P.A.)

- Reviewed Mental Health Act (M.H.A.)
  - Section 16 Justice of the Peace's Order for Psychiatric Examination
  - Section 17 Action by Police Officer

- Reviewed Toronto Police Service Board Public Report
  - Mobile Cris Intervention Team Program Memorandum of Understanding between the Toronto Police Service Board and Partner Hospitals [December 19, 2023]

- Reviewed Toronto Police Service Procedures
  - 04-02 Death Investigations
  - 04-05 Missing Persons
  - 04-08 Vulnerable Persons Registry
  - 04-42 Non-Emergency Primary Report Intake
  - 06-04 Persons in Crisis
  - 06-13 Mobile Crisis Intervention Team (M.C.I.T.)
  - 17-07 BOLOs and FYIs

- Review Toronto Police Service Governance
  - Standards of Conduct
    - Section 1.12 Confidential Information
    - Section 2.13.1 Detective – Investigations
    - Section 2.14.1 Constables – General Responsibilities
    - Section 2.14.2 Occurrence Reports
    - Definitions Missing Person
    - Person in Crisis
    - Trauma Informed Approach

Analysis:

The matter is concerned with examining T. P. S's policies and procedures for missing person investigations for two key issues:

1. How T.P.S. communicates with families

2. The integration of medical information provided by family members into cases

The following addresses the two key issues.

1. Communication with Families

The Investigator has reviewed the relevant procedures, and none specifically address communication with families outside of the procedural requirement to notify the next of kin when a missing person is located. It should be noted, however, that the procedure does require officers and investigators to utilize a trauma informed approach when identifying and interviewing all witnesses which would include the Complainant in this case.

In reviewing the complaint, the central issues with regards to communication do not appear to be one of policy but one of geography. The Complainant resided outside of Canada and in the material provided by the Complainant, there are several instances of communication with various investigators, primarily by email. Witness Officer (W.O.) #1. and W.O. #2. appear to have no difficulty in maintaining contact with the Complainant by way of email. W.O. #2. is also documented in these emails as making efforts to contact the Complainant by telephone including, calling the Zimbabwe Embassy and requesting assistance, using WhatsApp to call the Complainant - which failed due to connection issues and being forced to switch to text. W.O. #2. ultimately advised the Complainant via text message of her son's death, citing the belief that the Complainant would want to know this information as soon as possible.

Given the inherent difficulties in communicating with a Complainant outside of Canada, there do not appear to be any obvious procedural guidelines that would have assisted the officers in this case. The evidence supports the fact that W.O. #1. and W.O. #2. made every effort to contact the Complainant with the information they had available to them.

The Complainant expressed frustration regarding difficulties accessing a Justice of the Peace to pursue a psychiatric assessment of the deceased. While the concern is understood, providing access to medical practitioners and Justices of the Peace to an individual outside of Canada, falls outside the Service's authority. Accordingly, this matter is not one that can be addressed through Service policy or procedure.

2. Integration of Medical Information

In Procedure 04-05, the initial officer is required to obtain all information on vulnerabilities of the missing person and specifically include medical and/or mental health conditions, and current emotional/physical state, which are considered risk factors for a reported missing person.

The Complainant's son did not meet the criteria to be listed on the Vulnerable Person Registry. The Complainant stated in Occurrence 25-729674 that her son did not have a history of self-harm and that her concerns were centered around the safety of others and her son being unpredictable and volatile when he is not medicated. When officers spoke with the Complainant's son, he advised he was safe and healthy and declined further police assistance.

While a review of medical or psychiatric records is not specifically addressed in Procedure 04-05, there is a requirement to obtain medical and psychiatric information which would include reviewing any documentation forwarded by the Complainant. It does not appear feasible for the T.P.S. to put procedural guidelines on how much weight an investigating officer should put on any particular piece of information as that should be determined through the lens of each individual investigation and the context of the circumstances in totality. It should be noted that police officers are not medical professionals and are guided in review of material, such as medical records, by the Mental Health Act.

In this case, W.O. #1. reviewed the psychiatric information forwarded by the Complainant and it was considered when determining whether or not the Complainant's son could be classified as a missing person.

The facts are that the police investigated the Complainant's report that her son was missing and followed the applicable procedures and policies in place. The Complainant's son had been successfully located and therefore did not satisfy the mandate to be considered a missing person. The evidence supports the fact that all relevant T.P.S. Procedures were adhered to by the investigators involved.

During the T.P.S. investigation to locate the Complainant's son the officer determined his address and phone number. The evidence corroborates that the officer assessed his mental health, in person, at the time of the interaction and determined that the Complainant's son was not a person in crisis, was coherent in his thoughts, was caring for himself and that he did not pose a threat to himself or others, under the provisions of the Mental Health Act Section 17 Action by Police Officer. Therefore, the officer did not possess the suspicion or grounds to lawfully apprehend him and take him to hospital for psychiatric assessment.

Further, the Complainant's son was an adult who made it clear he did not wish to communicate with his mother. Members have a duty to maintain the privacy rights and confidentiality of a person and not disclose any personal information or their whereabouts to anyone, including family members, in accordance with T. P. S.

Governance Section 1.12 Confidential Information, the Canadian Charter of Rights Section 8 - Informational Privacy and Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (F.I.P.P.A.).

Conclusion:

Based upon the review of the issues raised by the Complainant in relation to the relevant T.P.S. policies, the Investigator has determined that all the appropriate actions and measures were undertaken by members of T.P.S. in accordance with T.P.S. procedures and governing authorities. The Investigator has not identified any deficiencies in the quality or level of service provided that the Complainant alleges contributed to her son's death.

The Investigator has determined that all the appropriate actions and measures were undertaken by members of T.P.S in accordance with T.P.S. procedures and governing authorities. The Investigator has not identified any additional steps or direction that would have assisted the assigned investigators with this matter. No amendments to the current procedures are recommended.

Therefore, **no further action is required**.

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

Reason for Confidential Information

This report includes a confidential attachment containing a letter from the I.O.P., directing the Board to review and respond to a complaint relating to a policy or procedure issue, pursuant to s.107(6) of the C.S.P.A. and a letter from L.E.C.A. to the I.O.P. pursuant to s. 108(1) of the C.S.P.A. It also contains details of an Investigative Report.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Attachments:

A letter from the Inspectorate of Policing – I.O.P. Complaint Number: 25-707/INV-26-4, Letter from Law Enforcement Complaints Agency: L.E.C.A. Complaint Number: CO-0011288 and, Report of Investigation – File Number: PRS-105053/2026.OTA-0004

18. Chief's Administrative Investigation Reports

18.1. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.37

PUBLIC REPORT

April 17, 2026

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 2025.37

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
WO – Witness Official
CW – Civilian Witness

S.I.U. Investigative Conclusion

In a letter to the Chief of Police dated January 8, 2026, 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-220, which can be found via the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- Director's Report Details, Case Number: 25-TCI-220

S.I.U. Incident Narrative

"The evidence collected by the SIU, including interviews with the Complainant and the SO, and additional police and non-police witnesses, gives rise to the following scenario.

In the evening of February 23, 2025, the Complainant was a guest in a house situated in the area of Eglinton Avenue East and McCowan Road, Scarborough. As he was making his way upstairs from the basement with the apparent intention of leaving the residence, he was confronted by officers entering the residence through a side door. The Complainant turned around and moved back down the stairs.

The officers were TPS Drug Squad officers entering the house on the strength of a

warrant to search for illicit drugs. Once through the side door, the SO made his way down the stairs to the basement where he encountered the Complainant on the floor. With the Complainant in a prone position, the officer positioned himself on top of his back. Following a series of punches to the Complainant's back and head, the SO handcuffed him behind the back.

A handgun in the Complainant's possession was located and seized by officers in a subsequent search of his person.

The Complainant's nose was broken in the course of his arrest."

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

"The Complainant was seriously injured in the course of his detention by TPS officers on February 23, 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 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 SO and the Drug Squad team entered the home lawfully on the strength of a search warrant authorizing entry to search for drugs and drug paraphernalia. Though the Complainant was not named in the warrant, the police were within their rights in moving to detain him when he immediately fled at the sight of the officers.

With respect to the force brought to bear against the Complainant by the SO, the evidence does not reasonably establish it was excessive. There is a version of events proffered in the evidence in which the Complainant surrendered to police by prostrating himself on the basement floor and extending his arms above his head but was nevertheless punched repeatedly in the back of the head though he offered no resistance. This account of what occurred, however, must be taken with a grain of salt. It is contested by a civilian witness, whose evidence suggested the Complainant had slipped and fallen to the floor before he was set upon by an officer, belying the suggestion that he had given himself up. It is also contested by the account of WO #8, who, in evidence similar to that provided by the SO, says that the Complainant slipped and fell while trying to get away. The SO concedes that he repeatedly punched the Complainant's upper body and head but says that he did so when the Complainant refused to release his arms from underneath his torso and in the fear that he was reaching for a weapon. Following the strikes, the officer says he was able to wrestle control of the Complainant's arms behind the back and secure them in handcuffs. On the officers' rendition of events, the force used by the SO would appear commensurate with the exigences of the situation. On this record, there being no reason to believe that the incriminating version of events is any likelier to be closer to the truth than that

proffered by the police, and some reason to doubt it, I am unable to reasonably conclude that there is sufficient evidence to move forward with charges in this case.

For the foregoing reasons, 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 02-18 (Executing a Search Warrant);
- Procedure 04-19 (Surveillance);
- Procedure 04-44 (Undercover Operations);
- Procedure 08-03 (Injured on Duty Reporting);
- Procedure 08-04 (Members Involved in a Traumatic Critical Incident);
- Procedure 09-04 (Controlled Drugs and Substances);
- Procedure 10-05 (Incidents Requiring the Emergency Task Force);
- 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 involved officers was in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct, and the applicable T.P.S. Procedures.

There was no evidence uncovered by the S.I.U.'s criminal investigation or this Administrative Investigation that found that any of the officers had comported themselves other than lawfully in their dealings with the Complainant during his arrest.

The initial covert investigators were not equipped with Body-Worn Cameras during the initial interaction with the complainant; however, the supporting booking and transportation officer's recordings were provided to support the S.I.U. 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

18.2. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.39

PUBLIC REPORT

May 22, 2026

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 2025.39

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
CW – Civilian Witness

S.I.U. Investigative Conclusion

In a letter to the Chief of Police dated January 9, 2026, 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-262, which can be found via the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- Director's Report Details, Case Number: 25-TCI-262

The S.I.U. published a media release relating to this incident, on 2026.01.08, entitled: *"SIU Concludes Investigation into Scarborough Arrest".*

This media release can be accessed on the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- News Release

S.I.U. Incident Narrative

"Shortly before 7:00 a.m., July 2, 2025, the SO, in the company of his partner, WO #1, arrived at the front door of an apartment in the area of Eglinton Avenue East and Kennedy Road. Earlier that morning, the resident of the apartment – the CW – had called 911. She had hung-up the call but not before the call-taker heard yelling in the background. The SO and WO #1 were following up to ensure the CW was okay. En route to the apartment, the officers had also learned that a male – the Complainant – was before the courts on a domestic assault charge involving the CW. He was prohibited from being at the address or having contact with the CW. The CW opened the door and allowed the officers entry into the apartment. Reluctantly, she led them to the bedroom where the Complainant was present.

The Complainant denied his identity and provided a false name. When the SO indicated he would be arrested for breaching his release conditions, the Complainant struggled against the officer's efforts to secure him in handcuffs. He pulled his arms away from the SO and took hold of his handcuffs. The Complainant was forced to the floor in the bedroom and subjected to several knee strikes to the back and punches to the head area, after which the SO handcuffed his arms to the front.

The Complainant was taken to hospital following his arrest and diagnosed with a broken nose."

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

"The Complainant was seriously injured in the course of his arrest by TPS officers on July 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 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.

With information at his disposal that the Complainant was present in the CW's apartment in violation of a term of his release, I am satisfied that the SO was within his rights in attempting to take him into custody.

I am also satisfied that the SO used no more force than was reasonably necessary in effecting the Complainant's arrest. The takedown to the bedroom floor made sense. The Complainant was refusing to surrender his arms to be handcuffed. Forcing him to the floor would make further resistance by the Complainant more difficult. In fact, the Complainant did continue to struggle with the SO on the floor, pressing a knee against the officer's chest and refusing to release his hold of the officer's handcuffs. When repeated direction that the Complainant release the handcuffs and efforts to wrestle the

handcuffs away from him failed, the SO delivered knee and hand strikes. These would appear a reasonable escalation of force, particularly in light of the officer's legitimate concern that the handcuffs could be used as a weapon in the Complainant's hands. There were no further strikes once the handcuffs were dislodged from his grasp.

In the result, while I accept that the SO broke the Complainant's nose in the altercation that marked the arrest, there are no reasonable grounds to believe the injury is attributable to excessive force by the officer. As such, there is no basis for moving forward with changes 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 05-04 (Intimate Partner Violence);
- Procedure 05-11 (Fail to Comply/Fail to Appear);
- Procedure 08-03 (Injured on Duty Reporting);
- Procedure 08-04 (Members Involved in 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 15-17 (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 involved officers was in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct, the applicable T.P.S. Procedures.

There was no evidence uncovered by the S.I.U.'s criminal investigation or this Administrative Investigation that found that any of the officers had comported themselves other than lawfully in their dealings with the Complainant during his arrest.

The involved officers were equipped with Body-Worn Cameras that recorded the interaction with both the Civilian Witness and the Complainant. The recorded footage was shared with the S.I.U. and assisted its 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

18.3. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Discharge of a Firearm at a Person – Complainant 2025.41

PUBLIC REPORT

April 17, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Discharge of a Firearm at a Person – Complainant 2025.41

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 the involved officers was not in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct and 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
CW – Civilian Witness
SO – Subject Official
WO – Witness Official
TPS – Toronto Police Service

S.I.U. Investigative Conclusion

In a letter to the Chief of Police dated November 14, 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-281, which can be found in its entirety via the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- Director's Report Details, Case Number: 25-TFP-281

S.I.U. Incident Narrative

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

In the afternoon of July 17, 2025, TPS officers were dispatched to an apartment complex in the area of Leslie Street and Queen Street East. An arborist working at the address had called police to report he had been assaulted and threatened by a woman. Police officers, including the SO, arrived at the address, spoke to the arborist, and learned that the woman was a resident of the building.

The woman was the Complainant. Earlier that day, having threatened to commit suicide, officers had located her riding her bike. They spoke to the Complainant and, satisfied that she was not a threat to herself or others, departed. On this occasion, the Complainant had returned to her apartment after her interaction with the arborist. She was seated in a chair, her back to the front door, when officers arrived.

WO #2 and WO #4 were the first to the scene, followed shortly by the SO, WO #1 and WO #3. They were joined at the front door by Employee #1 and Employee #2. Employee #2 opened the front door to the Complainant's apartment and told the officers that the Complainant wanted to die at the hands of police officers. Led by WO #2 and WO #3, the officers attempted to speak to the Complainant to understand what was troubling her. The Complainant responded that she wanted the officers to kill her, and she refused their offers to go with them to hospital for help. Efforts were made to have a TPS Mobile Crisis Intervention Team dispatched to the scene, but none were readily available.

When about 15 to 20 minutes had elapsed and the parties were still at an impasse, the sergeant on scene – WO #7 – ordered the officers to apprehend the Complainant. Soon after officers entered the apartment, the Complainant stood from her chair with a knife in hand. WO #1 and WO #2 fired their CEWs at the Complainant with no apparent effect. The SO fired his less-lethal shotgun four times. The Complainant was struck by the sock rounds, and released the knife after the fourth shot. Officers quickly approached the Complainant and took her into custody.

The Complainant was transported to hospital and treated for a laceration to her left hand, the result of her handling of the knife during the incident."

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

"The Complainant was struck by several rounds from a less-lethal shotgun in the course of her apprehension by TPS officers on July 17, 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 incident.

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 consumed illicit substances and might have been suffering from drug-induced psychosis at the time of the incident. She was clearly of unsound mind and a threat to her own wellbeing. In the circumstances, the officers were within their rights in seeking to apprehend the Complainant under section 17 of the Mental Health Act.

I am also satisfied that the officers, including the SO, used only lawful force in their dealings with the Complainant. The officers attempted to de-escalate the situation through conversation from the front door. They were reluctant to enter the apartment at first for fear of provoking rash behaviour by the Complainant. They also had reason to believe that the Complainant might be armed; she was on file with the police as a person known to carry knives. The decision to enter the residence when they did, after about 15 minutes, is owed a measure of deference. Having made no progress by that time, it did not appear likely that further conversation would prove effective. Once inside, now confronted by the Complainant with a knife in hand, WO #2 and WO #1 acted reasonably in firing their CEWs. The Complainant was threatening to self-harm, and it was imperative that she be incapacitated as soon as possible. For the same reasons, when the CEW discharges did not work, the SO reasonably resorted to his less-lethal shotgun. The use of the weapon worked as intended – the Complainant let go of the knife without the infliction of serious injury because of the less-lethal rounds, providing the officers an opportunity to move in and safely take her into custody. On this record, it is apparent that the force used by the SO was commensurate with the exigencies of the moment.

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

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 discharge of a firearm 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 Persons);
- Procedure 01-03 (Persons in Custody);
- Procedure 06-04 (Persons In Crisis);
- Procedure 10-05 (Incidents Requiring the Emergency Task Force);
- 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);
- Procedure 15-09 (Conducted Energy Weapon);
- 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.), 2019;
- Special Investigations Unit Act (S.I.U.), 2019 – Section 20 (Securing the Scene).

Conclusion:

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation determined that the T.P.S.'s policies and procedures associated with this discharge of a firearm at a 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.

Director Joseph Martino further commented in his Director's report on November 14, 2025;

"Before closing the file, I note that the investigation revealed conduct on the part of WO #7, in the aftermath of the less-lethal shotgun discharges, in apparent contravention of the lead investigative status of the SIU. I will be raising this matter in my reporting letter to the chief of police. Further to this office's legal obligation under section 35.1 of the Special Investigations Unit Act, 2019, I will also be referring the matter to the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency."

On January 19, 2026, Ms. Nicole Schembri of the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (L.E.C.A.) sent correspondence to Chief Myron Demkiw. In the correspondence, Ms. Schembri stated on behalf of L.E.C.A.:

"Following the receipt of the notification, you provided LECA with additional information indicating that there were no criminal matters outstanding related to the incident. 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).

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, the fact that the matter was the subject of an SIU investigation, and whether a decision to not retain an investigation would negatively impact public confidence in policing.

This file is closed. The SIU is copied on this letter for their information.

At this time, the Complaints Director no longer requires a copy of any report you produce in accordance with section 81 of the CSPA related to this SIU investigation. Please consider providing a notification to LECA after the investigation about any misconduct identified during the investigation."

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison Unit investigation identified and confirmed the allegations made by the Director of the S.I.U. with respect to the handling of the scene evidence by WO#7 wherein he directed officers at the scene to collect the spent 'sock rounds' discharged from the Less Lethal Shotgun and the collection of the used C.E.W. wires and probes.

The P.R.S. - S.I.U. Liaison Unit investigation substantiated the misconduct on the part of WO#7 in that he failed to comply with T.P.S. Procedure 13-16 (S.I.U. Investigations) regarding scene management where it states:

"Where the mandate of the SIU is or may be invoked shall • in a manner consistent with Service procedures and usual practice pursuant to s. 20(1) of the SIUA, undertake any lawful measures that appear necessary for the purpose of protecting, obtaining or preserving evidence relating to the incident, until an SIU Investigator takes charge of the scene"

The matter was adjudicated by the Unit Commander of 55 Division. Specific training was provided to WO#7 and the other six designated Witness Officials and the designated Subject Official. On February 28, 2026, a member of PRS-SIU Liaison Unit attended 55 Division and addressed the identified members as to their duties and responsibilities with respect to the TPS Procedures 04-21 (Gathering and Preserving Evidence) and 13-16 (Special Investigations Unit).

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

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

18.4. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.47

PUBLIC REPORT

April 17, 2026

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 2025.47

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
WO – Witness Official
CW – Civilian Witness

S.I.U. Investigative Conclusion

In a letter to the Chief of Police dated December 10, 2026, 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-316, which can be found via the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- Director's Report Details, Case Number: 25-TCI-316

S.I.U. Incident Narrative

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

In the evening of August 15, 2025, WO #1 observed a motorcycle operating without a proper licence plate. He followed the vehicle to the Sandman Signature Toronto Airport Hotel. It was parked in front of the main doors to the hotel. The motorcyclist – CW #1 – had entered the hotel to use the bathroom. WO #1 called the SO for assistance, deciding he would wait for CW #1 to emerge from the hotel. The SO arrived on scene

and parked his unmarked Kia SUV in front of the hotel entrance. Both officers were attired in plain clothes.

CW #1 exited the hotel and was questioned by the officers. A struggle ensued when the officers told CW #1 that he was under arrest.

Outside the main entrance, the Complainant, a guest of the hotel, began to video record CW #1's arrest with his cellphone. The officers asked the Complainant to call police for assistance and showed them their badges to confirm they were police. The Complainant declined to do so and continued to video record. At one point he approached the SO's vehicle, opened a door and looked inside. He then retrieved a portable radio that the SO had placed on the ledge of a pillar by the main entrance. WO #1 saw this and alerted the SO.

The SO approached the Complainant, knocked the radio from his hand and brought the Complainant's right arm behind his back. The officer proceeded to trip the Complainant to the ground. The Complainant lifted himself up, after which he and the SO jostled with each other on their feet. A uniformed police officer – WO #2 – arrived on scene and assisted in handcuffing the Complainant behind the back.

The Complainant was seen at hospital after his arrest and diagnosed with a fractured right elbow."

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

"The Complainant was seriously injured in the course of his arrest by TPS officers on August 15, 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 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.*

I am satisfied that the Complainant was subject to lawful arrest for theft contrary to section 334(b) of the Criminal Code. Whether his intent was to steal the SO's radio when he picked it up, it is entirely possible that his conduct gave the appearance of someone intending to abscond with the item.

I am also satisfied that the force used by the SO during the Complainant's arrest was legally justified. The Complainant had, without authorization, taken the liberty of opening the SO's vehicle door and taking hold of the officer's radio. These were provocative acts that might reasonably have led the SO to suspect that the Complainant would resist arrest. At the same time, it was imperative that the SO deal with the Complainant as quickly as possible so that he could return to assist WO #1, who was on the ground

struggling with CW #1. On this record, taking the Complainant to the ground made sense as it would better position the officer to manage any possible recalcitrance. In fact, the Complainant did resist and managed to get back to his feet where he struggled against the SO's efforts to control his arms. The officer responded in kind by attempting to wrestle his arms behind the back. The Complainant was not subjected to strikes of any kind.

In the result, while I accept that the Complainant's fracture was incurred in the altercation that marked his arrest, whether because of the grounding or his right arm being forced behind the back, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that the injury is attributable to any unlawful conduct on the part of the SO. As such, 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 04-18 (Crime and Disorder Management) Appendix D;
- Procedure 04-19 (Surveillance);
- 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 15-17 (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 involved officers was in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct, and the applicable T.P.S. Procedures.

There was no evidence uncovered by the S.I.U.'s criminal investigation or this Administrative Investigation that found that any of the officers had comported themselves other than lawfully in their dealings with the Complainant during his arrest.

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

18.5. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Discharge of a Firearm at a Person – Complainant 2025.50

PUBLIC REPORT

April 17, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Discharge of a Firearm at a Person – Complainant 2025.50

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 the involved officers was in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct and 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
CW – Civilian Witness
SO – Subject Official
WO – Witness Official
TPS – Toronto Police Service

S.I.U. Investigative Conclusion

In a letter to the Chief of Police dated December 24, 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-332, which can be found in its entirety via the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- Director's Report Details, Case Number: 25-TFP-332

S.I.U. Incident Narrative

"The evidence collected by the SIU, including interviews with the Complainant and police eyewitnesses, and video footage that captured the incident, gives rise to the

following scenario. As was his legal right, the SO chose not to interview with the SIU or authorize the release of his notes.

In the evening of August 26, 2025, TPS officers were dispatched to an apartment in the area of Yonge Street and Gerrard Street. The Complainant had called police to complain about international students residing with him. He reported he was in possession of a knife and said that he wanted to stab one of the students.

Several police officers, including the SO, arrived at the apartment and knocked on the door. The Complainant answered holding a knife to his neck. Officers yelled at the Complainant to drop the knife and follow him as he retreated into the apartment. The Complainant took up a position at the end of a kitchen island, still holding the knife. From the other end of the island, officers continued to direct him to drop the knife. The Complainant refused and threatened to harm himself. Armed with a CEW, one of the officers – WO #1 – fired his weapon with no effect on the Complainant. He remained standing with the knife in hand. Moments later, the SO, holding a less-lethal shotgun, fired his weapon four times at the Complainant. The Complainant dropped to a knee and officers moved in to engage him physically. The knife was pried out of his right hand and he was handcuffed.

The Complainant was transported to hospital and treated for a laceration and a puncture wound. He was also subjected to psychiatric examination."

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

"On August 26, 2025, the TPS notified the SIU that one of their officers had discharged a less-lethal shotgun at a male – the Complainant – earlier that day. The SIU initiated an investigation, naming 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.

With cause to be concerned that the Complainant had designs on doing harm to himself and another resident of the apartment with a knife, the SO and his fellow officers had lawful grounds to enter the apartment and take him into custody for being in possession of a dangerous weapon contrary to section 88(1) of the Criminal Code.

I am also satisfied that the force used against the Complainant in aid of his arrest was lawful. The officers only resorted to their weapons after repeated requests that the Complainant disarm failed. The use of less-lethal weapons made sense in the circumstances. A hands-on engagement was risky given the knife in the Complainant's possession, clearly capable of inflicting grievous bodily harm or death.

If the weapons worked as intended, the Complainant would be temporarily neutralized without the infliction of serious injury, opening a window of opportunity within which the officers could approach and safely take him into custody. While the CEW discharge did not have that effect, the less-lethal shotgun essentially did just that. On this record, the weapon's use by the SO was commensurate with the exigencies of the situation.

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 discharge of a firearm 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 Persons);
- Procedure 01-03 (Persons in Custody);
- Procedure 06-04 (Persons In Crisis);
- Procedure 10-05 (Incidents Requiring the Emergency Task Force);
- 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);
- Procedure 15-09 (Conducted Energy Weapon);
- 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.), 2019;

Conclusion:

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison investigation determined that the T.P.S.'s policies and procedures associated with this discharge of a firearm at a 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 the conduct of the designated Subject Official and Witness Officials was in compliance with the applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct and applicable T.P.S. procedures.

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

18.6. Chief’s Administrative Investigation into the Vehicle Injury of Complainant 2025.54

PUBLIC REPORT

May 22, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Vehicle Injury of Complainant 2025.54

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

Complainants – Refers to the Affected Persons
SO – Subject Official
WO – Witness Official

S.I.U. Investigative Conclusion

In a letter to the Chief of Police dated January 15, 2026, 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-TVI-378, which can be found via the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- Director's Report Details, Case Number: 25-TVI-378

S.I.U. Incident Narrative

"The evidence collected by the SIU, including interviews with the Complainant and civilian eyewitnesses, and video footage that 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 early morning of September 21, 2025, the Complainant was operating a stolen Honda Civic westbound on Kingston Road. Travelling in excess of the 60 km/h posted speed limit, the Civic came to the attention of the SO as it approached the intersection at Beechwood Drive. With the SO behind him, his cruiser's lights and siren activated, the Complainant continued to accelerate westbound well in excess of 100 km/h. Approximately 1.7 kilometres and 50 seconds into the pursuit, the Civic entered into the Lawrence Avenue East intersection against a red light and was struck by an eastbound vehicle – a Polestar. The vehicles came to rest at the intersection.

The SO had been performing speed enforcement on Kingston Road at Beechwood Drive when he clocked the Civic travelling at 111 km/h. The officer maneuvered behind the Civic and pursued it at speed until the collision at the Lawrence Avenue East intersection. Arriving at the intersection a couple of seconds later, the SO exited his cruiser and rendered assistance to the parties involved in the collision.

The Complainant was arrested and taken to hospital where he was diagnosed with brain bleeding. The occupants of the Polestar were not seriously injured in the collision."

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

"The Complainant was seriously injured in a car crash in Toronto on September 21, 2025. As he was being pursued by a TPS officer at the time, the SIU was notified of the incident and initiated an investigation. The TPS officer – 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 collision.

The offence that arises for consideration is dangerous driving causing bodily harm contrary to section 320.13(2) of the Criminal Code. As an offence of penal negligence, a simple want of care will not suffice to give rise to liability. Rather, the offence is predicated, in part, on conduct that amounts to a marked departure from the level of care that a reasonable person would have observed in the circumstances. In the instant case, the issue is whether there was a want of care in the manner in which the SO operated his vehicle, sufficiently egregious to attract criminal sanction that caused or contributed to the collision. In my view, there was not.

The SO was within his rights in deciding to stop the Civic. With evidence at his disposal that the Civic had exceeded the speed limit by more than 50 km/h, the officer had cause to believe the Complainant had committed the offence of stunt driving contrary to sections 172(1) and (2) of the Highway Traffic Act.

I am also satisfied that the SO did not transgress the limits of care prescribed by the criminal law during his pursuit of the Civic. The officer properly reported through his radio that he was pursuing the Civic for stunt driving and provided regular updates regarding traffic and roadway conditions. That information allowed supervising officers at the communications centre to monitor the pursuit and decide whether it should be

discontinued. The SO did reach a top speed in the range of 138 km/h on a couple of occasions, more than twice the legal speed limit. Some of that speed would have been expected if the officer was going to attempt to stop the Civic given the speed at which the Complainant was travelling. Moreover, for the very end of the pursuit, there was no vehicular traffic on the westbound lanes of Kingston Road, the roadway was dry and in good repair, and the officer used his emergency lights and siren throughout, providing notice of the cruiser and pursuit to third parties in the vicinity. On this record, I am unable to reasonably conclude that the SO's speed, in the context of a relatively short pursuit in distance and duration, amounted to a marked departure from a reasonable standard of care

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 and Traffic Services (T.S.V.) conducted an administrative investigation as is required by provincial legislation.

This investigation examined the circumstances of the vehicle 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 and T.S.V. investigation reviewed the following T.P.S. procedures:

- Procedure 01-01 (Arrest);
- Procedure 01-03 (Persons in Custody);
- Procedure 07-01 (Transportation Collisions);
- Procedure 07-03 (Life Threatening/Fatal Collisions);
- Procedure 07-10 (Speed Enforcement);
- Procedure 07-12 (Theft of Vehicles);
- 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 15-10 (Suspect Apprehension Pursuits);
- Procedure 15-17 (In-Car Camera System); and,
- Procedure 15-20 (Body-Worn Camera).

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

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

- *Highway Traffic Act* (H.T.A.)

Conclusion:

The P.R.S. – S.I.U. Liaison and T.S.V. investigation determined that the T.P.S policies and procedures associated with these vehicle 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 and T.S.V. investigation determined the conduct of the involved officer was in compliance with applicable provincial investigation regarding the Standards of Conduct, the applicable T.P.S. procedures.

The designated Subject Official and all other attending officers were equipped with Body-Worn Camera (B.W.C.). They utilized these devices to record their involvement. All the involved Service vehicles were equipped with In-Car Camera Systems (I.C.C.S.). These devices were also activated during the event and subsequent actions post collision. This footage was disclosed to the S.I.U.

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

18.7. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.55

PUBLIC REPORT

May 22, 2026

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 2025.55

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
SEW – Service Employee Witness
CW – Civilian Witness

S.I.U. Investigative Conclusion

In a letter to the Chief of Police dated January 26, 2026, 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-385, which can be found via the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- Director's Report Details, Case Number: 25-TCI-385

The S.I.U. published a media release relating to this incident, on 2026.01.21, entitled: *"SIU Concludes Investigation into Man's Injury During Arrest in Toronto".*

This media release can be accessed on the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- News Release

S.I.U. Incident Narrative

"The evidence collected by the SIU, including interviews with the Complainant and the SO, and video footage that largely captured the incident, gives rise to the following scenario.

In the evening of September 22, 2025, the SO was operating a cruiser on patrol with his partner, WO #1, when they learned of a call to police regarding an argument between a man and a woman at a Pioneer gas station. The officers were in the area and drove to the scene. As they approached, WO #1 observed the parties on the north side of Dixon Road, south of the gas station. The man was trying to rip the woman's purse away. The officer exited the cruiser and took hold of the man's arm. He pulled free from the officer and ran eastbound.

The man was the Complainant. With the SO now out of the cruiser chasing him, the Complainant ran east a distance before turning to travel south across Dixon Road. On the other side of the road, the Complainant entered a plaza parking lot, turned left and tumbled to his knees beside a fence that bordered the east side of the lot. The SO grabbed the Complainant from behind and forced him flat on the ground in a prone position. The Complainant struggled and refused to release his arms. WO #1 arrived on scene and assisted the SO in wrestling the Complainant's arms behind the back and securing them in handcuffs.

The Complainant was lifted to his feet and escorted to the officers' cruiser where he refused to place his legs inside the vehicle. The officers eventually managed to force him inside the cruiser and transported him to the police station. The Complainant kicked at the rear driver side door on multiple occasions.

The following morning, the Complainant was removed from his cell and taken to hospital. He was diagnosed with a fractured right toe."

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

"The Complainant was seriously injured in the course of his arrest by TPS officers on September 22, 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 wit 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 was engaged in a roadside quarrel with his partner, which escalated when he tried to forcibly take her purse. Having observed the Complainant place his hands on the woman, WO #1 was entitled to arrest him for assault contrary to section 266 of the Criminal Code. By extension, the SO was within his rights when he chased after the Complainant to take him into custody.

When the Complainant ran away and then refused to release his arms to be handcuffed, the officers were entitled to resort to a measure of force to overcome his resistance. They did so, in my view, with no more force than was reasonably necessary. The grounding by the SO made sense as it would put an end to the Complainant's flight while better positioning the officer to deal with any further resistance. In fact, the Complainant did continue to struggle. Here, too, the officers countered with reasonable force, using their numerical and positional advantage to wrestle his arms behind the back to be handcuffed. No strikes were delivered by either officer.

It remains unclear when precisely the Complainant broke his toe. It could have been when he fell or during the course of the struggle with the police. Be that as it may, as there are no reasonable grounds to believe that the SO comported himself other than lawfully during his dealings with the Complainant, 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 05-04 (Intimate Partner Violence);
- Procedure 08-03 (Injured on Duty Reporting);
- Procedure 08-04 (Members Involved in 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 15-17 (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 involved officers was in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct, the applicable T.P.S. Procedures.

There was no evidence uncovered by the S.I.U.'s criminal investigation or this Administrative Investigation that found that any of the officers had comported themselves other than lawfully in their dealings with the Complainant during his arrest.

The involved officers were equipped with Body-Worn Cameras that recorded the interaction with both the Civilian Witness and the Complainant. The recorded footage was shared with the S.I.U. and assisted its 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

18.8. Chief’s Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.58

PUBLIC REPORT

May 22, 2026

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 2025.58

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
CW – Civilian Witness

S.I.U. Investigative Conclusion

In a letter to the Chief of Police dated February 10, 2026, 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-420, which can be found via the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- Director's Report Details, Case Number: 25-TCI-420

The S.I.U. published a media release relating to this incident, on 2026.02.10, entitled: *"SIU Concludes Investigation into Man's Drug Overdose in Toronto Police Custody".*

This media release can be accessed on the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- News Release

S.I.U. Incident Narrative

"The evidence collected by the SIU, including interviews with the Complainant and other witnesses (police and non-police), and video footage that captured the incident in part, 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 morning of October 18, 2025, TPS officers were dispatched to George Hislop Park in Toronto regarding a reported fight among individuals. Following an investigation at the scene, the SO and WO #1 arrested the Complainant at about 6:30 a.m. The Complainant had suffered a significant cut to the forehead and was bleeding.

The Complainant was handcuffed by the officers and escorted to a police cruiser on Charles Street East where he was searched by the SO and WO #1. Multiple cell phones, a significant amount of cash and scales were seized from his person. The Complainant denied he was in possession of drugs.

An ambulance attended and transported the Complainant to hospital for the cut to his forehead.

At about 7:25 a.m., the SO and WO #1 were relieved in the Emergency Department of the hospital by WO #2 and WO #3. Shortly after, the Complainant asked to use the bathroom. The officers escorted him to the bathroom and kept watch while he unbuckled his pants, reached into his groin area and threw drugs into the toilet, and flushed. The officers pulled him back and were able to secure the drugs from the toilet. The Complainant was returned to the ambulance gurney. He was provided some water, took a sip and began to chew on a baggie in his mouth that contained an illicit substance. The officers attempted to prevent him swallowing and encouraged him to spit it out. The Complainant refused and lapsed into unconsciousness.

A paramedic administered Narcan and hospital staff took charge of the Complainant's care. He was discharged from hospital on October 26, 2025."

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

"The Complainant overdosed on illicit substances while in the custody of TPS officers on October 18, 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 Complainant's overdose.

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 Complainant, sufficiently egregious to attract criminal sanction, that caused or contributed to the Complainant's overdose. In my view, there was not.

Police responding to the reported assault in the park had interviewed witnesses and had evidence to believe that the Complainant had been one of the aggressors. In the circumstances, the SO and WO #1 were within their rights in taking the Complainant into custody for assault with a weapon.

Once in police custody, the SO and WO #1 owed the Complainant a duty of care with respect to his health and wellbeing. The issue in this case boils down to whether the officers did enough to search the Complainant and confiscate the drugs he had before he was able to access and ingest them at the hospital. A review of the BWC footage indicates that both officers participated in a search of the Complainant's person over his clothing, which included examining his pockets and bags he was carrying. The search lasted several minutes and appeared to have been conducted thoroughly.

The SO became suspicious that the Complainant was hiding drugs after he confiscated the cash and scales, but no drugs were discovered. The officers might have considered conducting a more intrusive search, such as a strip search, but that would entail bringing the Complainant back to the station. In the meantime, they were concerned about the Complainant's head injury and wanted to get him first to a hospital. I am unable to reasonably conclude that either officer transgressed the limits of care prescribed by the criminal law when they chose to attend to Complainant's physical injury ahead of an additional search of the station.

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 03-06 (Guarding Persons in Hospital);
- Procedure 04-01 (Investigations at Hospitals);

- Procedure 04-21 (Gathering / Preserving Evidence);
- 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 involved officers was in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct, the applicable T.P.S. Procedures.

There was no evidence uncovered by the S.I.U.'s criminal investigation or this Administrative Investigation that found that any of the officers had comported themselves other than lawfully in their dealings with the Complainant during his arrest.

The frisk search was completed in a lawful and methodical manner provided the circumstances at the time of 2025.58's arrest and his need for medical treatment.

All the involved officers were equipped with Body-Worn Cameras (B.W.C.s) that recorded the interaction with the Complainant at the time of his arrest. Partial B.W.C. video was also obtained while the Complainant was at hospital. The recorded footage was shared with the S.I.U. and assisted its 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

18.9. Chief’s Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.62

PUBLIC REPORT

May 22, 2026

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 2025.62

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 February 20, 2026, 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-435, which can be found via the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- Director's Report Details, Case Number: 25-TCI-435

S.I.U. Incident Narrative

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

In the early morning of October 31, 2025, TPS officers were dispatched to a store located near the intersection of Avenue Road and Lawrence Avenue West in Toronto.

The store's alarm had been tripped and the owner called police to report masked men burglarizing the business.

The SO and his partner, WO #1, were the first to arrive on scene. WO #1 stopped their cruiser curbside facing north in the southbound lanes of Avenue Road, a distance south of a SUV parked facing south beside the store. The officer exited the vehicle with his semi-automatic pistol in hand. The SO exited with a C8 rifle at the ready. They approached the SUV and ordered its occupants not to move. The SUV accelerated away from the scene southbound on Avenue Road.

The SO and WO #1 approached the entrance of the business. Its glass door had been smashed. The officers observed a masked male – the Complainant – descending a flight of stairs towards the door and ordered him to raise his hands. The male dropped items in his possession, raised his arms and continued to make his way down the stairs. Once at the bottom, the Complainant was grabbed by the officers and forced onto the sidewalk in a prone position. The SO's right knee dropped onto the Complainant's lower back. Shortly after, the Complainant was handcuffed behind the back.

The Complainant complained of difficulty breathing after his arrest. He was transported to hospital and diagnosed with a possibly fractured rib."

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

"The Complainant was seriously injured in the course of his arrest by TPS officers on October 31, 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 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.

Having arrived at the scene of a reported burglary and observing a masked Complainant descending a flight of stairs with merchandise in his hands, I am satisfied that the SO and WO #1 were within their rights in moving to arrest him for break and enter contrary to section 348 of the Criminal Code.

With respect to the SO's knee drop (the likely cause of the Complainant's injury), the SO says it was the inadvertent result of his losing his balance after the Complainant was grounded. The video footage of the event is not dispositive of the issue but does give the impression of the officer purposefully dropping his knee. In either event, I am unable to reasonably conclude that the force brought to bear by the SO was unwarranted. While I accept that the Complainant did not resist arrest, he was caught committing a serious crime and the officers would have been rightly concerned that he could be armed or otherwise violent. It was imperative that the Complainant be brought

under control and handcuffed as soon as possible. A knee dropped onto the Complainant's back to keep him pinned to the sidewalk right after he was grounded does not seem a disproportionate use of force in the circumstances.

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 04-07 (Alarm Response);
- Procedure 05-03 (Break and Enter);
- 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.

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, the applicable T.P.S. Procedures.

The involved officers that participated in this occurrence were equipped with Body-Worn Camera (B.W.C.). They utilized these devices to record their involvement as well their In-Car Camera System (I.C.C.S.). This footage was disclosed to the S.I.U.

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

18.10. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Custody Injury of Complainant 2025.63

PUBLIC REPORT

May 22, 2026

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 2025.63

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(s)

S.I.U. Investigative Conclusion

In a letter to the Chief of Police dated March 3, 2026, 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-443, which can be found via the following link:

Special Investigations Unit -- Director's Report Details, Case Number: 25-TCI-443

S.I.U. Incident Narrative

"The evidence collected by the SIU, including interviews with the Complainant and other witnesses (police and non-police), and video footage that captured the incident in part, gives rise to the following scenario. As was his legal right, the SO chose not to interview with the SIU or authorize the release of his notes.

In the evening of November 2, 2025, the Complainant left a house in the area of Kingston Road and Brimley Road, Toronto, with a male acquaintance to get a coffee from a nearby Tim Hortons. They had descended the stairs off the porch and were on the front lot of the property when they were confronted by TPS officers. A group of them – the SO, joined by WO #2 and WO #3 – took hold of the Complainant while other officers dealt with the other male. The Complainant was taken to the ground and eventually handcuffed behind the back.

The officers were mostly plainclothes officers with the TPS Major Crime Unit. They were at the residence to execute an arrest warrant for the CW and a search warrant for the home. The warrants arose from an incident approximately 2 weeks earlier, in which police had discovered firearms in a vehicle they had pulled over. Two men had been arrested at the time but a third, believed to be the CW, had escaped. On seeing the two men exit the residence, one of whom was believed to be the CW, a signal was given calling for their arrests.

Following his arrest, the Complainant was transported to hospital and diagnosed with a fractured right rib."

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

"The Complainant was seriously injured in the course of his arrest by TPS officers on November 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 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.

I am unable to reasonably conclude that the SO, or the other officers involved in the Complainant's arrest, were proceeding unlawfully to take him into custody. Though the Complainant had been misidentified as the CW, the officers were entitled to rely on WO #6, who was responsible for identifying the persons coming out of the home and called for the arrest.

As for the force brought to bear against the Complainant, here, too, the evidence falls short of reasonably establishing it was unwarranted. It is alleged that the Complainant was immediately set upon by the officers, taken to the ground, and punched and kicked repeatedly. At no point did he resist. This account, however, is contested by the witness officials who participated in the Complainant's arrest. In their rendition of events, the Complainant pulled away from the officers on his feet and struggled against the officers' efforts to control his arms on the ground. It was in this context that WO #2 punched the top of the Complainant's head three times (after the Complainant had elbowed him in the eye during the struggle) and WO #1, arriving mid-struggle on the ground, used his

shin to also strike the Complainant's head. This would not appear a disproportionate amount of force considering the need to quickly overcome the resistance of someone the officers reasonably feared could be in possession of a firearm.[3] On this record, there being no reason to believe the incriminating version of evidence is any likelier to be closer to the truth than that proffered by the witness officials, there are no reasonable and probable grounds to move forward with charges.

In the result, while I accept that the Complainant's fractured rib was incurred in the altercation that marked his arrest, there are no reasonable grounds to believe the injury was attributable to unlawful conduct on the part of the SO or the other arresting officers. As such, 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 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

---

[3] It remains unclear precisely what the SO's role was during this time other than he was positioned by the right side of the Complainant and might have been responsible for the right rib fracture. As was his legal right, the SO did not agree an interview with the SIU, and the Complainant could not identify which officers did what."

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, the applicable T.P.S. Procedures.

Uniformed officers that participated in this occurrence were equipped with Body-Worn Cameras (B.W.C.). The marked Service vehicles in attendance were equipped with In-Car Camera Systems (I.C.C.S.). The officers utilized these devices to record the events, and this footage was disclosed to the S.I.U.

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

18.11. Chief's Administrative Investigation into the Alleged Sexual Assault of Complainant 2025.68

PUBLIC REPORT

May 22, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Chief Administrative Investigation into the Alleged Sexual Assault of Complainant 2025.68

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 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
- Toronto Police Service (T.P.S.) Procedures

S.I.U. Investigative Conclusion:

In a letter to the Chief of Police dated April 7, 2026, 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 in this case."*

The S.I.U. has not made the Director's Report public stating in part, *"pursuant to section 34(6) of the Special Investigations Unit Act, 2019, the SIU Director may exercise a discretion, subject to prior consultation with the complainant, to not publish the report if the Director is of the opinion that the complainant's privacy interest in not having the report published clearly outweighs the public interest in having the report published."*

Conclusion:

The P.R.S – S.I.U. Liaison investigation determined that the T.P.S.'s policies and procedures associated with this alleged sexual assault 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 officer was in compliance with applicable provincial legislation regarding the Standards of Conduct and applicable T.P.S. procedures. The following additional comments are provided.

There was no evidence uncovered by the S.I.U.'s criminal investigation or this Administrative Investigation that found that any of the officers had comported themselves other than lawfully in their dealings with the Complainant during this arrest.

The details of this incident have been reported to the Board in the confidential meeting.

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

19. Proposed Amendments to the Board's Committees By-law 162 – Appointments Committee

PUBLIC REPORT

July 15, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Louis Tsilivis
Executive Director

Subject: Proposed Amendments to the Board's Committees By-law 162 – Appointments Committee

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

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Toronto Police Service Board (the Board) approve the amendments to Section 2.1 of the Committees By-law to delegate the authority to terminate a police officer's employment during their probationary period to the Appointments Committee and ensure alignment with the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019.

Financial Implications:

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

Summary:

This report recommends adding the power to terminate a police officer's employment during their probationary period to the Appointments Committee section of the Committees By-law. This will align the Committees By-law with existing Board policy and ensure compliance with the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 (the Act). This report also recommends a clarifying edit to ensure the definition of special constable in the Committees By-law is consistent with the Act.

The Appointments Committee was delegated the authority to appoint police officers, special constables and auxiliary officers as a measure for improving efficiency in carrying out the Board's business and in deploying newly trained Service Members.

The Board's Recruitment, Appointments and Promotions policy further delegates the authority to approve terminations of probationary sworn members to the Appointments Committee. However, for the Appointments Committee to exercise this authority, it must be included as a power in the Committee's By-law, as required in the Act.

Discussion:

Background

Police Service Boards have the power to terminate probationary police officers under section 212(1) of the Act.

The Act further establishes that a board may delegate any of its powers to a committee in a by-law that governs the name, powers, duties and quorums of the committee.

By-law No.162 (Committees By-law), establishes the Appointments Committee, its powers, composition, quorum and requirement to report all its decisions to the Board at the next regular Board Meeting. The powers currently include the authority to appoint police officers, special constables and auxiliary officers, except for appointments to the rank of Inspector and above; and the power to suspend the appointment of special constables or end such a suspension.

The Board's current practice is to convene the Appointments Committee on a weekly basis, ensuring that appointments of service members are approved in a timely manner.

The Board's Recruitment, Appointments and Promotions policy, approved in September 2021 (Minute No.: P2021-0927-3.0) and last amended in March 2025 (Minute No: P2025-0304-5.0), delegates the power approve terminations to the Appointments Committee as follows:

> 19. All terminations of probationary sworn members will be reviewed by the Board's Executive Director and Chief of Staff, and approved by the Appointments Committee.

The delegation of this authority to the Appointments Committee ensures that terminations of probationary police officers can be approved within the probationary period, given that the committee meets more frequently than the Board.

For the Appointments Committee to exercise the authority to terminate probationary police officers, it must be included as a power in the Committee's By-law.

An additional amendment to section 2.1a) is required to clarify that "special constable" means both special constables employed by the Board and those employed by special constable employers, as per section 92 of the Act.

Proposed Amendments

It is proposed that Section 2.1 of the Committees By-law be amended to strike out "Members of the Service as" and add the <u>underlined</u> text:

> The Board establish a committee named Appointments Committee, and delegates to this Committee:
>
> a) The power to appoint ~~Members of the Service as~~ police officers, special constables and auxiliary officers, except for appointments to the rank of Inspector and above, which shall be approved by the Board; and
>
> b) The power to suspend the appointment of special constables or end such a suspension.
>
> c) <u>The power to terminate a police officer's employment during their probationary period on the recommendation of the chief of police in accordance with the requirements set out in the *Act*.</u>

Conclusion:

The proposed amendment will ensure that the powers delegated to the Appointments Committee align with the Board's Recruitment, Appointments and Promotions policy and carried out in compliance with the Act.

Respectfully submitted,

Louis Tsilivis

Executive Director

Attachments:

Appendix A: Draft Revised Committees By-law 162

TORONTO POLICE SERVICE BOARD

BY-LAW NUMBER 162

A By-Law to Establish Committees of the Toronto Police Service Board

1. PREAMBLE

1.1 Subsections 42(1)(a), (3)(a) and (4) of the *Community Safety and Policing Act* (*Act*) provides that the Board may, by by-law, establish a committee and delegate any of the Board's powers under the *Act* to the committee composed of at least two Members of the Board, except where a committee's only power is to bargain under Part XIII of the *Act*, in which case only one Member is required to sit on the committee.

1.2 Subsection 42(2) of the *Act* provides that the by-law made under subsection (1) may govern the name, powers, duties and quorums of the committee, as well as the composition of the committee, subject to the requirements of the *Act*.

1.3 The Toronto Police Service Board wants to establish committees to facilitate the meaningful and efficient consideration of certain matters under the Board's authority.

NOW THEREFORE, the Toronto Police Service Board hereby enacts as follows:

2. APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE

2.1 The Board establish a committee named Appointments Committee, and delegates to this Committee:

a) The power to appoint police officers, special constables and auxiliary officers, except for appointments to the rank of Inspector and above, which shall be approved by the Board; and

b) The power to suspend the appointment of special constables or end such a suspension.

c) <u>The power to terminate a police officer's employment during their probationary period on the recommendation of the chief of police in accordance with the requirements set out in the *Act*.</u>

2.2 The *Appointments Committee* shall be composed of the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board, as elected in accordance with the *Act*, plus one additional member.

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2.3 The *Appointments Committee* shall report all its decisions to the Board at the next regular Board Meeting.

2.4 The *Appointments Committee* shall meet from time to time as necessary.

2.5 The quorum for a meeting of the *Appointments Committee* is two committee members.

3. BARGAINING COMMITTEE

3.1 The Board establishes a committee named *Bargaining Committee*, and delegates to this committee the power to bargain under Part XIII of the *Act*.

3.2 The *Bargaining Committee* shall be composed of the Chair, as elected in accordance with the *Act*, plus one additional member.

3A. BUDGET COMMITTEE

3A.1 The Board establishes a committee named Budget Committee, for the purpose of reviewing the Toronto Police Service's capital, operating, and the Parking Enforcement Unit's budget requests as well as the Board's operating budget request, and make recommendations to the Board;

3A.2 The Budget Committee shall be composed of at least three Board Members, to be appointed by resolution for a term of one year.

3A.3 The quorum for a meeting of the Budget Committee is two committee members.

3B. HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

3B.1 The Board establishes a committee to be called the Human Resources Committee, for the purpose of reviewing all human resource matters for which the Board is responsible, ensuring that the Board's oversight responsibilities in human resource matters are fulfilled with the utmost diligence and ethical standards;

3B.2 The Human Resources Committee shall be composed of at least two Board Members, including the Chair or their delegate, who will each have a term that coincides with the term of the Board Members' tenure with the Board. Additional Board Members may be appointed at the Board's discretion by resolution; and

3B.3 A majority (50% +1) of the members of the Human Resources Committee constitutes a quorum of the Committee.

3C. AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

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3C.1 The Board establishes a committee to be called the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

3C.1.1 The Committee is responsible for exercising Board powers, including reviewing and making final decisions with respect to the following matters. Pursuant to section 42 of the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019, the Board delegates all of its Board powers to the Audit and Risk Management Committee with respect to the following matters:

a) Reports from the Chief of Police and/or Board staff on or in response to internal audit (Audit and Quality Assurance) findings.

b) Reports from the Auditor General of Toronto, Chief of Police and/or Board staff on or in response to audit findings by the Auditor General of Toronto.

c) Reports from the Chief of Police and/or Board staff on or in response to enterprise risk management matters, including the development and implementation of enterprise risk management frameworks.

d) Reports from the Chief of Police and/or Board staff on the implementation of the Strategic Plan with a focus on performance indicators.

e) Annual reports from Board staff and/or the Chief of Police respecting strategic plan implementation that are referred to the Audit and Risk Management Committee by the Board.

f) Any matter concerning risk management or systemic issues referred to the Audit and Risk Management Committee by the Board.

3C.1.2 The Committee is responsible for reviewing and making recommendations to the Board with respect to the following matters:

a) Board policies related to audit, quality assurance, and enterprise risk management within the Committee's mandate.

3C.2 The Audit and Risk Management Committee shall be composed of three Board Members, inclusive of a committee chair. The members of the Audit and Risk Management Committee will be the Chair of the Board or their delegate, and two Board members appointed by the Board who serve at the pleasure of the Board. The term of members of the Audit and Risk Management Committee will coincide with the term of the Board Members' tenure on the Board, unless otherwise determined by the Board or unless the appointment is revoked by the Board. The Board shall appoint a chair of the Audit and Risk Management Committee who serves at the pleasure of the Board.

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3C.3 Two of the members of the Audit and Risk Management Committee constitute a quorum.

3C.4 The Audit and Risk Management Committee will hold at least two meetings each year or more frequently at the direction of the chair of the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

4. ADMINISTRATION

4.1 This by-law may be cited as the *Committees By-law*.

4.2 This By-law will come into force upon the date immediately following the Board meeting at which it is enacted.

5. **EFFECTIVE DATE**

This by-law is hereby enacted by the Toronto Police Service Board on this ____ day of _____.

_____
Chair

_____
Executive Director

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20. Correspondence from City Council

20.1. Correspondence from City Council – April 2026

PUBLIC REPORT

May 19, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Louis Tsilivis
Executive Director

Subject: Correspondence from City Council – April 2026

Purpose: ☒ Information Purposes Only ☐ Seeking Decision

Background:

The Board is in receipt of correspondence from Toronto City Clerk dated May 15, 2026, notifying the Toronto Police Service Board (the Board) that at its meetings held on April 22 and 23, 2026, Toronto City Council adopted the following items:

- MM40.32 - Enforcing the Westray Amendments to Keep Workers Safe
- EX30.2 – Toronto Personal Watercraft Safety Plan

MM40.32 - Enforcing the Westray Amendments to Keep Workers Safe

The Clerk has notified the Board that City Council adopted Item MM40.32 and, in so doing, City Council request the Toronto Police Service Board to ensure that all police officers have training on how to apply the Westray Amendment and the resources necessary to investigate workplace fatalities and injuries.

EX30.2– Toronto Personal Watercraft Safety Plan

The Clerk has notified the Board that City Council, on April 22 and 23, 2026, adopted Item EX30.2 and, in so doing:

1. Requested the Toronto Port Authority and the Toronto Police Service to develop and publicize an education and enforcement protocol for Motorized Watercraft Exclusion Zones for the 2026 season.

2. Requested the Toronto Police Service Board to request the Chief of Police to further enhance boating and water-safety enforcement through a multi-year strategy that reflects City-wide policing needs.

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

20.2. Correspondence from City Council – June 2026

PUBLIC REPORT

July 13, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Louis Tsilivis
Executive Director

Subject: Correspondence from City Council – June 2026

Purpose: ☒ Information Purposes Only ☐ Seeking Decision

Background:

The Board is in receipt of correspondence from Toronto City Clerk dated July 13, 2026, notifying the Toronto Police Service Board (the Board) that at its meetings held on June 24 and 25 2026, Toronto City Council adopted MM42.19 - Honouring Constable Marc Pinizzotto – by Councillor Shelley Carroll, seconded by Mayor Olivia Chow and, in so doing, City Council requested that the Toronto Police Service Board establish a process for commemorating officers killed in the line of duty.

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

21. Report: Professionalism and Accountability – 2025 Annual

PUBLIC REPORT

July 23, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Report: Professionalism and Accountability – 2025 Annual

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 Professionalism and Accountability (P.A.C.) 2025 annual report fulfils the Toronto Police Service's (T.P.S.) compliance with reporting requirements regarding public complaints, Special Investigations Unit (S.I.U.) investigations, suspect apprehension pursuits, and the Early Intervention Program. The report also highlights the achievements of T.P.S. members, as recognized through Service awards.

Discussion:

Background

On July 27, 2022, the Board approved a revised organizational chart for the Service.

The P.A.C. pillar was created as a result. Overseen by a Staff Superintendent and reporting directly to the Chief of Police, the Professionalism and Accountability pillar has the following business units reporting to it:

- Awards and Recognition
- Professional Standards Investigations
- Risk Analysis and Assessment

In September 2022, the reporting structure for P.A.C. was adjusted so that the pillar was now under the purview of the Deputy Chief of Specialized Operations Command. The make-up of the pillar remained the same.

In April 2025, P.A.C reporting was revised to being overseen by a Chief Superintendent and reporting directly to the Chief of Police. Professionalism and Accountability pillar was modified throughout 2025 with the following business units reporting to it:

- Risk Mitigation and Recognition
- Professional Standards Investigations
- Audit & Quality Assurance
- Respectful Workplace

P.A.C. provides support to numerous T.P.S. internal stakeholders and committees, such as the Disciplinary Hearings Office, Analytics and Innovation, the Incident Response Committee, the Service Vehicle Collision and Pursuit Reduction Committee, as well external agencies such as the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (L.E.C.A.) and the Special Investigations Unit (S.I.U.).

The data contained in this report is extracted from IAPro (formerly known as the Professional Standards Information System, P.S.I.S.) and covers a time period between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025. IAPro was implemented in 2003 to collect relevant data to proactively identify and analyze trends surrounding the practices, conduct, ethics, and integrity of T.P.S. members. The IAPro software, designed specifically for the law enforcement industry, contains data pertaining to complaints, Use of Force Reports, suspect apprehension pursuits, Service vehicle collisions, S.I.U. investigations, and additional internal investigative files.

Key findings highlighted within the report include the following:

- 664 Service awards were presented to members of the T.P.S., the community, and other police service members by the T.P.S. and the Board.

- 1002 public complaints were received concerning officer conduct, as well as the policies or services of the T.P.S. 609 of these complaints were screened out by the L.E.C.A. 393 complaints were investigated. Misconduct was identified in just 2.5% of concluded complaints in 2025 thus far, which is a decrease compared to 4.6% in 2024 and less than the five-year average of 5.4% of complaints.
- T.P.S. officers had approximately 836,826 documented contacts with members of the public. The total number of public complaints filed (1002) represents a fraction (0.1%) of documented contacts.
- The Special Investigations Unit invoked its mandate with respect to 74 incidents, compared to 90 incidents in 2024. This represents a decrease of 17.8%.
- There were 173 suspect apprehension pursuits in 2025. This represents a 36.2% decrease from the 2024 number of 272. Officers and pursuit supervisors discontinued 67.6% of the total number of suspect apprehension pursuits in the interest of public safety.

Conclusion:

In summary, the 2025 Professionalism and Accountability report provides the Board with an overview of the statistics gathered between January 1 and December 31, 2025.

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

Attachments:

Report: Toronto Police Service Professionalism and Accountability – 2025 Annual

Statistical information included in the Professionalism and Accountability Annual Report has been compiled from data contained in the software program IAPro with additional input from the following units:

Awards & Recognition
Professional Standards
Respectful Workplace
Risk Mitigation & Recognition
Special Investigations Unit Liaison Office

The data contained in this report includes records entered into IAPro between January 1 and December 31, 2025

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Year at a Glance

AWARDS: 664 internal awards were presented to members of the Toronto Police Service, the community, and other police services by the Toronto Police Service (T.P.S.) and the Toronto Police Service Board (T.P.S.B.).

EARLY INTERVENTION: In 2025, there were 2157 alerts triggered in relation to members, which is an 10.6% increase compared to 2024 when there were 1950 alerts generated.

PUBLIC COMPLAINTS: 1002 public complaints were received concerning the conduct of officers, policies or services of the Toronto Police Service. 393 were investigated. 609 were screened out by L.E.C.A. in 2025. This represents 12.3% more investigated complaints than 2024.

PUBLIC CONTACTS: Toronto Police officers had approximately 836,826 documented contacts with members of the public. The total number of public complaints filed in 2025 (1002) represents only a small fraction (approximately 0.1%) of documented contacts.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT: The S.I.U. invoked its mandate with respect to investigating 74 incidents, compared to 90 incidents in 2024, representing a 17.8% decrease in the number of incidents year-over-year.

SUSPECT APPREHENSION PURSUITS: 36.2% decrease in the number of pursuits initiated in 2025, from 272 in 2024 to 173 pursuits in 2025. In 67.6% of all pursuits in 2025, the pursuit was discontinued by officers.

Professionalism and Accountability

Professionalism and Accountability (P.A.C.) is comprised of four specialized units that collectively support the T.P.S.'s commitment to transparency, professionalism, and public trust. These units include:

- Risk Mitigation & Recognition
    - Awards and Recognition
    - Early Intervention
- Respectful Workplace
- Audit and Quality Assurance
- Professional Standards

This report is structured to provide an overview of each of these units and their respective mandates, activities, and outcomes over the reporting period, followed by key performance data, trend analysis, and supporting information.

Awards and Recognition

The Awards Program recognizes outstanding contributions and achievements by T.P.S. members and members of the public. Recipients are recognized individually, or in groups, for acts of excellence, bravery, altruism, innovative contributions to community policing, public safety, and professional excellence. T.P.S. members are also recognized for their dedicated long service with milestone awards such as the 25 year wristwatch, and 20, 30, 40, and 50 year medals, bars, and commemorative pins. A Standing Awards Committee comprised of uniform and civilian members of various ranks and positions from across the T.P.S. and representation from the Toronto Police Service Board (T.P.S.B.), reviews eligibility for awards to ensure fairness and consistency.

Internal Awards

In 2025, 664 internal awards were presented to members of the T.P.S., the community, and other police services by the T.P.S. and the T.P.S.B. In addition to these awards for outstanding performance, the T.P.S.B. presented 133 members with their retirement plaques. The internal awards presented in 2025 are listed as follows:

Commendation

Granted by the T.P.S.B. to a police officer or a civilian member for exceptional performance of duty, community policing initiatives, innovations, or initiatives that enhance the image or operation of the T.P.S.: *10 awards presented.*

Teamwork Commendation

Granted by the T.P.S.B. to a group of police officers and/or civilian members for exceptional performance of duty, community policing initiatives, innovations, or initiatives that enhance the image or operation of the T.P.S.: *164 awards presented.*

Community Member Award

Granted by the T.P.S.B. to citizens for grateful acknowledgement of unselfish assistance rendered to the T.P.S. or for an initiative, or innovation that had a positive effect on the image or operation of the T.P.S.: *73 awards presented.*

Mental Health Excellence Award

Granted by the T.P.S.B. to a police officer or a civilian who has demonstrated excellence, compassion and respect in their interaction with members of the community who are experiencing mental illness: *1 award presented to 3 recipients.*

Robert Qualtrough Award

Granted by the T.P.S.B. to community and T.P.S. members who have demonstrated excellence and leadership through their participation in an innovative and effective police-community partnership initiative: *1 award presented to 3 recipients.*

Civilian Long Service Recognition Pin (20, 30 & 40 years)

Granted by the T.P.S.B. and presented to civilian members upon the completion of 20, 30, 40, and 50 years of employment with the T.P.S.: *74 pins presented.*

25 Year Commemorative Watch

Granted by the T.P.S.B. and presented to police officers, civilian members, and auxiliary officers upon completion of 25 years of full-time employment: *204 watches presented.*

External Awards

There were 296 awards presented to T.P.S. members by external agencies or organizations in 2025. The external awards presented in 2025 are listed as follows:

Ontario Auxiliary Police Medal

Presented by the Chief of Police on behalf of the Ontario Government to auxiliary officers for dedicated service upon the completion of 20, 25, 30, and 35 years of service: *6 medals/bars presented*.

Ontario Women in Law Enforcement Award

Presented in recognition of outstanding achievements made by women, uniform and civilian, in Ontario law enforcement. Categories include; valour, community, mentoring, and leadership: *Event to be held on May 1, 2026.*

Peace Officer Exemplary Service Medals

Granted by the Governor General of Canada to recognize long and meritorious service of peace officers. The medal is presented to eligible peace officers who have attained 20 years of service; a silver bar is presented upon completion of every additional 10-year period: *34 medals/bars presented.*

Police Exemplary Service Medals

Granted by the Governor General of Canada to recognize long and meritorious service of police officers. The medal is presented to eligible police officers who have attained 20 years of service; a silver bar is presented upon completion of every additional 10-year period: *190 medals presented.*

Police Excellence Award

Presented since 1967 by the T.P.S. in partnership with the T.P.S.B. and the Toronto Police Association (T.P.A.), to recognize officers who make significant contributions to the safety of the citizens of Toronto: *18 awards presented*

Police Officer of the Year Award

Presented annually by the T.P.S. in partnership with the T.P.S.B. to recognize the efforts of outstanding police officers. Recipients are selected from the list of Police Officer Excellence Awards: *3 awards presented.*

Business Excellence Award of the Year 2025

Presented by the T.P.S. in partnership with the T.P.S.B. to recognize significant contributions to the T.P.S. and the City of Toronto, based on innovation, community service, technical achievement, or customer service and reliability: *4 awards presented.*

Civilian Excellence Award of the Year 2025

Presented by the T.P.S. in partnership with the T.P.S.B. to recognize superior diligence, dedication, initiative and/or leadership which has improved the administration or operation of the T.P.S. and the City of Toronto: *1 award presented.*

Animal Excellence Award of the Year 2025

Presented by the T.P.S. in partnership with the T.P.S.B. to recognize Service dog or horse that has demonstrated extraordinary bravery, strength, dedication, or skill in the line of duty. It may also be granted to honour the lifetime achievement of a retiring police dog or horse: *1 award presented.*

St. John Ambulance Award Lifesaving Award / Certificate of Commendation / Automated External Defibrillator Award

Presented to an individual(s) who saves or attempts to save a life by means of their knowledge of first aid and where the application of first aid was involved. Recipients also receive a gold or silver lapel pin: *32 awards presented.*

Ontario Medal for Bravery

Presented by the Governor General of Canada to a police officer for individual acts of outstanding courage: *1 award presented*

Black History Month Award

Presented by the Governor General of Canada to a police officer for individual acts of outstanding courage: *2 awards presented.*

Blue Line Rookie of the Year

Presented by the Blue Line to a police officer who has been serving for three years or less who demonstrated exemplary leadership and commitment to service through deeds, resulting in a measurable benefit to their peers, their service and the community: *1 award presented.*

Communicator of the Year

Granted by T.P.S. to communication operators (C.O.) who displayed exemplary customer service during an event that involved the preservation of life, protecting of property, the enhancement of personal safety, or security in a manner that is consistent with unit goals and service values:

1 award presented.

Kim Ferris Award

This award, inspired by C.O. Kim Ferris, is awarded to the member who has a significant positive impact on their co workers and morale. Support, kindness, honesty, reliability, inclusivity and positivity are the cornerstones of the qualities in addition to participation in platoon and unit initiatives as well as mentoring and guiding junior members: *1 award presented.*

Association of Black Law Enforcers (A.B.L.E.) Awards

A.B.L.E. Legacy Award

This award recognizes an individual who has made a profound and lasting contribution to law enforcement over an extended period. This individual has left an indelible mark on their organization and community: *1 award presented.*

A.B.L.E. Teamwork Award

This award is granted to a team who has performed exceptionally well together in the execution of a project, initiative, program, or in the performance of a specific task or assignment that has had a significant impact on their organization: *1 award presented.*

A.B.L.E. Program Innovation Award

This award is granted to an individual who has created, developed, or led an initiative that has contributed to public safety, job improvement, or enhanced community engagement and relations. The program must be unique, innovative, and/or have features that set it apart from other common or comparable programs: *1 award presented.*

Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Awards

Heroes beyond the Badge

This award is to recognize an individual or team in a police service who contribution to policing deserves to be known and acknowledged: *1 award presented.*

Excellence in Information Technology Services

This award recognizes Ontario police services and partners using technology to significantly improve public safety or internal efficiency. *1 award presented.*

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Award

Policing Partnership Award

Presented to an individual who has developed a partnership that has succeeded in creating a crime prevention initiative that has been beneficial to the partnership and Canadians in general. *1 award presented.*

Canadian Banks' Law Enforcement Award

Presented by the Canadian Bankers Association to a sworn member of law enforcement for exceptional achievement in an investigation involving the banking sector, including acts of bravery, courage and demonstrated resourcefulness in order to overcome investigative obstacles and extenuating circumstances to bring an investigation to a successful conclusion. *1 award presented.*

Early Intervention

The Early Intervention (E.I.) Program is a proactive, data-driven approach to support member wellness, professional development, and risk reduction in a high-pressure policing environment. Using IAPro data, it identifies members who meet threshold indicators, highlighting behaviours that may warrant attention—not as discipline, but as an opportunity for assistance, coaching, or training. This process also helps identify broader gaps in training or governance across the Service.

A key element of the program is the requirement for Supervisors to engage members in regular, meaningful conversations. These discussions address concerns early and promote mental health. Supervisors can provide guidance and resources, such as referrals to certain programs, services, training opportunities, or assignment reviews. The program also provides opportunities to recognize strong performance. When thresholds are met, a holistic assessment considers factors such as service time, role, and incident history before any E.I. Report is issued. Participation is confidential and not recorded in personnel files, with records securely managed by Risk Mitigation and Recognition (R.M.R.) in accordance with C.S.P.A. retention requirements.

Mental Health Resources: In collaboration with the Wellness Unit, the Early Intervention Unit provides the members with a package of internal and external resources. Supervisors are encouraged to review these resources with members to ensure awareness and accessibility. The program continues to evolve by integrating new insights and expanding access to preventative wellness resources. R.M.R. is available to consult with units and provide guidance on member support strategies and action plans.

Threshold Analysis: E.I. alerts, reviewed by R.M.R., are triggered when members exceed predefined thresholds for monitored indicators, including complaints, use of force incidents, vehicle pursuits, collisions, and Special Investigations Unit (S.I.U.) involvement. Alerts without identified concerns are closed, while those indicating potential issues lead to an Early Intervention Report to guide supervisory follow-up. Thresholds are regularly reviewed to ensure they remain relevant. In 2025, 2,157 alerts were triggered, which represents a 10.6% increase from 1,950 alerts in 2024.

Monitored Members: Newly hired officers and newly promoted Sergeants are monitored for their first 12 months following deployment. Any IAPro-linked incident involving these members generates an alert for review, supporting early identification of training needs or adjustment challenges. In 2025, 494 alerts (22.9%) involved monitored members, representing a decrease compared to 614 alerts (31.5%) in 2024.

Overall Alerts: Overall Alerts capture patterns that may not meet individual thresholds but are significant when viewed collectively. In 2025, 348 alerts (16.1%) fell into this category, slightly higher than 311 alerts (15.9%) in 2024.

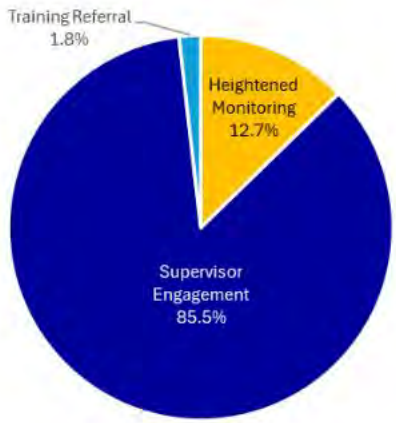
Use of Force Alerts: Alerts generated by Use of Force incidents represented the highest incident type in 2025, with 475 alerts (22.0%), up significantly from 220 alerts (11.3%) in 2024. Use of Force incidents reflect reports submitted by officers and are individually reviewed, including by the Toronto Police College, to assess whether the use of force was reasonable and justified given the circumstances.

Outcomes of Early Interventions Conducted in 2025

Of the 2,157 alerts reviewed in 2025, 118 Early Intervention Reports were initiated, involving 114 members. Four members received two reports each. At the time of reporting, 110 cases were completed and 8 remained active. The majority of E.I.R.s were linked to firearm-pointing incidents and internal complaints, which together accounted for 69.5% of cases. Firearm-pointing incidents alone represented 49.2% (58 reports), followed by internal complaints (11%) and civilian internal complaints (9.3%).

Outcomes of completed interventions were, as illustrated in Figure 1.1: Supervisor Engagement: 94 cases (85.5%), Heightened Monitoring: 14 cases (12.7%), Training Referral: 2 cases (1.8%)

Figure 1.1 Outcomes of Early Interventions Conducted



These results reflect the continued efforts of the Early Intervention Unit to identify emerging trends, wellness considerations, or atypical behaviours within the T.P.S., and to ensure that appropriate support, guidance, or corrective strategies are implemented where needed.

Respectful Workplace

T.P.S. is committed to fostering a safe, respectful, and inclusive workplace free from harassment and discrimination. As part of its broader efforts toward police reform and professionalization, the Chief and Command have prioritized respectful workplace initiatives, including investigative reforms aligned with legislation and best practices.

A key step in this effort is the creation of the Respectful Workplace Unit within the Professionalism and Accountability Pillar. This unit is comprised of subject matter experts with a mandate to identify and address workplace harassment, discrimination and other forms of workplace incivility through investigation, resolution and other remedial measures through a member-centered, trauma-informed approach.

Addressing barriers to healthy and inclusive workplaces in a regulated profession requires sector-wide collaboration. In 2022, the T.P.S., in partnership with the Ontario Provincial Police, established a province-wide working group endorsed by the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police. With participation from over 30 police services across the province, including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and external subject matter experts, the Working Group on Respectful Workplaces in Policing developed and published a best practices toolkit to support policing services in their ongoing to commitment to supporting respectful workplaces, free of harassment and discrimination.

To be connected to the O.A.C.P. Respectful Workplaces in Policing Working Group Homepage, click this link or scan the QR Code to the right.

The output from the working group, alongside actionable recommendations from third-party reports, reviews, surveys, and Human Right Tribunal of Ontario decisions, guides the T.P.S.'s ongoing reform to its processes and programs across the organization in supporting respectful and inclusive workplace practices.

Respectful Workplace Unit: Mandate and Scope

The Respectful Workplace Unit contributes to the T.P.S.'s commitment to supporting safe and healthy workplaces by providing guidance, education, and support to leaders and members, and by encouraging all members to uphold these standards in their daily interactions in the workplace.

The unit's mandate is to investigate and support the resolution of concerns related to harassment, discrimination and other forms of workplace conflict or incivility, including systemic issues, through a trauma-informed, member-centered approach. The Respectful Workplace Unit is comprised of subject-matter experts, both sworn and civilian members.

The team supports the T.P.S.'s goals in several ways, including:

- Educating members on their rights and responsibilities regarding workplace harassment, discrimination, and reprisal, including the complaint reporting process.
- Conducts investigations related to harassment and discrimination
- Providing guidance to supervisors, including making recommendations on remedies after an investigation, offering strategies for addressing inappropriate behaviours and, where appropriate, facilitating the implementation of remedies relating to training, education, and coaching.
- Employing alternative resolution and workplace restoration solutions to address interpersonal and workplace conflict.
- Working in partnership with other units, including the Professional Standards Unit, to triage complaints and address complex matters.
- Supporting the ongoing modernization of programs, policies, and practices to enhance professionalism and inclusion in the workplace.

The Respectful Workplace Unit receives, triages, investigates and facilitates resolutions of complaints related to harassment, discrimination and other forms of workplace conflict or incivility. The unit can become involved where:

- A member is impacted by an incident or issue and submits a complaint, themselves or through a supervisor, that alleges harassment, discrimination or other forms of incivility, contrary to T.P.S. governance.
- The T.P.S. becomes aware of complaints or broader issues related to harassment or discrimination that require investigation or other forms of remediation.
- Alternative resolutions can be appropriately employed in lieu of, before, during or after a workplace investigation, to address conflict or improve workplace dynamics and culture.

The unit works in partnership with the Professional Standards Unit to triage complaints, participate in joint investigations where appropriate, and provide consultative guidance. Both units also work collaboratively to continuously enhance processes and practices as part of ongoing investigative reform.

.Audit and Quality Assurance

The Audit & Quality Assurance (A.&Q.A.) Unit supports the Chief of Police in meeting their responsibilities under the Community Safety and Policing Act and supports the governance and oversight functions of the Executive Assurance Committee and the Toronto Police Service Board.

A.&Q.A. delivers independent and objective risk-based assurance by assessing program design and delivery, adherence to Service governance and legislative requirements, and internal control design and effectiveness. The unit also tracks and monitors the implementation of internal and external recommendations to drive corrective action.

The Unit is comprised of:

- A Manager
- 6 auditors (4 advisors, 2 operational auditors)
- 1 Detective Sergeant
- 2 Detectives
- 3 Detective Constables
- An Administrative Assistant

The Unit supports the oversight functions of the Executive Assurance Committee and the T.P.S.B. by:

- Assessing program design and service delivery
- Evaluating compliance with legislative requirements and Service governance
- Reviewing the effectiveness of internal controls
- Monitoring and tracking the implementation of internal and external recommendations

Through these functions, A&QA strengthens organizational accountability, supports informed decision-making, and promotes continuous improvement across the Service.

A.&Q.A.'s annual report, was reported in April and is available here (pages 53 to 64).

Professional Standards

Professional Standards (PRS) is an investigative unit within the Professionalism & Accountability pillar and is charged with the responsibility of promoting and supporting professionalism

throughout the T.P.S. PRS supports the organization's commitment to accountability, transparency, and professional conduct through its investigative, advisory, and preventative functions.

Overseen by a Superintendent, PRS is comprised of several specialized sections that collectively support the investigation and resolution of conduct-related matters across the Service.

Criminal Investigations is led by an Inspector and is responsible for investigating serious misconduct under the Community Safety and Policing Act, as well as criminal allegations involving members. Conduct Investigations is also led by an Inspector and is responsible for managing conduct-related investigations and coordinating complaints across the Service in accordance with Law Enforcement Complaints Agency requirements. The Investigative Support Unit (I.S.U.) supports anti-corruption investigations and related projects in support of the Unit's broader mandate. The Special Investigations Unit (S.I.U.) Liaison section is responsible for coordinating and liaising with the S.I.U. when its mandate is invoked, ensuring effective communication and compliance with investigative requirements.

Each section of P.R.S. works collaboratively to investigate public and internal complaints, conduct administrative investigations, and provide consultative support on complex matters. The Unit works in close partnership with the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (L.E.C.A.) and other internal units, including the Respectful Workplace Unit, to ensure a coordinated, consistent, and effective approach to investigative processes and outcomes.

In addition to its investigative mandate, Professional Standards plays a key proactive role in reinforcing conduct expectations and professional standards across the organization. The Unit provides regular presentations at the Toronto Police College to recruit classes, Special Constables, Special Constable Supervisors, Parking Enforcement Officers, Auxiliary, and Auxiliary Supervisors as well as members on the Coach Officer, Front Line Supervisor and Senior Officer on-boarding courses. The lateral officer hires and reintegration officers are provided with a lecture during their Experienced Officer Training course. These sessions focus on professional conduct, accountability, and ethical decision-making, and are designed to embed expectations early and reinforce them throughout a member's career.

Through investigative, educational, and engagement activities, the Professional Standards Unit contributes to continuous improvement, strengthens organizational integrity, and supports the maintenance of public confidence in the T.P.S.

Public Complaints

Public complaints against police officers in Ontario are overseen by the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (L.E.C.A.), an independent civilian agency established under the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 (C.S.P.A.). On April 1, 2024, the Office of the Independent Police Review Director (O.I.P.R.D.) became L.E.C.A.

Police officers and special constables are expected to act with honesty and integrity and comply with the requirements of the Ontario Human Rights Code and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Code of Conduct for police officers identifies a police officers' obligation under the following categories: Compliance with Laws, Human Rights and the Charter, Interactions with the Public, Integrity, and Performance of Duties.

Ontario Regulation 399/23 requires every Chief of Police to prepare an annual report for their Police Service Board that includes information on public (external) complaints from the previous fiscal year. This section of the report is intended to address the annual reporting requirement.

Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (L.E.C.A.)

The Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (L.E.C.A.) is an independent civilian oversight agency that is responsible for receiving, managing, and overseeing public complaints about the conduct of various law enforcement officers. This includes municipal, regional, provincial police officers, special constables employed by Niagara parks Commission, First Nations police officers (under certain conditions) and Peace Officers in the Legislative Protective Service.

L.E.C.A. accepts complaints from the public regarding alleged misconduct by law enforcement officers. This can include allegations of excessive force, abuse of power, discriminatory behavior, and other forms of professional misconduct. L.E.C.A. has a team of investigators that can conduct investigations into these complaints, or assign an investigation to an agency's internal investigations unit (a police service's Professional Standards Unit) where they will maintain oversight of the investigation.

To connect to L.E.C.A., which is now responsible for managing public complaints, click this link or scan the QR Code to the right.

Section 158 of the C.S.P.A. grants L.E.C.A. the discretion to screen out complaints, for example, if the complaint is found to be frivolous, vexatious, made in bad faith, better dealt with under

another act/law, no jurisdiction, or not in the public interest. The complaints that are screened out by L.E.C.A. are captured as 'not investigated' in this report.

Under s. 158(1) of the C.S.P.A., the Director may decide not to deal with a complaint if it is made more than six months from the date of the incident cited in the complaint or when the incident was discovered by the complainant. The "six months" is not a statutory deadline, and the Director may exercise their discretion when determining if the incident should be screened out.

L.E.C.A. contributes to transparency by providing information about complaints and their outcomes available to the public, within legal limitations. A key goal is to foster public confidence and help to strengthen the relationship between the police and the communities they serve by promoting accountability and holding officers accountable for their actions when misconduct is substantiated. This can be done through disciplinary actions, policy changes, and improved training for officers.

L.E.C.A. permits the investigation of complaints made by third party complainants and those received beyond the six-month limitation period.

Public Contacts

Community-based policing is a priority for the T.P.S. The residential population of Toronto is estimated at 3.27 million (City of Toronto – 2024). T.P.S. members have extensive contact with members of the community in order to ensure public safety. In 2025, there were 382,086 calls for service for events attended by the T.P.S., 388,724 provincial offence tickets were issued, 13,873 Mental Health Act (M.H.A.) apprehensions following a Person in Crisis call for service, and 52,143 arrests. In total, T.P.S. officers had approximately 836,826 documented contacts[1] with members of the public in 2025 (this figure includes repeat contacts).

It is relevant to consider the volume of interactions T.P.S. members had with members of the public when evaluating the statistics presented in this report. For example, the total number of public complaints filed in 2025 represents only a small fraction (approximately 0.1%) of documented contacts. Further, when comparing the number of S.I.U. investigations to documented contacts, there was one S.I.U. incident investigated for every 11,308 documented contacts with members of the public (or less than 0.01%) in 2025.

Trend Analysis

In 2025, a total of 1002 public complaints were received concerning the conduct of uniform

[1] Documented contact numbers are a combination of the following data: calls for service, Provincial Offence Act Notices (P.O.T., Warnings, Form 104, Suspension Notices), M.H.A. apprehensions (including voluntary), and arrests.

members, the policies, or the services of the T.P.S. Of the 1002 complaints, 393 were investigated and 609 were screened out (not investigated) by L.E.C.A. This represents a 12.3% increase, in comparison to 350 investigated complaints in 2024. The total number of complaints in 2025 - 1002 including both investigated and screened-out complaints - represents a 1.7% decrease from 2024 and exceeds the five-year average of 929.0 complaints (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1

Classification of Complaints

Complaints - Investigated	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 Year Avg.
Conduct-Less Serious	309	260	293	157	32	210.2
Conduct-Serious	9	8	6	6	1	6.0
C.S.P.A. - Human Rights and the Charter	0	0	0	6	28	6.8
C.S.P.A. - Integrity	0	0	0	1	8	1.8
C.S.P.A. - Interactions with the Public	0	0	0	97	220	63.4
C.S.P.A. - Performance of Duties	0	0	0	49	104	30.6
Policy	3	1	2	0	0	1.2
Service	31	51	69	34	0	37.0
Number and Percentage of Complaints (Investigated)	**352**	**320**	**370**	**350**	**393**	**357.0**
	44.5%	**37.3%**	**38.0%**	**34.3%**	**39.3%**	**38.4%**
Complaints - Not Investigated	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**5 Year Avg.**
Abandoned	1	0	0	5	1	1.4
Better Dealt with in Other Law	26	21	19	20	10	40.8
Complaint Over Six Months	0	9	10	11	11	8.2
Frivolous	62	85	64	63	47	64.2
No Jurisdiction	29	40	65	39	35	41.6
Not Directly Affected	18	33	25	55	21	30.4
Not in the Public Interest	300	342	407	474	479	400.4
Vexatious	2	6	13	1	2	4.8
Withdrawn	1	3	1	1	3	1.8
Number and Percentage of Complaints (Not Investigated)	**439**	**539**	**604**	**669**	**609**	**572**
	55.5%	**62.7%**	**62.0%**	**65.7%**	**60.8%**	**61.6%**
Total Number of Public Complaints	**791**	**859**	**974**	**1019**	**1002**	**929**

Note: It is relevant to consider the volume of interactions T.P.S. members had with members of the public when evaluating the statistics presented in this report. For example, the total number of public complaints filed in 2025 represents only a small fraction (approximately 0.1%) of documented contacts that officers had with members of the public.[2]

Classification of Complaints based on Alleged Misconduct

The C.S.P.A. Code of Conduct is utilized by the T.P.S. as a means of classifying conduct complaints received by L.E.C.A. A single complaint may involve one or more subject officers who, in turn,

[2] Documented contact numbers are a combination of the following data: calls for service, Provincial Offence Act Notices (POT, Warnings, Form 104, Suspension Notices), M.H.A. apprehensions (including voluntary), and arrests.

may be accused of multiple categories of misconduct. The most serious allegation in a single complaint is used to classify the complaint as a whole. It should be noted that a public complaint is classified on the initial allegations provided by the complainant and information gathered during the intake process. Complaint classifications and sub-classifications may be revised as the investigation progresses and/or upon concluded findings.

The Ontario Regulations established by the *C.S.P.A.* provides a code of conduct for police officers (O. Reg. 407/23) and a code of conduct for special constables (O. Reg. 410/23). The T.P.S. has adopted the standards contained in O. Reg. 407/23 *Code of Conduct for Police Officers* for all T.P.S. members, including police officers, civilians, and auxiliary, to ensure the highest standards are maintained and applied to all.

The complaint statistics for 2025 have been categorized based on the governing legislation at the time of investigation – either the P.S.A. or the C.S.P.A. Given their distinct legislative frameworks, this separation ensures an accurate reflection of the shifts in policies, accountability measures, and operational procedures. When the C.S.P.A. came into affect on April 1, 2024, it introduced more structured definitions of misconduct, leading to new trends in data analysis compared to the P.S.A. Additionally, oversight responsibilities have been restructured so that L.E.C.A. is no longer responsible for complaints about policy and service, which is now the responsibility of the Inspectorate of Policing (I.O.P.), or posting disciplinary hearing decisions, which is the responsibility of the Ontario Police Arbitration and Adjudication Commission (O.P.A.A.C.).

In 2025, 33 of the 393 complaints investigated were classified under allegations governed by the P.S.A. These complaints relate to incidents that were alleged to have occurred prior to the implementation of the C.S.P.A. in 2024, but were received in 2025 and therefore continued to be processed under the previous legislative framework. A full breakdown of the P.S.A. allegations can be found in the Supplementary Data section of this report.

In 2025, interactions with the public represented 61.1% of complaints investigated under the C.S.P.A. This classification captures conduct issues such as undermine public trust, incivility, and unnecessary or excessive use of force. Allegations relating to performance of duty represent 28.9% of all complaints investigated under the C.S.P.A. in 2025. Figure 2.2 details the classifications of C.S.P.A. investigated complaints received in 2025.

Figure 2.2
Classification of Alleged Misconduct - C.S.P.A.

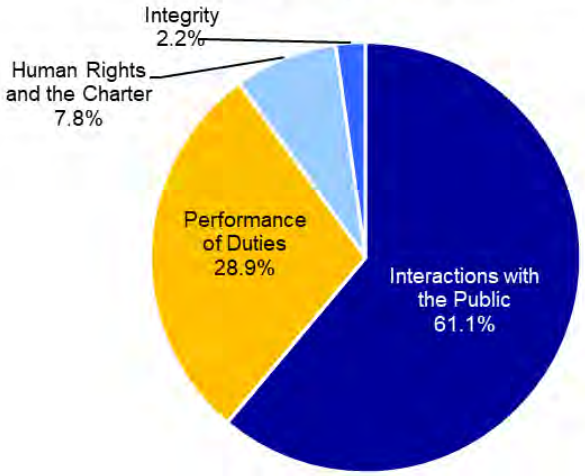
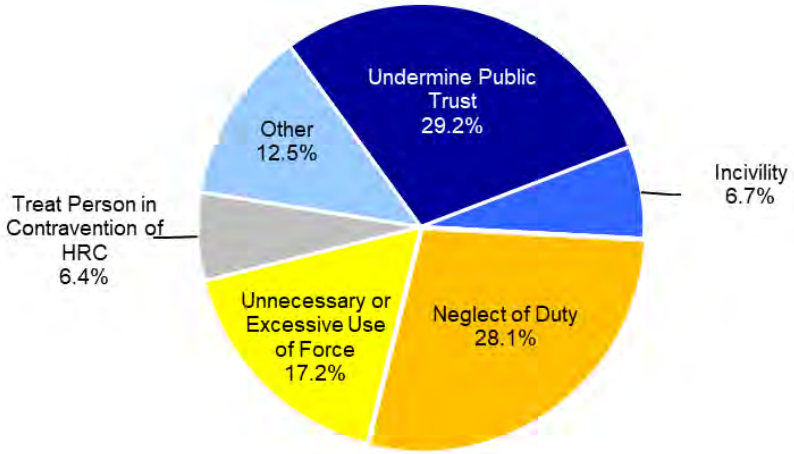


Figure 2.3 illustrates a breakdown of the top five investigated complaints received under the C.S.P.A. in 2025, with all other complaints captured under the category of 'Other'. A description of these allegations is included in the Glossary of Terms section at the conclusion of this report. The 'Other' category is made up of allegations including Fail to Comply with Service Governance, Fail to Provide Identification, Infringe or Deny Charter Right, Unauthorized Disclosure of information, Unauthorized Physical or Psychological Detention, and Unlawful Arrest. A full breakdown of the C.S.P.A. allegations can be found in the Supplementary Data section of this report.

Figure 2.3
Sub-classification of Alleged Misconduct - CSPA



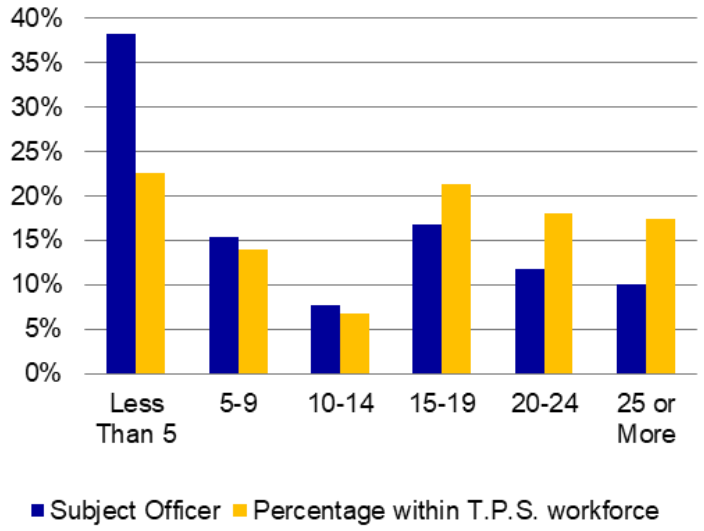
Years of Service and Rank of Subject Officer

Figure 2.4 illustrates a correlation between years of service (grouped by start date ranges), the percentage of the overall T.P.S. workforce that the age group represents, and the number of complaints in which an officer is named as a subject officer.

In 2025, T.P.S. officers with less than five years of service represented 38.3% of subject officers named in public complaints; this is the highest category in this section. Officers with 15-19 years of service represented the second highest category at 16.8%.

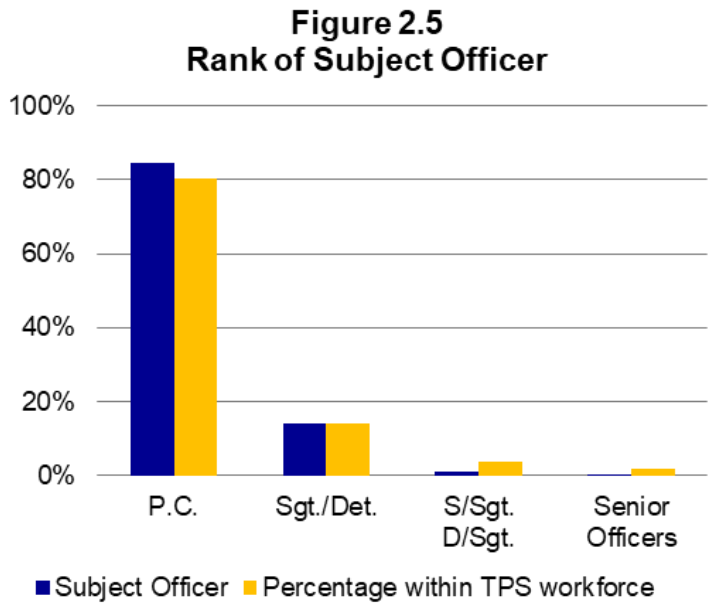
In general, trends in the "Years of Service" category reflect years of experience, training and assignment.

Figure 2.4
Years of Service of Subject Officer



The rank of police constable continues to account for the majority (84.6%) of subject officers named in public complaints. This is explained by the fact that the majority of the T.P.S. uniform strength (80.4%) are police constables and that, by the nature of their roles and responsibilities, they are usually the first line of police interaction with the public.

Figure 2.5 shows a comparison of the percentage of officers named in public complaints to the percentage of officers by rank T.P.S.-wide.

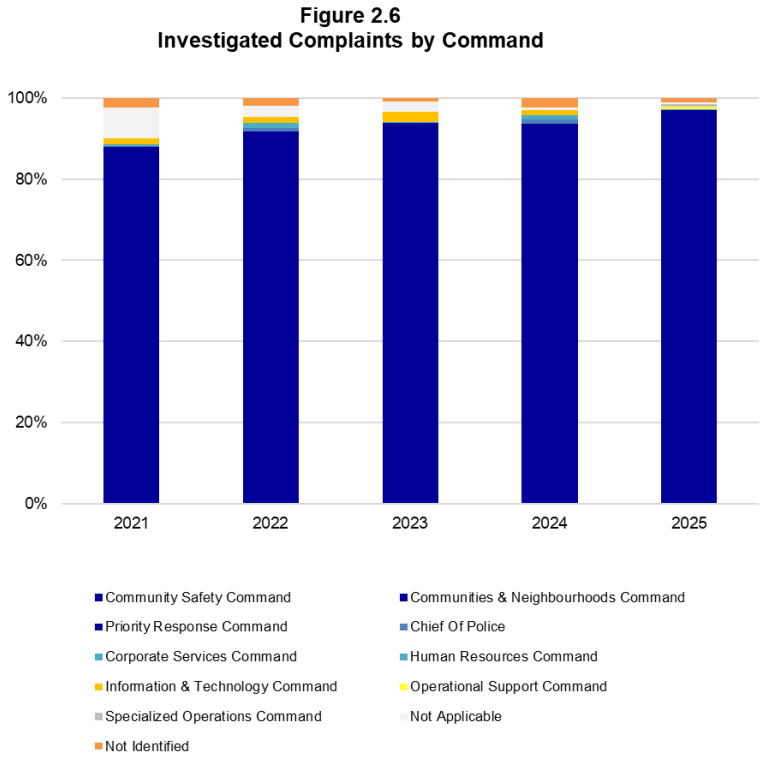


Investigated Complaints by Command

Investigated complaints in relation to officers attached to Community Safety Command accounted 90.1% of public complaints received in 2025. Divisional Primary Response Officers, the Public Safety Response Team and Traffic Services fall under these Commands. These officers are primarily responsible for responding to calls for service and directed patrols that afford them frequent and daily interactions with the public. Specialized Operations Command accounted for 7.5% of public complaints received in 2025. Units operating under this command include the Emergency Task Force, Organized Crime Enforcement, and Specialized Criminal Investigations.

Subject officers and/or commands that have not yet been identified, or are not applicable (for example withdrawn complaints), account for 1.5% of complaints received in 2025.

Figure 2.6 displays the breakdown of complaints received by command in 2025.



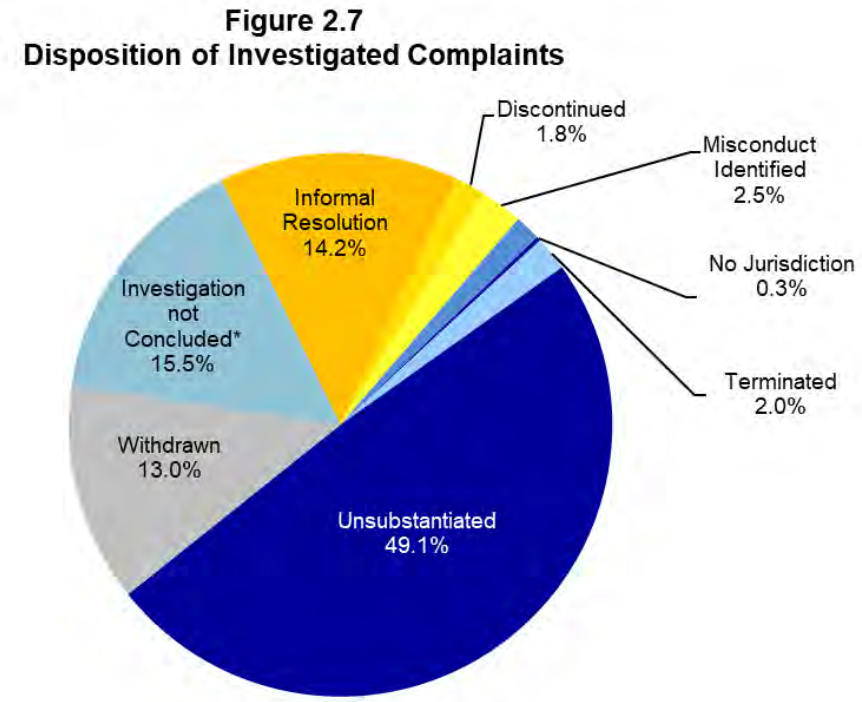
An expanded chart comparing the number and percentage of complaints for all divisions and units is contained in the Supplementary Data section of the report.

Disposition of Investigated Complaints

To date, 49.1% of the investigated complaints received in 2025 have been concluded with the disposition: allegations found to be unsubstantiated. It should be noted that 15.5% of investigated complaint files in 2025 are open and as these files are concluded, the disposition numbers will be affected.

Complaint withdrawals represent 13.0% of concluded complaints in 2025, compared to 24.3% in 2024. Informal resolutions made up 14.2% of concluded complaints in 2025, compared to 2024 where 10.9% were resolved in this manner.

The number of complaints where misconduct was identified continues to represent a small proportion of all investigated complaints. Misconduct was identified in just 2.5% of concluded complaints in 2025 thus far, which is a decrease compared to 4.6% in 2024 and less than the five-year average of 5.4% of complaints (Figure 2.7).



*Investigations ongoing at time of reporting.

Civilian Oversight Complaint Reviews

Public complaints against police officers in Ontario are overseen by the L.E.C.A., an independent civilian agency established under the C.S.P.A., 2019. On April 1, 2024, the O.I.P.R.D. became L.E.C.A. All investigations, whether conducted by police services or L.E.C.A., result in one of two outcomes: substantiated or unsubstantiated, based on whether reasonable grounds exist to believe misconduct occurred.

If a police service investigates and finds no misconduct, and the complainant disagrees with the decision, the complainant may submit a Request for Review (R.4.R.) to L.E.C.A. within 30 days of receiving the Report of Investigation (R.O.I.). L.E.C.A. may uphold the findings or substitute/overturn the findings and direct further action to be taken. If the Complainant is dissatisfied with the review decision, they can appeal the same by an Application for Judicial Review in the Superior Court of Justice.

Of the complaints received in 2024, there were 41 cases where the complainant requested that the file be reviewed by L.E.C.A. an increase of ten (10) cases compared to 31 from 2024 where a request was made for the file to be reviewed by L.E.C.A. / the O.I.P.R.D. Of the 41 reviews conducted, L.E.C.A. upheld 39 decisions and two (2) reviews had a disposition of misconduct.

Adverse Judicial Findings

The T.P.S. has been tracking and reporting on comments from the judiciary regarding officer conduct and testimony when advised of such findings since 2013. This is a result of a request from the T.P.S.B. (Min. No, P74/13).

Both the Ministry of the Attorney General – Crown Law Office and Public Prosecution Services of Canada have internal directives that govern when they are required to report concerns to the T.P.S. in relation to police officer misconduct.

The Ministry of the Attorney General's guidance is found within the Crown Prosecution Manual, at *Directive 29: Police*, within the paragraph "Police as witness – Allegations of Dishonesty".

To be connected to the Ministry of the Attorney General – Crown Prosecution Homepage, click this link or scan the QR Code to the right.

The Public Prosecution Service of Canada guidance is found within the Public Prosecution Service of Canada Deskbook, at *Part II: Principles Governing Crown Counsel's Conduct*, within the paragraph "2.13 Allegations of Misconduct by Persons Involved in the Investigation of Charges".

To be connected to the Public Prosecution Service of Canada Deskbook Homepage, click this link or scan the QR Code to the right.

In 2025, Professional Standards was made aware of nine (9) complaints raised regarding the conduct or credibility of twenty (20) officers, involved in nine (9) separate investigations. All nine (9) complaints of adverse judicial findings and twenty (20) members, were investigated by Professional Standards.

Misconduct was determined to be unsubstantiated in one (1) of the cases and substantiated in one (1) case, while seven (7) cases remain active. In the case where misconduct was substantiated, one (1) member was found guilty of Insubordination.

Time Taken to Conclude Investigated Complaints

Section 165 of the C.S.P.A. outlines the expected timeline within which investigations of public complaints should be conducted. It states that the Complaints Director or Chief of Police, as applicable to the case, should endeavour to complete the investigation within 120 days from its start date. This duration shall exclude any periods of postponement or suspension. If the investigation goes over 120 days, the Complaints Director or Chief of Police must provide investigation status updates every 30 days thereafter until the investigation is concluded.

There are however, provisions for investigations that require additional time. For all investigated complaints received in 2025, 84.5% have been concluded to date. Of the concluded investigations, 38.0% were completed within 90 days, compared to 43.7% in 2024 and the five-year average of 47.9%.

Figure 2.8 compares the time taken to conclude complaints that were received between 2021 and 2025. In 2025, there were 393 external complaints investigated and 332 of those complaints have been concluded. At the time of this report, investigations remain ongoing for 61 complaints received in 2025. A further breakdown of the days to conclude investigations, including percentages, can be found in the Supplementary Data section of this report.

Figure 2.8

Number of Days to Conclude Investigated Complaint Investigations

	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		5 Year Avg.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 to 30 days	68	19.5	73	22.8	74	20.3	62	18.1	50	15.1	65.4	19.2
31 to 60 days	63	18.1	37	11.6	62	17.0	40	11.7	32	9.6	46.8	13.7
61 to 90 days	51	14.7	51	15.9	63	17.3	48	14.0	44	13.3	51.4	15.1
91 to 120 days	77	22.1	62	19.4	72	19.8	98	28.6	87	26.2	79.2	23.2
121 to 150 days	35	10.1	36	11.3	34	9.3	42	12.2	56	16.9	40.6	11.9
151 to 180 days	21	6.0	16	5.0	22	6.0	17	5.0	37	11.1	22.6	6.6
Over 180 days	33	9.5	45	14.1	37	10.2	36	10.5	26	7.8	35.4	10.4
Total	**348**	**100.0**	**320**	**100.0**	**364**	**100.0**	**343**	**100.0**	**332**	**100.0**	**341.4**	**100.0**

Special Investigations Unit

The Special Investigations Unit (S.I.U.) is a civilian law enforcement agency with a mandate to maintain confidence in Ontario's police services by assuring the public that police actions resulting in serious injury, death, or allegations of sexual assault are subjected to comprehensive, independent investigations.

The S.I.U. is independent of the police and is at arm's length to the Ministry of the Attorney General. Any incident that may reasonably fall within the mandate of the S.I.U. must be reported to the S.I.U. by the police service involved and/or may be reported by the complainant or any other person.

The T.P.S.'s role is to manage all S.I.U. events with respect to scene management, evidence seizure, facilitating the exchange of documents, organizing interviews with subject and witness officers, training, and conducting the administrative investigation.

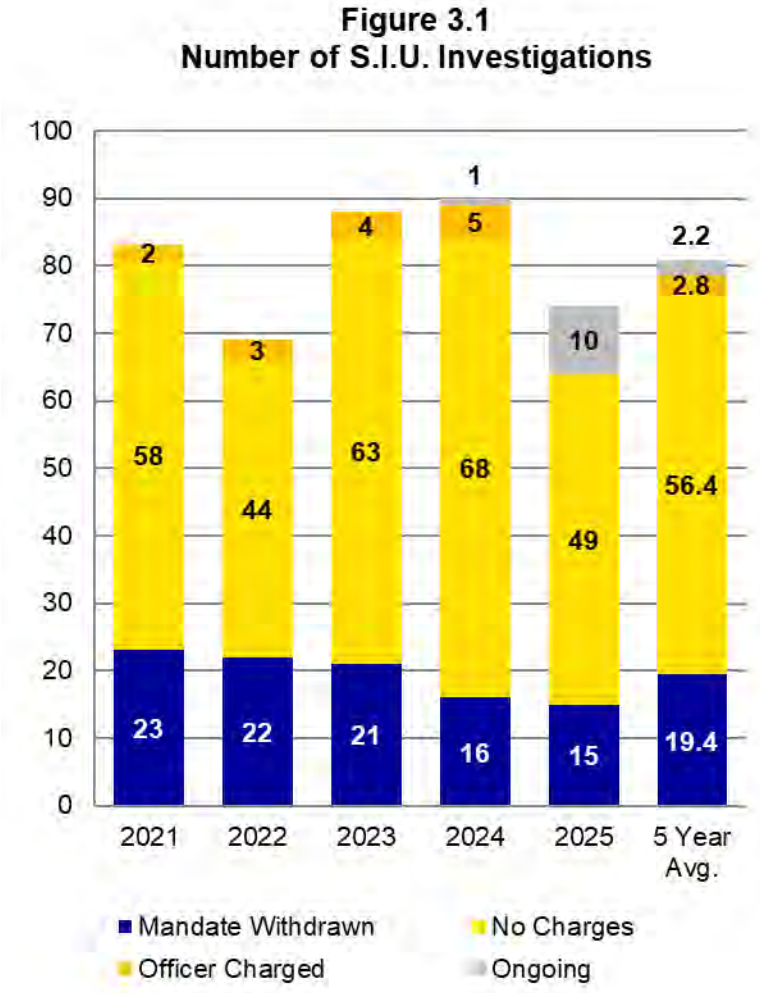
To be connected to the Special Investigations Unit Homepage, click this link or scan the QR Code to the right.

Trend Analysis

In 2025, the S.I.U. invoked its mandate with respect to investigating 74 incidents, compared to 90 incidents in 2024, representing a 17.8% decrease in the number of incidents year-over-year.

Of the incidents occurring in 2025, 49 cases were concluded with the designation "No Charges" for the subject officer(s), the S.I.U. withdrew its mandate in 15 cases, 0 cases resulted in officers being charged criminally, and investigations are ongoing in 10 cases (Figure 3.1).

The S.I.U. withdraws its mandate in cases that do not meet the threshold for intervention; for example, the injury was not serious, or the actions of the officer did not contribute to the injury.



A low proportion of police contacts with the public result in the S.I.U. mandate being invoked. When comparing the number of S.I.U. investigations to the documented number of community contacts that officers had in 2025, there was one S.I.U. incident investigated for every 11,308 contacts. In other words, less than 0.01% of community contacts resulted in a S.I.U. investigation.[3]

The number of custody-related incidents decreased 14% from 57 in 2024 to 49 in 2025. There were three (3) vehicle-related incidents in 2025 which is a 72.7% decrease compared to eleven (11) in 2024, and comparable to the five-year average of 3.3 incidents. Figure 3.2 provides a five-year perspective of S.I.U. investigations involving T.P.S. officers.

[3] Documented contact numbers are a combination of the following data: calls for service, Provincial Offence Act Notices (POT, Warnings, Form 104, Suspension Notices), M.H.A. apprehensions (including voluntary), and arrests.

Figure 3.2
Reasons for SIU Investigations

Occurrence Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 Year Avg.
Discharge Firearm at Person	7	5	6	4	6	5.6
Firearm Injury	4	1	3	2	2	2.4
Firearm Death	3	2	1	1	3	2.0
Vehicle Injury	2	5	9	10	3	5.8
Vehicle Death	2	0	1	1	0	0.8
Custody Injury	36	34	47	52	42	42.2
Custody Death	10	4	3	5	7	5.8
Allegation of Sexual Assault	18	16	17	14	9	14.8
Other Injury	0	1	1	0	0	0.4
Other Death	1	1	0	1	2	1.0
Total	**83**	**69**	**88**	**90**	**74**	**80.8**

The S.I.U. invoked its mandate to investigate twelve (12) deaths in 2025, an increase from eight (8) in 2024, and above the five-year average of 9.6 deaths. In relation to the twelve (12) 2025 investigations, officers were exonerated in five (5) incidents, the S.I.U. withdrew its mandate in one (1) incident and six (6) are ongoing investigations.

At the time this report was drafted, none of the incidents investigated by the S.I.U. in 2025 resulted in officers being charged criminally.

Chief's Administrative Investigations

Provincial legislation requires that the Chief of Police conduct an administrative investigation into any incident in which the S.I.U. is involved. The administrative investigation is intended to examine the policies of, and/or services provided, by the police service along with the conduct of its police officers.

These investigations are conducted by subject matter experts drawn from various units within the T.P.S. including Homicide and Missing Persons Unit, Sex Crimes, Traffic Services, and Professional Standards.

Comparison to Other Police Services

The S.I.U. maintains a statistical dashboard with respect to investigations where the S.I.U. mandate was invoked in relation to all Ontario police services. Additionally, the S.I.U. publishes an Annual Report (reporting period is January 1 to December 31).

Figure 3.3 features information contained in the 2025 S.I.U. Annual Report, as well as the S.I.U. Stats Dashboard (updated regularly) and compares the T.P.S. to other police agencies in Ontario with respect to S.I.U. investigations. In 2025, there were 1.3 S.I.U. investigations per 100 T.P.S. officers, a rate that is comparable to other large police services within Ontario.

Figure 3.3
S.I.U. Statistics - Comparison to other Police Services

Police Service	Number of Officers*	Firearm			Custody		Vehicle		Sexual Assault Allegation	Other		Total Cases	Cases per 100 Officers
		Injury	Death	Discharge at Person	Injury	Death	Injury	Death		Injury	Death		
Durham Regional	1050	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	0.5
Hamilton	899	1	0	0	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	11	1.2
Kingston	219	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	2.7
London	700	0	0	0	13	0	1	1	5	0	0	20	2.9
Niagara Regional	772	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Ottawa	1,615	1	0	0	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	9	0.6
Peel Regional	2,421	1	2	2	14	1	3	0	0	0	1	24	1.0
Toronto	5,684	2	3	6	42	7	3	0	9	0	2	74	1.3
Waterloo Regional	848	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	8	0.9
York Regional	1,765	1	1	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	10	0.6
Investigated by S.I.U.**	26,704	10	13	19	189	19	35	3	39	1	4	332	1.2

Sources: S.I.U., Breakdown of Occurrences (January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025): https://www.siu.on.ca/en/report_occurrences.php (extracted 2026.03.15);
S.I.U., Status of Cases, 2024: http://www.siu.on.ca/en/case_status.php (extracted 2025.03.15).

* Police Service "Number of Officers" Statistics from "Statistics Canada - Police Personnel and selected crime statistics". Please see individual Police Services' sites for a breakdown of employees (civilian vs. sworn members).
** This number includes all police services in Ontario and includes the agencies listed above.

Suspect Apprehension Pursuits

The Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General has established detailed guidelines regarding police vehicle pursuits, including when and how pursuits are to be commenced or continued, supervisory obligations during the pursuit process, and reporting requirements.

Recognizing the inherent risk to both officers and members of the public when pursuits are initiated, the T.P.S. has undertaken a number of strategies to both reduce the number of pursuits initiated and develop targeted training to enhance safe driving practices.

Ontario Regulation 397 / 23 C.S.P.A.

Legislation governing police pursuits in Ontario is found in Ontario Regulation 397/23, entitled Vehicle Pursuits. According to the Regulation, a vehicle pursuit occurs when a police officer attempts to direct the driver of a motor vehicle to stop, the driver refuses to obey the officer, and the officer pursues in a motor vehicle for the purpose of stopping the fleeing motor vehicle, or identifying the fleeing motor vehicle, or an individual in the fleeing motor vehicle.

The Regulation allows an officer to initiate or continue the pursuit of a fleeing vehicle that fails to stop. This is allowed if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that a criminal offence has been committed or is about to be committed. A pursuit is also permitted for the purpose of identifying the vehicle or any individual within it.

The Regulation further requires that each police service establish written procedures on the management and control of pursuits. T.P.S. Procedure 15-10 (Suspect Apprehension Pursuits) was specifically amended to address this requirement. The Province no longer requires the Provincial Fail to Stop to be used, instead they have left it up to each municipal police service to document the particulars of the pursuit using their own forms. The T.P.S. uses the Fail to Stop Report, which provides a comprehensive description of the pursuit, including the reasons for and the results of the pursuit, charge information, and the environmental conditions prevailing at the time of the pursuit.

Pursuit Reduction Initiatives

Police officers, by the demands of their profession, are asked to perform far more difficult driving tasks than the average motorist on the road. Unique aspects of police driving can be broken down

into three functions: patrol, emergency response and suspect apprehension pursuit. Police Vehicle Operations (P.V.O.), a section within the Toronto Police College, delivers specialized decision-based driver training programs that are developed by subject matter experts. The program is highly engaging with interactive classroom activities, simulation exercises and practical in-car training.

Service-Wide Suspect Apprehension Pursuit Training

In 2024, the T.P.S. conducted T.P.S.-wide training for all officers on suspect apprehension pursuits. This training is a mandatory requirement for any officer who may engage in a pursuit. P.V.O. provides training for front-line officers, supervisors and civilian communications personnel that is accredited by the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services. The training ensures members are conversant with T.P.S. procedure, with a focus on identifying risks associated with pursuits and instruction on alternative strategies. S.A.P. training is incorporated into all emergency vehicle driving instruction. Every two years refresher training is required for all front-line officers.

Driver Simulator Training

The Service uses an L3 PatrolSim driving simulator to enhance delivery of S.A.P. training to frontline officers. Training scenarios are customized and developed to reflect issues that are identified through various sources and analysis, such as Service vehicle collisions, S.A.P. statistics, and in-car camera video.

During the training, officers drive in and observe a variety of common emergency response and S.A.P. scenarios, thus reinforcing classroom lectures and discussions. Combining S.A.P. with a cooperative driving system, customized simulation exercises, and practical in-vehicle training results in an advanced driving program. This program is designed to reinforce appropriate driving behaviours consistent with legislative requirements and T.P.S. procedures.

The T.P.S. is the only police service in Ontario that currently uses a driving simulator to enhance the delivery of driver training to frontline officers, making the T.P.S. a leader within Ontario with respect to safe police vehicle operations.

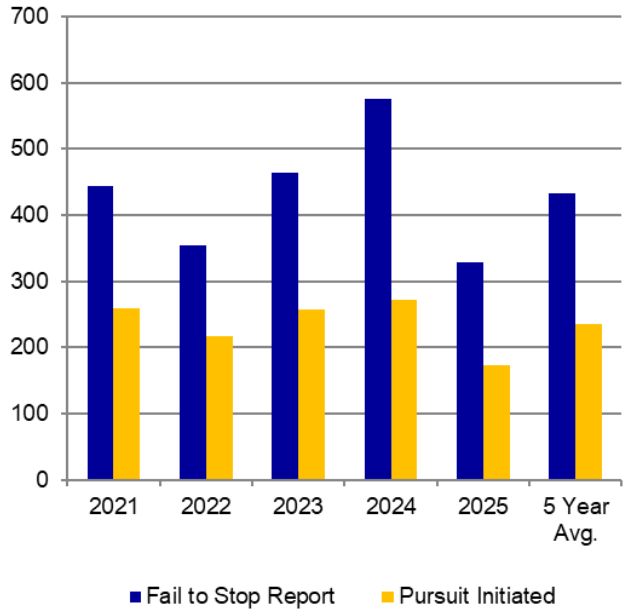
Trend Analysis

Number of Pursuits

In 2025, 329 Fail to Stop Reports were submitted, representing a 42.8% decrease from 2024. Of the reports submitted in 2025, 52.6% (173) resulted in the initiation of a pursuit, which is a decrease when compared to the five-year average of 54.5%. The number of pursuits initiated in 2025 decreased 36.2%, from 272 in 2024 to 173 pursuits in 2025 (Figure 4.1).

It is important to note that not all instances of failing to stop for the police result in a pursuit. Fail to Stop and Pursuits, are captured on the same T.P.S. Form.

Figure 4.1
Fail to Stop Reports and Pursuits Initiated



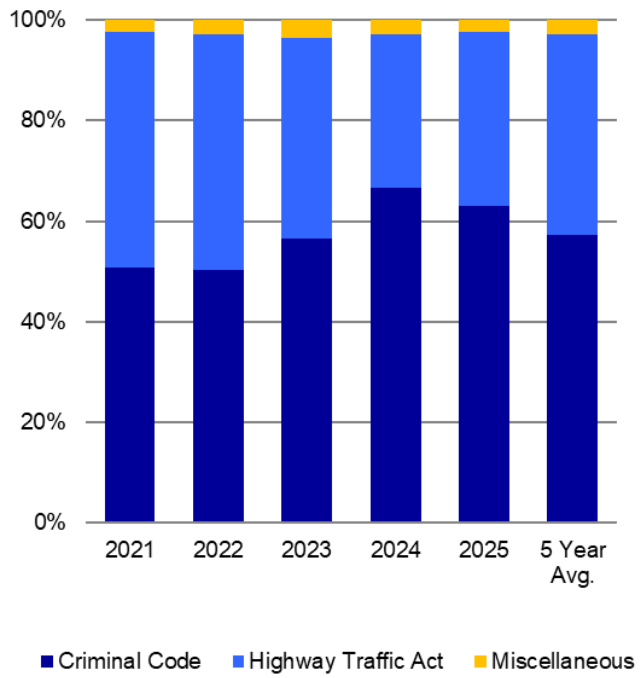
Reasons for Initiating Pursuits

Of the 173 pursuits initiated in 2025, 63% occurred as a result of the commission of *Criminal Code* offences. Within the *Criminal Code* category, the majority of pursuits were initiated as a result of the dangerous operation of a motor vehicle or stolen vehicles. In 2025, there were 56 pursuits initiated with respect to stolen vehicles, comparable to the five-year average of 54.4 pursuits.

Of the pursuits initiated in 2025, 34.7% resulted from the commission of offences under the *Highway Traffic Act* (*H.T.A.*). This is below the five-year average (39.8%). Within the *H.T.A.* category, the most common reason for initiating a pursuit was in relation to moving violations, representing 20.2% of all pursuits initiated in 2025. Moving violations have consistently remained the most common reason for initiating a non-criminal pursuit over the last five years, representing 26.8% of all pursuits.

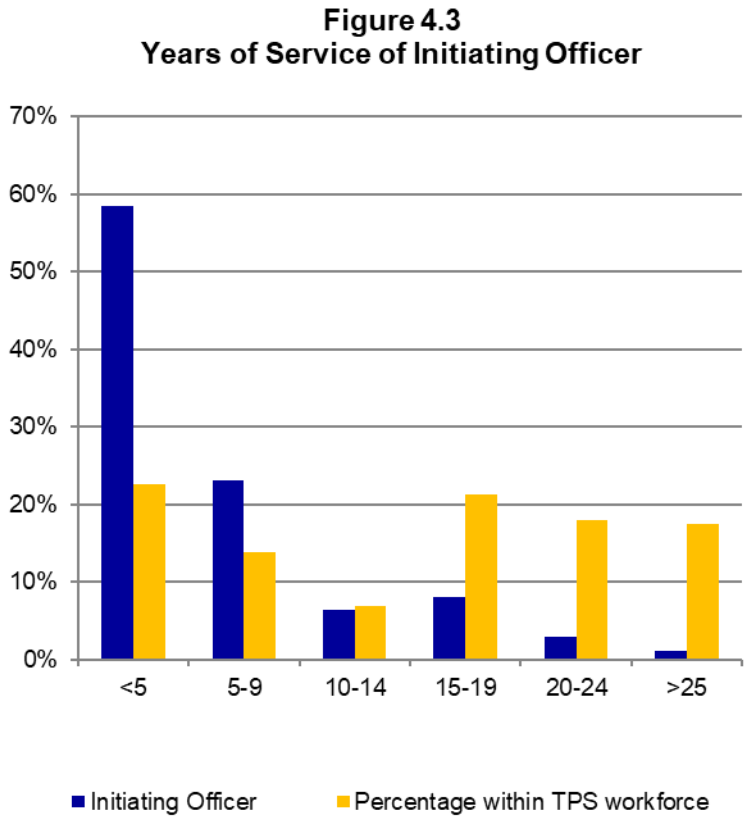
Miscellaneous circumstances, including reports from the public and suspicious vehicles, accounted for 2.3% of pursuits initiated, as indicated in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2
Pursuit Initiation Reasons



Years of Service

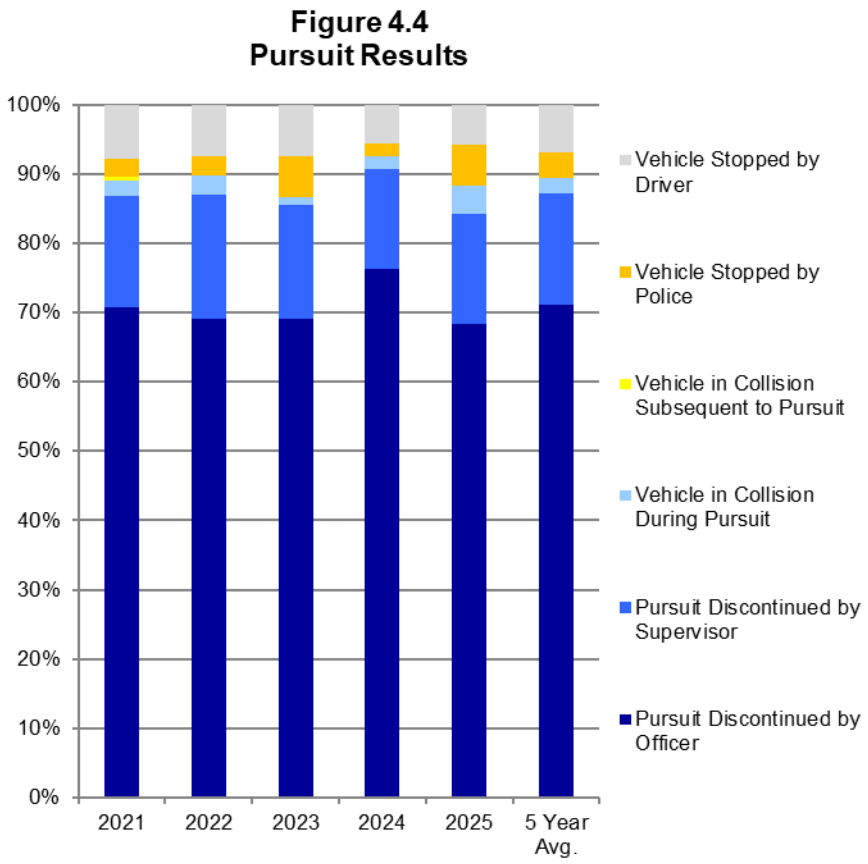
In 2025, T.P.S. officers with less than five (5) years of service initiated the majority of pursuits (58.4%), despite representing only 22.6% of all officers within the T.P.S. This discrepancy is indicative of the fact that officers with less than five (5) years of service are primarily deployed to uniform front line policing duties and experience a great opportunity to observe and engage with other drivers on the road. Figure 4.3 illustrates the years of service of subject officers involved in pursuits.



Results of Initiated Pursuits

In 67.6% of all pursuits in 2025, the pursuit was discontinued by officers. This is a decrease compared to 75.4% of all pursuits initiated in 2024. In 2025, the designated pursuit supervisor terminated 15.6% of pursuits initiated, in comparison to terminating 14.3% of pursuits in 2024 (15.8% of terminated pursuits is the five-year average).

In 1.2% of all pursuits in 2025, officers were able to stop suspect vehicles using specific techniques (for example, rolling block, intentional contact, etc.), which is comparable to the five-year average of 2.3%. In 5.8% of pursuits initiated in 2025, the vehicle was stopped by the driver, which is comparable to the five-year average of 6.7%. Pursuit results are indicated in Figure 4.4.



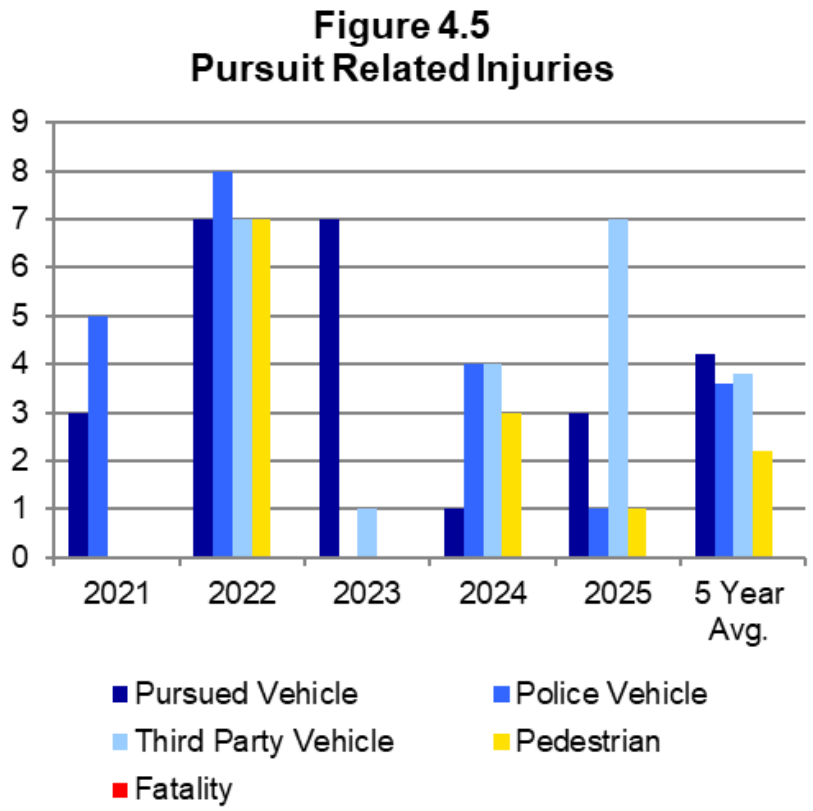
Charges Laid in Initiated Pursuits

In 2025, 52 pursuits resulted in charges being laid in relation to offences committed under the *Criminal Code*, the H.T.A., and/or other statutes, compared to 56 pursuits in 2024 where charges were laid. The 52 pursuits in 2025 resulted in 54 people being charged with *Criminal Code* offences and 23 people charged with H.T.A. offences. This is compared to 63 and 28 respectively in 2024.

In total, 274 combined *Criminal Code*, H.T.A., and other statute charges were laid in 2025 in connection with initiated pursuits. This represents a 20.6% decrease compared to the 345 charges laid in 2024, and a 21.5% decrease when compared to the five-year average (349.2 charges). *Criminal Code* charges equated to the majority of those laid in 2025 (71.5%).

Collisions and Pursuit Related Injuries

In 2025, nine (9) pursuits resulted in collisions, two (2) during and seven (7) subsequent to the pursuit, representing 5.2% of all pursuits initiated. Of the 173 pursuits last year, ten (10) resulted in injuries, for a total of sixteen (16) individuals injured: three (3) individuals in the pursued vehicle, one (1) individual in the police vehicle, seven (7) individuals in a third-party vehicle, and one (1) pedestrian (Figure 4.5).



Supplementary Data

Public Complaints

Alleged Misconduct - Investigated Complaints												
	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		5 Year Avg.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Accept Gratuity	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Breach of Confidence	1	0.3	2	0.6	3	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.5	1.6	0.5
Consuming Drugs or Alcohol	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Corrupt Practice	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	5	1.3	1.8	0.5
Deceit	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Discreditable Conduct	175	49.7	139	43.4	133	35.9	64	18.3	9	2.3	104.0	29.1
Fail to Comply Service Governance	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	3	0.8	0.8	0.2
Fail to Provide Identification	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	3	0.8	0.8	0.2
Fitness for Duty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Incivility	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	4.9	24	6.1	8.2	2.3
Infringe or Deny Charter Right	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.3	1.0	0.3
Insubordination	5	1.4	1	0.3	4	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.0	0.6
Neglect health or safety of person in custody	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.8	0.6	0.2
Neglect of Duty	75	21.3	70	21.9	98	26.5	110	31.4	115	29.3	93.6	26.2
Treat Person in Contravention of HRC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	2.0	23	5.9	6.0	1.7
Unauthorized disclosure of information	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Unauthorized physical or psychological detention	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.3	1.0	0.3
Undermine Public Trust	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	47	13.4	106	27.0	30.6	8.6
Unlawful Arrest	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6	17	4.3	3.8	1.1
Unlawful/UnnecessaryExercise of Authority	61	17.3	54	16.9	59	15.9	35	10.0	9	2.3	43.6	12.2
Unnecessary or excessive use of force	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	8.6	62	15.8	18.4	5.2
Policy/Service	34	9.7	52	16.3	71	19.2	34	9.7	0	0.0	38.2	10.7
Total	**352**	**100.0**	**320**	**100.0**	**370**	**100.0**	**350**	**100.0**	**393**	**100.0**	**357.0**	**100.0**

Top Three Sub-Classifications of Alleged Misconduct - P.S.A.												
	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		5 Year Avg.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Discreditable Conduct												
Discrimination	26	14.9	21	15.1	15	11.3	12	18.8	3	33.3	15.4	14.8
Profane language re: individuality	2	1.1	2	1.4	2	1.5	1	1.6	0	0.0	1.4	1.3
Incivility	11	6.3	13	9.4	7	5.3	7	10.9	0	0.0	7.6	7.3
Contravene *P.S.A.*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acts in a disorderly manner	136	77.7	103	74.1	109	82.0	44	68.8	6	66.7	79.6	76.5
Total	**175**	**100.0**	**139**	**100.0**	**133**	**100.0**	**64**	**100.0**	**9**	**100.0**	**104.0**	**100.0**
Neglect of Duty												
Neglects to perform a duty	74	98.7	69	98.6	97	99.0	62	98.4	14	100.0	63.2	98.8
Fails to report or bring offender to justice	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.2	0.3
Fails to report matter	1	1.3	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	0.6	0.9
Fails to disclose evidence	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Omits to make entry in a record	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	**75**	**100.0**	**70**	**100.0**	**98**	**100.0**	**63**	**100.0**	**14**	**100.0**	**64**	**100.0**
Unlawful/Unnecessary Exercise of Authority												
Unlawful/unnecessary arrest	21	34.4	17	31.5	24	40.7	17	48.6	2	22.2	16.2	21.4
Unnecessary force	40	65.6	35	64.8	32	54.2	18	51.4	6	66.7	58.4	77.0
Collect information about individual	0	0.0	2	3.7	3	5.1	0	0.0	1	11.1	1.2	1.6
Total	**61**	**100.0**	**54**	**100.0**	**59**	**100.0**	**35**	**100.0**	**9**	**100.0**	**75.8**	**100.0**

Classifications of Alleged Misconduct - C.S.P.A.				
	2024		2025	
	#	%	#	%
Human Rights and the Charter				
Treat person in contravention of HRC	6	100.0	23	82.1
Infrige or deny Charter Right	0	0.0	5	17.9
Total	**6**	**100.0**	**28**	**100.0**
Interactions with the Public				
Unlawful arrest	3	3.1	17	7.7
Unauthorized physical or psychological detention	0	0.0	5	2.3
Neglect health or safety of person in custody	0	0.0	3	1.4
Undermine public trust	46	47.4	105	47.7
Unnecessary or excessive use of force	30	30.9	62	28.2
Incivility	17	17.5	24	10.9
Conceal identification	0	0.0	0	0
Fail to provide identification	1	1.0	4	1.8
Total	**97**	**100.0**	**220**	**100.0**
Integrity				
Solicit, offer, or take bribe	0	0.0	0	0.0
Accept gratuity	0	0.0	1	12.5
Corrupt practice	0	0.0	5	62.5
Unauthorized disclosure of information	1	100.0	1	12.5
Breach of configudence	0	0.0	1	12.5
Total	**1**	**100.0**	**8**	**100.0**
Performance of Duties				
Neglect of Duty	47	95.9	101	97.1
Fail to take proper notes	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fitness for duty	1	2.0	0	0.0
Fail to report misconduct	0	0.0	0	0.0
Leave Jurisdiction	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unauthorized disclosure to media	0	0.0	0	0.0
Late or absent for dutywithout excuse	0	0.0	0	0.0
Insubordination	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fail to comply with Service Governance	1	2.0	3	2.9
Loss or damage to clothing or equipment	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fail to report loss or damage to clothing or equipment	0	0.0	0	0.0
Engage in workplace violence or harassment	0	0.0	0	0.0
Deceit	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	**49**	**100.0**	**104**	**100.0**

Disposition - Investigated Complaints												
	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		5 Year Avg.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Discontinued	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3	3	0.9	7	1.8	2.4	0.7
Informal Resolution	76	21.6	46	14.4	61	16.5	38	10.9	56	14.2	55.4	15.5
Misconduct Identified	25	7.1	25	7.8	20	5.4	16	4.6	10	2.5	19.2	5.4
No Jurisdiction	2	0.6	3	0.9	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3	1.4	0.4
Not in Public Interest	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6	6	1.5	1.8	0.5
Policy/service - Action Taken	2	0.6	2	0.6	4	1.1	3	0.9	0	0.0	2.2	0.6
Policy/service-No Action Required	18	5.1	32	10.0	29	7.8	11	3.1	0	0.0	18.0	5.0
Terminated	6	1.7	11	3.4	18	4.9	10	2.9	8	2.0	10.6	3.0
Unsubstantiated	150	42.6	134	41.9	150	40.5	174	49.7	193	49.1	160.2	44.9
Vexatious	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Withdrawn	67	19.0	67	20.9	80	21.6	85	24.3	51	13.0	70.0	19.6
Investigation not Concluded*	4	1.1	0	0.0	6	1.6	7	2.0	61	15.5	15.6	4.4
Total	**352**	**100.0**	**320**	**100.0**	**370**	**100.0**	**350**	**99.7**	**393**	**100.0**	**357.0**	**100.0**

*Number is anticipated to decrease as complaints are concluded, this will effect the final dispositions.

Complaints by Command										
	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Chief Of Police	1	0.3%	3	0.9%	0	0.0%	3	0.9%	0	0.0%
Community Safety Command	192	54.5%	286	89.4%	329	88.9%	311	88.9%	354	90.1%
Communities & Neighbourhoods Command	59	16.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Priority Response Command	38	10.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Corporate Services Command	1	0.3%	4	1.3%	1	0.3%	4	1.1%	1	0.3%
Information & Technology Command	5	1.4%	4	1.3%	9	2.4%	4	1.1%	0	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
Specialized Operations Command	23	6.5%	8	2.5%	19	5.1%	18	5.1%	30	7.6%
Not Applicable	25	7.1%	9	2.8%	9	2.4%	2	0.6%	2	0.5%
Not Identified	8	2.3%	6	1.9%	3	0.8%	8	2.3%	4	1.0%
Total	**352**	**100.0%**	**320**	**100.0%**	**370**	**100.0%**	**350**	**100.0%**	**393**	**100.0%**

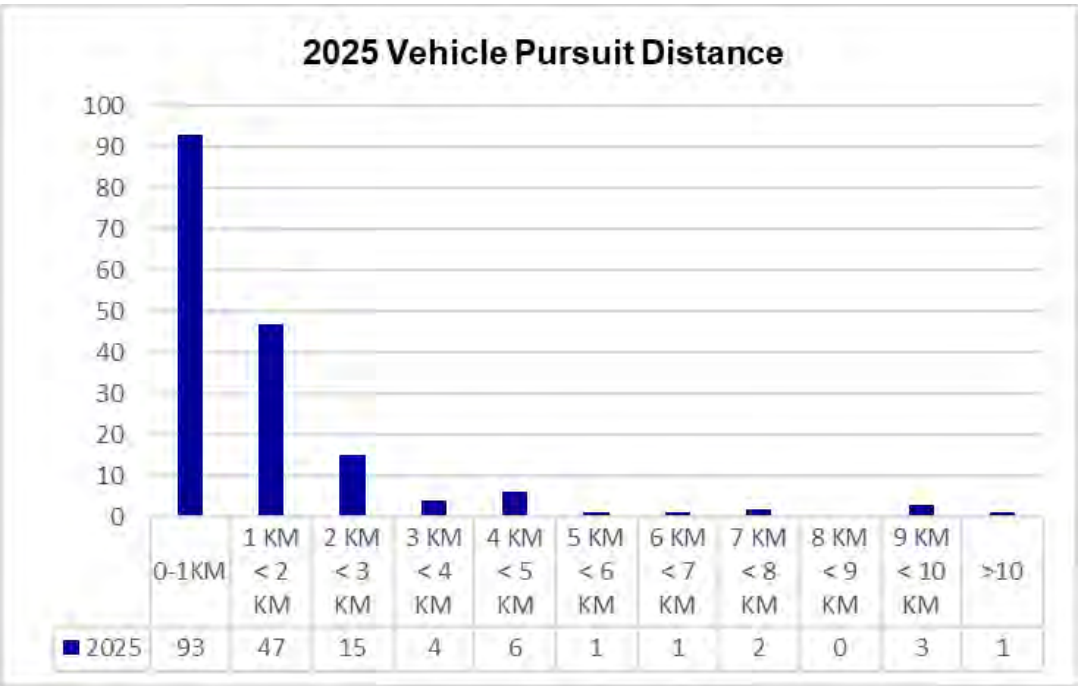
Investigated Complaints by Involved Unit										
Involved Unit	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
11 Division	11	3.1	12	3.8	17	4.6	7	2.0	16	4.1
12 Division	9	2.6	10	3.1	11	3.0	9	2.6	9	2.3
13 Division	8	2.3	5	1.6	8	2.2	9	2.6	13	3.3
14 Division	26	7.4	27	8.4	21	5.7	37	10.6	30	7.6
22 Division	14	4.0	20	6.3	28	7.6	16	4.6	24	6.1
23 Division	13	3.7	7	2.2	24	6.5	10	2.9	12	3.1
31 Division	17	4.8	12	3.8	9	2.4	7	2.0	17	4.3
32 Division	9	2.6	15	4.7	20	5.4	26	7.4	27	6.9
33 Division	11	3.1	20	6.3	18	4.9	11	3.1	19	4.8
41 Division	12	3.4	13	4.1	16	4.3	19	5.4	24	6.1
42 Division	15	4.3	14	4.4	16	4.3	19	5.4	11	2.8
43 Division	31	8.8	8	2.5	22	5.9	16	4.6	26	6.6
51 Division	31	8.8	26	8.1	30	8.1	35	10.0	37	9.4
52 Division	21	6.0	34	10.6	26	7.0	31	8.9	22	5.6
53 Division	8	2.3	15	4.7	20	5.4	12	3.4	17	4.3
54 Division	4	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
55 Division	22	6.3	23	7.2	16	4.3	19	5.4	25	6.4
Communication Services	4	1.1	17	5.3	6	1.6	7	2.0	1	0.3
Community Pship and Engagement	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5
Corporate Communications	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0
Court Services	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.3
Drug Squad	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.5	1	0.3	2	0.5
Emergency Management & Public Order	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.5
Emergency Task Force	1	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.5	1	0.3	3	0.8
Field Services	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
Financial Crimes Unit	2	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.8
Forensic Identification Services	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hold Up Squad	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3
Homicide	3	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	6	1.5
Information and Technology Cmd	2	0.6	3	0.9	8	2.2	2	0.6	0	0.0
Intelligence Services	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.5
Marine	3	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0
Mounted	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Applicable	25	7.1	8	2.5	9	2.4	2	0.6	2	0.5
Not Identified	7	2.0	6	1.9	3	0.8	8	2.3	4	1.0
Organized Crime Enforcement	5	1.4	4	1.3	4	1.1	2	0.6	3	0.8
Parking Enforcement	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
People and Culture	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0
Police Dog Services	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
PRIME	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pro ROPE, Fug Sq & Bail Comp	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
Professional Standards	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.9	0	0.0
Property & Video Evidence Mgmt	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Public Safety Response	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3	10	2.9	3	0.8
Records Management Services	3	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.6	0	0.0
Sex Crimes Unit	2	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.5	3	0.9	4	1.0
Strategy Management	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Talent Acquisition	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Toronto Police College	1	0.3	2	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.6	1	0.3
Toronto Police Operations	1	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.8	1	0.3	0	0.0
Traffic Services	22	6.3	9	2.8	16	4.3	15	4.3	22	5.6
Total	**352**	**100.0**	**320**	**100.0**	**370**	**100.0**	**350**	**100.0**	**393**	**100.0**

Suspect Apprehension Pursuits

Pursuit Initiation Reason												
	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		5 Year Avg.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Criminal Code												
Break and Enter	6	2.3	4	1.8	14	5.4	2	0.7	3	1.7	5.8	2.5
Dangerous Operation	31	11.9	19	8.8	30	11.6	25	9.2	15	8.7	24	10.2
Impaired Operation	21	8.1	15	6.9	11	4.3	18	6.6	6	3.5	14.2	6.0
Other*	43	16.5	26	12.0	24	9.3	40	14.7	18	10.4	30.2	12.8
Prohibited Operation	1	0.4	2	0.9	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.6	1.2	0.5
Robbery	1	0.4	2	0.9	9	3.5	6	2.2	10	5.8	5.6	2.4
Stolen Vehicle	29	11.2	41	18.9	57	22.1	89	32.7	56	32.4	54.4	23.1
Sub-total	**132**	**50.8**	**109**	**50.2**	**146**	**56.6**	**181**	**66.5**	**109**	**63.0**	**135**	**57.4**
Highway Traffic Act												
Equipment Violation	20	7.7	15	6.9	10	3.9	12	4.4	15	8.7	14.4	6.1
Moving Violation	87	33.5	70	32.3	72	27.9	52	19.1	35	20.2	63.2	26.8
Other	14	5.4	16	7.4	18	7.0	19	7.0	9	5.2	15.2	6.4
R.I.D.E.	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Suspended Driver	1	0.4	1	0.5	2	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.4
Sub-total	**122**	**46.9**	**102**	**47.0**	**103**	**39.9**	**83**	**30.5**	**60**	**34.7**	**94.0**	**39.8**
Miscellaneous												
Other	2	0.8	1	0.5	0	0.0	4	1.5	2	1.2	1.8	0.8
Report from Public	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	1	0.4	1	0.6	1	0.4
Suspicious Vehicle	4	1.5	5	2.3	6	2.3	3	1.1	1	0.6	3.8	1.6
Sub-total	**6**	**2.3**	**6**	**2.8**	**9**	**3.5**	**8**	**2.9**	**4**	**2.3**	**6.6**	**2.8**
Total	**260**	**100.0**	**217**	**100.0**	**258**	**100.0**	**272**	**100.0**	**173**	**100.0**	**236.0**	**100.0**

* Other Criminal Code offences for which officers engaged in pursuits in 2025 included calls for Unknown Trouble, attempted theft of/from Motor Vehicles, Stolen/Missing Plates, and Wanted Persons.

Vehicle Pursuit Distance										
	2021	2021%	2022	2022%	2023	2023%	2024	2024%	2025	2025%
0-1KM	117	45.0%	100	46.9%	128	49.8%	126	47.7%	93	53.8%
1 KM < 2 KM	84	32.3%	61	28.6%	78	30.4%	93	35.2%	47	27.2%
2 KM < 3 KM	22	8.5%	26	12.2%	18	7.0%	22	8.3%	15	8.7%
3 KM < 4 KM	11	4.2%	7	3.3%	6	2.3%	5	1.9%	4	2.3%
4 KM < 5 KM	11	4.2%	10	4.7%	10	3.9%	5	1.9%	6	3.5%
5 KM < 6 KM	7	2.7%	4	1.9%	6	2.3%	4	1.5%	1	0.6%
6 KM < 7 KM	3	1.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
7 KM < 8 KM	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.6%	1	0.4%	2	1.2%
8 KM < 9 KM	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	1.9%	0	0.0%
9 KM < 10 KM	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	3	1.7%
>10	4	1.5%	4	1.9%	4	1.6%	2	0.8%	1	0.6%
Total:	**260**	**100.0%**	**213**	**100.0%**	**257**	**100.0%**	**264**	**100.0%**	**173**	**100.0%**



Glossary of Terms

Police Services Act Definitions

Discreditable Conduct

2(1)(a)(i) Fails to treat or protect a person equally without discrimination with respect to police services because of race, ancestry, place or origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, family status or disability.

2(1)(a)(ii) Uses profane, abusive or insulting language that relates to a person's race, ancestry, place or origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, family status or disability.

2(1)(a)(iii) Is guilty of oppressive or tyrannical conduct towards an inferior in rank.

2(1)(a)(iv) Uses profane, abusive or insulting language to any other member of a police force.

2(1)(a)(v) Uses profane, abusive or insulting language or is otherwise uncivil to a member of the public.

2(1)(a)(vi) Wilfully or negligently makes any false complaint or statement against any member of a police force.

2(1)(a)(vii) Assaults any other member of a police force.

2(1)(a)(viii) Withholds or suppresses a complaint or report against a member of a police force or about the policies of, or services provided by the force of which the officer is a member.

2(1)(a)(ix) Is guilty of an indictable criminal offence or criminal offence punishable upon summary conviction.

2(1)(a)(x) Contravenes any provision of the *Act* or the regulations.

2(1)(a)(xi) Acts in a disorderly manner or in a manner prejudicial to discipline or likely to bring discredit upon the reputation of the police force of which the officer is a member.

Insubordination

2(1)(b)(i) Is insubordinate by word, act or demeanour.

2(1)(b)(ii) Without lawful excuse, disobeys, omits or neglects to carry out any lawful Order

Neglect of Duty

2(1)(c)(i) Without lawful excuse, neglects or omits promptly and diligently to perform a duty as,

(A) A member of the police force of which the officer is a member, if the officer is a member of an Ontario police force as defined in the *Interprovincial Policing Act, 2009*, or

(B) A police officer appointed under the *Interprovincial Policing Act, 2009*,

2(1)(c)(ii) Fails to comply with any provision of the *Special Investigations Unit Act, 2019*,

2(1)(c)(ii.1) Failed to comply with any provision of Ontario Regulation 267/10 (Conduct and Duties of Police Officers Respecting Investigations by the Special Investigations Unit) before the revocation of that regulation,

2(1)(c)(iii) Fails to work in accordance with orders, or leaves an area, detachment, detail or other place of duty, without due permission or sufficient cause.

2(1)(c)(iv) By carelessness or neglect permits a prisoner to escape.

2(1)(c)(v) Fails, when knowing where an off ender is to be found, to report him or her or to make due exertions for bringing the off ender to justice.

2(1)(c)(vi) Fails to report a matter that is his or her duty to report.

2(1)(c)(vii) Fails to report anything that he or she knows concerning a criminal or other charge, or fails to disclose any evidence that he or she, or any person within his or her knowledge, can give for or against any prisoner or defendant.

2(1)(c)(viii) Omits to make any necessary entry in a record.

2(1)(c)(ix) Feigns or exaggerates sickness or injury to evade duty.

2(1)(c)(x) Is absent without leave from or late for any duty, without reasonable excuse.

2(1)(c)(xi) Is improperly dressed, dirty or untidy in person, clothing or equipment while on duty.

Breach of Confidence

2(1)(e)(i) Divulges any matter which it is his or her duty to keep secret,

2(1)(e)(ii) Gives notice, directly or indirectly, to any person against whom any warrant or summons has been or is about to be issued, except in the lawful execution of the warrant or service of the summons,

2(1)(e)(iii) Without proper authority, communicates to the media or to any unauthorized person any matter connected with,

(A) The police force of which the officer is a member, if the officer is a member of an Ontario police force as defined in the *Interprovincial Policing Act, 2009*, or

(B) The police force with which the officer is working on a joint forces operation or investigation, if the officer is appointed as a police officer under the *Interprovincial Policing Act, 2009*, or

2(1)(e)(iv) Without proper authority, shows to any person not a member of the police force described in sub-sub clause (iii) (A) or (B), as the case may be, or to any unauthorized member of that police force any record that is the property of that police force;

Unlawful or Unnecessary Exercise of Authority

2(1)(g)(i) Without good and sufficient cause makes an unlawful or unnecessary arrest.

2(1)(g)(i.1) Without good and sufficient cause makes an unlawful or unnecessary physical or psychological detention.

2(1)(g)(ii) Uses any unnecessary force against a prisoner or other person contacted in the execution of duty.

2(1)(g)(iii) collects or attempts to collect identifying information about an individual from the individual in the circumstances to which Ontario Regulation

58/16 (Collection of Identifying Information in Certain Circumstances – Prohibition and Duties) made under the Act applies, other than as permitted by that regulation;

Community Safety and Policing Act Definitions

Compliance with Laws

s.2 Fail to comply with CSPA or ORegs
s. 3 Fail to comply with SIUA
s. 4 Found guilty of offence under CC, CDSA, CA
s. 5(1)) Treat person in contravention of HRC
s. 6(1)) Infringe or deny Charter Right

Interactions with the Public

s. 8(1) Unauthorized physical or psychological detention
s. 9 Neglect health or safety of person in custody
s. 10(1) Undermine public trust
s. 11(1) Unnecessary or excessive use of force
s. 12(1) Incivility
s. 13(1) Conceal identification
s. 13(2) Fail to provide identification

Integrity

s. 14 Solicit, offer, or take bribe
s. 15(1) Accept gratuity
s. 16(1) Corrupt practice
s. 17(1) Unauthorized disclosure of information
s. 18 Breach of confidence

Performance of Duties

s. 19 Neglect of duty
s. 20 Fail to take proper notes
s. 21 Fitness for duty
s. 22(1) Fail to report misconduct
s. 23 Leave jurisdiction
s. 24 Unauthorized disclosure to media
s. 25 Late or absent for duty without excuse
s. 26 Insubordination
s. 27 Fail to comply with Service Governance
s. 28 Loss or damage to clothing or equipment

s. 29 Fail to report loss or damage to clothing or equipment
s. 30 Engage in workplace violence or harassment
s. 31 Deceit

22. Budget Variance Reports

22.1. 2026 Operating Budget Variance for the Toronto Police Service, Period Ending April 30, 2026

PUBLIC REPORT

July 7, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: 2026 Operating Budget Variance for the Toronto Police Service, Period Ending April 30, 2026

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

Recommendations:

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

1) approve the following 2026 in-year budget adjustments:
   - an increase of $5.4M to both gross expenditures and revenue for a net impact of $0.0, to recognize in-year Provincial grant funding for grant-related expenditures;
   - an increase of $1.5M to both gross expenditures and revenue for a net impact of $0.0, to recognize in-year cost recovery increases for expenditures; and
   - the unchanged net budget of $1,432.9M and a revised gross budget of $1,711.2M

2) forward a copy of this report to the City of Toronto (City) Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer for information and inclusion in the variance reporting to the City's Budget Committee.

Financial Implications:

At its meeting of December 10, 2025, the Board approved the Toronto Police Service's (Service) 2026 operating budget of $1,432.9 Million (M) net and $1,704.3M gross (Min. No. P2025-1210-10.1 refers). City Council subsequently approved the Service's 2026 operating budget at its meeting of February 10, 2026.

As of April 30, 2026, the Service is projecting a $15.0M unfavourable variance, primarily driven by a $19.1M shortfall in premium pay. Premium pay pressures (court, overtime, and callback) remain a significant and ongoing financial challenge and were identified as the most material risk in the approved 2026 operating budget. The Service relies on premium pay funding to support both planned and unplanned operational demands, including demonstrations, emergencies, homicides, and missing persons investigations. In balancing affordability with the impacts of the multi-year hiring plan, the premium pay budget remained unchanged for 2026, despite unfavourable variances of $19.9M in 2025 and $39.3M in 2024.

Effective March 4, 2025, certain goods imported into Canada from the United States are subject to a 25% surtax on the value for duty, as outlined in the United States Surtax Order. The Department of Finance Canada subsequently announced relief measures to mitigate the impact of the surtax on goods imported before July 1, 2026, that support public safety objectives. The 2026 projection does not reflect potential tariff impacts in the second half of the year. Any resulting impacts on project costs will be addressed in future variance reports.

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to provide the Board with the Service's projected 2026 year-end operating variance as of April 30, 2026. The Service is projecting total net expenditures of $1,447.8M, resulting in an unfavourable variance of $15.0M (1.0%). The projected variance is primarily driven by pressures in premium pay, as well as separation and vacancy assumptions impacting Uniform salaries.

Table 1 provides a high-level summary of variances and explanations by feature category, with additional details discussed in the section that follows.

Table 1: 2026 Variance by Feature Category ($Ms)

Category	2026 In-Year Budget	2026 Projection	Variance Fav / (Unfav)
A. Salaries	$1,151.5	$1,156.5	($5.0)
B. Premium Pay	$72.8	$91.8	($19.1)
C. Benefits	$329.0	$327.5	$1.5
D. Non-Salary	$144.3	$135.5	$8.8
E. Contributions to / (Draws from) Reserves	($39.5)	($37.5)	($2.0)
F. Revenue	($225.2)	($226.0)	$0.8
Total	**$1,432.9**	**$1,447.8**	**($15.0)**

*Note: Numbers may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Table 2 provides a reconciliation between the approved 2026 operating budget and the updated in-year budget at gross and net expenditure level.

Table 2: 2026 In-Year Gross and Revenue ($Ms)

Category	2026 Approved Budget	2026 In-Year Budget	Variance Fav / (Unfav)
Gross Expenditures	$1,704.3	$1,711.2	($6.9)
Revenue	($271.4)	($278.3)	$6.9
Net Expenditures	**$1,432.9**	**$1,432.9**	**$0.0**

The in-year budget changes are to recognize in-year revenue and related expenditure, without changing net expenditures. These changes are recommended for approval by the Board.

Discussion:

Background

At its meeting of December 10, 2025, the Board approved the Toronto Police Service's (Service) 2026 operating budget of $1,432.9M net and $1,704.3M gross, representing an increase of $93.8M, or 7.0%, over the 2025 approved budget (Min. No. P2025-1210-10.1 refers). City Council subsequently approved the Service's 2026 operating budget at its meeting of February 10, 2026.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

This report is in compliance with the Board's Budget Transparency Policy, approved on July 29, 2021 (Min. No. P2021-0729-3.0. refers).

Budget Variances

Details regarding variances shown in Table 1 are discussed below.

A. Salaries

As Table 3 below shows, the in-year salary budget is $1,151.5M with projected spending of $1,156.5M, for an unfavourable variance of $5.0M in this category.

Table 3: Uniform & Civilian Police Professionals Salaries Variance ($Ms)

Category	2026 In-Year Budget	2026 Projection	Variance Fav / (Unfav)
Uniform Officers	$825.8	$830.3	($4.5)
Uniform Officers – Paid Duty	$50.0	$50.0	$0.0
Total Uniform	**$875.8**	**$880.3**	**($4.5)**
Civilian Police Professionals	$275.6	$276.1	($0.5)
Total Salaries	**$1,151.5**	**$1,156.5**	**($5.0)**

Table 4 represents the 2026 approved staffing complement compared to projected year-end deployment.

Table 4: Uniform & Civilian Police Professionals Complement Summary Variance

Category	Budgeted Complement	Staffing Level* (As of April 30)	2026 Projection	Variance Over / (Under)
Uniform Officers	5,714	5,622	5,746	32
Civilian Police Professionals	2,705	2,620	2,705	0
Total Staffing	**8,419**	**8,242**	**8,451**	**32**

*** Not including Cadets in training, Youth in Policing, Background Checkers, Co-op Students.**

Uniform Officers

The unfavourable $4.5M variance in salary expenditures is primarily influenced by the following factors:

- By the end of 2025, the Service had 34 more officers deployed than originally anticipated, attributable to lower-than-expected separations. The 2026 budget provides funding for 29 of these positions; however, salary obligations for the remaining 5 officers present an additional financial pressure.
- The 2026 approved budget anticipated 217 uniform officer separations throughout the year. However, current first-quarter projections estimate only 190 separations, 27 fewer than expected. As a result, the year-end uniform deployment is projected to be 5,746 officers when also including the opening pressure of 5 officers, which exceeds the budgeted number by 32 positions. This

projection will be monitored regularly, and additional updates will be included in future variance reports.

- March saw 76 cadet recruits hired, falling short of the target of 90. Nonetheless, the projected year-end uniform strength is expected to remain stable, as additional lateral hires are planned to meet the deployment goals. Lateral hires tend to be more expensive than cadet recruits since they start at higher salary levels, causing a greater immediate financial impact.
- Paid duty - Salaries associated with paid duties are projected to align with the $50.0M budget, offset by corresponding revenues for net zero financial impact.

Civilian Police Professionals

As of the first quarter, the unfavourable variance of $0.5M is primarily due to:

- Projected shortfall of $0.9M for Alternate Pay covering civilian acting assignments and parental leave top-ups based on current year trends; and
- The favourable salary variance of $0.5M is attributable to the delayed and rescheduled hiring of Special Constables and Communications Operators. The commencement of the April Special Constable class was postponed, and recruitment projections for Communications Operators were adjusted accordingly, resulting in salary savings.

B. Premium Pay

The premium pay budget is $72.8M with projected spending of $91.8M, for an unfavourable variance of $19.1M in this category. The net premium pay is projected to exceed the 2026 budget by $16.8 million after factoring in recoveries from external partners. The Service remains dedicated to reducing reliance on premium pay and will continue to implement measures in an effort to mitigate potential overspending where possible.

As mentioned above and in the 2026 operating budget request, premium pay remains the main budgetary risk. By year-end, premium pay expenditures are expected to be $2.1M higher than last year, indicating ongoing pressure in this area.

There is a base level of uniform premium pay inherent to policing. Premium pay is incurred 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.
- 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 premium pay budget has consistently been underfunded, with reported variances of $30.6M in 2023, $39.3M in 2024, and $19.9M in 2025. Despite these ongoing

challenges, the 2026 budget remains largely unchanged to maintain overall affordability and align with anticipated staffing capacity from the multi-year hiring plan. The only increase is $2.9M, attributable to the 2025 Collective Bargaining Agreement (C.B.A.), bringing the total to $72.8M.

Table 5 presents the 2025 actual, 2026 Budget and Projection for premium pay, providing a comparative view of year-over-year trends.

Table 5: Premium Pay Trends ($Ms)

Category	2025 Actual	2026 In-Year Budget	2026 Projection	Variance 2026 Bud. to 2026 Proj. Fav / (Unfav)
Uniform Officers	$74.5	$66.0	$77.3	($11.3)
Civilian Police Professionals	$15.3	$6.7	$14.6	($7.8)
Total Premium Pay	**$89.7**	**$72.8**	**$91.8**	**($19.1)**
Recovery Offset (Revenues)	($2.3)	$0.0	($2.3)	$2.3
Net Premium Pay	**$87.4**	**$72.8**	**$89.5**	**($16.8)**

*Note: Numbers may not add up precisely due to rounding.
**Note: Partial offset of $2.3M in recoveries expected from other external partners.

Table 6 presents the 2025 and 2026 projections for premium pay allocation by type, providing a comparative view of year-over-year trends.

Table 6: Premium Pay Comparison by Categories between 2026 vs 2025 ($Ms)

Category	2025 Actual	2026 In-Year Budget	2026 Projection	Variance 2026 Proj. to 2025 Act. Fav / (Unfav)
Court	$20.5	$17.1	$21.4	($0.9)
Overtime	$26.5	$21.0	$26.8	($0.3)
Callback	$42.7	$34.7	$43.6	($0.9)
Total Premium Pay	**$89.7**	**$72.8**	**$91.8**	**($2.1)**

Uniform Premium Pay

There are three primary factors that lead to the incurrence of uniform premium pay:

1) Planned and unplanned events including Project Resolute
2) Staffing levels versus demand for service levels
3) High workload within investigative units including off duty court requirements

Project Resolute was initiated in October 2023 in response to a significant increase in unplanned protests and demonstrations related to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. Since that time, in the context of broader geopolitical unrest, the scope of Project Resolute has expanded to include community engagement with affected diaspora communities within the city, as well as policing both planned and unplanned events associated with all international conflicts. Additionally, following shootings at or near the Consulate of the United States, several synagogues in Toronto, and high-profile shootings at mosques in the United States, the Service has enhanced its operational response through a larger and more visible presence in and around impacted communities and places of worship.

Project Resolute has expanded its scope in 2026, to include all international conflicts as well as Canadian-based movements like Canada First, from a level 1 deployment to level 3 which is a significant increase in resources and coordination. These enhancements are in addition to regular community engagement and visits by unit commanders, etc.

Since 2018, the Service has been adjusting divisional shift schedules to better match staffing with demand. These changes, along with hiring more officers, have put more personnel on the front lines and improved response times. However, moving from five platoons to a four-platoon model removed the built-in surge capacity that previously existed.

Investigative units still rely on premium pay to handle heavy workloads caused by open cases, maintain investigation quality, keep the public safe, and resolve homicide and missing person cases promptly. This year, there has also been a notable shift in court scheduling from virtual appearances to in-person court attendance, which can require officers to attend court outside of regular working hours.

The workload for Primary response including local divisions and traffic services contributes to overspending, as the Service must continue using off-duty officers called back for shifts to cover surge capacity needs.

Due to increased events and operational demands, the Uniform premium pay deficit is projected at $11.3M.

Civilian Policing Professional Premium Pay

As Table 5 shows, civilian premium pay is projected to be unfavourable by $7.8M, primarily due to staffing and workload pressures in key operational areas. Civilian overtime and call-backs are authorized to ensure deadlines are met, key service levels are maintained, tasks are completed to mitigate risks, and to address critical workload issues. In addition, the Service incurs premium pay to staff Booker and Station Duty Operator positions, avoiding taking police officers off the road when short-term vacancies occur.

Significant factors contributing to this variance include:

- Premium pay for 9-1-1 communications operators, as the Service continues to face challenges with staffing and retention in that area.
- Court Services volumes have also contributed to premium pay costs for prisoner management and transportation. Enhanced collaboration with the Ministry of the Attorney General and the use of remote bail hearing technology continue to support faster processing of persons in custody, contributing to a reduction in-custody prisoner counts and associated costs. However, in 2026 there has been a notable shift toward in-person court hearings, resulting in increased demands on prisoner management and in turn our members. Additionally, there has been an increase in cases scheduled by the Superior Court in the early part of the year.
- Operational requirements across the Service including District Special Constables within Divisions are also adding to overall premium pay pressures.

C. Benefits

The in-year Benefits budget is $329.0M, with a projection of $327.5M for a $1.5M favourable variance.

Table 7 outlines the major categories of benefit expenditures, and each category is discussed below.

Table 7: Benefits Expenditures ($Ms)

Category	2026 In-Year Budget	2026 Projection	Variance Fav / (Unfav)
Medical / Dental	$74.5	$75.6	($1.1)
O.M.E.R.S. / C.P.P. / E.I. / E.H.T.	$188.2	$188.7	($0.5)
Sick Pay Gratuity / C.S.B. / Post Retirement Health Care	$28.2	$28.2	$0.0
Other (e.g., W.S.I.B., life insurance)	$38.1	$35.1	$3.1
Total Benefits	**$329.0**	**$327.5**	**$1.5**

Ontario Municipal Employees' Retirement System (O.M.E.R.S.)
Canada Pension Plan (C.P.P.) / Employment Insurance (E.I.)
Employer Health Tax (E.H.T.) / Central Sick Bank (C.S.B.)
Long Term Disability (L.T.D.) / Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (W.S.I.B.)

Medical/Dental

Group benefit entitlements, as per the collective agreements, are captured in this category. These costs are continuously increasing due to a combination of higher costs for prescription drugs, increases in the dental fee guide, and paramedical expenses resulting in an estimated unfavourable variance of $1.1M.

O.M.E.R.S. / C.P.P. / E.I. / E.H.T.

An unfavourable salary-related benefit variance of $0.5M is projected, in line with the unfavourable salary variances.

Sick Pay Gratuity / C.S.B. / L.T.D.

Most costs in this category are funded through reserve revenue, and any expenditure differentials result in a net-zero impact on the overall budget.

Other

Potential savings of $3.1M are projected for W.S.I.B. expenses, Retiree Benefits, Insurance and Long-Term Disability. Favourable W.S.I.B. expenses reflect improved member wellness, fewer injury-related claims, and more effective early-intervention and return-to-work practices due to the continued progress in the Service's efforts to support a healthier, more resilient workforce.

D. Non-Salary

The total non-Salary budget is $144.3M with a projection of $135.5M, resulting in a $8.8M favourable variance. Table 8 summarizes the major categories, which are discussed below.

Table 8: Non-Salary Expenditures ($Ms)

Category	2026 In-Year Budget	2026 Projection	Variance Fav / (Unfav)
Vehicles (e.g. gas, parts)	$19.5	$19.6	($0.1)
Information Technology	$60.3	$58.5	$1.8
Contracted Services	$13.2	$9.4	$3.8
Other	$51.3	$48.0	$3.3
Total Non-Salary Expenditures	**$144.3**	**$135.5**	**$8.8**

Vehicles

The $0.1M unfavourable variance is attributable to unbudgeted parking rental costs associated with operational relocation requirements. Gasoline costs are currently projected to be on budget, and the Service will continue to assess the impact of ongoing gasoline price increases and report in future operating variance reports.

Information Technology (I.T.)

The favourable variance of $1.8M is primarily due to the following:

- $1.1M in savings related to software and hardware maintenance, driven by implementation delays due to other Service priorities and resource constraints.
- $0.7M in lower-than-expected expenditures from the Modernization Reserve, resulting in a corresponding reduction in reserve draw with no impact on overall projection.

Contracted Services

This category shows a $3.8M favourable variance primarily due to the following:

- $2.7M from corporate wide savings initiatives in various areas.
- $1.3M in underspending from the Modernization Reserve, resulting in lower draws from the reserve with no impact on overall projection.
- Unfavourable variance of $0.2M related to additional spending requirements for new and ongoing initiatives supporting Service priorities.

Other

The $3.3M favourable variance is mostly driven by:

- $2.8M savings is primarily attributable to ammunition and firearm replacement previously budgeted for existing .40 calibre pistols, resulting from the proposed in-year transition to 9mm Glocks, to be funded through capital budget reallocation (please refer to the Service's 2026 Capital Budget Variance for the Period Ending April 30, 2026 for details). This amount also includes additional savings for reduced training, equipment and uniform related expenditures; and

- $0.5M savings in office supplies, as well as lower than expected operating impacts from grants.

E. Reserve Contribution and Draws

The net Draws from Reserve budget is $39.5M, with a projection of $37.5M, resulting in an unfavourable variance of $2M.

Table 9 outlines the major reserves contribution and draws.

Table 9 – 2026 Contribution and Draws from Reserves ($Ms)

Reserves Category	2026 In-Year Budget	2026 Projection	Variance Fav / (Unfav)
Contribution to Reserves:			
Collective Agreement Mandated Central Sick Bank, Sick Pay Gratuity, & Post-Retirement Health Care Spending	$2.0	$2.0	$0.0
Legal	$0.9	$0.9	$0.0
Vehicle & Equipment	$10.8	$10.8	$0.0
Total Contribution	**$13.7**	**$13.7**	**$0.0**
Draws from Reserves:			
Collective Agreement Mandated Central Sick Bank, Sick Pay Gratuity, & Post-Retirement Health Care Spending	($28.2)	($28.2)	$0.0
Ontario News Deal and City's Corporate Reserve (for C.S.P.A.)	($17.9)	($17.9)	$0.0
Modernization	($3.7)	($1.7)	($2.0)
Legal	($3.4)	($3.4)	$0.0
Total Draws	**($53.2)**	**($51.2)**	**($2.0)**
Reserves Contributions to / (Draws from)	**($39.5)**	**($37.5)**	**($2.0)**

Reserves were established to provide funding for anticipated but varying expenditures incurred by the Service, to avoid large swings in costs from year to year.

Reserve Contribution

Reserve contributions are assessed and planned based on forecasted future activities within each reserve, with due consideration given to long-term financial sustainability and the overall health of the reserve balances. Contributions are reviewed and approved annually through the operating budget process.

The budgeted contribution to Reserves is $13.7M, and the projected contribution is the same resulting in zero variance for 2026.

Reserve Draws

Reserve draws are performed annually to offset applicable Service expenditures. The unfavourable variance of $2M is primarily attributable to a lower than budgeted draw from the Modernization Reserve driven by delays in certain projects. This results in a net zero impact on the overall projection, as related expenditures are projected to be $2M lower.

F. Revenue

The 2026 revenue budget is $225.2M, with projected revenues of $226.0M, resulting in $0.8M favourable variance.

The major revenue categories are summarized in Table 10 below.

Table 10 – Revenues ($Ms)

Category	2026 In-Year Budget	2026 Projection	Variance Fav / (Unfav)
Provincial Uploading for Court Security	($37.8)	($39.9)	$2.1
Paid Duty Salaries Recovery	($50.0)	($50.0)	$0.0
Fees	($19.5)	($18.4)	($1.1)
Other Recoveries	($30.5)	($30.3)	($0.2)
Provincial Recoveries	($31.2)	($31.2)	$0.0
F.I.F.A.	($56.3)	($56.3)	$0.0
Total Revenues	**($225.2)**	**($226.0)**	**$0.8**

Provincial Uploading for Court Security and Transportation

The budget for Court Security and Prisoner Transportation has historically been underfunded by the Province, and the 2026 budget assumes funding at the same level received in the prior year. For 2026, a favourable balance of $2.1M is due to higher than anticipated recoverable costs mainly due to identifying additional eligible expenditures.

Paid Duty Salaries Recovery

No variances projected to budget which is an overall net zero impact, as the paid duty recovery is directly offset by the corresponding salary expenditures incurred for paid duty officers, as described in the salaries section above.

Fees / Other Recoveries

An in-year revenue increase of $1.5M which is fully offset by corresponding expenditures, including $700K for Toronto Fire Services radio recoveries, $500K for Joint Forces Operations, and $300K in other recoveries such as in-house seminars and Traffic Direction services.

A $1.1M unfavourable variance in user fees is projected, attributed to lower criminal record checks, clearance letters, alarms and accident reports.

Provincial Recoveries

As stated in the Recommendation section, the Provincial grant recoveries are projected to increase by $5.4M based on increases in known non-salary recoveries. The revised budget and gross projections for grant expenditures and revenues will fluctuate throughout the year as new grants become active but will generally result in a net zero variance as they are offset by corresponding increases in expenses.

Key contributors to this increase are the Community Outreach Response and Engagement grant ($2.6M), Guns and Gangs grant ($1.4M), and the Provincial Strategies grant ($0.6M). These increases in revenue are offset by corresponding increases in expenses resulting in a net zero impact on the budget.

F.I.F.A

Please see Risks section below.

Grants Impact on Overall Budget

Some variances across feature categories are due to grant opportunities confirmed during the year. Grant funding generally results in a net zero variance as related expenditures are offset by the funding received. The Service is often aware of grant opportunities prior to budget approval. However, revenue and expenditure budgets are typically not set up if the grant contracts are not approved. In addition, as the provincial fiscal year ends on March 31st, versus December 31st for the Service, unspent provincial grant funding from 2025 is carried forward into 2026. The amounts being carried forward are not finalized until well after year-end. As a result, the base budgets for grants are often zero and grants are reflected as in-year funding.

Potential Risk and Opportunities

Risks:

FIFA – Toronto will serve as one of the host cities for the FIFA World Cup 2026 during the summer months. The event will span several weeks, including 6 match days and multiple additional days dedicated to FIFA Fan Festival activities across the City. The Service will undertake extensive safety and security operations during this period, coordinating closely with neighbouring police services and all levels of government. These operations include sustained deployments across stadium sites, fan zones, transit corridors, and surrounding communities, supported by an integrated command structure.

FIFA-related expenditures are currently funded through the City's FIFA Secretariat, consistent with the approved budget approach of offsetting incremental costs with dedicated funding. The Service is anticipating a funding shortfall, as public safety and

operational requirements extend beyond the original assumptions in the existing budget; however, this amount is not reflected in the Service's variance.

The 2026 Operating Budget and year-end projection do not reflect updated cost estimates or the recent funding announced by Public Safety Canada to support FWC26. Specific criteria for the funds and a contribution agreement are to be confirmed. The funding is expected to offset incremental deployment costs associated with the expansion of the safety and security footprint, as well as other costs associated with the event not anticipated in the original budget. Once the contribution agreement has been finalized, both the funding and related costs will be incorporated into the 2026 Operating Budget and year-end projection.

Community Safety and Policing Act (C.S.P.A.) – The most recent update to the act sets regulatory standards and brings in new rules that change how the Service must operate. While some anticipated impacts have already been built into the Service's operating and capital budgets, there are still costs and effects that remain uncertain. As a result, the C.S.P.A. may continue to present budget challenges until its full financial impact is better understood.

Efforts are underway to evaluate future financial needs, including the cost of updating equipment and tools for compliance. Additionally, ongoing costs like staff training and the revised disciplinary hearings process will likely require permanent funding and will need to be addressed in future budget plans.

Hiring and Vacancy Pace - Historically, higher vacancy rates have resulted in savings partially offset by premium pay. Currently, the actual vacancy rate is below the budgeted vacancy rate for civilian roles. To manage this risk, the Service will strategically prioritize the pace of hiring based on the urgency and criticality of roles, while continuously monitoring premium pay, separations, and non-salary expenses.

Separation trend – The new five-year collective agreement extends post-retirement Medi-pak coverage from age 65 to 75 for members retiring after January 2028. This benefit enhancement is expected to delay retirement in 2026 and part of 2027 creating a retention spike before a sharper increase in separations is anticipated to occur in 2027 utilizing pre-retirement leave and in 2028. At this time, the pace of separations is unknown and will be monitored and analysed throughout the year and will be reported in future board reports.

W.S.I.B. – The 2026 budget reflects anticipated savings of $7M resulting from changes to W.S.I.B. payouts. As it is early in the year, the full impact is not yet evident; this will be monitored throughout the year, and any variances will be reported in future Board reports.

Additionally, On April 13, 2026, the Ministry of Labour, Immigration, Training and Skills Development issued a news release identifying the Ontario government's proposed amendments to the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act, 1997 (W.S.I.A.). Some of the proposed changes are as follows:

- An increase in Loss-of-Earnings (LOE) benefits from 85% to 90% of a worker's pre-injury net average earnings.

- The removal of the WSIA age limit for LOE benefits. Currently, LOE benefits generally cease at age 65, or, for workers aged 63 or older at the time of injury, after a maximum of two years. The proposed amendments would allow workers who intend to continue working beyond age 65 to receive LOE benefits past that age, subject to WSIB discretion.
- Expansion of mandatory WSIB coverage to include privately operated residential care facilities and group homes.

The financial impact of these proposed amendments is currently unknown; however, potential cost pressures may arise due to increased benefit levels and longer claim durations. Further analysis will be undertaken as additional details become available and will be reflected in future variance reports.

Premium Pay – Ongoing operational demands and capacity pressures continue to drive premium pay expenditures, creating challenges in maintaining spending within the approved budget. Key contributing factors include court attendance requirements, overtime associated with operational incidents that extend beyond scheduled shifts, and the need to sustain critical service delivery levels.

The Service continues to actively manage and mitigate premium pay costs through ongoing recruitment efforts and the addition of full-time personnel, which will support a more effective balance between on-duty staffing requirements and off-duty assignments.

The projected year-end deficit related to premium pay is based on current spending trends and available information at this time. As operational requirements and unforeseen events can significantly influence premium pay usage, the forecast remains subject to change as the year progresses.

Expired Grants – The 2026 budget is subject to risk where grant funding has expired, and renewal has not yet been confirmed. Grants typically conclude by March 31 of the fiscal year, while renewal decisions are often not confirmed until later. The resulting timing gap creates budget uncertainty and may place unforeseen pressure on the Service if funding is not renewed.

Opportunities:

The Service is diligently working to identify savings and contain spending. Although it may be challenging to stay within the approved budget given the magnitude of unbudgeted premium pay, ongoing efforts are focused on maintaining financial due diligence.

Currently, the Service is exploring various actions and mitigations which include:

- Ongoing review of the timing and pace of hiring and associated impacts to the Service's workforce;
- A re-assessment of non-salary expenditures and deferral or reallocation of budgets where possible and sustainable;
- Maximizing grant funding opportunities, seeking cost recovery opportunities and additional revenue where possible; and,
- Subject to protecting future fund viability, reassessing contribution strategies with a view to deferring reserve contributions where warranted and prudent; and
- Continually reviewing decisions and the use of premium pay to manage pressures associated with growing demand, impacts of Project Resolute, and other unanticipated costs.

Conclusion

As of April 30, 2026, the Service is projecting a $15.0M unfavourable variance, primarily attributable to ongoing operational pressures staffed through premium pay. The Service will continue to pursue opportunities for expenditure reduction and/or increasing revenue throughout the year to mitigate year-end deficits to the extent possible.

Ms. Maria Duran-Schneider, Chief Administrative Officer 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

22.2. Capital Budget Variance Report for the Toronto Police Service, Period Ending April 30, 2026

PUBLIC REPORT

June 5, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Capital Budget Variance Report for the Toronto Police Service, Period Ending April 30, 2026

Purpose: ☐ Information Purposes Only ☒ Seeking Decision

Recommendations:

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

(1) approve a 2026 in-year transfer of $2.0 Million (M) from the Long-Term Facility Plan – 54 Division (D) project to support the new Glock modernization project, with cashflows to be returned to 54D in 2027;

(2) approve a 2026 in-year transfer of $1.2M to the State of Good Repair (S.O.G.R.) project as follows:

- Transfer $1.1M from the Forensic Identification Services (F.I.S.) building Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (H.V.A.C.) lifecycle project;
- Transfer $60 Thousand (K) from Uninterrupted Power Supply (U.P.S.) project;
- Transfer $15K from the FIFA Requirement – Motorcycles project; and

(3) forward a copy of this report to the City of Toronto's (City) Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer for inclusion in the City's overall capital variance report to the City's Budget Committee.

Financial Implications:

At its December 10, 2025 meeting, the Board approved the Toronto Police Service's (Service) 2026-2035 capital program at $126.8M gross and $97.2M net (debt-funded) for 2026 (excluding carry forwards from previous years), and $1,272.2M gross and $1,064M net for the 10-year period of 2026-2035 (Min. No. P2025-1210-10.2 refers). Subsequently, City Council, at its February 10, 2026 meeting, approved the Service's 2026-2035 capital program at the same level as the Board-approved amount.

As capital projects progress, new information regularly emerges regarding the timing and amount of funding required. For example, delays might postpone funding requirements to future years. The recommended funding repurposing noted in this report has no financial impact on the overall capital program. This reallocation ensures that current requirements such as emerging challenges or escalating costs are promptly addressed, while preventing funds from being unnecessarily held up in delayed projects. Specific details about the recommended funding changes as well as the status of projects are provided in this report.

Table 1 summarizes the approved 2026 capital funding and projected expenditures. Total gross funding, including carry forwards, amount $150.2M of which $112.8M is projected to be utilized in 2026, representing a spending rate of 75.2%.

The projected under-expenditure of $37.3M is primarily attributed to timing differences in project delivery. Of this amount, $36.5M is anticipated to be carried forward to 2027, with the remaining $800K to be returned to the Vehicle and Equipment Reserve.

Effective March 4, 2025, certain goods imported into Canada from the United States are subject to a 25% surtax on the value for duty, as outlined in the United States Surtax Order. However, the Department of Finance Canada announced relief measures to mitigate the impact of the surtax on goods imported before July 1, 2026 that support public safety objectives. The projected expenditures for 2026 do not reflect potential tariff impacts for the second half of the year. Further updates to project costs due to tariff policies will be addressed in future capital variance reports.

Table 1 – Summary of 2026 Budget and Expenditures ($Ms)

Category	2026 Gross Expenditures	2026 Debt-Funded Expenditures
2026 capital program	$126.8	$97.2
Cashflows carried forward from previous years	$23.3	$18.7
Total 2026 available funding	**$150.2**	**$115.8**
2026 projected expenditure	$112.8	$87.9
Projected Variance Fav / (Unfav)	**$37.3**	**$27.9**
Spending rate	75.2%	75.9%
Projected carry forward to 2027	$36.5	$27.9
Projected returned funding	$0.8	$0.0

Note: Due to rounding, numbers presented may not add up precisely.

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to provide the Board with the status of the Service's capital projects as at April 30, 2026. The body of this report includes high-level project descriptions and updates for key projects within the 2026-2035 program. Attachment A provides the detailed 10-year capital program. Attachment C provides the Service's capital variance report as at April 30, 2026, and includes the projected spending rates and project health status.

Discussion:

Background

The 2026 capital program is designed to align with the Service's objectives and optimize project performance. The Service's primary goal is to ensure capital projects are completed on budget and on schedule. This includes the need to ensure any required changes are identified as quickly and transparently as possible.

As part of its project management framework, the Service tracks project risks and issues to determine the status and health (i.e., Green, Yellow, and 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/functionality), on budget and on schedule and no corrective action is required; spending rate of 70% or more of the budget.
- Yellow – at risk of not meeting certain goals, budget and/or schedule issues, and minimal corrective action is required; spending rate is 50% to 69% of budget.
- Red – high risk of not meeting goals, significant scope, budget and/or schedule issues, and extensive corrective action is required; spending rate is below 50% of budget.

Capital projects fall under the following four main categories:

- Facility projects;
- Information Technology modernization projects;
- Replacement, maintenance, and equipment projects; and
- Lifecycle projects.

Each year as part of the budgeting process, capital projects are re-baselined with updated project planning and cost assumptions, based on changes in scope, schedule, resources or other factors, to ensure cash flows are aligned with requirements.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

This report is in compliance with the Board's Budget Transparency Policy, approved on July 29, 2021 (Min. No. P2021-0729-3.0. refers)

Capital Program Variances

Table 2 provides a high-level summary of available funding, actual spending and overall project health for each capital project.

Table 2 – 2026 Capital Budget Variance Report as at April 30, 2026 ($000s)

Project Name	2026 Cash Flow		Variance (Over)/ Under	Spending Rate	Project Health		Overall Project Health	Comments
	Total Available Funding	Projected Actuals to Year-end			On Budget	On Time		
Facility Projects:								
Long Term Facility Plan - 54 Division; New Station	$12,357.0	$505.0	$11,852.0	4.1%	Red	Red	Red	Please refer to the body of the report.
Long Term Facility Plan - 41 Division; New Build	$14,106.5	$11,200.0	$2,906.5	79.4%	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Gun Range Remediation Upgrades	$2,655.1	$2,000.0	$655.1	75.3%	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Communications Centre 9th Floor Renovation	$900.0	$75.0	$825.0	8.3%	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Please refer to the body of the report.
Long Term Facility Plan - Consulting	$138.8	$138.8	$0.0	100.0%	Green	Green	Green	Funding to support Phase 2 strategic facility planning, with procurement and consulting activities in 2026.
Forensic Identification Services (F.I.S.) building HVAC lifecycle	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	0.0%	Red	Green	Yellow	Project cancelled. Lifecycle replacement to be undertaken by the City's Corporate Real Estate Management. A $1.1 M in-year transfer to S.O.G.R. is proposed.
Forensic Identification Services (F.I.S.) Facility Replacement - Feasibility Study	$400.0	$200.0	$200.0	50.0%	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	The contract has been awarded to Merrick ULC. The vendor is currently undergoing police clearance, with work anticipated to commence in August 2026.
Headquarters Modernization Phase 1	$5,246.0	$1,360.0	$3,886.0	25.9%	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Please refer to the body of the report.
Mounted Unit Remediation	$318.0	$318.0	$0.0	100.0%	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Police Dog Services Building Remediation	$204.0	$145.0	$59.0	71.1%	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Information Technology Modernization Projects:								
Next Generation (N.G.) 9-1-1	$2,381.6	$2,095.3	$286.3	88.0%	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.

Project Name	2026 Cash Flow		Variance (Over)/ Under	Spending Rate	Project Health		Overall Project Health	Comments
	Total Available Funding	Projected Actuals to Year-end			On Budget	On Time		
Digital Program (Platform & Transformation)	$3,137.7	$2,787.7	$350.0	88.8%	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Real Time Operating Centre	$13,234.0	$13,234.0	$0.0	100.0%	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Transforming Corporate Support (H.R.M.S., T.R.M.S.)	$435.7	$210.0	$225.7	48.2%	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Please refer to the body of the report.
ALPR Technology for Parking Enforcement	$4,000.0	$200.0	$3,800.0	5.0%	Red	Red	Red	Please refer to the body of the report.
Body Worn Camera - Phase II	$119.2	$119.2	$0.0	100.0%	Green	Green	Green	Contracted services related to BWC automations to continue to July 2026.
Replacements/ Maintenance/ Equipment Projects:								
State-of-Good-Repair - Police	$6,616.0	$6,616.0	$0.0	100.0%	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Automated Fingerprint Identification System (A.F.I.S.) Replacement	$237.3	$237.3	$0.0	100.0%	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
New Records Management System (R.M.S.)	$9,488.2	$8,000.0	$1,488.2	84.3%	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Vehicle and Equipment	$10,303.0	$9,691.8	$611.2	94.1%	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Mobile Workstations	$2,420.7	$2,420.7	$0.0	100.0%	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Infrastructure Lifecycle	$18,322.9	$17,322.9	$1,000.0	94.5%	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Radio Replacement	$200.2	$200.2	$0.0	100.0%	Green	Green	Green	On time and on budget.
Furniture Lifecycle Replacement	$7,732.2	$5,425.0	$2,307.2	70.2%	Green	Yellow	Green	Delays due to competing priorities and limited staffing capacity.
Workstation, Laptop, Printer- Lifecycle plan	$6,439.9	$5,500.0	$939.9	85.4%	Green	Green	Green	On time and on budget.
Vehicle and Operational Equipment - Net New	$4,041.7	$3,241.0	$800.7	80.2%	Green	Green	Green	On time and on budget.
Information Technology Storage Growth	$780.3	$780.3	$0.0	100.0%	Green	Green	Green	On time and on budget.
Uninterrupted Power Supply (U.P.S.) Lifecycle Replacement	$1,079.8	$940.0	$139.8	87.1%	Green	Green	Green	Under budget: a $60K in-year transfer to S.O.G.R. is proposed. Project remains on time.
Small Equipment Replacement - Telephone handsets	$1,603.3	$1,500.0	$103.3	93.6%	Green	Green	Green	On time and on budget.
F.I.F.A. Requirement - Motorcycles	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0		Green	Green	Green	Completed in January 2026 and proposed $15K in-year transfer to SOGR.
Glock Modernization	$2,000.0	$2,000.0	$0.0	100.0%	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Lifecycle Projects:								
I.T.-related Replacements	$6,485.3	$5,683.3	$802.0	87.6%				Please refer to the body of the report.
Other Equipment	$12,772.3	$8,701.6	$4,070.7	68.1%				Please refer to the body of the report.
Total Capital Expenditures	$150,156.6	$112,847.9	$37,308.6	75.2%				
Funding from Developmental Charges	($15,066.9)	($10,571.9)	($4,495.0)	70.2%				
Vehicle & Equipment Reserve	($19,257.6)	($14,384.9)	($4,872.7)	74.7%				
Debt	$115,832.1	$87,891.2	$27,940.9	75.9%				

Note: Due to rounding, numbers presented may not add up precisely.

Facility Projects:

The Service is committed to including eco-friendly components to new builds and existing facilities where possible. The Service has installed Light Emitting Diode (L.E.D.) lighting in various facilities to reduce electricity usage. It is also committed to Toronto's Net Zero by 2040 Initiative. The new 41 Division building and all future new stations will meet Toronto's Green Standards and incorporate Toronto's Net Zero plans including climate change mitigation or adaptation, energy or water efficiency, renewable or alternative energy, air quality and green infrastructure.

Long Term Facility Plan – 54 Division; New Station (Red)

In 1994, 54 and 55 Divisions (built in 1951 and 1972, respectively) were identified as priorities for replacement due to the need for more efficient space to accommodate the City's growth and improved service operations. This project was originally initiated to amalgamate 54 and 55 Divisions into one consolidated facility. Due to difficulties in locating a suitable location for the new facility and after reviewing its operational requirements, the Service subsequently determined in 2025 that maintaining two geographically separate divisions is the best strategy to meet operational needs.

- The existing 54 Division at 41 Cranfield Road will be developed using a phased construction approach. To maintain uninterrupted operations, Service members currently stationed at 54 Division will be temporarily relocated during construction. Recent efforts with the City to secure a nearby location that meets operational needs were unsuccessful. As a result, members will be relocated to other Service locations within a 5-20km radius during construction, and the Service will actively monitor the operational impact to maintain operational continuity.

- The Request for Proposal (R.F.P.) for architectural consulting services was completed in November 2025. Subsequently, an additional requirement for Board approval of the consultant contract was identified, which had not been anticipated at the time the R.F.P. was issued. This additional approval step extended the consultant engagement timeline, contributing to delays in advancing design work and planning for site improvements at temporary facilities. The report requesting Board approval for contract award was approved by the Board in April 2026 (Min. No. P2026-0413-16.0 refers).

- The overall project schedule has been significantly impacted by delays associated with securing a temporary relocation site and consultant engagement. As a result, the new facility, originally planned to be operational by 2030, will likely not be operational until 2032.

- The overall health status of this project is Red. Due to the above delays, project activities in 2026 will be limited primarily to preliminary design and planning work. As a result, approximately $505K of the $12.4M available funding (after the $2.0M in-year transfer to Glock Modernization Project) is projected to be spent in 2026. The remaining $11.9M will be carried forward to 2027. The borrowed funding of $2.0M will be returned to the project in 2027.

Long Term Facility Plan – 41 Division; New Build (Green)

The Service began the planning and design of the new 41 Division facility in 2018, and the construction began in August 2022. The phased construction and demolition approach will provide the Service with a new facility on the existing 41 Division site at 2222 Eglinton Avenue East. The new facility will provide a modern, efficient workspace designed to serve the Service and the surrounding community for decades to come. The new 41 Division will be the first Net Zero Emission building in the Service's asset base and the first of its kind in Ontario. During construction, personnel continue to occupy a portion of the existing building as well as neighbouring divisions, as required, to allow for uninterrupted business operations.

- For Phase 1 (South Building), the move in was completed in the 1st quarter of 2025.
- For Phase 2 (North Building) of the project, demolition of the existing structures and excavation for the new facility have been successfully completed. Construction of the superstructure is approximately 65% complete, with completion now targeted for the end of the 3rd quarter of 2026. This represents a shift from the previously reported timeline of the second quarter of 2026, as noted in the fourth quarter 2025 report.
- Replacement and relocation of fuel tank is expected to be completed by the 2nd quarter. Interior building construction is anticipated to commence in July 2026, with an occupancy target of September 2027. Further updates will be provided in future capital variance reports.
- The overall health status of this project is Green. Of the $14.1M available funding in 2026, it is anticipated that $11.2M will be spent by year-end. The remaining $2.9M will be carried forward to 2027.

Gun Range Remediation Upgrades (Green)

Due to pandemic-related certification delays and increased C8 rifle testing requirements under the Community Safety and Policing Act (C.S.P.A.), the two rifle ranges at 70 Birmingham Street have experienced significant wear. This project is focused on restoring both ranges to improve training safety and increase capacity for firearms training and testing. Removal of lead from the clogged auger system was completed in the 2nd quarter of 2025.

In June 2025, the Board approved the contract award to Action Target for repairs and preventative maintenance of firing range equipment and systems (Min. No. P2025-0612-13 refers). By the end of 2025, Action Target completed critical upgrades including enhancements to the auger system, replacement of shooting plates, and upgrades to shooting targets, lighting, and software systems.

- Significant remediation work was completed in the 1st quarter of 2026. This included repairs to both gun ranges, upgrades to shooting plates, replacement of bearings for auger systems, and upgrades to the target turner system. In

addition, a comprehensive environmental abatement and cleaning program was completed across both ranges, back-of-house areas, the Close Quarter Battle (C.Q.B.) space, and the Armament Office.

- Remaining work includes the upgrade of the audio system and further enhancements to the shooting target system, which are targeted for completion in the 2nd quarter of 2026. Ongoing preventative maintenance and environmental monitoring will continue throughout the year to ensure sustained performance and safety of the facilities.
- The overall health status of this project is Green. Of the $2.7M available funding in 2026, $2.0M is projected to be spent by year-end. The remaining $655K will be carried forward to 2027.

Communications Centre 9th Floor Renovation (Yellow)

This project involves the design and renovation of the Communications Centre's 9th floor workspace including the installation of ergonomic furniture and equipment. The renovation ensures the health, safety and operational efficiency of dispatchers and call takers who frequently work long and high-stress shifts. Particularly, the installation of modern and adjustable workstations capable of supporting multiple monitors and advanced communication tools will enhance user's situational awareness and streamline operations. The upgrades will also expand capacity to support the anticipated demands of Next Generation (N.G.) 9-1-1.

- The furniture feasibility study for the 9th floor has been completed and will inform the pre-construction design phase. R.F.P. planning for the Uninterrupted Power Supply (U.P.S.) feasibility study is underway, with consultant engagement with the successful proponent anticipated in the 1st quarter of 2027, subject to resourcing and competing priorities. Design and construction activities for the 9th floor are planned next in 2027 and the estimated project completion is in 2028.
- The overall health status of this project remains Yellow. Of the $900K available funding in 2026, $75K is projected to be spent by year-end. Underspending in 2026 reflects delays in study sequencing, resourcing constraints, and the prioritization of renovations on other floors, as well as competing operational demands. The remaining $825K will be carried forward to 2027.

Headquarters Modernization Phase 1(Yellow)

The current Police Headquarters at 40 College Street is experiencing significant space constraints that are impacting operational efficiency and staff wellbeing, necessitating ongoing renovations to modernize and reconfigure workspaces and accommodate the Service's growth. The project involves renovating various floors of Headquarters using a phased approach. The units affected by the renovation will be temporarily relocated to a nearby swing space to ensure seamless operations.

- A comprehensive strategic review is underway to assess building conditions, space utilization, and renovation costs. The findings will inform a long-term plan focused on modernizing infrastructure, optimizing space density where appropriate, and enhancing operational flexibility to better meet evolving needs and ensure alignment with the broader long-term facilities strategy and operational priorities. Based on this review, future capital program submissions will capture any additional funding requirements.
- The lease of the swing space at 800 Bay Street is expected to begin in August 2026, subject to resource availability and final approvals. A full fit-out will then be conducted before modernization activities commence.
- Progress has been impacted by resource constraints, particularly within Facilities and Information Technology (I.T.) Services. Ongoing competing operational priorities have significantly limited available capacity to advance this work. Future capital program submissions will provide updates on project timeline.
- The overall health status of this project is Yellow. Of the $5.2M available funding in 2026, $1.4M is projected to be spent by year-end, reflecting limited forecasted activities in 2026 impacted by resource constraints due to competing operational priorities. The remaining $3.9M will be carried forward to 2027.

Mounted Unit Remediation (Green)

This project is to remediate and reconfigure the Mounted Unit facility at the Horse Palace to accommodate larger horse stalls tailored to its current horse breed, Clydesdale. The reconfigured space will enhance the horses' comfort and movement and improve their health. Moreover, the facility's administrative area such as change rooms and locker rooms will be remediated to fulfil the Mounted Unit's long-term operational requirements.

- During the first quarter of 2026, project activities focused on early planning and feasibility work to assess existing conditions, review space constraints, and identify opportunities to improve layout and functionality. Preliminary planning also evaluated stall sizing in relation to existing structural column spacing, which presents design constraints.
- The project team will continue to assess the feasibility of proposed spaces for the Mounted Unit within the leased area and evaluate reconfiguration options for existing spaces that may be vacated as programs relocate. Further planning will focus on addressing stall size deficiencies, refining space layouts, and advancing design considerations within the constraints of the heritage building. Ongoing engagement with key stakeholders will support operational alignment and future growth planning.
- The overall health status of the project is Green. It is anticipated that the available funding of $318K for 2026 will be fully spent by year-end.

Police Dog Services Building Remediation (Green)

The Toronto Police Dog Services has been operating in its facility at 44 Beechwood Drive since the 1990s. It currently consists of 22 handlers and 35 dogs.

This project involves the remediation of its aging facility, such as remediating its existing kennel system to accommodate the dogs' space requirement and improve their comfort and movement. Addressing identified deficiencies within the facility's interior spaces will support the Unit's long-term operational needs and service delivery.

- During the 1st quarter, preliminary zoning review and initial design work were completed to inform planning requirements and support pre-application consultation with City Planning.
- Next steps include advancing pre-application and Site Plan Application discussions with City Planning and Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (T.C.R.A.), while continuing design, permitting and procurement preparation activities.
- The overall health status of this project is Green. Of the $204K available funding, $145K is anticipated to be spent in 2026. The remaining $59K will be carried forward to 2027.

<u>Information Technology Modernization Projects:</u>

In the last decade, the Service has embraced many important developments with respect to information technology in public safety. New technology aims to improve efficiencies that eliminate costly and manual processes, increase accessibility, improve transparency, enhance analysis, augment existing capabilities and add new capabilities. These systems also improve overall information management and expand opportunities for enhanced community engagement, modernize data storage to manage costs (through cost avoidance) and create value-added capabilities to the Service's data storage infrastructure.

Next Generation 9-1-1 (Green)

The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (C.R.T.C.) has instructed Canadian telecommunications service providers to upgrade their infrastructure for N.G. 9-1-1 to an Internet Protocol (I.P.) based platform technology by March 31, 2027. The new technology can carry voice, text and other data components. It improves how people request emergency services and the communications between emergency responders, as well as provides more accurate location information to help emergency responders reach people efficiently.

- Phase I of the project, which included the implementation of the new technology provided by Solacom and the renovation of the training room, was completed in July 2024. Phase II was completed on May 22, 2025, with the successful installation and commissioning of the Emergency Services I.P. Network (E.S.I.net), ensuring the N.G. 9-1-1 standards have been met. Particularly, the

system is commissioned with an auto text back feature which will enhance the response times for abandoned calls.

- An external consultant is currently developing the Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Plan. This work is expected to be completed by the end of 2026. In parallel, critical spare hardware has been procured to improve system supportability, with delivery anticipated by the third quarter of 2026.
- Construction for the renovation of the 7th and 8th floors of the Communications Centre began in November 2025.
    - Renovation of the 7th floor has been completed, and staff have moved into the space. Renovation of the 8th floor is underway, with occupancy anticipated in the 2nd quarter of 2026. In parallel, H.V.A.C. issues within the 8th floor training lab are being investigated, including assessment of desk layout redesigns to support preventative maintenance.
    - Following the completion of the renovations, the U.P.S. feasibility study will be conducted under the Communications Centre 9th Floor Renovation project. Based on the study outcomes, the procurement and installation of the U.P.S. required to support N.G. 9-1-1 operations will be funded and delivered under the Next Generation 9-1-1 project. The overall project remains scheduled for completion in 2028.
- The overall health status of this project is Green. Of the $2.4M available funding in 2026, $2.1M is anticipated to be utilized by year-end. The remaining $286K will be carried forward to 2027.

Digital Program (Green)

The Digital Program initially started as smaller projects and pilots, funded through the Service's Modernization Reserve. Given the project's current pace and maturity, it transitioned into a capital program starting in 2025.

The program is designed to build the skills, technology, and organizational capabilities needed for rapid development of digital solutions. By integrating platform technologies and agile methodology, the program removes barriers like outdated technology and procurement cycles. This shift enhances the flexibility, reliability and customer focus of the Service's Information Technology and Information Management components, enabling better adaptation and continuous improvement and allowing more dependable end products. Additionally, the program aims to use technology to address challenges to community participation, which include policing service access and crime reporting.

- As of the 1st quarter of 2026, delivery of online reporting for theft, parking, fraud, driving complaints, damage, and graffiti has been completed. This includes expanded language support, process re-engineering, and removal of previous financial limits on online reporting. Rationalization of the existing CopLogic platform is expected to be completed in the 3rd quarter of 2026, when Supplementary Reporting transitions to the new platform. Further expansion of

online reporting capabilities, including community complaints, retail theft, and hate crime reporting, will proceed on a phased basis into 2027. In addition, the use of Artificial Intelligence to support call diversion through the TNET (HyperAI) platform was launched as a pilot on the non-emergency line to triage incoming calls.

- The Video Response capability, which enables officers to respond to non-emergency calls through video technology, was expanded to 32 Division in the 1st quarter of 2026, incorporating lessons learned from earlier pilots. The expansion focuses on validating operational benefits and generating proof of value to support broader deployment. Subject to demonstrated outcomes, further expansion to additional divisions and use cases is planned to commence in the third quarter of 2026. Subject to demonstration of value, the Service is planning to centralize this capability to support alternate police response across Toronto.

- The Toronto Shield platform upgrade, which supports consultation and partnerships between the Service and external partners, has been completed. Planning is underway to expand this capability to the broader public beginning in 2027, including discovery work to define consultation models and Customer Relationship Management (C.R.M.) requirements.

- The biggest project risk is the retention of resources critical to executing the project, and the reliance on internal Subject Matter Experts (S.M.E.s), that are often redeployed based on the Service's operational requirements. The project team is actively managing the project timeline and onboarding new project hires into the third quarter of 2026.

- The overall health status of this project is Green. Of the $3.1M available funding, $2.8M is projected to be spent by year-end. The remaining $350K will be carried forward to 2027.

Real Time Operations Centre (R.T.O.C.) (Green)

The R.T.O.C. improves how information, expertise, and operational support come together in real time during critical and complex incidents helping officers access clearer situational awareness, faster intelligence and investigative support, and stronger coordination when it matters most. While the R.T.O.C. will support increased operational demands during major events like F.I.F.A., it is designed first and foremost to improve day to day policing across the city. The project has two streams:

- R.T.O.C. Pilot: Building on the existing Intelligence Operations Centre structure and expanding the mandate of the Toronto Police Operations Centre, the pilot was launched in May 2026. It is designed as a test and learn phase and member experience and feedback will help refine how R.T.O.C. support is delivered in practice.

- The physical construction of the R.T.O.C. space has been completed. Most workstations and computer equipment and video monitors have been installed, and staff are working in the space, testing the equipment in real time for operational capabilities and addressing any deficiencies.
- The project team is continuing on acquiring further software, Closed-Circuit Television (C.C.T.V.) and A.L.P.R. capabilities for use in the R.T.O.C. space.

- Toronto Integrated Safety and Security Unit Area Command Centre (T.A.C.C.) (Previously referred as Multi-Agency Intelligence Command Centre (M.I.C.C.)) Build: The T.A.C.C. is a state-of-the-art operations hub bringing together police, emergency services, and partners in one place for major events across Toronto such as the F.I.F.A. World Cup 2026 to enable real-time monitoring, coordination, and response.
  - Construction was completed and the T.A.C.C. was launched in May 2026.
  - Operational testing was conducted during the Toronto Football Club (F.C.) and Inter Miami game on May 9, 2026. The project team is continuing the final preparation ahead of F.I.F.A. kick-off in June 2026.
  - The Service will continue to evaluate the T.A.C.C. and R.T.O.C. Pilot shared space requirement and realign where operationally appropriate. Further updates will be provided in future capital variance reports.
- The overall health status of this project is Green. The $13.2M available funding is anticipated to be fully utilized in 2026.

Transforming Corporate Support (Human Resource Management System and Time Resource Management System) (Yellow)

The project aims to develop more cost-effective, modern and automated processes to administer and report on the Service's people and human resources-related activities.

- The Human Resources Management System (H.R.M.S.) application upgrade and Time Resource Management System (T.R.M.S.) database migration have been completed.
- A consultant was engaged effective April 1, 2026 to deliver Phases 1 and 2 work, including a detailed crosswalk between collective agreement provisions and current payroll and benefits practices, and identification of misalignments, risks, and inconsistencies in historic practices.
- The engagement will also provide recommendations to strengthen operational guidance and administrative standards, identify provisions requiring further review ahead of future bargaining cycles, and develop process documentation, high-level workflows, and governance frameworks (including roles and responsibilities).

- This work will support organizational readiness for upcoming collective bargaining and future modernization efforts. Subject to workload stabilization in 2026, additional external expertise will be engaged through 2026–2027 to review employee records management, payroll, benefits administration, and time and labour processes.

- The overall health status of this project is Yellow. Of the $436K available funding, $210K is anticipated to be utilized in 2026 due to a shift in onboarding timeline of additional external expertise to 2027. The remaining $226K will be carried forward to 2027.

Automated License Plate Recognition (A.L.P.R.) Technology for Parking Enforcement (Red)

The project supports the modernization of Parking Enforcement operations through the procurement and implementation of A.L.P.R. hardware and software. The system uses camera-enabled technology to capture and read vehicle license plates, enabling automated identification of parking violations and supporting electronic ticketing processes. This improves operational efficiency by increasing coverage and allowing officers to focus on priority enforcement activities such as congestion management and blocked lanes. In addition, the system enhances the Service's ability to identify vehicles that are unregistered, stolen, or associated with criminal activity, supporting broader public safety objectives.

- Following the unsuccessful Request for Proposal (R.F.P.) in 2025, the project has shifted focus to leverage existing, approved vendor platforms to further develop A.L.P.R. capabilities, rather than pursuing a new standalone procurement. The project will be rescoped to align with existing vendor technologies and internal system architecture.

- The overall health status of this project is Red. Of the $4M available funding in 2026, it is projected that $200K will be spent by year-end due to limited forecasted activities in 2026 impacted by the shift in project focus. The remaining $3.8M will be carried forward to 2027.

Replacements, Maintenance and Equipment Projects:

Projects in this category are mainly the replacement and maintenance of equipment, and maintenance of facilities.

State of Good Repair (Green)

State of Good Repair (S.O.G.R.) funds are used to maintain the general condition, overall safety and requirements of existing Service buildings.

- The ongoing demand for upkeep at many of the Service's facilities continue at a high volume, particularly in those facilities that have been in the Service's portfolio for several years and require small and large-scale renovations. Some examples of work are replacements of flooring, Marine Unit dock, and overhead doors and gates.

- This project also includes technology upgrades to optimize service delivery and increase efficiencies (e.g., wireless internet, upgrade to the existing S.A.P. system).
- In 2026, resource capacity constraints that impacted delivery in the prior year are being addressed, which is expected to support more efficient and effective execution of S.O.G.R. activities. At the same time, maintenance demands across the Service's facilities have increased due to aging infrastructure and deferred renewal requirements. As a result, spending activity is expected to accelerate in 2026 to address the extensive backlog, ongoing and emerging S.O.G.R. needs.
- Budget reallocations are being recommended for approval through this variance to support priority S.O.G.R. work:
    - $1.1M from the Forensic Identification Services (F.I.S.) Building H.V.A.C. Lifecycle project: Cancelled as H.V.A.C. requirements at this location will be addressed by the City Corporate Real Estate Management (C.R.E.M.);
    - $60K from the U.P.S. Lifecycle Replacement project: Unspent funding not required for 2026; and
    - $15K from F.I.F.A. Requirement – Motorcycles project: Project completed, and the remaining balance is recommended to be transferred to S.O.G.R.
- The overall health status of this project is Green. The $6.6M available funding in 2026 (after the in-year transfers) is projected to be fully spent in 2026.

Automated Fingerprint Identification System Replacement (Green)

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (A.F.I.S.) is based on a biometric identification methodology that uses digital imaging technology to obtain, store and analyse fingerprint data. A.F.I.S. allows for compatibility with external systems in other agencies such as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, communicating electronically for real-time identification, fingerprint submissions, searches and criminal record updates. This system is also integrated with other Service systems to provide real-time confirmation of prisoner identity for Booking Officers, and process requests for background clearance, police reference checks and clearance letter services. The decommissioned A.F.I.S. was a 2011 model that was first deployed in January 2013 and reached its end of life in December 2020. The system is currently undergoing a lifecycle upgrade from 2021 to 2026.

- The contract award and negotiations with the vendor, IDEMIA, were completed in 2020. The planning, design and factory acceptance phases were completed in 2021, 2023, and 2024, respectively.
- System acceptance testing of critical requirements to support go-live, along with system shipment, were completed in 2025.

- The acceptance phase was completed in the 1st quarter of 2026. The project team is currently monitoring system stabilization and anticipates completing the final Implementation-to-Operational phase by the 3rd quarter of 2026.
- The overall health status of this project is Green. It is anticipated that the available funding of $237K for 2026 will be fully utilized.

New Records Management System (Green)

This project is for the replacement of the existing Records Management System (R.M.S.), a core business operating system of the Service. A review of the Service's existing system has highlighted technological weaknesses, as usability and functional gaps continue to create operational challenges and hinder the progression to a digital environment. The new system is expected to improve the ability to make connections between related pieces of information and increase the interaction and openness to the public of the Service's information and processes. The contract award was approved in April 2023 and the project team officially kicked off the project in 2024.

- A project website has been launched for the Service's internal audience, providing information and demonstration videos about the system. The project team has engaged with over 1,900 members for their input on the incremental configuration and build of the new system.
- The project team has developed build iterations for approximately 80% of process configuration. System development is in progress using an incremental build approach. Following a readiness assessment, process reengineering work continued, with the Service focusing on system configuration and data validation, while the vendor progressed backlog development to support improved efficiency, standardization, and data quality. Increased engagement with external partners has generated additional workflow requirements. While extended process and development timelines have compressed the testing phase, mitigation strategies, including early automation of test scripts, are in place.
- The training model for the implementation has been developed. Delays on onboarding of training curriculum designers have been resolved, with curriculum development scheduled to begin in the 3rd quarter of 2026. The program continues to target rollout beginning in the 4th quarter of 2026, with training commencing in the 1st quarter of 2027. Further updates will be provided in future capital variance reports.
- The primary project risk is the retention of key resources, particularly internal uniform S.M.E.s that are often redeployed based on the Service's operational requirements. Inconsistent S.M.E. involvement is impacting project progress and costs, and the project team is actively managing the project timeline.
- The overall health status of the project is Green. Of the $9.5M available funding in 2026, it is projected that $8M will be spent by year-end. The remaining $1.5M reflects delays in project timeline due to resource retention issues and delayed receipt of contracted services and will be carried forward to 2027.

Vehicle and Equipment Lifecycle Replacement (Green)

This project is for the lifecycle replacement of the Service's vehicles and the associated equipment for the police vehicles. This includes marked and unmarked cars, support vehicles, bicycles, motorcycles, as well as telecommunication equipment to outfit the vehicles. The Service also prioritizes the procurement of hybrid vehicles for better operational efficiency, fuel savings, and carbon reduction.

- In 2026, the Service plans to lifecycle a total of 219 vehicles, as well as 50 bicycles and 5 motorcycles. 60% of vehicle orders have been received as of the 1st quarter. The remaining 40% is on target to be received through the remainder of 2026.
- The overall health status of this project is Green. Of the $10.3M available funding in 2026, it is projected that $9.7M will be spent by year-end. The remaining $611K will be carried forward to 2027 to support planned ongoing lifecycle replacement activities.

Mobile Workstations Lifecycle Replacement (Green)

This project is for the lifecycle replacement of the Mobile Workstation (M.W.S.) platform including the M.W.S., the wireless modem and associated peripherals such as docking stations, keyboards and thermal portable printers. The M.W.S. platform is deployed to all the Service's police cars and motorcycles, enabling the officers to connect to the Service's systems through radio signals and use the mobile applications in the field.

- In 2026, work to address delays related to system modifications arising from changes in modem models is expected to be completed using carry forward funding. Remaining project funding will support the ongoing modem lifecycle replacement, which is progressing as planned in 2026.
- The overall health status of this project is Green. The $2.4M available funding in 2026 is expected to be fully spent.

Infrastructure Lifecycle Replacement (Green)

This project is for the lifecycle replacement of the Service's servers, network, and storage which are replaced every six years. In 2024, the project team conducted a year-long analysis to re-baseline and ensure comprehensive asset coverage across multiple physical sites and access points.

- In 2026, the first phase of network, server, and storage hardware has been purchased and received in the first quarter. The second and final phase of planned hardware acquisitions is expected to be completed in the 3rd quarter of 2026.
- The broader I.T. equipment market continues to experience elevated demand driven by increased adoption of Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) technologies and large-scale data centre construction in the United States and Europe. These conditions are contributing to ongoing pressure on supply chains, delivery

timelines, and pricing. The Service will continue to monitor market conditions and assess any potential impacts to project costs and delivery timelines in 2026 and 2027.

- The overall health status of this project is Green. Of the $18.3M in available funding in 2026, it is anticipated that $17.3M will be utilized by year end. The remaining $1M will be carried forward to 2027 to continue work planned for 2027.

Glock Modernization (Green)

The Toronto Police College (T.P.C.) has identified an immediate critical need to modernize the Service's inventory of Glock pistols. A substantial portion of the existing inventory of pistols chambered in .40 calibre are approaching, and in some cases have far exceeded their recommended safe operational service life. Additionally, .40 calibre ammunition has been largely phased out by law enforcement and competitive shooting communities in recent years in favour of the 9mm, leading to a reduced supplier base, quality control challenges, supply chain disruptions and limited procurement flexibility. The Service aims to mitigate the increasingly frequent maintenance requirements and supply chain disruptions through a transition to 9mm pistols.

- This project was previously included in the unfunded category within the 2026–2035 Capital Program due to funding constraints.
- Due to an immediate need to proceed with this initiative in-year, a revised funding strategy that aligns with the Service's capital planning framework and maintains overall affordability has been developed in consultation with City Finance.
    - In 2026, $2.0M will be accommodated through an in-year transfer from the Long-Term Facility Plan – 54 Division project to support initial procurement and critical training requirements, including Recruit Class 27-02 and preparatory work for broader service-wide deployment. Cash flows will be returned in 2027.
    - An additional $8.5M will be requested as part of the 2027-2036 Capital Program to complete full fleet replacement.
- The overall health status of this project is Green. The $2.0M available funding in 2026 (after the in-year transfer) is anticipated to be fully utilized by year end.

Lifecycle Projects Under Vehicle and Equipment Reserve:

Projects listed in this category include the regular replacement of selected information technology equipment, vehicles and other equipment. They are funded from the Vehicle and Equipment Reserve which is in turn funded through annual contributions from the Service and Parking Enforcement Unit's (P.E.U.) operating budgets.

Table 3 – Summary of Vehicle and Equipment Lifecycle Projects ($000s)

Project Name	Carry Forward from previous years	2026 Budget	Available to Spend	Year End Projection	YE Variance (Over)/ Under	Carry Forward to 2027	Return to Reserve
I.T.-Related Replacements	$172.3	$6,313.0	$6,485.3	$5,683.3	$802.0	$802.0	$0.0
Other Equipment	$4,191.3	$8,581.0	$12,772.3	$8,701.6	$4,070.7	$3,270.7	$800.0
Total Lifecycle Projects	**$4,363.6**	**$14,894.0**	**$19,257.6**	**$14,384.9**	**$4,872.7**	**$4,072.7**	**$800.0**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers presented may not add up precisely.

As the Service modernizes its systems for data, analytics initiatives and video evidence, it has increasing needs for on-premises storage. While the Service has taken steps to create efficiencies, the amount of equipment that must be replaced continues to increase, putting pressure on the Service's operating budget for contribution to the Vehicle and Equipment Reserve. Rationalization efforts are also underway to minimize long-term cost increases through adopting technology innovations (e.g., utilizing cloud technology to store data more efficiently).

I.T.-Related Replacements

Information Technology lifecycle replacement projects are generally progressing as planned with a projected year-end spending rate of 87.6%, with most initiatives on time and within approved budgets.

Other Equipment

In 2026, several Other Equipment lifecycle replacement projects are experiencing delays, resulting in a projected year-end spending rate of 68.1%. Key projects include:

- P.E.U. projects – Wireless Parking System and Vehicle Impound Program (V.I.P.) ($1.4M projected underspending):
    - The contract for the Wireless Parking System hardware replacement was awarded to ACCEO Solutions Inc. (Min. No. P2026-0514-13 refers). Direction on the software component remains pending.
    - Limited activity has occurred on the V.I.P. Replacement project following the unsuccessful outcome of the 2025 Request for Proposal. At this time, the project is on hold, pending further direction on the preferred procurement and delivery approach.
- Small Equipment Audio and Visual Equipment ($1.1M projected underspending): Spending is deferred pending Command direction on future operational requirements.

- Facial Recognition System Replacement ($800K projected underspending): Delays arising from ongoing contract negotiations with the vendor.
- Locker Replacement ($700K projected underspending): Locker purchases are on hold while the Service assesses the requirements and develops a lifecycle replacement plan for its Divisional Locker Management System (D.L.M.S.).

Of the $19.3M available funding in 2026 for Vehicle and Equipment lifecycle projects, it is expected that $14.4M will be spent by year-end. Of the anticipated under-expenditure of $4.9M, $4.1M will be carried forward to 2027 to continue the required lifecycle replacement activities. The remaining $800K will be returned to the Vehicle and Equipment Reserve.

Conclusion:

The Service's gross spending rate for 2026 is estimated at 75.2%. Of the anticipated under-expenditure of $37.3M, $36.5M will be carried forward to 2027 and $800K will be returned to the Vehicle and Equipment Reserve.

The Board will continue to be kept apprised of project progress through the quarterly variance report, including any major issues as projects progress, and any proposed capital program changes.

Ms. Maria Duran-Schneider, Chief Administrative Officer 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

Attachments:

Attachment A – 2026-2035 Capital Program
Attachment B – 2026-2035 Vehicle & Equipment Lifecycle Replacement
Attachment C – 2026 Capital Budget Variance Report as at April 30, 2026

Attachment A – 2026-2035 Capital Program

Project Name	Category	Budget to end of 2025	Carryforward to 2026	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2026-2030 Request	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	Total 2031-2035	Total 2026-2035	Total Project Cost
Projects in Progress																	
State-of-Good-Repair - Police	Facility Projects		$999	$4,450	$4,450	$4,450	$4,450	$4,450	$22,250	$4,450	$4,450	$4,450	$4,450	$4,450	$22,250	$44,500	$44,500
Long Term Facility Plan - 54 Division; New Station	Facility Projects	$1,971	$0	$14,357	$44,231	$50,076	$24,415	$0	$133,079	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$133,079	$135,050
Long Term Facility Plan - 41 Division; New Build	Facility Projects	$73,328	$1,860	$12,247	$5,000	$0	$0	$0	$17,247	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$17,247	$90,575
Radio Replacement	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$38,151	$0	$200	$11,070	$9,934	$9,760	$9,745	$40,709	$7,154	$33	$33	$33	$215	$7,468	$48,177	$86,328
Automated Fingerprint Identification System (A.F.I.S.) Replacement	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$4,285	$237	$0	$0	$0	$1,285	$2,304	$3,589	$0	$0	$0	$0	$4,286	$4,286	$7,875	$12,160
Next Generation (N.G.) 9-1-1	I.T. Projects	$14,283	$2,132	$250	$1,150	$1,150	$0	$0	$2,550	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,550	$16,833
Uninterrupted Power Supply (U.P.S.) Lifecycle Replacement	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$2,802	$240	$900	$900	$900	$900	$1,200	$4,800	$1,100	$0	$1,300	$900	$900	$4,200	$9,000	$11,802
Information Technology Storage Growth	I.T. Projects	$3,217	$30	$750	$750	$750	$750	$750	$3,750	$750	$750	$750	$750	$750	$3,750	$7,500	$10,717
New Records Management System (R.M.S.)	I.T. Projects	$17,700	$3,588	$5,900	$12,098	$0	$0	$0	$17,998	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$17,998	$35,698
Transforming Corporate Support (H.R.M.S., T.R.M.S.)	I.T. Projects	$8,435	$436	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$8,435
Vehicle and Equipment	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$12,768	($3,336)	$13,639	$13,674	$13,709	$13,744	$14,275	$69,041	$17,843	$18,104	$16,672	$17,097	$17,291	$87,007	$156,048	$168,816
Workstation, Laptop, Printer- Lifecycle plan	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$3,779	$871	$5,569	$6,989	$2,432	$2,596	$6,052	$23,638	$5,222	$4,499	$4,086	$6,030	$6,502	$26,339	$49,977	$53,756
Infrastructure Lifecycle	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$13,100	$1,173	$17,150	$8,200	$14,500	$20,600	$26,400	$86,850	$15,000	$7,700	$13,100	$19,100	$26,400	$81,300	$168,150	$181,250
Mobile Workstations	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$9,520	$2,371	$50	$146	$180	$182	$8,710	$9,268	$6,700	$58	$118	$202	$9,170	$16,248	$25,516	$35,036
Furniture Lifecycle Replacement	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$2,930	$1,032	$6,700	$1,350	$1,950	$2,100	$1,500	$13,600	$2,150	$2,200	$1,850	$2,150	$2,200	$10,550	$24,150	$27,080
Small Equipment Replacement - Telephone handsets	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$1,734	$54	$1,549	$1,126	$970	$1,526	$1,483	$6,654	$1,483	$870	$903	$1,483	$1,425	$6,164	$12,818	$14,552
A.L.P.R. Technology for Parking Enforcement	Equipment	$0	$0	$4,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$4,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$4,000	$4,000
Real Time Operations Centre	I.T. Projects	$5,200	$3,921	$9,313	$1,700	$2,000	$1,700	$0	$14,713	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$14,713	$19,913
Gun Range Remediation Upgrades	Facility Projects	$1,700	$1,155	$1,500	$1,000	$1,000	$0	$2,000	$5,500	$1,000	$1,000	$0	$2,000	$2,200	$6,200	$11,700	$13,400
Digital Program (Platform & Transformation)	I.T. Projects	$1,500	$338	$2,800	$2,900	$1,500	$0	$0	$7,200	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$7,200	$8,700
Communications Center 9th Floor Renovation	Facility Projects	$1,024	$100	$800	$6,856	$5,909	$0	$0	$13,565	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$13,565	$14,589
Forensic Identification Services (F.I.S.) Facility	Facility Projects	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$400

Project Name	Category	Budget to end of 2025	Carryforward to 2026	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2026-2030 Request	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	Total 2031-2035	Total 2026-2035	Total Project Cost
Replacement - Feasibility Study																	
FIS building HVAC lifecycle	Facility Projects	$427	$369	$723	$3,252	$2,760	$0	$0	$6,735	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$6,735	$7,162
Long Term Facility Plan - Consulting	Facility Projects	$878	$139	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$878
Vehicle and operational equipment - net new	Equipment	$18,536	$732	$3,310	$3,582	$3,787	$3,322	$0	$14,001	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$14,001	$32,537
Body Worn Camera - Phase II	I.T. Projects	$5,887	$119	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,887
F.I.F.A. Requirement - Motorcycles	Equipment	$600	$15	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$600
Total, Projects In Progress		**$244,156**	**$18,974**	**$106,157**	**$130,424**	**$117,957**	**$87,330**	**$78,869**	**$520,737**	**$62,852**	**$39,664**	**$43,262**	**$54,195**	**$75,789**	**$275,762**	**$796,499**	**$1,040,655**
Upcoming Projects																	
Long Term Facility Plan - 55 Division; New Station	Facility Projects	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,128	$16,805	$47,154	$65,087	$57,274	$23,596	$0	$0	$0	$80,870	$145,957	$145,957
Long Term Facility Plan - 13 Division	Facility Projects	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,700	$9,730	$30,900	$42,330	$52,400	$55,600	$0	$0	$0	$108,000	$150,330	$150,330
Headquarters Modernization Phase 1	Facility Projects	$0	$0	$5,246	$5,273	$5,299	$0	$0	$15,818	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$15,818	$15,818
Mounted Unit Remediation	Facility Projects	$0	$0	$318	$2,755	$4,398	$0	$0	$7,471	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$7,471	$7,471
Police Dog Services Building Remediation	Facility Projects	$0	$0	$204	$1,960	$2,722	$0	$0	$4,886	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$4,886	$4,886
Total, Upcoming Projects		**$0**	**$0**	**$5,768**	**$9,988**	**$15,247**	**$26,535**	**$78,054**	**$135,592**	**$109,674**	**$79,196**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$188,870**	**$324,462**	**$324,462**
Total Gross Debt Funded Capital Projects		**$244,156**	**$18,974**	**$111,925**	**$140,412**	**$133,204**	**$113,865**	**$156,923**	**$656,329**	**$172,526**	**$118,860**	**$43,262**	**$54,195**	**$75,789**	**$464,632**	**$1,120,961**	**$1,365,117**
Total, Vehicle and Equipment Lifecycle Replacement Projects		**$419,232**	**$4,364**	**$14,894**	**$15,977**	**$12,287**	**$13,327**	**$19,701**	**$76,186**	**$20,315**	**$15,559**	**$15,816**	**$8,900**	**$14,503**	**$75,093**	**$151,279**	**$570,511**
Total Capital Request		**$663,388**	**$23,338**	**$126,819**	**$156,389**	**$145,491**	**$127,192**	**$176,624**	**$732,515**	**$192,841**	**$134,419**	**$59,078**	**$63,095**	**$90,292**	**$539,725**	**$1,272,240**	**$1,935,628**
Funding Sources:																	
Vehicle and Equipment Reserve		($419,232)	($4,364)	($14,894)	($15,977)	($12,287)	($13,327)	($19,701)	($76,186)	($20,315)	($15,559)	($15,816)	($8,900)	($14,503)	($75,093)	($151,279)	($570,511)
Other Source of Funding (Federal and Provincial Grants)		($2,795)	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	($2,795)
Development Charges Funding		($29,200)	($317)	($14,750)	($14,250)	($10,450)	($10,750)	($3,800)	($54,000)	($3,000)	$0	$0	$0	$0	($3,000)	($57,000)	($86,200)
Net Debt-Funded Projects		**$212,160**	**$18,657**	**$97,175**	**$126,162**	**$122,754**	**$103,115**	**$153,123**	**$602,329**	**$169,526**	**$118,860**	**$43,262**	**$54,195**	**$75,789**	**$461,632**	**$1,063,961**	**$1,276,121**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers presented may not add up precisely.

Attachment B – 2026-2035 Vehicle & Equipment Lifecycle Replacement

Project Name	Category	Budget to end of 2025	Carryforward to 2026	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2026-2030 Request	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	Total 2031-2035	Total 2026-2035	Total Project Cost
Vehicle and Equipment Lifecycle Replacement Projects																	
I.T.-Related Replacements																	
Workstation, Laptop, Printer- Lifecycle plan	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$49,176	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$49,176
Infrastructure Lifecycle	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$148,707	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$148,707
Mobile Workstations	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$26,914	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$26,914
Small Equipment Replacement - Telephone handsets	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$3,704	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,704
Divisional CCTV Management (D.V.A.M. I & II)	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$8,885	$172	$570	$426	$517	$643	$910	$3,066	$700	$557	$248	$415	$426	$2,346	$5,412	$14,297
Connected/Mobile Officer lifecycle replacement	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$3,826	$0	$2,781	$2,836	$3,071	$3,460	$3,074	$15,222	$3,321	$3,734	$3,324	$3,583	$4,012	$17,974	$33,196	$37,022
N.G. 9-1-1 Equipment Replacement	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$0	$0	$2,962	$2,960	$0	$0	$0	$5,922	$3,585	$3,582	$0	$0	$0	$7,167	$13,089	$13,089
Total, I.T.-Related Replacements		**$241,212**	**$172**	**$6,313**	**$6,222**	**$3,588**	**$4,103**	**$3,984**	**$24,210**	**$7,606**	**$7,873**	**$3,572**	**$3,998**	**$4,438**	**$27,487**	**$51,697**	**$292,909**
Other Equipment																	
Vehicle and Equipment	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$115,513	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$115,513
Furniture Lifecycle Replacement	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$13,851	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$13,851
A.L.P.R. Technology for Parking Enforcement	Equipment	$1,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,000
Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV) Marine Unit	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$306	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$459	$0	$0	$0	$459	$459	$765
Locker Replacement	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$5,181	$313	$540	$540	$540	$540	$540	$2,700	$540	$540	$540	$540	$540	$2,700	$5,400	$10,581
Automatic Vehicle Locator (A.V.L.)	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$2,915	$0	$0	$0	$2,845	$0	$0	$2,845	$0	$0	$2,960	$0	$0	$2,960	$5,805	$8,720
Electronic Surveillance	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$2,253	$0	$400	$197	$0	$0	$0	$597	$400	$197	$0	$0	$0	$597	$1,194	$3,447
Digital Photography	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$2,101	$0	$361	$0	$0	$0	$1,092	$1,453	$550	$0	$0	$0	$0	$550	$2,003	$4,104
Property & Evidence Scanners	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$66	$0	$0	$45	$0	$0	$0	$45	$0	$45	$0	$0	$0	$45	$90	$156

Project Name	Category	Budget to end of 2025	Carryforward to 2026	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2026-2030 Request	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	Total 2031-2035	Total 2026-2035	Total Project Cost
Small Equipment - test analyzers	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$2,026	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,510	$0	$1,510	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,845	$1,845	$3,355	$5,381
Small Equipment - Intelligence	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$75	$32	$100	$100	$0	$100	$1,000	$1,300	$100	$0	$0	$0	$0	$100	$1,400	$1,475
Small Equipment - Video Recording Equipment	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$1,210	$37	$82	$70	$58	$60	$70	$340	$70	$72	$70	$70	$60	$342	$682	$1,892
Small Equipment - Video RMS	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$98	$3	$32	$30	$4	$2	$32	$100	$6	$28	$2	$36	$2	$74	$174	$272
Small Equipment - Audio and Visual Equipment	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$4,012	$1,451	$1,100	$574	$592	$2,130	$2,115	$6,511	$3,143	$1,350	$754	$487	$2,831	$8,565	$15,076	$19,088
Radar Unit Replacement	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$1,475	$40	$54	$238	$101	$0	$96	$489	$38	$14	$202	$94	$204	$552	$1,041	$2,516
Livescan Machines	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$665	$0	$0	$0	$0	$771	$0	$771	$0	$0	$0	$0	$921	$921	$1,692	$2,357
Wireless Parking System	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$6,459	$800	$2,000	$0	$0	$0	$3,567	$5,567	$1,456	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,456	$7,023	$13,482
Closed Circuit Television (C.C.T.V.)	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$880	$0	$0	$2,675	$0	$0	$0	$2,675	$0	$0	$2,830	$0	$0	$2,830	$5,505	$6,385
Automated External Defibrillator (A.E.D.s.)	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$184	$14	$4	$4	$9	$29	$4	$50	$179	$9	$29	$13	$0	$230	$280	$464
Conducted Energy Devices (CED)	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$4,809	$0	$914	$918	$1,162	$1,166	$1,172	$5,332	$1,177	$1,046	$1,046	$1,046	$1,046	$5,361	$10,693	$15,502
Marine Vessel Electronics	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$1,070	$0	$0	$960	$0	$0	$0	$960	$0	$0	$1,120	$0	$0	$1,120	$2,080	$3,150
Body Worn Camera - Replacement Plan	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$7,281	$0	$2,284	$2,294	$3,313	$2,916	$2,929	$13,736	$2,940	$2,616	$2,616	$2,616	$2,616	$13,404	$27,140	$34,421
Hydrogen Fuel Cells	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$2,690	$0	$0	$1,000	$0	$0	$2,300	$3,300	$2,000	$1,200	$0	$0	$0	$3,200	$6,500	$9,190
AV Equipment for Command Vehicle	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$0	$0	$110	$110	$75	$0	$0	$295	$110	$110	$75	$0	$0	$295	$590	$590
Vehicle Impound Program (V.I.P.) Replacement	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$400	$0	$600	$0	$0	$0	$0	$600	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$600	$1,000
Facial Recognition System Replacement	Life cycle Replacement Projects	$1,500	$1,500	$0	$0	$0	$0	$800	$800	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$800	$2,300
Total, Other Equipment		**$178,021**	**$4,191**	**$8,581**	**$9,755**	**$8,699**	**$9,224**	**$15,717**	**$51,976**	**$12,709**	**$7,686**	**$12,244**	**$4,902**	**$10,065**	**$47,606**	**$99,582**	**$277,602**
Total, Vehicle and Equipment Lifecycle Replacement Projects		**$419,232**	**$4,364**	**$14,894**	**$15,977**	**$12,287**	**$13,327**	**$19,701**	**$76,186**	**$20,315**	**$15,559**	**$15,816**	**$8,900**	**$14,503**	**$75,093**	**$151,279**	**$570,511**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers presented may not add up precisely.

Attachment C – 2026 Capital Budget Variance Report as at April 30, 2026

Project Name	2026 Cashflow				Variance (Over)/ Under	Spending Rate	Return to City/ Reserve	Carry Forward to 2027	Start Date	End Date		Project Health		Overall Project Health	Comments
	Carry Forward from Previous Years	Revised 2026 Budget	Total Available Funding	Projected Actuals to Year-end						Planned	Revised	On Budget	On Time		
Facility Projects:															
Long Term Facility Plan - 54 Division; New Station	$0.0	$12,357.0	$12,357.0	$505.0	$11,852.0	4.1%	$0.0	$11,852.0	Jan-17	Dec-30	Dec-32	Red	Red	Red	Please refer to the body of the report.
Long Term Facility Plan - 41 Division; New Build	$1,859.5	$12,247.0	$14,106.5	$11,200.0	$2,906.5	79.4%	$0.0	$2,906.5	Jan-18	Dec-28	Dec-28	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Gun Range Remediation Upgrades	$1,155.1	$1,500.0	$2,655.1	$2,000.0	$655.1	75.3%	$0.0	$655.1	Feb-25	ongoing	ongoing	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Communications Center 9th Floor Renovation	$100.0	$800.0	$900.0	$75.0	$825.0	8.3%	$0.0	$825.0	Feb-25	Dec-28	Dec-28	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Please refer to the body of the report.
Long Term Facility Plan - Consulting	$138.8	$0.0	$138.8	$138.8	$0.0	100.0%	$0.0	$0.0	Jan-21	Dec-26	Dec-26	Green	Green	Green	Funding to support Phase 2 strategic facility planning, with procurement and consulting activities in 2026.
Forensic Identification Services (F.I.S.) building HVAC lifecycle	($723.0)	$723.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	0.0%	$0.0	$0.0	Apr-25	Dec-28	Dec-28	Red	Green	Yellow	Project cancelled. Lifecycle replacement to be undertaken by the City's Corporate Real Estate Management. A $1.1 M in-year transfer to S.O.G.R. is proposed.
Forensic Identification Services (F.I.S.) Facility Replacement - Feasibility Study	$400.0	$0.0	$400.0	$200.0	$200.0	50.0%	$0.0	$200.0	Feb-25	Dec-26	Mar-27	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	The contract has been awarded to Merrick ULC. The vendor is currently undergoing police clearance, with work anticipated to commence in August 2026.
Headquarters Modernization Phase 1	$0.0	$5,246.0	$5,246.0	$1,360.0	$3,886.0	25.9%	$0.0	$3,886.0	Jan-26	ongoing	ongoing	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Please refer to the body of the report.
Mounted Unit Remediation	$0.0	$318.0	$318.0	$318.0	$0.0	100.0%	$0.0	$0.0	Jan-26	Dec-28	Dec-28	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Police Dog Services Building Remediation	$0.0	$204.0	$204.0	$145.0	$59.0	71.1%	$0.0	$59.0	Jan-26	TBD	TBD	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Information Technology Modernization Projects:															
Next Generation (N.G.) 9-1-1	$2,131.6	$250.0	$2,381.6	$2,095.3	$286.3	88.0%	$0.0	$286.3	Jan-19	Dec-28	Dec-28	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Digital Program (Platform & Transformation)	$337.7	$2,800.0	$3,137.7	$2,787.7	$350.0	88.8%	$0.0	$350.0	Feb-25	Dec-28	Dec-28	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Real Time Operating Centre	$3,921.0	$9,313.0	$13,234.0	$13,234.0	$0.0	100.0%	$0.0	$0.0	Feb-25	Dec-29	Dec-29	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Transforming Corporate Support (H.R.M.S., T.R.M.S.)	$435.7	$0.0	$435.7	$210.0	$225.7	48.2%	$0.0	$225.7	Jan-14	Dec-27	Dec-27	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Please refer to the body of the report.

Project Name	2026 Cashflow				Variance (Over)/ Under	Spending Rate	Return to City/ Reserve	Carry Forward to 2027	Start Date	End Date		Project Health		Overall Project Health	Comments
	Carry Forward from Previous Years	Revised 2026 Budget	Total Available Funding	Projected Actuals to Year-end						Planned	Revised	On Budget	On Time		
ALPR Technology for Parking Enforcement	$0.0	$4,000.0	$4,000.0	$200.0	$3,800.0	5.0%	$0.0	$3,800.0	Jan-25	ongoing	ongoing	Red	Red	Red	Please refer to the body of the report.
Body Worn Camera - Phase II	$119.2	$0.0	$119.2	$119.2	$0.0	100.0%	$0.0	$0.0	Jan-17	Jul-26	Jul-26	Green	Green	Green	Contracted services to continue to July 2026 to support automations related to BWC.
Replacements/ Maintenance/ Equipment Projects:															
State-of-Good-Repair - Police	$2,166.0	$4,450.0	$6,616.0	$6,616.0	$0.0	100.0%	$0.0	$0.0	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Automated Fingerprint Identification System (A.F.I.S.) Replacement	$237.3	$0.0	$237.3	$237.3	$0.0	100.0%	$0.0	$0.0	Jan-19	ongoing	ongoing	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
New Records Management System (R.M.S.)	$3,588.2	$5,900.0	$9,488.2	$8,000.0	$1,488.2	84.3%	$0.0	$1,488.2	Jan-23	Dec-28	Dec-28	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Vehicle and Equipment	($3,336.0)	$13,639.0	$10,303.0	$9,691.8	$611.2	94.1%	$0.0	$611.2	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Mobile Workstations	$2,370.7	$50.0	$2,420.7	$2,420.7	$0.0	100.0%	$0.0	$0.0	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Infrastructure Lifecycle	$1,172.9	$17,150.0	$18,322.9	$17,322.9	$1,000.0	94.5%	$0.0	$1,000.0	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Radio Replacement	$0.2	$200.0	$200.2	$200.2	$0.0	100.0%	$0.0	$0.0	Jan-16	ongoing	ongoing	Green	Green	Green	
Furniture Lifecycle Replacement	$1,032.2	$6,700.0	$7,732.2	$5,425.0	$2,307.2	70.2%	$0.0	$2,307.2	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing	Green	Yellow	Green	Delays due to competing priorities and limited staffing capacity.
Workstation, Laptop, Printer- Lifecycle plan	$870.9	$5,569.0	$6,439.9	$5,500.0	$939.9	85.4%	$0.0	$939.9	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing	Green	Green	Green	
Vehicle and Operational Equipment - Net New	$731.7	$3,310.0	$4,041.7	$3,241.0	$800.7	80.2%	$0.0	$800.7	Jan-24	Dec-29	Dec-29	Green	Green	Green	
Information Technology Storage Growth	$30.3	$750.0	$780.3	$780.3	$0.0	100.0%	$0.0	$0.0	Jan-23	ongoing	ongoing	Green	Green	Green	
Uninterrupted Power Supply (U.P.S.) Lifecycle Replacement	$179.8	$900.0	$1,079.8	$940.0	$139.8	87.1%	$0.0	$139.8	Feb-21	ongoing	ongoing	Green	Green	Green	Under budget: a $60K in-year transfer to S.O.G.R. is proposed. Project remains on time.
Small Equipment Replacement - Telephone handsets	$54.3	$1,549.0	$1,603.3	$1,500.0	$103.3	93.6%	$0.0	$103.3	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing	Green	Green	Green	
F.I.F.A. Requirement - Motorcycles	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0		$0.0	$0.0	Jan-24	Jan-26	Jan-26	Green	Green	Green	Completed in January 2026 and proposed $15K in-year transfer to SOGR.
Glock Modernization	$0.0	$2,000.0	$2,000.0	$2,000.0	$0.0	$100.0%	$0.0	$0.0	Sep-26	Dec-27	Dec-27	Green	Green	Green	Please refer to the body of the report.
Lifecycle Projects:															
I.T.-Related Replacements	$172.3	$6,313.0	$6,485.3	$5,683.3	$802.0	87.6%	$0.0	$802.0							
Other Equipment	$4,191.3	$8,581.0	$12,772.3	$8,701.6	$4,070.7	68.1%	$800.0	$3,270.7							
Total Capital Expenditures	$23,337.6	$126,819.0	$150,156.6	$112,847.9	$37,308.6	75.2%	$800.0	$36,508.6							
Funding from Developmental Charges	($316.9)	($14,750.0)	($15,066.9)	($10,571.9)	($4,495.0)	70.2%	$0.0	($4,495.0)							

Project Name	2026 Cashflow				Variance (Over)/ Under	Spending Rate	Return to City/ Reserve	Carry Forward to 2027	Start Date	End Date		Project Health		Overall Project Health	Comments
	Carry Forward from Previous Years	Revised 2026 Budget	Total Available Funding	Projected Actuals to Year-end						Planned	Revised	On Budget	On Time		
Funding from Vehicle and Equipment Reserve	($4,363.6)	($14,894.0)	($19,257.6)	($14,384.9)	($4,872.7)	74.7%	($800.0)	($4,072.7)							
Debt	$18,657.1	$97,175.0	$115,832.1	$87,891.2	$27,940.9	75.9%	$0.0	$27,940.9							

Note: Due to rounding, numbers presented may not add up precisely.

22.3. 2026 Operating Budget Variance for the Toronto Police Service Parking Enforcement Unit, Period Ending April 30, 2026

PUBLIC REPORT

June 15, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: 2026 Operating Budget Variance for the Toronto Police Service Parking Enforcement Unit, Period Ending April 30, 2026

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

Recommendations:

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

Financial Implications:

At its December 10, 2025, meeting, the Board approved the Toronto Police Service Parking Enforcement Unit's (P.E.U.) 2026 operating budget at $63.9 Million (M) or a 7.6% increase over the 2025 approved budget. (Min. No. P2025-1210-10.3. refers) City Council subsequently approved the Toronto Police Service's (Service) 2026 operating budget at its meeting of February 10, 2026.

As at April 30, 2026, the P.E.U. is projecting a $0.0M variance on its 2026 operating budget. Further details are provided in the discussion section.

Effective March 4, 2025, certain goods imported into Canada from the United States are subject to a 25% surtax on the value for duty, as outlined in the United States Surtax Order. However, the Department of Finance Canada announced relief measures to mitigate the impact of the surtax on goods imported before July 1, 2026, that support public safety objectives. The projected expenditures for 2026 do not reflect potential tariff impacts for the second half of the year. Further updates to projected costs due to tariff policies will be addressed in future variance reports.

Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide the Board with information on the P.E.U.'s 2026 projected year-end variance as at April 30, 2026. The P.E.U. is projecting total net expenditures of $63.9M, for a net-zero variance of $0.0M or 0.0% on its 2026 operating budget.

Table 1 provides a high-level summary of variances by feature category. Details of each feature category will be discussed in the sections that follows.

Table 1: 2026 Variance by Feature Category ($Ms)

Category	2026 Budget	2026 Projection	Favourable / (Unfavourable)
Salaries	$39.4	$39.7	($0.3)
Premium Pay	$2.2	$2.3	($0.1)
Benefits	$13.7	$13.5	$0.1
Non-Salary	$6.5	$6.5	$0.0
Reserve Contribution	$4.4	$4.4	$0.0
Revenue (e.g. T.T.C., towing recoveries)	($2.3)	($2.5)	$0.2
Total	**$63.9**	**$63.9**	**$0.0**

*Note: Numbers may not add up precisely due to rounding. $1.5M of Collective Bargaining Agreement (C.B.A.) has been allocated to Salaries, Premium Pay as well as Benefits.

Discussion

Background

The P.E.U. is managed by the Service; however, the P.E.U.'s operating budget is separate from the Service's budget and is maintained in the City's non-program budget. In addition, revenues from the collection of parking tags issued accrue to the City, not the Service.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

This report is compliant with the Board's Budget Transparency Policy, approved on July 29, 2021 (Min. No. P2021-0729-3.0. refers).

Budget Variances

As at April 30, 2026, the P.E.U. is projecting a $0.0M variance on its 2026 operating budget. Details regarding significant variances shown in Table 1 are discussed below.

A. Salaries

The unfavourable variance of $0.3M in salary expenditures is primarily driven by the timing of new hires and ongoing staff separations.

The hiring plan was adjusted with the Parking Enforcement Officer (P.E.O.) class being brought forward to April from the originally planned August class to prepare for anticipated attrition later in the year.

The Parking budget is based on maintaining an average annual P.E.O. strength of 357. Staffing levels were elevated at the start of 2026 due to hiring in late 2025 to increase year-end strength to offset anticipated attritions and support workforce stabilization. The timing of separations and hiring has resulted in periods where the actual staffing is projected higher than the funded average by 16. However, this will be continuously looked at and reported in future board reports.

Table 2: Uniform & Civilian Complement Summary Variance

Category	Budgeted Complement	Projection	Variance Over / (Under)
Uniform Officers	8	2	(6)
Civilian Police Professionals – Administrative/ Managerial	29	29	0
Parking Enforcement Officers (including Supervisors)	357	373	16
Total Staffing	**394**	**404**	**10**

B. Premium Pay

The unfavourable variance in this category is $0.1M which is primarily related to special events or directed enforcement activities. Premium pay is trending close to budget; however, it is unclear whether this trend will continue as most special events take place in the summer months.

All premium pay expenditures require supervisory approval and are carefully monitored to ensure accountability.

C. Benefits

The P.E.U.'s benefit costs are aligned with those of the Service and are allocated at year-end based on a percentage of total Service benefit costs. The favourable variance in this category is $0.1M which is primarily the savings from central benefits and offset with shortfalls on salary-related benefits.

D. Non-Salary

There are no variances to report.

E. Reserve Contribution

The P.E.U. contributes to several reserves through provisions in its operating budget. All reserves are established by the City. The City manages the Sick Pay Gratuity reserve, while the Service manages the Vehicle and Equipment (V.&E.) reserve fund, the Central Sick Bank reserve, and the Post Retirement reserve.

There is no variance in this category as the P.E.U.'s contributions to reserves are projected at budget, consistent with approved affordability measures and long-term financial planning objectives to ensure sustainability.

F. Revenue

Revenue is derived from reserve draws and towing/pound administrative recoveries. The favourable variance in this category is $0.2M which is attributable to:

- Towing recoveries have a $0.2M favourable variance compared to budget.
- There is no variance in reserve draws from Sick Pay Gratuity reserve, the Central Sick Bank reserve, and the Post Retirement reserve.

Potential Risk and Opportunities

Risks

Hiring and Vacancy Pace

The hiring of Special Constables and Cadets by the Service has a significant impact on the P.E.U., given the historical trend of some P.E.O.s transitioning to those roles. While predicting the number of P.E.O.s transitioning to these positions is challenging, the Service continues to monitor actual separations throughout the year and adjusts the P.E.O. hiring plan accordingly. As P.E.O. separations continue due to retirements or

promotions to other positions, new P.E.O.s are hired at the lowest ‘step’ in the salary band, resulting in cost savings.

Opportunities

Connected Officer Devices

An initiative was approved to equip P.E.O.s with Connected Officer Devices. The first phase concluded in 2025 with the purchase of an initial set of devices. The initiative continues in 2026, expanding the inventory to equip the full complement of officers. These secure devices have access to TPS systems, allow ticketing, photos, notes, and queries to be completed on a single device. This streamlines workflows, leverages mobile technology to increase operational efficiency, strengthens communication, and ultimately enhances the level of service provided to the community.

Conclusion

As April 30, 2026, the P.E.U. is projecting a $0.0M year-end variance.

Ms. Maria Duran-Schneider, Chief Administrative Officer, 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

22.4. 2026 Operating Budget Variance Report for the Toronto Police Service Board, Period Ending April 30, 2026

PUBLIC REPORT

June 1, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Louis Tsilivis
Executive Director

Subject: **2026 Operating Budget Variance Report for the Toronto Police Service Board, Period Ending April 30, 2026**

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

Recommendation(s):

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

Financial Implications:

As of April 30, 2026, the Board is anticipating no variance to the budget at year-end.

Summary:

This report provides an update on the Board's Q1 position as of April 30, 2026, projecting no year-end variance to budget.

Table 1 provides a high-level summary of variances and explanations by feature category, with additional details discussed in the sections that follow.

Table 1: Variance by Feature Category ($000s)

Category	In-Year Budget	Actual to April 30, 2026	2026 Projection	Fav / (Unfav)
Salaries & Benefits	$2,027.0	$549.0	$2,027.0	$0.0
Non-Salary Expenditures	$1,681.0	$187.8	$1,681.0	$0.0
Draws from Reserves	($1,065.7)	$0.0	($1,065.7)	$0.0
Total	**$2,642.3**	**$736.8**	**$2,642.3**	**$0.0**

Please note that figures in the tables presented in this report may not sum precisely due to rounding.

Discussion:

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

This report is in compliance with the Board's Budget Transparency Policy, approved on July 29, 2021 (Min. No. P2021-0729-3.0 refers).

Budget Variances

Salaries and Benefits

Salaries and benefits are projected to have no variance to budget as expenses associated with a temporary role are offset by savings from the vacant policy role.

Non-Salary Expenditures

Budget pressures in this category have arisen from executive search costs that continued into 2026. However, the overages incurred in search costs are offset by savings in other non-salary categories.

Generally, the expenditures in this category mostly relate to arbitrations and grievances, as well as City chargebacks for legal services.

The Board cannot predict or control the number of grievances filed or referred to arbitration, as such actions are initiated at the discretion of bargaining units. To address this uncertainty and ensure adequate financial resources are available to respond to these matters when they arise, the 2026 Operating Budget includes a $424.8K contribution to the Legal Reserve (Reserve) for costs associated with the provision of legal advice and representation. Fluctuations in legal spending will be managed by increasing or decreasing the budgeted reserve contribution in future operating budgets, ensuring that the Board maintains sufficient funds in the Reserve to support these variable expenditures as they arise.

Draws from Reserves

Reserve draws are based on the level of legal advice and representation acquired by the Board, and as such can fluctuate above or below budget. There are no changes to the planned reserve draws currently.

Conclusion:

The Board is projecting no year-end variance to budget. The Board's financial position will continue to be monitored throughout the year, and any material changes will be reported through future variance updates.

Respectfully submitted,

Louis Tsilivis
Executive Director

Supplementary public agenda

PUBLIC MEETING
SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

Thursday, July 23, 2026, at 9:00AM
Livestreaming at
https://youtube.com/live/6cWA_jXmZxI?feature=share

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23. July 20, 2026 from Myron Demkiw, Chief of Police
    Re: Request to Seek Legislative Change

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 2:00PM.**

The Board will move *in-camera* for consideration of confidential matters pursuant to Section 44 (1) of the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (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**
4. **Human Resources Matters**

Adjournment

Next Meeting

Regular Board Meeting
September 24, 2026
Hybrid Board Meeting – at Police Headquarters, 40 College Street or virtually via WebEx

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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

23. Request to Seek Legislative Change

PUBLIC REPORT

July 20, 2026

To: Chair and Members
Toronto Police Service Board

From: Myron Demkiw
Chief of Police

Subject: Request to Seek Legislative Change

Purpose: ☐ Information Purposes Only ☒ Seeking Decision

Recommendations:

This report recommends that the Toronto Police Service Board (Board) authorize the Chief of Police (Chief) to advocate to the Government of Ontario, and engage relevant ministries and agencies, for legislative changes regarding:

a) Expanding the circumstances in which police officers may be suspended without pay;

b) Removing the requirement that a full disciplinary hearing be held to terminate a police officer who is serving a term of incarceration;

c) Permitting extensions of probationary periods where an officer has been suspended or put on administrative duties;

d) Permitting police services, in appropriate circumstances, to retain responsibility for certain investigations, while maintaining impartiality, appropriate safeguards to ensure independent and objective investigations, and existing oversight mechanisms; and

e) Establishing legislation, modelled on California's "Joanna's Law", requiring enhanced investigative requirements where indicators suggest a death may be connected to intimate partner violence.

Financial Implications:

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

Summary

The Board's Process for Seeking Legislative Change policy establishes its governance role in seeking legislative change and the process through which legislative amendments may be advanced. Whereas the Chief is of the opinion that existing legislative authorities are insufficient or ineffective to carry out policing responsibilities, the Chief is to advise the Board, which will consider whether legislative change should be pursued. Where approved by the Board, the Chief may advocate for legislative change on behalf of both the Board and the Toronto Police Service (Service).

Through implementation of the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 (C.S.P.A.) and ongoing operational experience, the Service has identified several legislative gaps that impact public safety, public confidence, operational effectiveness and the efficient administration of policing services. Approval is therefore sought for the Chief to advocate for the legislative amendments outlined in this report.

Discussion:

Background

The Board approved its Process for Seeking Legislative Change policy on February 19, 2013, and most recently amended it on March 2, 2023. The policy establishes the Board's governance role in seeking legislative change and provides the process through which legislative amendments may be advanced. Specifically, where the Chief is of the opinion that existing legislative authorities are insufficient or ineffective to carry out policing responsibilities, the Chief is to advise the Board, which will consider whether legislative change should be pursued. Where approved by the Board, the Chief may advocate for legislative change on behalf of both the Board and the Service. The legislative issues identified below have arisen through operational experience, implementation of the C.S.P.A. and ongoing efforts to strengthen public safety, accountability and public confidence.

Relevant Board Policies and Compliance

- Process for Seeking Legislative Change policy

Strengthening Suspension Without Pay Authorities

When suspending a police officer without pay, the C.S.P.A. prescribes thresholds related to both the seriousness of the misconduct/offence and the jurisdiction in which the Chief may suspend without pay. Certain thresholds contained in the C.S.P.A. restrict a Chief’s ability to suspend an officer without pay when it is in the public interest to do so. For example, where an arrest and charge(s) occur outside of Canada, the Service does not have the legislative authority to impose an immediate suspension without pay as the legislation restricts suspension to violations of select Canadian statutes only. This has created a gap where officers charged with serious offences outside Canada cannot be suspended without pay.

Authority to Dismiss Incarcerated Officers

Officers who serve a term of incarceration should no longer be police officers. Currently, the only method to dismiss a police officer is through a hearing at the Ontario Police Arbitration and Adjudication Commission (O.P.A.A.C.). Alternatively, an officer can voluntarily resign from the Service. The ability to terminate an officer only through full disciplinary proceedings where the outcome is almost a foregone conclusion. In all cases, officers who serve a term of incarceration will be terminated from the Service, and the Service ought not to have to undergo the legal process of a full public hearing to reach that outcome. This approach requires unnecessary spending of public resources and undermines public trust in the institution of policing. Such a term, like the suspension without pay provisions, could include an ability to appeal a termination to O.P.A.A.C. to ensure that the officer's conduct warranted termination.

Extension of Probationary Periods

A further gap identified is the inability to extend a probation period beyond the 12-month period prescribed in s 84(1) of the C.P.S.A. where an officer has been suspended or put on administrative duties. Currently, the probationary period for police constables is set for 12 months with the ability to extend only if consent of the probationary officer is obtained, or, if the probationary officer takes a leave of absence, such as a maternity, parental, or sick leave. The time a probationary officer is suspended due to misconduct allegations, for example, should not count towards their 12-month probationary period. Even if the misconduct allegations are unsubstantiated, that officer would not have had the benefit of a full year's worth of training where both the officer, and the Service, can assess their suitability for the role.

Modernizing Conflict of Interest Investigation Requirements

The Service has encountered significant obstacles in applying the conflict-of-interest provisions. Section 7(2)(b) of O. Reg. 401/23 requires Chiefs to outsource all investigations that involve police officers where the criminal conduct is alleged or reasonably suspected to relate to a variety of enumerated offences, including offences involving intimate partner violence, and offences for the benefit of, at the direction of or in association with a criminal organization. This requirement does not consider large agencies, like the Service, who have existing anti-corruption units that operate at a high level of sophistication and discretion, yet who, as a result of the regulation, must outsource the very investigations they are best suited to conduct due to their specialized expertise.

Moreover, the current legislative framework is also increasingly inconsistent with public expectations of police accountability. The public rightly expects Chiefs to take responsibility for addressing allegations of serious misconduct and corruption within their own organizations and to ensure those matters are investigated thoroughly.

A path forward may include allowing the Chief to articulate to the Inspectorate of Policing (I.o.P.) why certain investigations should be retained by the home service, by explaining the mechanisms through which an impartial investigation can be conducted and the unique and specialized resources available to conduct such an investigation.

This approach would maintain existing I.o.P. oversight mechanisms, while ensuring that serious criminal investigations are conducted with the expertise and integrity they demand.

Enhanced Investigative Framework for Intimate Partner Violence Deaths

The Service recognizes the importance of ensuring that deaths occurring within the context of intimate partner violence receive the highest level of investigative scrutiny where circumstances indicate the possibility of foul play. California's Joanna's Law establishes mandatory investigative requirements where there is a documented history of intimate partner violence together with specified risk indicators. Ontario currently has no comparable legislative framework. The Chief is therefore seeking the Board's approval to advocate for legislation in Ontario modelled on Joanna's Law to establish consistent investigative requirements where indicators suggest a death may be connected to intimate partner violence.

Conclusion:

The C.S.P.A. has introduced significant modernization to policing in Ontario. Through its application, the Service has identified several legislative gaps that impact operational effectiveness, accountability, public safety and public confidence. Approval of this report will authorize the Chief to advocate for these legislative amendments on behalf of the Board and the Service.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Attachment:

Appendix A – Joanna's Law Overview

Joanna's Law: An Overview

Prepared by Victim Services Toronto

California SB 989 and Its Implications for Intimate Partner Violence Death Investigation

What Is Joanna's Law?

California's Senate Bill 989 — known as Joanna's Law — was approved in 2024. It addresses a well-documented gap in death investigation: a meaningful proportion of deaths initially classified as accidents, overdoses, or suicides are, in fact, homicides staged by an intimate partner.

The law establishes binding obligations for law enforcement when a death occurs in an intimate partner violence context, ensuring that investigators apply heightened scrutiny rather than accepting an apparent cause of death at face value.

The Core Problem

Intimate partner homicides are frequently disguised. Staging a death as a suicide or accident is a recognized pattern of behaviour among perpetrators. Without a structured framework to flag these cases, investigators may close files prematurely — leaving families without answers and perpetrators without accountability.

Prior to Joanna's Law, California had no legislated obligation for police to escalate investigation when an intimate partner violence history coincided with suspicious circumstances. The legislation directly closes that gap.

How the Law Works: The Two-Part Threshold

Heightened investigation is triggered when both of the following conditions are present:

Condition 1	Condition 2
The deceased has an identifiable history of being victimized by intimate partner violence — evidenced by police reports, photographic documentation, or equivalent records.	Three or more of the ten "red flag" factors (below) are present at or around the scene.

When both conditions are met, law enforcement must:

- Conduct structured interviews with close family members and friends of the decedent.
- Request a complete forensic autopsy if one has not already been ordered.
- Apply investigative standards equivalent to those used in homicide investigations.

- Document the presence or absence of each red flag factor in official investigative records.

The Ten Red Flag Factors

Heightened investigation is triggered when an identifiable history of intimate partner violence is present alongside three or more of the following:

#	Red Flag Factor
1	The person died prematurely or in an untimely manner.
2	The scene appears to reflect suicide or accident.
3	One partner had sought to end the relationship.
4	History of intimate partner violence, including coercive control.
5	The decedent was found dead in a home or place of residence.
6	The decedent was found by a current or former partner.
7	History of victimization that includes strangulation or suffocation.
8	A current or former partner (or their child) was the last to see the decedent alive.
9	The partner had control of the scene before law enforcement arrived.
10	The body was moved or other evidence altered.

Deputations

Toronto Police Service Board
Public Meeting
July 23, 2026

**** Speakers' List ****

1. **Request for Special Funds**

   Deputation: Nicole Corrado (written submission only)

2. **Toronto Police Service Board Special Fund – Annual Specified Procedures Report for the Year Ending December 31, 2025**

   Deputation: Kris Langenfeld (virtual)

3. **Pre-Qualification of Vendors for Minor Building Repairs**

   Deputation: Kris Langenfeld (virtual)

4. **Contract Award to Rampart International Corp. for 9mm Glock Pistols with Red Dot Optics, Flashlights and Holsters**

   Deputation: Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)

5. **Contract Award to Softchoice Canada Inc. for Endpoint and Related Equipment and Services**

   Deputation: Kris Langenfeld (virtual)

6. **Bi-Annual Aggregate Disciplinary Measures Report – Pursuant to Section 215 of the *Community Safety and Policing Act,* 2019**

   Deputations: Kris Langenfeld (virtual)
   Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)

7. 2025 Toronto Police Service Board Annual Report

Deputation: Kris Langenfeld (virtual)

8. 2025 Toronto Police Service - Chief's Annual Report

Deputations: Kris Langenfeld (virtual)
Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)

9. Toronto Police Service 2025 Annual Statistical Report

Deputations: Kris Langenfeld (virtual)
Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)

13. 2025 Annual Reports: City Traffic Agents (C.O.T.), University of Toronto (U of T), Toronto Community Housing Corporation (T.C.H.C.), and Toronto Transit Commission (T.T.C.) - Special Constables

Deputation: Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)

15. Agreement with The University of Toronto Regarding Special Constables

Deputations: Michael Munroe (in person) (written submission included)
Director, University of Toronto Campus Safety
Special Constable Service

Derek Moran (in person) (written submission included)
Nicole Corrado (written submission included)

16. Inquest into the Death of Gedi Ali Gedi Verdict of the Jury

Deputation: Nicole Corrado (written submission only)

17. Request for Reviews of a Service Complaint Investigations

Deputations: James Guglielmin (in person)
Kris Langenfeld (virtual)
Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)
Michael Lewis (written submission only)

18. Chief's Administrative Investigation Reports

Deputation: Nicole Corrado (virtual) (written submission included)

22. Budget Variance Reports

Deputation: Nicole Corrado (written submission only)

23. Request to Seek Legislative Change

Deputation: Derek Moran (in person) (written submission included)

Name: Nicole Corrado

Agenda Item: 1

Format: Written only

I fully support the mental health Beyond Blue service for police officers and other staff. I have a question. As a paid community member of the TPSMMIT can I access the service, even though I am not a police officer? Nicole Corrado

Name: Nicole Corrado

Agenda Item: 4

Format: Written and verbal

I think that spending 10 and a half million dollars on new guns is ridiculous. Not every officer needs a gun. The University and Transit police don't have guns. No more money on killing. This money would be better spent on other things that actually help people. Nicole Corrado

Name: Nicole Corrado

Agenda Item: 6

Format: Written and verbal

Please do not continue to allow police officers who are rude and inappropriate to be out on the road. Nicole Corrado

Name: Nicole Corrado

Agenda Item: 8

Format: Written and verbal

Thank you for bringing in the Missing Persons Guide and for improving the Missing Persons protocol.

I am also concerned that the police have 24 horses and 38 dogs. Policing is dangerous work that animals can not consent to. Please look at phasing out animals and look at Non Animal Methods. Nicole Corrado

Name: Nicole Corrado

Agenda Item: 9

Format: Written and verbal

Thank you for bringing in the Missing Persons Guide and for improving the Missing Persons protocol.

Please add animal interactions to the statistics. The public wants to know about these. Nicole Corrado

Name: Nicole Corrado

Agenda Item: 13

Format: Written and verbal

The TCHC Police dealt with a number of dog complaints, animal cruelty cases, and even 2 bear complaints. While thankfully these officers have no guns, they don't have animal training either. Please have these issues corresponded to by Animal Services. Bear Complaints are always related to improper garbage and recycling disposal, so this is actually a city bylaw issue. Also, the Dog Owners Liability Act (breed specific legislation) is pseudoscientific and therefore should not be enforced.

I am also concerned about the autism training. This is created in partnership with the very controversial Autism Speaks. I suggest replacing this course with a presentation by A4A Autistics For Autistics Ontario. Nicole Corrado

DEPUTATION OF MIKE MUNROE, DIRECTOR - CAMPUS SAFETY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Good afternoon,

I am Mike Munroe, Director of Campus Safety at the University of Toronto.

Chair Carroll, Chief Demkiw, Members of the Toronto Police Service Board, Members of Command, and distinguished guests, on behalf of the University of Toronto, I extend our thoughts and prayers to you and to every member of the Toronto Police Service who works each day to keep the residents and visitors of this great city safe.

We are deeply grateful for the work you perform. Your commitment and sacrifice are appreciated, and we recognize the challenges and risks you face each time you put on the uniform. We also acknowledge the sacrifices made by your families, who support you every day.

I would also like to recognize the Special Constable members from Toronto Community Housing, the Toronto Transit Commission, and the City of Toronto Traffic Agent Program who are here today. Your organizations play an integral role in supporting the Toronto Police Service and in helping to ensure the safety and security of the people of Toronto.

The University of Toronto has enjoyed a long-standing partnership with both the City of Toronto and the Toronto Police Service. The University of Toronto Special Constable Service was first established in 1904. Today, our Special Constables work closely with members of 52, 53, 14, and 43 Divisions in serving our campus communities.

In 2025, the University of Toronto Special Constable Service responded to more than 15,000 incidents across our campuses. By responding to these calls, our officers help alleviate the demand on Toronto Police Service members, allowing them to focus on the many policing responsibilities they face throughout the city.

In April 2024, the Community Safety and Policing Act came into force. One of the requirements under this legislation was for Special Constable Employers to enter into an updated Memorandum of Understanding with their

sponsoring Police Service. Prior to this process, the last formal Memorandum of Understanding between the University of Toronto and the Toronto Police Service Board was signed in 1995.

Over the past two years, members of the University's Legal Team, the University of Toronto Special Constable Service, Toronto Police Legal Services, and the Toronto Police Special Constable Liaison Office worked collaboratively to develop a modern Memorandum of Understanding that reflects the requirements of the current legislation while strengthening our longstanding partnership.

Today, I am hopeful the Memorandum of Understanding will receive the endorsement of the Toronto Police Service Board and be formally signed by Chair Carroll, marking an important milestone in the continued partnership between our organizations.

Before I conclude, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Deputy Chief Rob Johnson, Inspector Tiffany Castell, Staff Sergeant Deanna Gagliardi, Sergeant Qian Yang, and General Counsel Gerry Leung for their dedication, professionalism, and tireless efforts over the past two years. Their collaboration and commitment have been instrumental in bringing us to this point.

Thank you to the Chair, the Members of the Toronto Police Service Board, Chief Demkiw, and everyone who contributed to this important achievement. We look forward to continuing our strong partnership with the Toronto Police Service as we work together to keep our campuses and the City of Toronto safe.

Thank You.

Mike Munroe
Director – Campus Safety Service
University of Toronto St. George Campus
(Office) 416-978-7378
Email: Michael.munroe@utoronto.ca

So in this report it says – "Article 14.1 – Notice - Any notice, demand or other communication…required or permitted to be given or made hereunder will be in writing and will be sufficiently given or made if: (a) delivered in person…(b) sent by prepaid first class mail; or (c) sent by any electronic means…in the case of a notice to the Toronto Police Service Attention: Chief Superintendent, Public Safety Operations, Email: Special Constable Liaison Office; in the case of a notice to the Board, to: Toronto Police Service Board…Attention: Executive Director Fax No: 416-808-8082"

Sawyer & Massey v. Bennett, 1909 CanLII 116 (SK CA)
Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan — Saskatchewan
1909-11-20 | 23 pages
assignment — equitable — company — tempore potior est jure — transfer
Property and trusts

[...] [21] **In his Laws of England**, vol. 1, at p. 215, **Lord Halsbury lays down the law as to notice as follows**: "456. [...] **Where an agent, in the course of any transaction in which he is employed on his principal's behalf, receives notice or acquires knowledge of any fact material to such transaction, under such circumstances that it is his duty to communicate it to the principal, the principal is precluded, as regards the persons who are parties to such transaction, from relying upon his own ignorance of such fact, and is taken to have received notice of it from the agent at the time when he should have received it, if the agent had performed his duty with due diligence**. [...]

Neilson v. Underwood, 1933 CanLII 308 (AB CA)
Court of Appeal of Alberta — Alberta
1933-07-24 | 38 pages | cited by 2 documents
solemnization of marriage — marriage of minors — lex loci — contract — domicil

[...] **All persons are legally bound to take notice of the laws of the country where they are domiciled**.

Sweeny **v.** Bank **of** Montreal, 1885 CanLII 47 (SCC), 12 SCR 661
Supreme Court of Canada — Canada (Federal)
1885-06-22 | 46 pages | cited by 15 documents
shares — trust — stock — mandatary — pledge

[...] **In the case of Mangles v Dixon** ([2]) it was held that the assignee of any security, (that is, when the assignee has only an equitable right, as an assignee 01 a bond,) stands in the same position as the assignor as to the equities arising upon it. [...] **They are bound by the notice which they have: for equity will not permit a man to shut his eyes to a fact of which he has been informed and therefore if he has notice he is bound by the knowledge he has thus acquired**. [...]

Caja Paraguaya de Jubilaciones y Pensiones del Personal de Itaipu Binacional **v.** Garcia, 2020 ONCA 412
Court of Appeal for Ontario — Ontario
2020-06-25 | 51 pages | cited by 10 documents
wilful blindness — constructive — knowing assistance — trust — knowledge
Contracts

[...] [103] Moreover, in closing argument at trial, the trial judge was specifically referred to a decision that he had authored two months earlier **in 1169822 Ontario Ltd. v. Toronto-Dominion Bank**, [2018] O.J. No. 1570, 2018 ONSC 1631 (S.C.J.) , involving knowing assistance and wilful blindness. [...] While a **failure to inquire after being put on notice** can be a component of wilful blindness or of recklessness, it can also be a component of constructive knowledge, the latter concept entailing a significantly lower level of knowledge and culpability. [...]

R. v. Pontes, 1995 CanLII 61 (SCC), [1995] 3 SCR 44
Supreme Court of Canada — Canada (Federal)
1995-09-21 | 63 pages | cited by 216 documents
offence — defence of due diligence — absolute liability — mens rea — ignorance

[...] **The provision of some form of notice of the law would convert the offence into one of full mens rea, since the accused would then be driving with actual subjective knowledge that he was prohibited under provincial legislation.** [...]

5. When searching an arrested person, a USC will:
(a) Only conduct a search subsequent to arrest as authorized by **common law**; and (b) Only conduct protective searches, as defined in **common law** and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which involves the search of clothing, including pockets, that does not include the removal of any clothing except outerwear such as jackets, hats and/or gloves/mittens, in accordance with TPS Procedure 01-02, Search of Persons.

Enhanced Police Operational Response

As a result, the Toronto Police Service implemented a restriction preventing protests from entering residential streets in the Bathurst and Sheppard area.

Rationale for the police response includes:

- **Reasonable Limits on Rights:** The geographic restriction represents a reasonable and justified limitation in the circumstances.
- **Proportionality:** The measure does not suppress the message of demonstrators; rather, it limits location while permitting continued, visible demonstrations on major arterial roadways.
- **Necessity and Public Safety:** The restriction is necessary to prevent breaches of the peace, reduce intimidation within residential communities, and mitigate escalating risks to public safety, consistent with common law authority and Charter principles.

Play

Toronto Police Service Board Meeting | Live Stream | April 13th, 2026 | 9AM

Deputy Chief Frank Barredo will be in attendance to respond to any questions that the Board may have in regard to this report.

Wendy Walberg
City Solicitor

Name: Nicole Corrado

Agenda Item: 15

Format: Written and verbal

I am very concerned about the Autism Training by CPKN. This was created in partnership with Autism Speaks a very controversial organization. Please replace it with training from real autistic people. Nicole Corrado

Name: Nicole Corrado

Agenda Item: 16

Format: Written

I think that there should be no more No Knock Raids because otherwise these incidents can end in violence. Nicole Corrado

Name: Nicole Corrado

Agenda Item: 17

Format: Written and verbal

This item is almost personal since I can relate to similar stuff. It seems like a high masking neurodivergent person was denied their right to put Themself on the VPR. A person who is high masking is even more vulnerable in some ways. I put myself on the VPR for this reason. Their going missing should have been taken more seriously. Nicole Corrado

Name: Michael Lewis

Agenda Item: 17

Format: Written

That said, I find both the analysis and the conclusion to be dismissive of the situation and of the concerns I raised.

A simple review of the station security footage would show that, at no point during my interaction with the front desk officer, did they check whether officers had already been dispatched to the scene or advise me that someone was already responding. Had I simply been told that officers were already on their way, or that the matter had already been reported and was being attended to, my concerns would have been significantly reduced.

Instead, I was told there was "nothing they could do" and instructed to call the non-emergency line. I then spent over 50 minutes on hold without speaking to anyone. At no point did anyone explain that a response was already underway or provide any reassurance that the situation was being addressed. While I did not expect officers at the front desk to personally respond to the incident, I did expect them to provide accurate information and some level of assistance. Simply saying, "An officer is already on the way," or, "I'll check whether this has already been reported," would have made all the difference.

The report states that the front desk officer knew a call had already been created and that their intent was to communicate they could not impact road deployment. Respectfully, that is not what was communicated to me. If that had been explained, I would never have waited on hold with the non-emergency line or left believing that no one was responding to what I considered a serious public safety concern.

I also find the conclusion minimizes the impact of the interaction by focusing on average non-emergency wait times and the fact that another citizen called 911. Neither of those points addresses my actual complaint. My concern was never about how quickly officers ultimately arrived. It was about the response I received when I physically attended a police station to report what I believed to be an immediate public safety risk.

To be told that there was "nothing they could do" and to call a non-emergency number, without any explanation or attempt to determine whether the matter had already been reported, was shocking, dismissive, and frankly came across as lazy. I went out of my way to report something because I believed it was the right thing to do. Instead, I left feeling that

I had wasted my time by attending the station and then wasted even more time waiting on hold for a call that was never answered.

I appreciate that additional training has been provided and that the Service recognizes there was an opportunity to improve customer service. However, the analysis appears to excuse the interaction by providing context that was never shared with me at the time. As a member of the public, I had no way of knowing that another call had already been made or that officers had already been dispatched. My impression of the interaction could only be based on the information I was given…which was essentially none.

Ultimately, my concern is not that officers didn't *drop everything and fly over* immediately. It is that the response I received at the station undermined my confidence in reporting public safety concerns. The conclusion fails to acknowledge the impact that interaction had and, in my view, does not adequately address the substance of my complaint.

Kind regards,

Michael Lewis

Name: Nicole Corrado

Agenda Item: 18

Format: Written and verbal

Some of these items deal with at risk people in.crisis being bean bagged. While this is far better than bullets, I wish that the TCCS could get cut proof clothes so they can attend edged object crisis calls. Nicole Corrado

Name: Nicole Corrado

Agenda Item: 22

Format: Written

Please, instead of making the kennels prettier, work on phasing out animals. They don't consent to dangerous police work. Please adapt to non animal methods. Nicole Corrado

So in this report it says - “The C.S.P.A. has introduced significant modernization to policing in Ontario. Through its application, the Service has identified several legislative gaps that impact operational effectiveness, accountability, public safety and public confidence. Approval of this report will authorize the Chief to advocate for these legislative amendments on behalf of the Board and the Service.”

Provincial Offences Act Court Transfer Agreement between City of Toronto and Her Majesty in Right of Ontario:

Municipal partner to ensure competent prosecutions

2.7 The Municipal Partner shall ensure that its prosecutors are competent in relation to the following factors;

Knowledge of the law

2.7.1 knowledge of the current law, including the *Act*, related statutes and regulations, the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and any common law relevant to the conduct of prosecutions;

Metropolitan Toronto (Municipality) Police Services Board v. Metropolitan Toronto Police Assn., 1992 CanLII 8681 (ON CA)
Court of Appeal for Ontario — Ontario
1992-11-06 | 10 pages | cited by 2 documents
chief of police — officers — summonses — disciplinary — lawful
Labour and employment | Practice and procedure

[...] [11] The interesting contradiction is that the association insists on **the letter of the law** being followed when that is in its interest. [...] The officers are within their legal rights in insisting on **the letter of the law**. [...]

Barrick Gold Corporation v. Ontario, 2000 CanLII 16929 (ON CA)
Court of Appeal for Ontario — Ontario
2000-11-11 | 28 pages | cited by 10 documents
restructuring proposal — unorganized territory — annexation — electors — municipalities
Municipalities

[...] **Municipalities must do more than conform with the strict letter of the law to remain within the boundaries of their lawmaking powers.** [...] [59] **Municipalities must, however, do more than conform with the strict letter of the law in order to remain within the boundaries of their lawmaking powers.** [...]

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1.4 The Toronto Police Services Board wants to ensure that those rules reflect the principles of accessibility, responsiveness and accountability to the community, fairness, respect and full debate in the conduct of its meetings and flexibility in responding to changing circumstances at meetings of the Board.

1.5 The Toronto Police Services Board wants to ensure that the application and interpretation of the procedural rules contained in this by-law are consistent with the principles set out above.

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Who is the Board accountable to?

The Board is accountable to both the community and to the Inspector General of Policing.

Toronto Police Services Board

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ITEMS

WHO IS THE BOARD ACCOUNTABLE TO?

The Board is accountable to both the community and to the Ontario Civilian Commission on Police Services (OCCPS).

Committee **for** the Commonwealth of Canada v. Canada, 1991 CanLII 119 (SCC), [1991] 1 SCR 139
Supreme Court of Canada — Canada (Federal)
1991-01-25 | 131 pages | cited by 335 documents
freedom of expression — government — public — airport — property

[...] There appear to be two specific concerns underlying the vagueness concept: the citizen should be given proper notice of the law, and **no room for arbitrary government action should exist** under that law. [...]

Schaeffer v. Wood, 2011 ONCA 716 (CanLII)
2011-11-15 | 43 pages | cited by 30 documents
notes — chief of police — investigations — incident — application

[...] **Police officers are public office holders** who have a "general duty to prevent and investigate crime [that is] recognized **at common law** and given statutory force" by the PSA in s. 42 : R. v. Simpson (1993), 1993 CanLII 3379 (ON CA) , 12 O.R. (3d) 182, [1993 O.J. No. 308 (C.A.), at p. 190 O.R. Note- taking is a core element [...]