

South Bruce OPP Detachment Board

Meeting Agenda

September 1, 2026 – 1:00pm

Municipality of Arran Elderslie

1925 Bruce Rd 10, Chesley ON

	Item	Page
1.	Call to Order	
2.	Disclosure of Conflict of Interest and/or Pecuniary Interest	
3.	Approval of Agenda	1
4.	Approval of Past Minutes 4.1 May 12, 2026 SBODB Meeting	2
5.	Business Arising from Previous Minutes 5.1 SBODB Logo Update 5.2 Low Speed Vehicles/E-Scooters 5.3 Bike Quotes (2)	7
6.	Statement of Accounts 6.1 Update on Municipal Contributions - 2026 6.2 Financial Report – up to August 31, 2026	
7.	Reports 7.1 Detachment Commander Report – Q2 2026 7.2 Detachment Commander Action Plan Update	9
8.	Correspondence 8.1 SBODB Annual Report – 2025 8.2 Crime Stoppers of Grey Bruce Coordinator Report – Q1 2026 8.3 Crime Stoppers of Grey Bruce Coordinator Report – Q2 2026 8.4 All Chiefs Memo – OPP Detachment Board Members & Elections 8.5 Annual Report of the Inspector General of Policing 2025 8.6 IG Memo – Political Activity What Board Members Need to Know	26 51 53 55 57 124
9.	New Business 9.1 PGO Group Insurance – Program Renewal	134
10.	Next Meetings - November 3, 2026 - Municipality of Kincardine - January Meeting Date – TBD	
11.	Adjournment	

South Bruce OPP Detachment Board
Tuesday, May 12, 2026 - 11:00am

MEETING MINUTES

Members Present: Tim Elphick, Board Chair, Municipality of Brockton
Nigel Van Dyk, Board Vice-Chair, Municipality of South Bruce
Moiken Penner, Municipality of Arran-Elderslie
Don Murray, Township of Huron-Kinloss
Stellina Williams, Municipality of Kincardine
Margaret Visser, Community Representative

Staff Present: Keegan Wilcox, Inspector, South Bruce OPP Detachment

Board Secretary: Paula Culbert

Regrets: Joe Dietrich, Community Representative

1. Call to Order

Chair Tim Elphick called the meeting to order at 11:05 a.m.

2. Disclosure of Conflict of Interest and/or Pecuniary Interest and General Nature Thereof

None.

3. Approval of Agenda

3.1 May 12, 2026 – Meeting Agenda

Moved by: Don Murray

Seconded by: Moiken Penner

“That the agenda for the South Bruce OPP Detachment Board Meeting dated May 12, 2026 be received and adopted.” CARRIED

4. Approval of Past Minutes

4.1 SBODB Meeting Minutes – February 3, 2026

Moved by: Nigel Van Dyk

Seconded by: Moiken Penner

“That the SBODB Meeting Minutes of February 3, 2026 be approved as amended.” CARRIED

4.2 SBODB Special Meeting Minutes - February 26, 2026

Moved by: Moiken Penner

Seconded by: Don Murray

"That the SBODB Special Meeting Minutes of February 26, 2026 be received as amended."
CARRIED

5. Business Arising from Previous Minutes

5.1 2026 Budget – Update on Letter to Municipalities

Chair Tim Elphick provided a verbal report that the \$5,000 Budget contribution per Municipality for the calendar year 2026 has been confirmed. Each Municipality was issued a letter following the last Board meeting.

Action item: SBODB Secretary-Treasurer to invoice each Municipality directly for the outstanding amount owing for calendar year.

5.2 Bank Account Update

Chair Tim Elphick confirmed that the SBODB officially has a Community Bank Account with the Toronto Dominion Bank. He also confirmed that signatories are in place; Board Chair, Board Vice-Chair and the Secretary-Treasurer. All transactions will require two (2) signatories to sign. We will be working with the Municipality of Brockton to transfer current SBODB funds into this account.

5.3 SBODB Logo Update

The Board discussed the draft logo and Board Member Stellina Williams reported on progress made with alternative variations. The Board preferred any logo to be simplistic and possibly include a tag line or mission statement. Stellina will gather any further feedback and bring forward options at the next meeting.

6. Statement of Accounts

6.1 Financial Report

The Secretary-Treasurer provided a financial report of the current financial position.

Moved by: Don Murray

Seconded by: Nigel Van Dyk

"That the SBODB Financial Report dated May 7, 2026 be approved as presented."
CARRIED;

Action item: To obtain Certificate of Insurance from OAPSB for 2026 calendar year.

6.2 Secretary-Treasurer Expenses

Chair Tim Elphick reviewed with the Board the expenditures and associated disbursements incurred in accordance with our independent contractor agreement. Invoices have been received by the Board for payment of such activities.

Moved by: Nigel Van Dyk

Seconded by: Moiken Penner

“That the expenses submitted by the Secretary-Treasurer for the period of October 8, 2025 through May 01, 2026 in the amount of \$1,385.95 be approved as submitted.” CARRIED;

7. Reports

7.1 Detachment Commander Report – Q1 2026

Inspector Keegan Wilcox presented to the Board for the period January to April 2026.

Moved by: Moiken Penner

Seconded by: Stellina Williams

“That the South Bruce OPP Detachment Board receives the Detachment Commander’s Report.” CARRIED

7.2 Detachment Commander Action Plan Update

Inspector Keegan Wilcox reported that the Detachment Commander Action Plan Update is being finalized prior to release to the public. The approved report will be brought to a future meeting.

7.3 Procedural By-Law Update

Chair Tim Elphick advised that the changes made to the 2025 Bylaw amendments were reviewed but there was no available record that they were approved by the Board. A copy of the Bylaw revisions were circulated to the Board and the amendments were noted, including to quorum being based on members “duly appointed”, delegations of the same nature required the prior approval of the Chair, process for Motion for Reconsideration, and a timeline to review the Bylaws of once every four (4) years.

Moved by: Don Murray

Seconded by: Margaret Visser

“That the Bylaws hereby be amended and adopted as presented.” CARRIED

8. Correspondence

8.1 Municipality of Arran-Elderslie Letter – March 20, 2026

Chair Tim Elphick acknowledged the correspondence received from the Municipality of Arran-Elderslie on March 20, 2026. The Board discussed in further detail and the consensus is that the Board must operate for a number of years to determine the true operational costs. The Board is responsible for any legal or professional services costs. Any changes to the yearly municipal contribution should be dealt with as part of the budget. A response letter acknowledging receipt of the communication from the Municipality of Arran-Elderslie will be sent by Chair Tim Elphick. No further action required at this time.

9. Closed Session

Moved by: Moiken Penner

Seconded by: Don Murray

“That the Board hereby enter into Closed Session at 12:21pm in order to address matters pertaining to:

- Section 44(2)(k) information that Section 8 of the Municipal Freedom of Information Act would authorize a refusal to disclose if it were contained in a record”
CARRIED

Moved by: Nigel Van Dyk

Seconded by: Margaret Visser

“That the Board return to Open Session at 12:33p.m.” CARRIED

10. New Business

10.1 Low Speed Vehicles/E-Scooters

The Board discussed Low Speed Vehicles and E-Scooters and how community engagement by the South Bruce OPP may be beneficial regarding safety issues.

11. Next Meetings

- September 1, 2026 - Municipality of Arran-Elderslie
- November 3, 2026 - Municipality of Kincardine

12. Adjournment

Moved by Don Murray

“That the meeting be adjourned at 12:46 p.m.” CARRIED

Board Chair

Secretary

KINCARDINE HOME HARDWARE

HWY. #21, BOX 39
KINCARDINE, ON, N2Z 2Y6
(519) 396-2032 H.S.T 85492 7431

CUSTOMER: 3540
REQUEST ID: 42-7281
2026/06/07 10:43 am
42-29745 Justin

South Bruce OPP
700 Kincardine Ave
KINCARDINE, ON, N2Z 0B1

(519) 396-3341

South Bruce OPP
700 Kincardine Ave
KINCARDINE, ON, N2Z 0B1

***** **HOLD** *****

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UOM	CODES	PRICE	EXTENDED
Hold Until: 2026-Jul-30						
60001	Talon Eplus	2	EA	HH	3,399.99	6,799.98
60001	XTC SLR 29 1	2	EA	QHH	1,799.99	3,599.98
60001	EasyFold XT	1	EA	QHH	1,199.99	1,199.99
60001	SpeedSheild CLip on	4	EA	QHH	22.99	91.96
60001	Front/rear light	2	EA	QHH	199.99	399.98
60001	Rear Rack	2	EA	QHH	89.99	179.98

Item Total	12,271.87
H.S.T	1,595.34
HST5%	0.00
SUB TOTAL	13,867.21
Balance owing	13,867.21

These items will be held until the "Hold Date" noted above.
After this date, the items may be removed from "Hold" status
and returned to stock.

PAGE: 1/1

KINCARDINE HOME HARDWARE

HWY. #21, BOX 39
KINCARDINE, ON, N2Z 2Y6
(519) 396-2032 H.S.T 85492 7431

CUSTOMER: 3540
REQUEST ID: 42-7281
2026/05/15 7:39 pm
42-29353 Justin

South Bruce OPP
700 Kincardine Ave
KINCARDINE, ON, N2Z 0B1

South Bruce OPP
700 Kincardine Ave
KINCARDINE, ON, N2Z 0B1

(519) 396-3341

***** **HOLD** *****

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UOM	CODES	PRICE	EXTENDED
Hold Until: 2026-Jul-30						
60001	26 Explore E plus 1	2	EA	HH	5,799.99	11,599.98
60001	XTC SLR 29 1	2	EA	HH	1,799.99	3,599.98
60001	EasyFold XT	1	EA	HH	1,199.99	1,199.99
60001	SpeedSheild CLip on	4	EA	HH	22.99	91.96
60001	Front/rear light	2	EA	HH	199.99	399.98
60001	Rear Rack	2	EA	HH	89.99	179.98

Item Total	17,071.87
H.S.T	2,219.34
HST5%	0.00
SUB TOTAL	19,291.21
Balance owing	19,291.21

These items will be held until the "Hold Date" noted above.
After this date, the items may be removed from "Hold" status
and returned to stock.

PAGE: 1/1



**Ontario Provincial Police
South Bruce Detachment**

Inspector Keegan Wilcox

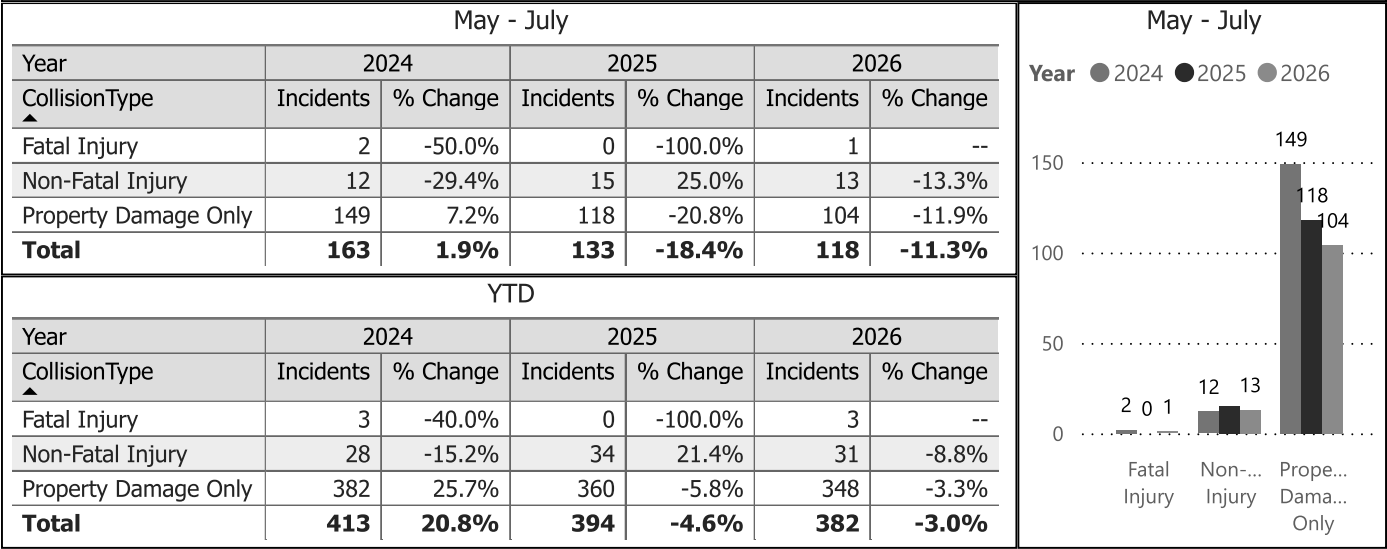
**Detachment Commander's Report
South Bruce OPP Detachment Board**

May - July 2026



OPP Detachment Board Report
Collision Reporting System
May - July 2026

Motor Vehicle Collisions by Type



Data source (Collision Reporting System) date:
12-Aug-2026

Detachment: 61 - SOUTH BRUCE

Location code(s): 6100 - SOUTH BRUCE, 6120 - WALKERTON

Area(s): 2 - Marine, 6010 - Arran, 6011 - Brant, 6012 - Bruce, 6013 - Carrick, 6014 - Chesley, 6015 - Culross, 6017 - Elderslie, 6018 - Greenock, 6020 - Huron, 6021 - Kincardine, 6022 - Kincardine Twp., 6023 - Kinloss, 6026 - Lucknow, 6027 - Mildmay, 6028 - Paisley, 6030 - Ripley, 6034 - Tara, 6035 - Teeswater, 6036 - Tiverton, 6037 - Walkerton, 6937 - Hwy 21, 6938 - Hwy 4, 6941 - Hwy 9

Data source date:
12-Aug-2026

Report Generated on:
26-Aug-2026 9:52:14 AM



OPP Detachment Board Report
Collision Reporting System
May - July 2026

Fatalities in Detachment Area - Incidents

May - July									
Type	Motor Vehicle			Motorized Snow Vehicle			Off-Road Vehicle		
Year	Alcohol/Drugs	Incidents	% Change	Alcohol/Drugs	Incidents	% Change	Alcohol/Drugs	Incidents	% Change
2024	0	2	-50.0%	0	0	--	0	0	--
2025	0	0	-100.0%	0	0	--	0	0	--
2026	0	1	--	0	0	--	0	0	--

YTD									
Type	Motor Vehicle			Motorized Snow Vehicle			Off-Road Vehicle		
Year	Alcohol/Drugs	Incidents	% Change	Alcohol/Drugs	Incidents	% Change	Alcohol/Drugs	Incidents	% Change
2024	0	3	-25.0%	0	0	-100.0%	0	0	--
2025	0	0	-100.0%	0	0	--	0	0	--
2026	0	2	--	0	1	--	0	0	--

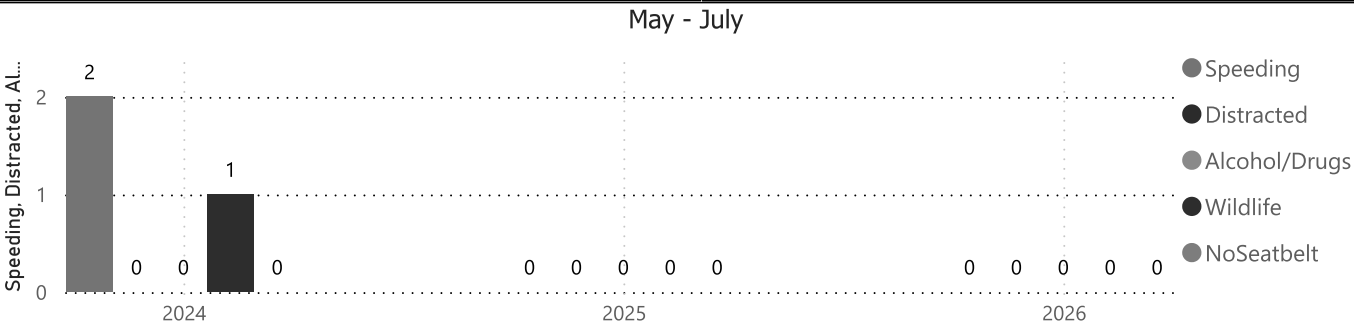
Fatalities in Detachment Area - Persons Killed

May - July						
Type	Motor Vehicle		Motorized Snow Vehicle		Off-Road Vehicle	
Year	Persons Killed	% Change	Persons Killed	% Change	Persons Killed	% Change
2024	2	-50.0%	0	--	0	--
2025	0	-100.0%	0	--	0	--
2026	1	--	0	--	0	--

YTD						
Type	Motor Vehicle		Motorized Snow Vehicle		Off-Road Vehicle	
Year	Persons Killed	% Change	Persons Killed	% Change	Persons Killed	% Change
2024	4	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	--
2025	0	-100.0%	0	--	0	--
2026	2	--	1	--	0	--

Primary Causal Factors in Fatal Motor Vehicle Collisions

May - July				YTD			
	2024	2025	2026		2024	2025	2026
Speeding	2	0	0	Speeding	2	0	0
Speeding % Change	100.0%	-100.0%	--	Speeding % Change	100.0%	-100.0%	--
Distracted	0	0	0	Distracted	1	0	0
Distracted % Change	-100.0%	--	--	Distracted % Change	0.0%	-100.0%	--
Alcohol/Drugs	0	0	0	Alcohol/Drugs	0	0	0
Alcohol/Drugs % Change	-100.0%	--	--	Alcohol/Drugs % Change	-100.0%	--	--
Wildlife	1	0	0	Wildlife	1	0	0
Wildlife % Change	--	-100.0%	--	Wildlife % Change	--	-100.0%	--
NoSeatbelt	0	0	0	NoSeatbeltYTD	0	0	0
NoSeatbelt YoY%	--	--	--	NoSeatbeltYTD YoY%	--	--	--



Data source (Collision Reporting System) date:
12-Aug-2026

Detachment: 61 - SOUTH BRUCE

Location code(s): 6100 - SOUTH BRUCE, 6120 - WALKERTON

Area(s): 2 - Marine, 6010 - Arran, 6011 - Brant, 6012 - Bruce, 6013 - Carrick, 6014 - Chesley, 6015 - Culross, 6017 - Elderslie, 6018 - Greenock, 6020 - Huron, 6021 - Kincardine, 6022 - Kincardine Twp., 6023 - Kinloss, 6026 - Lucknow, 6027 - Mildmay, 6028 - Paisley, 6030 - Ripley, 6034 - Tara, 6035 - Teeswater, 6036 - Tiverton, 6037 - Walkerton, 6937 - Hwy 21, 6938 - Hwy 4, 6941 - Hwy 9

Data source date:
12-Aug-2026

Report Generated on:
26-Aug-2026 9:52:14 AM

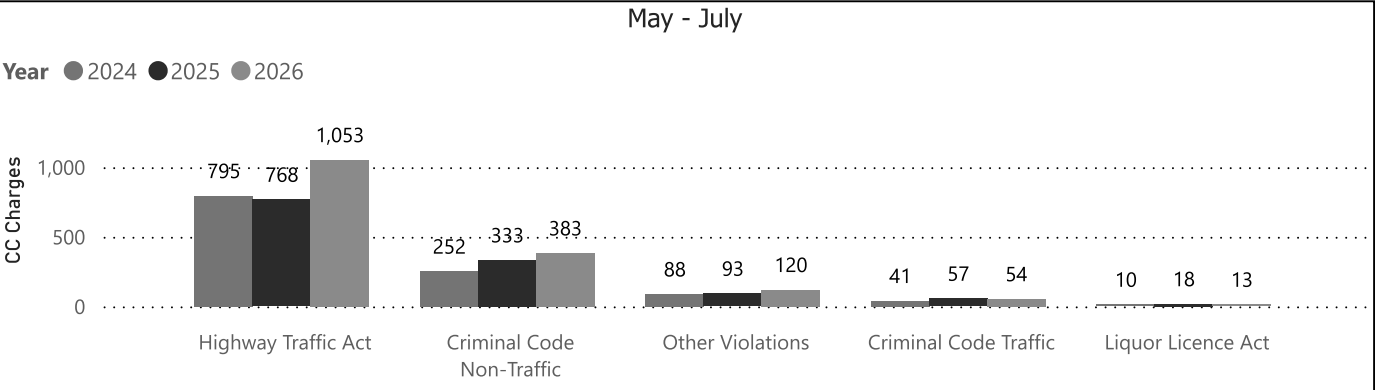


OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
May - July 2026

Criminal Code and Provincial Statute Charges Laid

May - July						
Year	2024		2025		2026	
ChargeCategory1	Offence Count	% Change	Offence Count	% Change	Offence Count	% Change
Criminal Code Non-Traffic	252	-10.0%	333	32.1%	383	15.0%
Criminal Code Traffic	41	-29.3%	57	39.0%	54	-5.3%
Highway Traffic Act	795	19.0%	768	-3.4%	1,053	37.1%
Liquor Licence Act	10	-28.6%	18	80.0%	13	-27.8%
Other Violations	88	60.0%	93	5.7%	120	29.0%
Total	1,186	10.3%	1,269	7.0%	1,623	27.9%

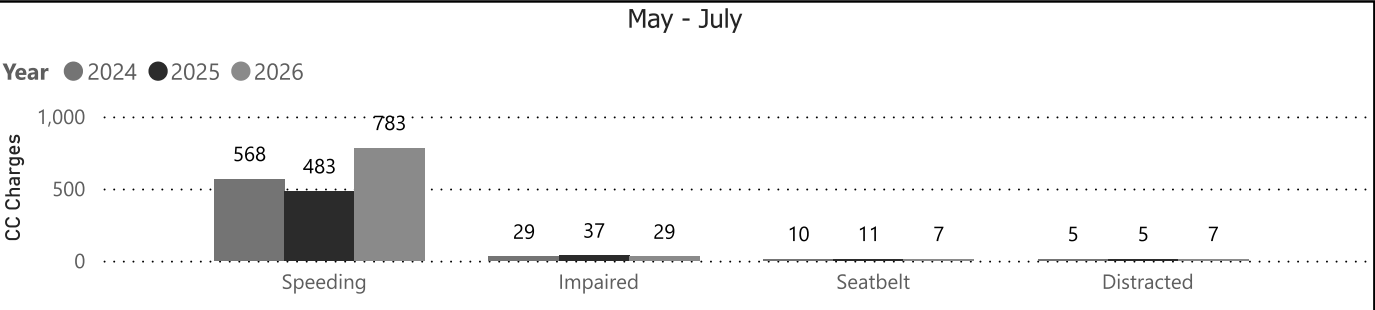
YTD						
Year	2024		2025		2026	
ChargeCategory1	Offence Count	% Change	Offence Count	% Change	Offence Count	% Change
Criminal Code Non-Traffic	498	-6.7%	732	47.0%	641	-12.4%
Criminal Code Traffic	104	6.1%	108	3.8%	114	5.6%
Highway Traffic Act	1,594	15.6%	1,491	-6.5%	2,049	37.4%
Liquor Licence Act	36	38.5%	31	-13.9%	24	-22.6%
Other Violations	206	73.1%	193	-6.3%	272	40.9%
Total	2,438	13.1%	2,555	4.8%	3,100	21.3%



Traffic Related Charges

May - July						
Year	2024		2025		2026	
ChargeCategory2	Offence Count	% Change	Offence Count	% Change	Offence Count	% Change
Speeding	568	24.0%	483	-15.0%	783	62.1%
Seatbelt	10	-28.6%	11	10.0%	7	-36.4%
Impaired	29	-23.7%	37	27.6%	29	-21.6%
Distracted	5	400.0%	5	0.0%	7	40.0%

YTD						
Year	2024		2025		2026	
ChargeCategory2	Offence Count	% Change	Offence Count	% Change	Offence Count	% Change
Speeding	1,034	12.3%	872	-15.7%	1,367	56.8%
Seatbelt	23	-4.2%	24	4.3%	25	4.2%
Impaired	70	6.1%	74	5.7%	67	-9.5%
Distracted	8	100.0%	9	12.5%	16	77.8%



Detachment: 61 - SOUTH BRUCE

Location code(s): 6100 - SOUTH BRUCE, 6120 - WALKERTON

Area(s): 2 - Marine, 6010 - Arran, 6011 - Brant, 6012 - Bruce, 6013 - Carrick, 6014 - Chesley, 6015 - Culross, 6017 - Elderslie, 6018 - Greenock, 6020 - Huron, 6021 - Kincardine, 6022 - Kincardine Twp., 6023 - Kinloss, 6026 - Lucknow, 6027 - Mildmay, 6028 - Paisley, 6030 - Ripley, 6034 - Tara, 6035 - Teeswater, 6036 - Tiverton, 6037 - Walkerton, 6937 - Hwy 21, 6938 - Hwy 4, 6941 - Hwy 9

Data source date:

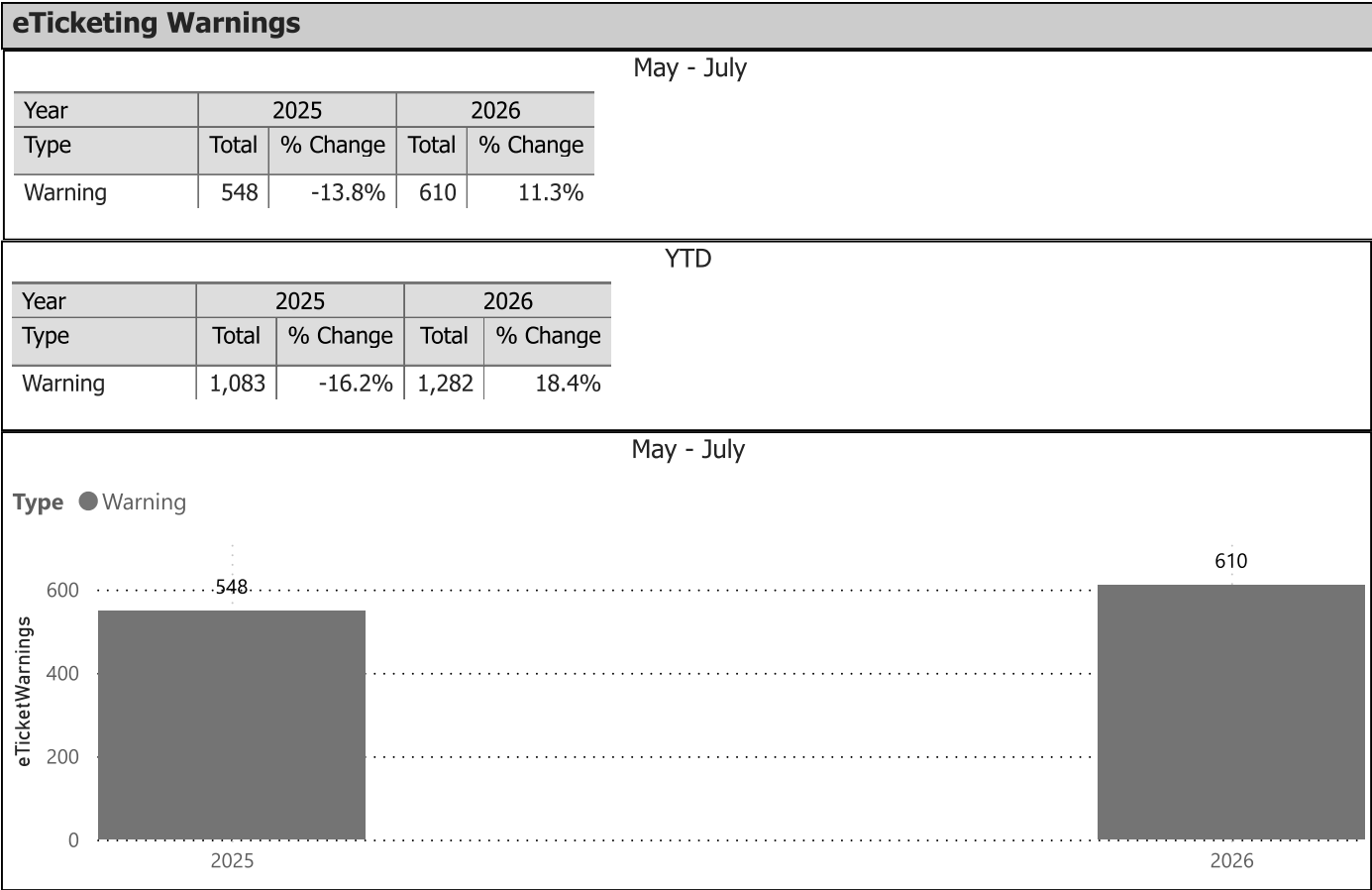
12-Aug-26

Report Generated on:

26-Aug-2026 9:52:14 AM



OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
May - July 2026



Note: The eTicketing system was not fully implemented until the end of 2022, therefore data is only available beginning in 2023. % Change in 2023 may appear higher in this report due to the incomplete 2022 data.

Detachment: 61 - SOUTH BRUCE
Location code(s): 6100 - SOUTH BRUCE, 6120 - WALKERTON

Area(s): 2 - Marine, 6010 - Arran, 6011 - Brant, 6012 - Bruce, 6013 - Carrick, 6014 - Chesley, 6015 - Culross, 6017 - Elderslie, 6018 - Greenock, 6020 - Huron, 6021 - Kincardine, 6022 - Kincardine Twp., 6023 - Kinloss, 6026 - Lucknow, 6027 - Mildmay, 6028 - Paisley, 6030 - Ripley, 6034 - Tara, 6035 - Teeswater, 6036 - Tiverton, 6037 - Walkerton, 6937 - Hwy 21, 6938 - Hwy 4, 6941 - Hwy 9

Data source date:
12-Aug-26

Report Generated on:
26-Aug-2026 9:52:42 AM

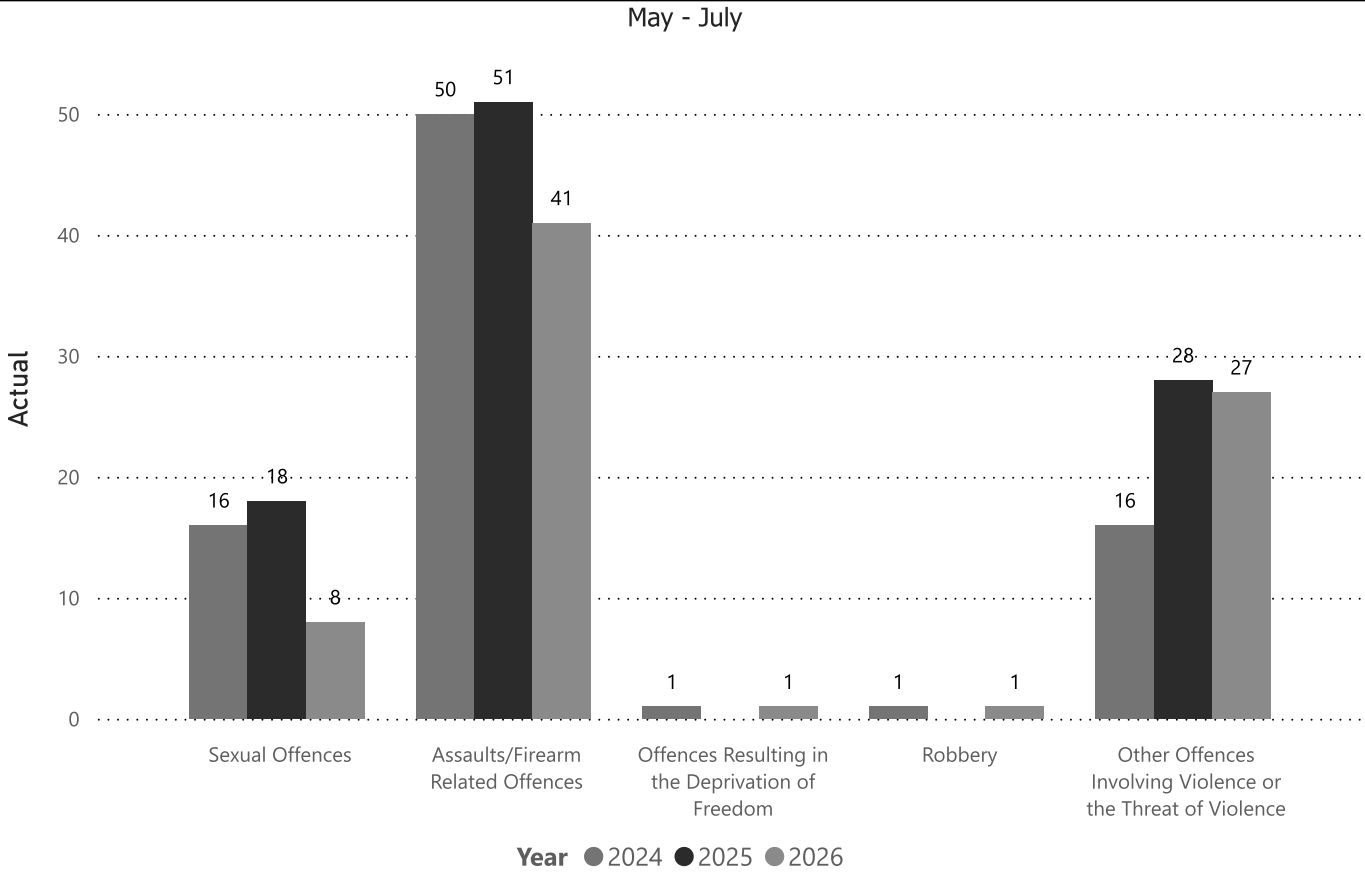


OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
May - July 2026

Violent Crime

May-July						
Year	2024		2025		2026	
ViolationGrp	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change
Homicides	0	--	0	--	0	--
Other Offences Causing Death	0	--	0	--	0	--
Attempted Murder	0	--	0	--	0	--
Sexual Offences	16	6.7%	18	12.5%	8	-55.6%
Assaults/Firearm Related Offences	50	2.0%	51	2.0%	41	-19.6%
Offences Resulting in the Deprivation of Freedom	1	--	0	-100.0%	1	--
Robbery	1	--	0	-100.0%	1	--
Other Offences Involving Violence or the Threat of Violence	16	-20.0%	28	75.0%	27	-3.6%
Offences in Relation to Sexual Services	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	84	0.0%	97	15.5%	78	-19.6%

YTD						
Year	2024		2025		2026	
ViolationGrp	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change
Homicides	0	--	0	--	0	--
Other Offences Causing Death	0	--	0	--	0	--
Attempted Murder	0	--	0	--	0	--
Sexual Offences	35	6.1%	35	0.0%	21	-40.0%
Assaults/Firearm Related Offences	92	-12.4%	105	14.1%	73	-30.5%
Offences Resulting in the Deprivation of Freedom	2	100.0%	0	-100.0%	3	--
Robbery	1	-50.0%	0	-100.0%	1	--
Other Offences Involving Violence or the Threat of Violence	31	-39.2%	57	83.9%	59	3.5%
Offences in Relation to Sexual Services	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	161	-16.1%	197	22.4%	157	-20.3%



Detachment: 61 - SOUTH BRUCE

Location code(s): 6100 - SOUTH BRUCE, 6120 - WALKERTON

Area(s): 2 - Marine, 6010 - Arran, 6011 - Brant, 6012 - Bruce, 6013 - Carrick, 6014 - Chesley, 6015 - Culross, 6017 - Elderslie, 6018 - Greenock, 6020 - Huron, 6021 - Kincardine, 6022 - Kincardine Twp., 6023 - Kinloss, 6026 - Lucknow, 6027 - Mildmay, 6028 - Paisley, 6030 - Ripley, 6034 - Tara, 6035 - Teeswater, 6036 - Tiverton, 6037 - Walkerton, 6937 - Hwy 21, 6938 - Hwy 4, 6941 - Hwy 9

Data source date:

12-Aug-2026

Report Generated on:

26-Aug-2026 9:52:14 AM

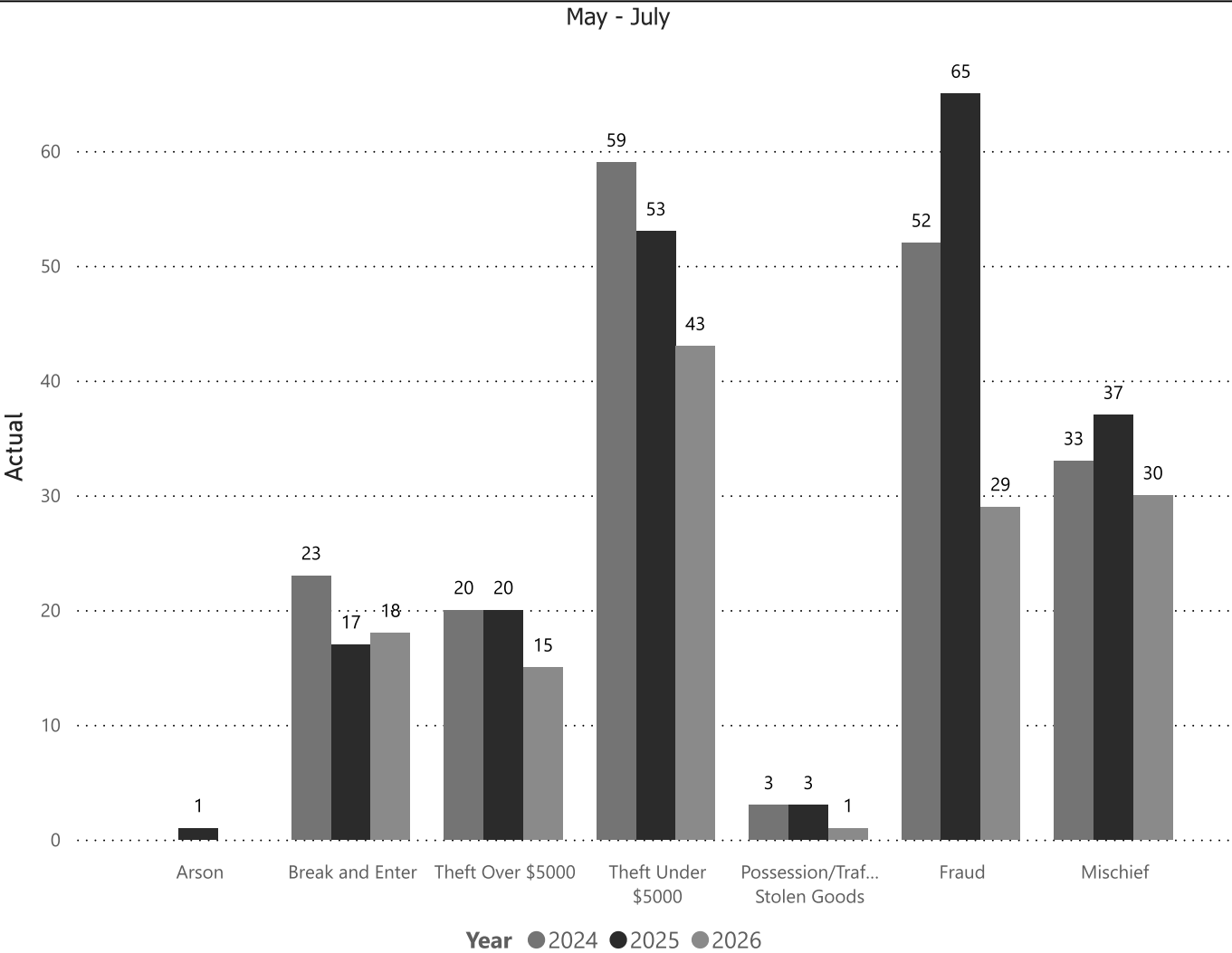


OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
May - July 2026

Property Crime

May - July						
Year	2024		2025		2026	
ViolationGrp	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change
Arson	0	-100.0%	1	--	0	-100.0%
Break and Enter	23	-14.8%	17	-26.1%	18	5.9%
Theft Over \$5000	20	-9.1%	20	0.0%	15	-25.0%
Theft Under \$5000	59	25.5%	53	-10.2%	43	-18.9%
Possession/Trafficking Stolen Goods	3	-25.0%	3	0.0%	1	-66.7%
Fraud	52	15.6%	65	25.0%	29	-55.4%
Mischief	33	-25.0%	37	12.1%	30	-18.9%
Total	190	-1.0%	196	3.2%	136	-30.6%

YTD						
Year	2024		2025		2026	
ViolationGrp	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change
Arson	0	-100.0%	2	--	0	-100.0%
Break and Enter	36	-30.8%	36	0.0%	26	-27.8%
Theft Over \$5000	42	31.3%	35	-16.7%	34	-2.9%
Theft Under \$5000	124	0.8%	105	-15.3%	67	-36.2%
Possession/Trafficking Stolen Goods	6	20.0%	6	0.0%	4	-33.3%
Fraud	121	14.2%	122	0.8%	64	-47.5%
Mischief	70	-17.6%	67	-4.3%	49	-26.9%
Total	399	-2.0%	373	-6.5%	244	-34.6%



Detachment: 61 - SOUTH BRUCE

Location code(s): 6100 - SOUTH BRUCE, 6120 - WALKERTON

Area(s): 2 - Marine, 6010 - Arran, 6011 - Brant, 6012 - Bruce, 6013 - Carrick, 6014 - Chesley, 6015 - Culross, 6017 - Elderslie, 6018 - Greenock, 6020 - Huron, 6021 - Kincardine, 6022 - Kincardine Twp., 6023 - Kinloss, 6026 - Lucknow, 6027 - Mildmay, 6028 - Paisley, 6030 - Ripley, 6034 - Tara, 6035 - Teeswater, 6036 - Tiverton, 6037 - Walkerton, 6937 - Hwy 21, 6938 - Hwy 4, 6941 - Hwy 9

Data source date:

12-Aug-2026

Report Generated on:

26-Aug-2026 9:52:14 AM

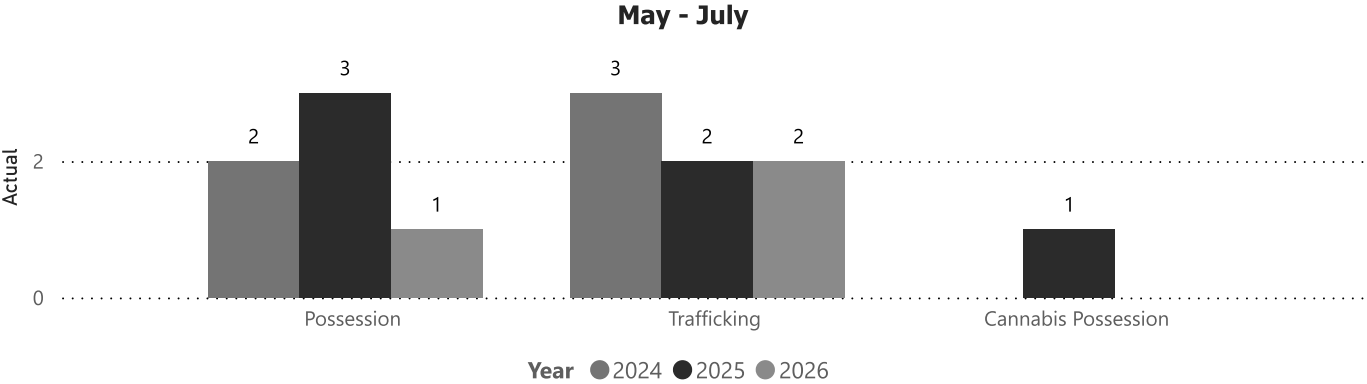


OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
May - July 2026

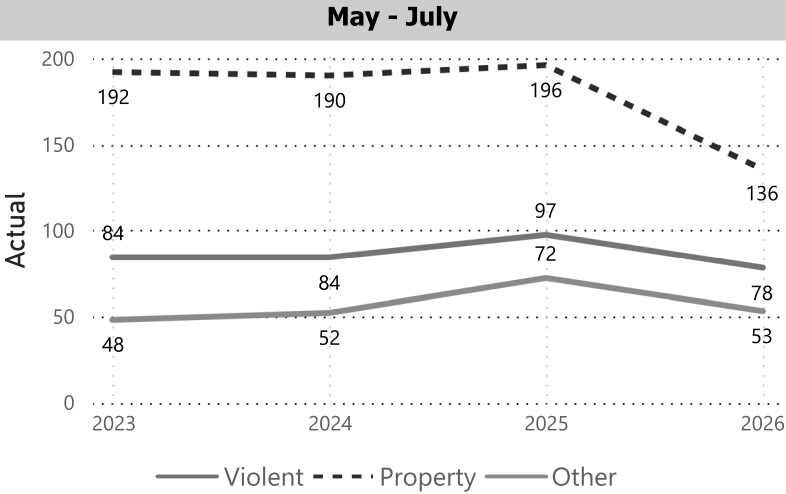
Drug Crime

May - July						
Year	2024		2025		2026	
ViolationGrp	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change
Possession	2	-60.0%	3	50.0%	1	-66.7%
Trafficking	3	0.0%	2	-33.3%	2	0.0%
Importation & Production	0	--	0	--	0	--
Cannabis Possession	0	--	1	--	0	-100.0%
Cannabis Distribution	0	--	0	--	0	--
Cannabis Sale	0	--	0	--	0	--
Cannabis Importation & Exportation	0	--	0	--	0	--
Cannabis Production	0	--	0	--	0	--
Other Cannabis Violations	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	5	-37.5%	6	20.0%	3	-50.0%

YTD						
Year	2024		2025		2026	
ViolationGrp	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change
Possession	12	50.0%	11	-8.3%	8	-27.3%
Trafficking	9	80.0%	4	-55.6%	13	225.0%
Importation & Production	0	--	0	--	0	--
Cannabis Possession	0	--	1	--	0	-100.0%
Cannabis Distribution	0	--	0	--	0	--
Cannabis Sale	0	--	0	--	0	--
Cannabis Importation & Exportation	0	--	0	--	0	--
Cannabis Production	0	--	0	--	0	--
Other Cannabis Violations	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	21	61.5%	16	-23.8%	21	31.3%



Top 3 Violation Types



Top 5 Violation Groups

May - July					
ViolationGrp	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
Theft Under \$5000	47	59	53	43	202
Assaults/Firearm Related Offences	49	50	51	41	191
Fraud	45	52	65	29	191
Failure to Comply	33	40	53	34	160
Mischief	44	33	37	30	144

Detachment: 61 - SOUTH BRUCE

Location code(s): 6100 - SOUTH BRUCE, 6120 - WALKERTON

Area(s): 2 - Marine, 6010 - Arran, 6011 - Brant, 6012 - Bruce, 6013 - Carrick, 6014 - Chesley, 6015 - Culross, 6017 - Elderslie, 6018 - Greenock, 6020 - Huron, 6021 - Kincardine, 6022 - Kincardine Twp., 6023 - Kinloss, 6026 - Lucknow, 6027 - Mildmay, 6028 - Paisley, 6030 - Ripley, 6034 - Tara, 6035 - Teeswater, 6036 - Tiverton, 6037 - Walkerton, 6937 - Hwy 21, 6938 - Hwy 4, 6941 - Hwy 9

Data source date:

12-Aug-2026

Report Generated on:

26-Aug-2026 9:52:14 AM

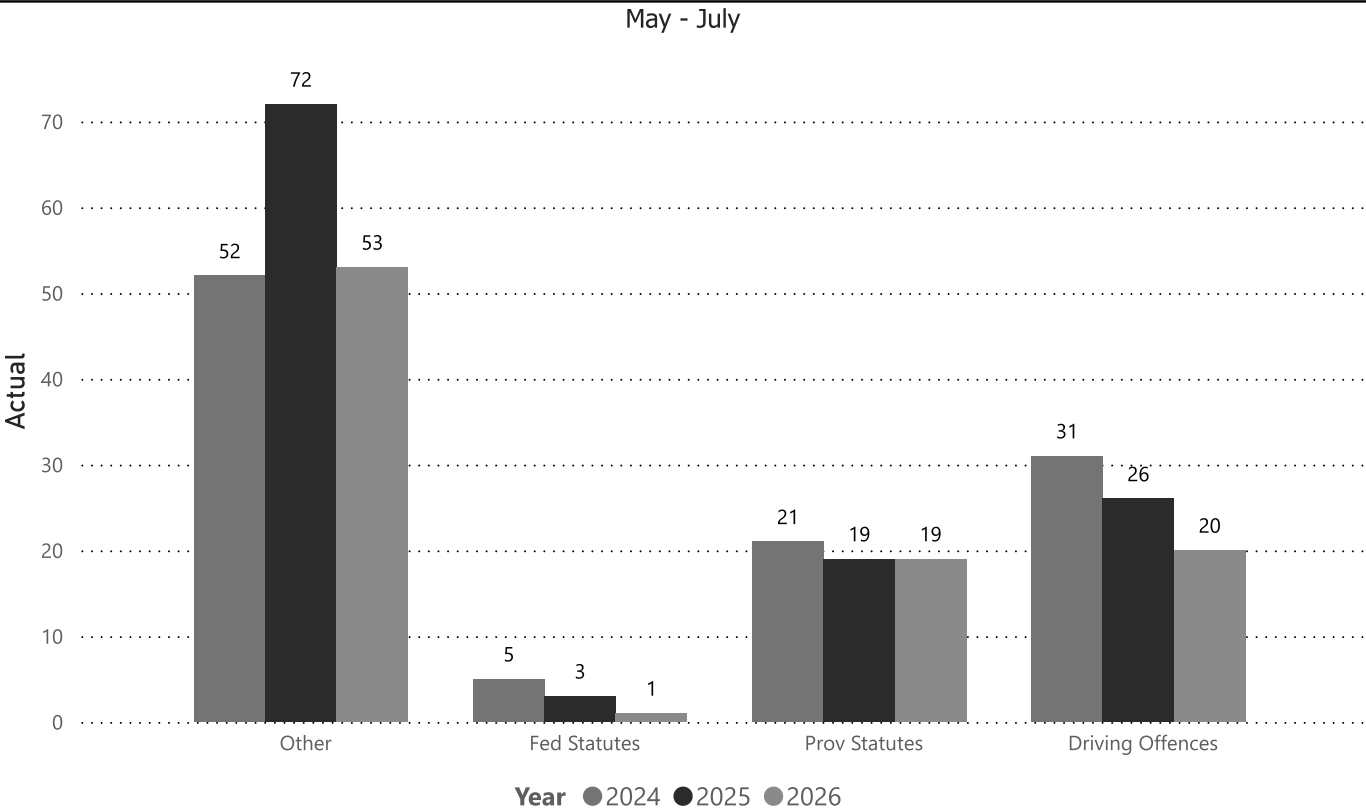


OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
May - July 2026

Other Crime Occurrences

May - July						
Year	2024		2025		2026	
Violation_rollup	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change
Other	52	8.3%	72	38.5%	53	-26.4%
Fed Statutes	5	66.7%	3	-40.0%	1	-66.7%
Prov Statutes	21	5.0%	19	-9.5%	19	0.0%
Driving Offences	31	-8.8%	26	-16.1%	20	-23.1%
Total	109	3.8%	120	10.1%	93	-22.5%

YTD						
Year	2024		2025		2026	
Violation_rollup	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change
Other	100	4.2%	139	39.0%	104	-25.2%
Fed Statutes	5	25.0%	6	20.0%	1	-83.3%
Prov Statutes	60	42.9%	51	-15.0%	40	-21.6%
Driving Offences	70	11.1%	57	-18.6%	41	-28.1%
Total	235	14.6%	253	7.7%	186	-26.5%



Detachment: 61 - SOUTH BRUCE

Location code(s): 6100 - SOUTH BRUCE, 6120 - WALKERTON

Area(s): 2 - Marine, 6010 - Arran, 6011 - Brant, 6012 - Bruce, 6013 - Carrick, 6014 - Chesley, 6015 - Culross, 6017 - Elderslie, 6018 - Greenock, 6020 - Huron, 6021 - Kincardine, 6022 - Kincardine Twp., 6023 - Kinloss, 6026 - Lucknow, 6027 - Mildmay, 6028 - Paisley, 6030 - Ripley, 6034 - Tara, 6035 - Teeswater, 6036 - Tiverton, 6037 - Walkerton, 6937 - Hwy 21, 6938 - Hwy 4, 6941 - Hwy 9

Data source date:

12-Aug-2026

Report Generated on:

26-Aug-2026 9:52:14 AM

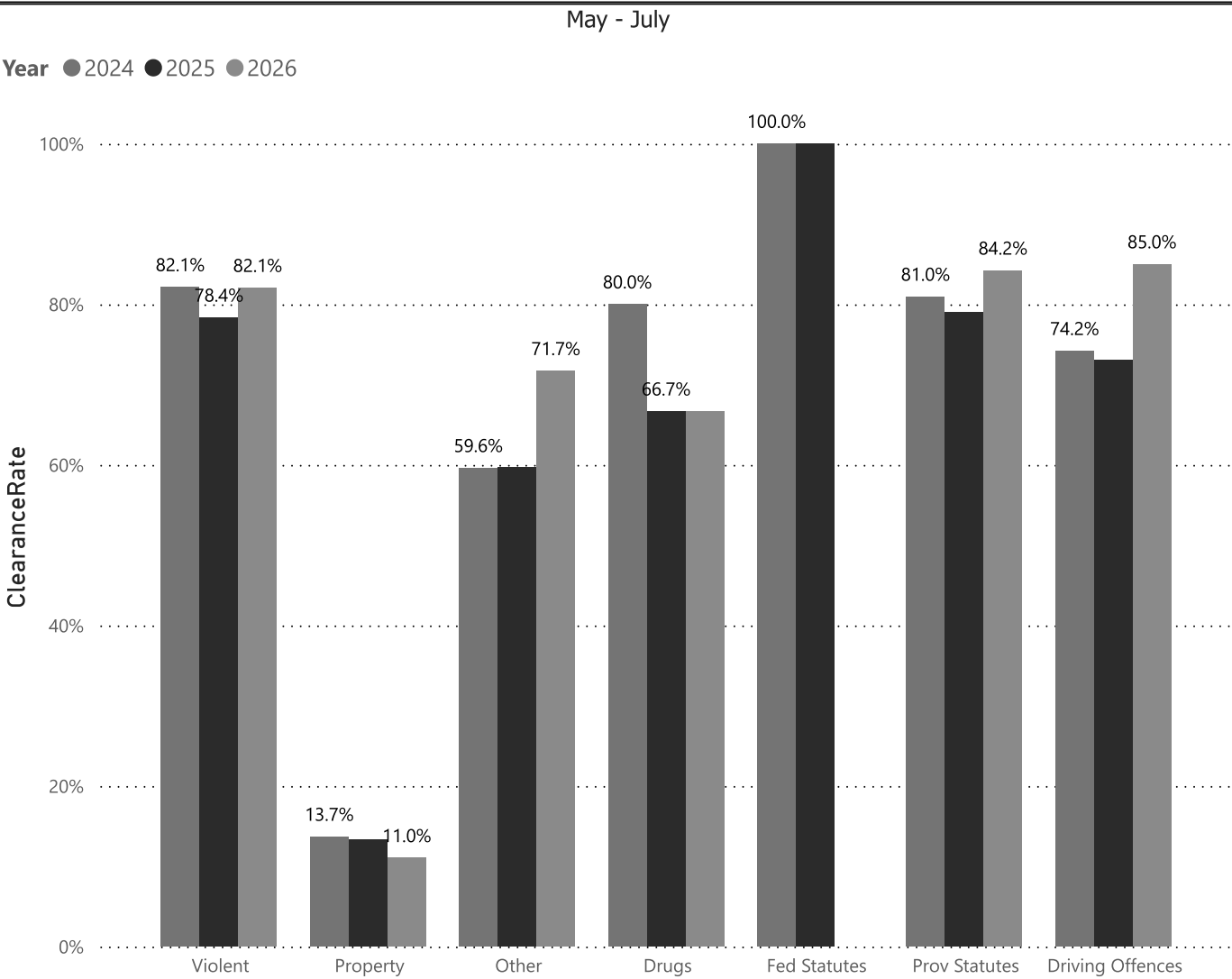


OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
May - July 2026

Clearance Rate

May - July						
Year	2024		2025		2026	
	%	% Change	%	% Change	%	% Change
Violent	82.1%	21.1%	78.4%	-4.6%	82.1%	4.7%
Property	13.7%	-6.2%	13.3%	-3.1%	11.0%	-16.9%
Other	59.6%	6.0%	59.7%	0.2%	71.7%	20.1%
Drugs	80.0%	28.0%	66.7%	-16.7%	66.7%	0.0%
Fed Statutes	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Prov Statutes	81.0%	-14.8%	78.9%	-2.5%	84.2%	6.7%
Driving Offences	74.2%	9.7%	73.1%	-1.5%	85.0%	16.3%

YTD						
Year	2024		2025		2026	
Violation_rollopp ▲	%	% Change	%	% Change	%	% Change
Violent	79.5%	15.6%	79.7%	0.2%	77.1%	-3.3%
Property	12.5%	-21.5%	13.7%	9.1%	11.9%	-13.1%
Other	63.0%	4.3%	67.6%	7.3%	67.3%	-0.5%
Drugs	57.1%	23.8%	81.3%	42.2%	57.1%	-29.7%
Fed Statutes	100.0%	33.3%	50.0%	-50.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Prov Statutes	91.7%	1.3%	88.2%	-3.7%	82.5%	-6.5%
Driving Offences	74.3%	8.8%	82.5%	11.0%	92.7%	12.4%



Detachment: 61 - SOUTH BRUCE

Location code(s): 6100 - SOUTH BRUCE, 6120 - WALKERTON

Area(s): 2 - Marine, 6010 - Arran, 6011 - Brant, 6012 - Bruce, 6013 - Carrick, 6014 - Chesley, 6015 - Culross, 6017 - Elderslie, 6018 - Greenock, 6020 - Huron, 6021 - Kincardine, 6022 - Kincardine Twp., 6023 - Kinloss, 6026 - Lucknow, 6027 - Mildmay, 6028 - Paisley, 6030 - Ripley, 6034 - Tara, 6035 - Teeswater, 6036 - Tiverton, 6037 - Walkerton, 6937 - Hwy 21, 6938 - Hwy 4, 6941 - Hwy 9

Data source date:

12-Aug-2026

Report Generated on:

26-Aug-2026 9:52:14 AM

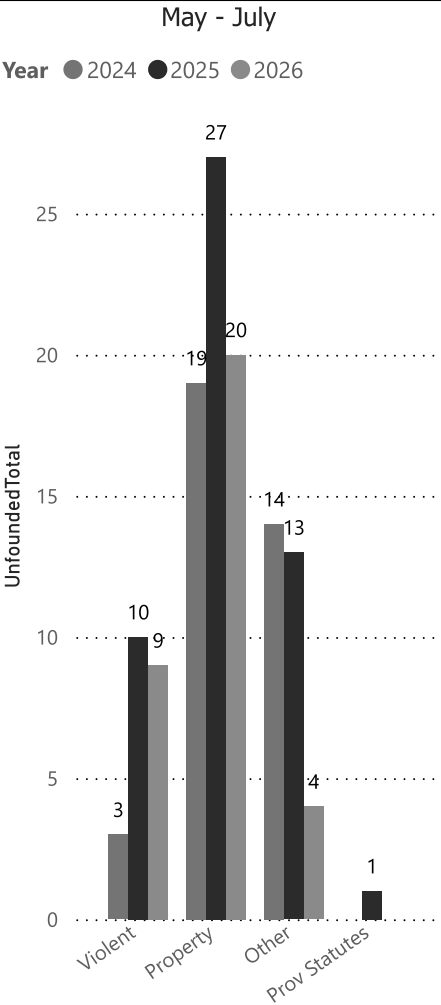


OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
May - July 2026

Unfounded

May - July						
Year	2024		2025		2026	
Violation_rollup	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
Violent	3	-25.0%	10	233.3%	9	-10.0%
Property	19	5.6%	27	42.1%	20	-25.9%
Other	14	27.3%	13	-7.1%	4	-69.2%
Drugs	0	--	0	--	0	--
Fed Statutes	0	-100.0%	0	--	0	--
Prov Statutes	0	--	1	--	0	-100.0%
Driving Offences	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	36	5.9%	51	41.7%	33	-35.3%

YTD						
Year	2024		2025		2026	
Violation_rollup	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
Violent	18	-5.3%	26	44.4%	17	-34.6%
Property	42	7.7%	54	28.6%	37	-31.5%
Other	20	25.0%	21	5.0%	8	-61.9%
Drugs	0	-100.0%	1	--	1	0.0%
Fed Statutes	0	-100.0%	0	--	0	--
Prov Statutes	0	--	2	--	0	-100.0%
Driving Offences	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	80	5.3%	104	30.0%	63	-39.4%



Detachment: 61 - SOUTH BRUCE

Location code(s): 6100 - SOUTH BRUCE, 6120 - WALKERTON

Area(s): 2 - Marine, 6010 - Arran, 6011 - Brant, 6012 - Bruce, 6013 - Carrick, 6014 - Chesley, 6015 - Culross, 6017 - Elderslie, 6018 - Greenock, 6020 - Huron, 6021 - Kincardine, 6022 - Kincardine Twp., 6023 - Kinloss, 6026 - Lucknow, 6027 - Mildmay, 6028 - Paisley, 6030 - Ripley, 6034 - Tara, 6035 - Teeswater, 6036 - Tiverton, 6037 - Walkerton, 6937 - Hwy 21, 6938 - Hwy 4, 6941 - Hwy 9

Data source date:

12-Aug-2026

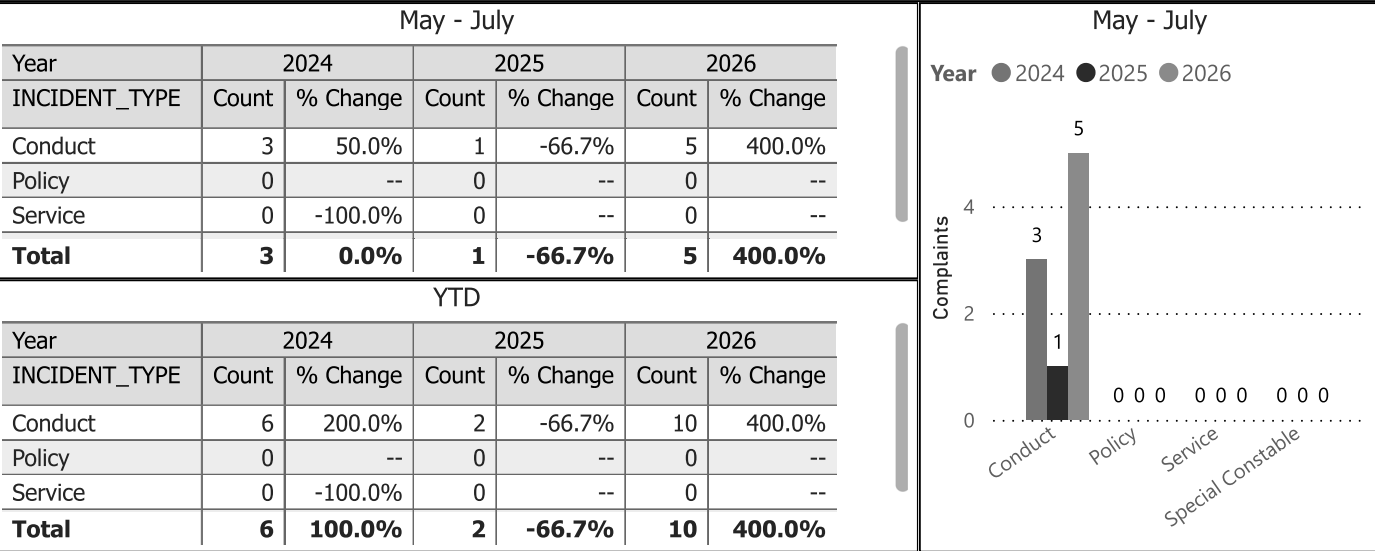
Report Generated on:

26-Aug-2026 9:52:14 AM



OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
May - July 2026

Public Complaints (Detachment Level Only)

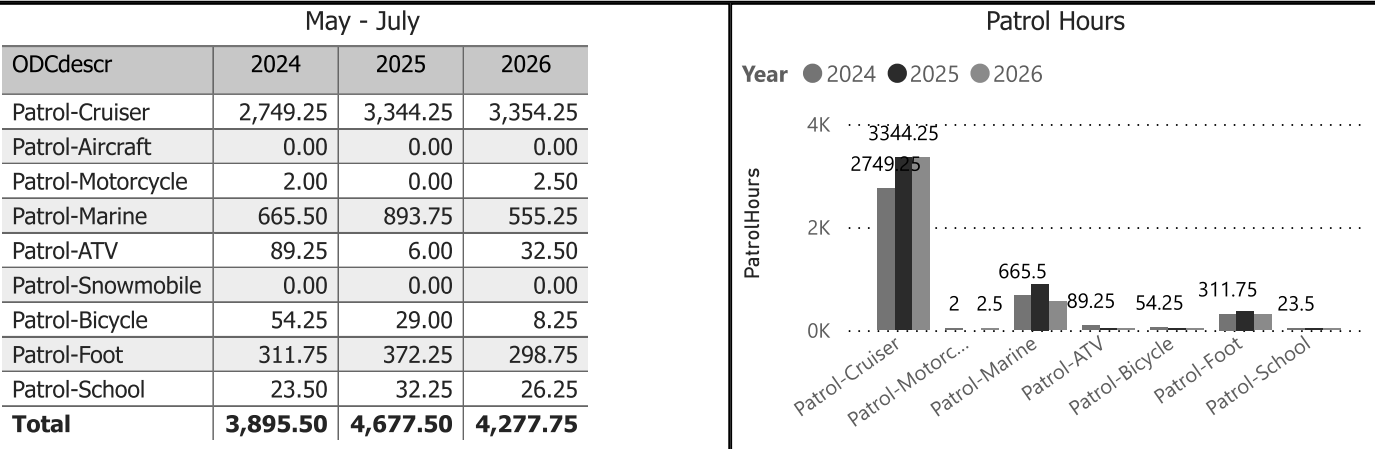


Data source: RMS Data Feed
Ontario Provincial Police, Professional Standards Bureau Commander Reports - File Manager System

Data source date:
12-Aug-2026

Daily Activity Reporting

Daily Activity Reporting Patrol Hours



Data source (Daily Activity Reporting System) date:
12-Aug-2026

Detachment: 61 - SOUTH BRUCE
Location code(s): 6100 - SOUTH BRUCE, 6120 - WALKERTON

Data source date:
12-Aug-2026

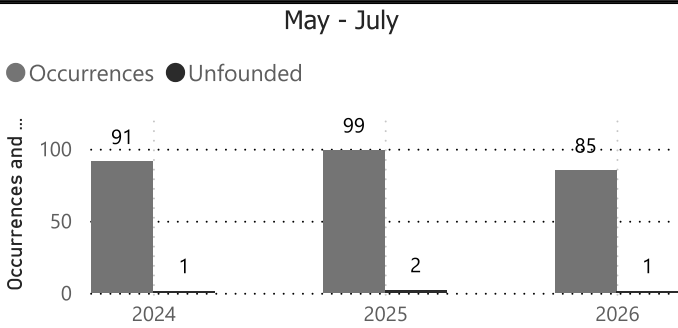
Report Generated on:
26-Aug-2026 9:52:14 AM



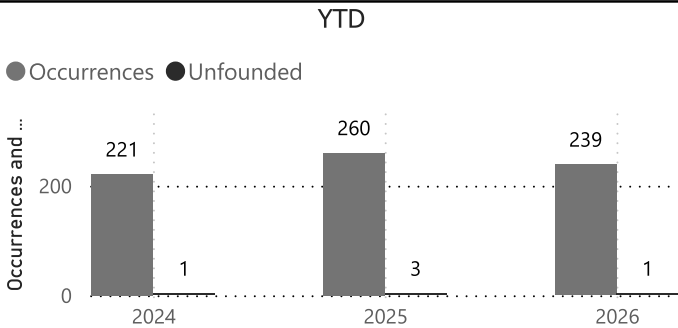
OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
May - July 2026

Mental Health Act Occurrences

May - July		
Year	Occurrences	Unfounded
2024	91	1
2025	99	2
2026	85	1



YTD		
Year	Occurrences	Unfounded
2024	221	1
2025	260	3
2026	239	1



Mental Health Act Occurrences by Occurrence Type

May - July		
Year	2026	
OccurrenceType	Occurrences	Unfounded
Assault	1	0
Attempt or threat of suicide	18	0
Bail violations	1	0
Intimate Partner Violence	6	0
Mental health act	54	1
Neighbour dispute	1	0
Police assistance	1	0
Police information	1	0
Suspicious person	1	0
Unwanted person	1	0
Total	85	1

Detachment: 61 - SOUTH BRUCE

Location code(s): 6100 - SOUTH BRUCE, 6120 - WALKERTON

Area(s): 2 - Marine, 6010 - Arran, 6011 - Brant, 6012 - Bruce, 6013 - Carrick, 6014 - Chesley, 6015 - Culross, 6017 - Elderslie, 6018 - Greenock, 6020 - Huron, 6021 - Kincardine, 6022 - Kincardine Twp., 6023 - Kinloss, 6026 - Lucknow, 6027 - Mildmay, 6028 - Paisley, 6030 - Ripley, 6034 - Tara, 6035 - Teeswater, 6036 - Tiverton, 6037 - Walkerton, 6937 - Hwy 21, 6938 - Hwy 4, 6941 - Hwy 9

Data source date:

12-Aug-2026

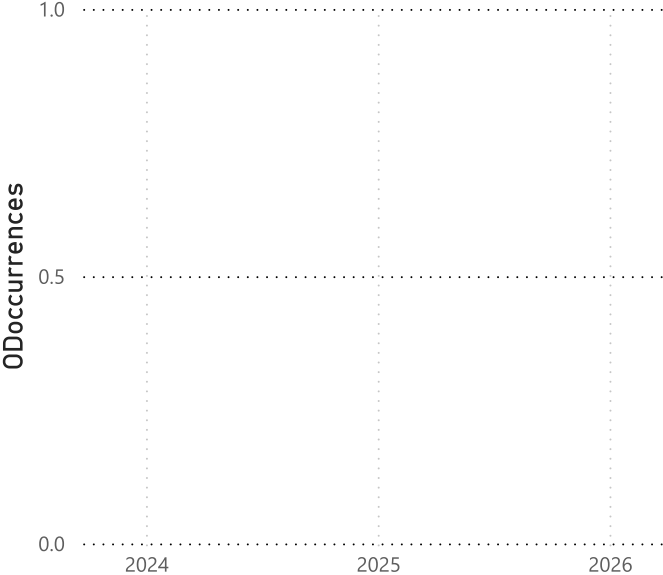
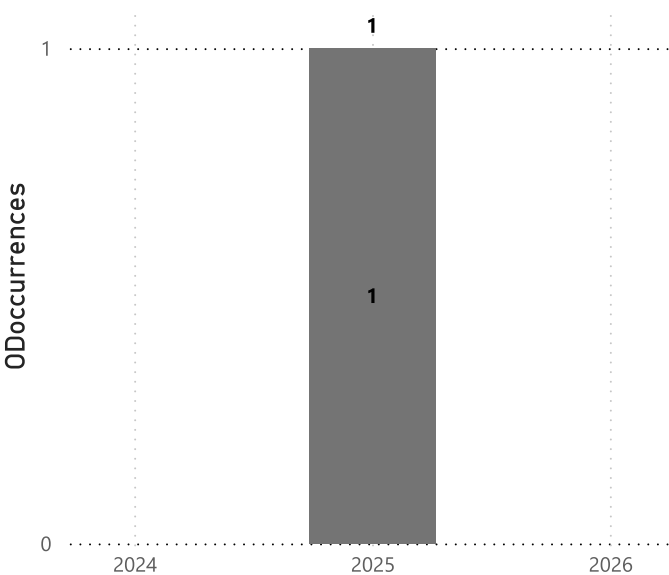
Report Generated on:

26-Aug-2026 9:52:14 AM



OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
May - July 2026

Overdose Occurrences							
May - July				YTD			
Fatal	2024	2025	2026	Fatal	2024	2025	2026
☐ Fatal	0	0	0	☐ Fatal	1	0	0
non-opioid overdose	0	0	0	non-opioid overdose	0	0	0
opioid overdose	0	0	0	opioid overdose	1	0	0
☐ non-Fatal	0	1	0	☐ non-Fatal	1	1	0
non-opioid overdose	0	1	0	non-opioid overdose	0	1	0
opioid overdose	0	0	0	opioid overdose	1	0	0
Total	0	1	0	Total	2	1	0

Fatal Overdose Occurrences				Non-Fatal Overdose Occurrences			
May - July				May - July			
non-opioid overdose opioid overdose 				non-opioid overdose opioid overdose 			

Detachment: 61 - SOUTH BRUCE
Location code(s): 6100 - SOUTH BRUCE, 6120 - WALKERTON

Area(s): 2 - Marine, 6010 - Arran, 6011 - Brant, 6012 - Bruce, 6013 - Carrick, 6014 - Chesley, 6015 - Culross, 6017 - Elderslie, 6018 - Greenock, 6020 - Huron, 6021 - Kincardine, 6022 - Kincardine Twp., 6023 - Kinloss, 6026 - Lucknow, 6027 - Mildmay, 6028 - Paisley, 6030 - Ripley, 6034 - Tara, 6035 - Teeswater, 6036 - Tiverton, 6037 - Walkerton, 6937 - Hwy 21, 6938 - Hwy 4, 6941 - Hwy 9

Data source date: 12-Aug-2026
Report Generated on: 26-Aug-2026 9:52:14 AM

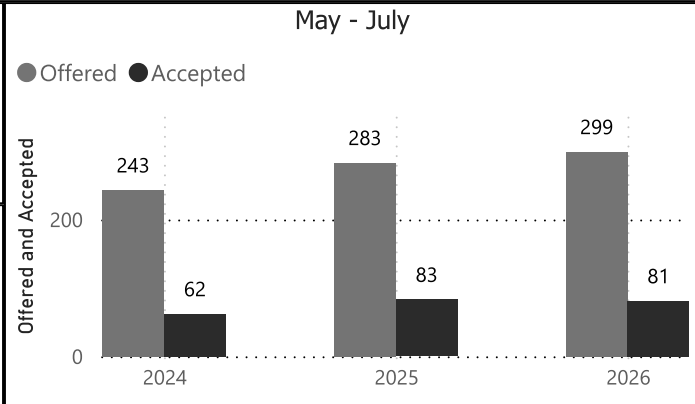


OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
May - July 2026

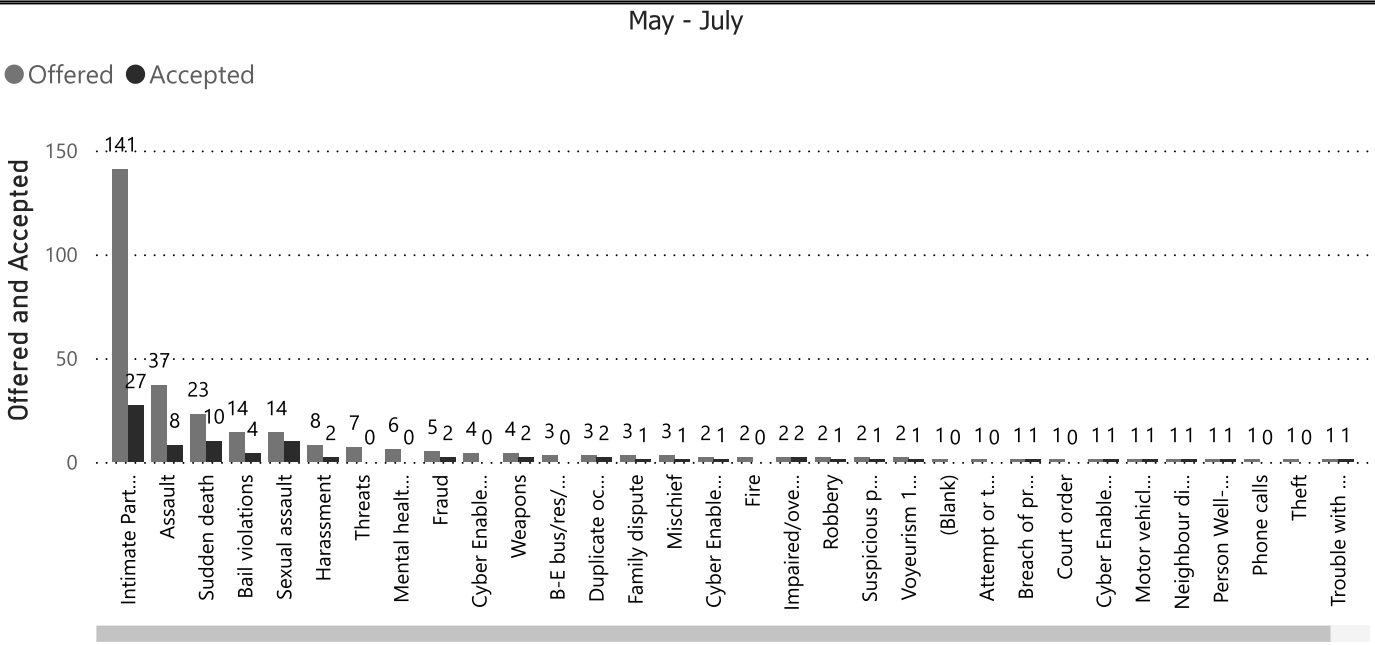
Referrals to Victim Service Agencies by Year

May - July			
Year	Offered	Accepted	% Accepted
2024	243	62	25.5%
2025	283	83	29.2%
2026	299	81	26.8%

YTD			
Year	Offered	Accepted	% Accepted
2024	504	126	25.0%
2025	619	173	27.8%
2026	595	160	26.7%



Referrals to Victim Service Agencies by Occurrence Type



Referrals Accepted (%) by Age Group

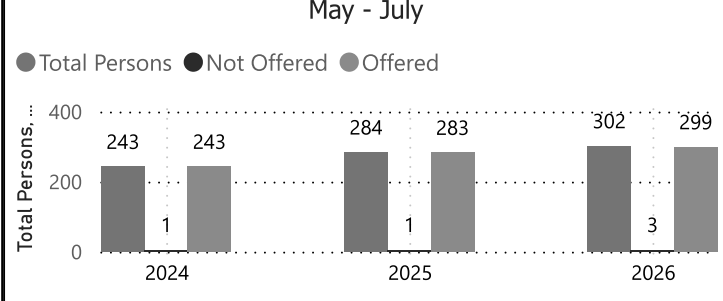
May - July			
PersonAgeRange	2024	2025	2026
11 - 16	50.0%	50.0%	38.5%
17 - 25	32.3%	31.4%	33.3%
26 - 45	19.4%	29.0%	24.8%
46 - 65	20.7%	27.3%	26.2%
6 - 10	66.7%	50.0%	0.0%
Over 65	37.5%	21.4%	31.3%
Under 6	12.5%	0.0%	14.3%

YTD			
PersonAgeRange	2024	2025	2026
	7.2%		
11 - 16	59.1%	31.0%	40.0%
17 - 25	39.0%	32.4%	27.0%
26 - 45	34.6%	26.8%	25.3%
46 - 65	29.2%	29.1%	25.8%
6 - 10	50.0%	12.5%	0.0%
Over 65	42.9%	31.7%	32.9%
Under 6	12.5%	8.3%	14.3%

Referrals Not Offered

May - July			
ServicesNotOfferedReason	2024	2025	2026
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
Victim deceased or unable to respond	1	1	3
Victim resides outside Ontario	0	0	0

YTD			
ServicesNotOfferedReason	2024	2025	2026
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
Victim deceased or unable to respond	2	3	4
Victim resides outside Ontario	0	0	0



Detachment: 61 - SOUTH BRUCE

Location code(s): 6100 - SOUTH BRUCE, 6120 - WALKERTON

Area(s): 2 - Marine, 6010 - Arran, 6011 - Brant, 6012 - Bruce, 6013 - Carrick, 6014 - Chesley, 6015 - Culross, 6017 - Elderslie, 6018 - Greenock, 6020 - Huron, 6021 - Kincardine, 6022 - Kincardine Twp., 6023 - Kinloss, 6026 - Lucknow, 6027 - Mildmay, 6028 - Paisley, 6030 - Ripley, 6034 - Tara, 6035 - Teeswater, 6036 - Tiverton, 6037 - Walkerton, 6937 - Hwy 21, 6938 - Hwy 4, 6941 - Hwy 9

Data source date:

12-Aug-2026

Report Generated on:

26-Aug-2026 9:52:14 AM

OPP Detachment Board Report
Report Information Page

Report Data Source Information:

Data Sources Utilized

- Niche RMS – CTSB Data Feed
- Collision Reporting System (eCRS)
- POIB File Manager
- Daily Activity Reporting System

Niche RMS

RMS data presented in this report is dynamic in nature and any numbers may change over time as the OPP continue to investigate and solve crime.

The following report tabs acquire their data from the OPP Niche RMS – CTSB Data Feed

- Complaints (Public Complaints Section Only)
- Charges
- Warnings
- Violent Crime
- Property Crime
- Drug Crime
- Clearance Rate
- Unfounded
- Other Crime
- Youth Charges
- MHA – Mental Health Act
- Overdose
- Victim Services

Collision Reporting System (eCRS)

Traffic related data for Collisions and Fatalities are collected from the OPP eCRS application.

The following report tabs acquire their data from the OPP eCRS (Collision Reporting System)

- Collisions
- Fatalities

DAR (Daily Activity Reporting)

Patrol hours are collected from the OPP DAR application.

The following report tabs acquire their data from the OPP DAR (Daily Activity Reporting)

- Complaints (Patrol Hours Section Only)

OVERVIEW

Violent Crime:

Assaults – Assaults were down 20% over the course of these 3 months. Of the 41 assault investigations, 11 of them were attributed to Intimate Partner Violence.

Property Crime:

Property crime continued to show a decrease across almost all sections. One area of continual focus is frauds as they remain an on-going concern. Although there was a 55% reduction in frauds, victimization is continuing in our communities. South Bruce area residents have reported that they have lost approximately \$670,000 to fraud.

Break and Enters have shown a very slight increase over these 3 months. Of the 18 Break and Enter occurrences reported, 11 of the occurrences were break and enters to sheds/shops.

Traffic:

Collisions – Unfortunately, our officers responded to 1 fatal motor vehicle collision during these 3 months which is an increase from the previous year. This collision has profound community impacts, and we continue to dedicate our efforts to eliminate these types of collisions.

Traffic enforcement remains a top priority for the South Bruce Detachment. Highway Traffic Act enforcement increased by 37% (1075 total charges) during these 3 months. Further to this, we did see a reduction of 8% in impaired enforcement. Our dedication and increase in enforcement related to the 'Big 4' causal factors which contribute to injuries and death on our local highways is reflective in the positive statistics being reported. Our officers have been responsive and remain dedicated to having an impact on safer highways.

Detachment Updates:

Through these 3 months we had the opportunity to on-board a 2nd Cadet who has been reporting to our Walkerton reporting location. Cadet Nolan Gehl has excitedly started his career journey with the OPP and will have a positive impact on our detachment operations and community engagement. Further to this, we on-boarded 2 students for the summer months as well (Youth in Policing, and Summer Employment Opportunity). Adding these opportunities to the detachment continues to support our local recruitment initiatives.

We recently welcomed 2 new recruits to the detachment who have been assigned to coach officers and platoons. They graduated from the OPP Academy at the end of July and are learning their roles and responsibilities during the detachment's busiest months.



SOUTH BRUCE DETACHMENT

2025 DETACHMENT BOARD ANNUAL REPORT



2023-2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Priorities and Commitments



PEOPLE

A healthy and resilient OPP

We will strive to support all members in achieving their professional and personal best.

WORK

A responsive and evolving OPP

We will empower our members to ensure the best possible policing services are delivered to Ontarians.

COMMUNITIES

A collaborative and progressive OPP

We will partner and build relationships with a shared vision for safety and well-being.

Table of Contents

Message from the Detachment Command 5

Summary of Commitments 7

2025 Crime Progress Results 8

2025 Roadways, Waterways and Trails Progress Results..... 10

2025 Community Well-Being Progress Results 11

Other Community Updates 12

Calls for Service 13

Crime and Clearance..... 14

Traffic and Road Safety 16

Policing Hours 18

Endnotes..... 19

Message from the Detachment Command

I am pleased to present the South Bruce Detachment - 2025 Detachment Board Annual Report. This report includes crime, traffic enforcement and community well-being data, and highlights initiatives and successes from the past year. 2025 was the last year of the 2023-2025 South Bruce Detachment Action Plan and this report will provide a final update and progress results from that plan.



I am proud of the work undertaken by our detachment. In 2025,

- We saw a slight increase in crimes against persons, and we responded by increasing the supports that we provide to victims of crime.
- We showed significant growth in our victim services referrals which resulted in a greater acceptance for support.
- We maintained our commitment to traffic safety and prioritized enforcement of the Big Four causal factors in injuries and deaths relating to motor vehicle collisions on our area highways. We did respond to 1 fatal collision in 2025.
- We responded to and supported many major events in the area including, the Dungannon Tractor Pull, Ripley Reunion and Lucknow Music in the Fields.
- We continued to leverage technology, including body worn cameras, in-car cameras, ALPR, etc. to support the collection of evidence, increase transparency and enhance public and officer safety.
- We continued partnerships with community-based organizations to enhance co-response models that enhance our ability to respond to mental health-related calls. We successfully on-boarded a second Mobile Crisis Response Team (MCRT) member.
- We continued our partnerships with community-based organizations, including Victim Services, to better support victims of crime by connecting them with local resources.
- We continued to engage with groups and organizations in our area to build relationships and promote community safety and well-being. We maintained connections with the local Community Safety and Well-Being Plan and provided leadership to both the Steering Committee and Advisory Committee.
- We supported the development of our members and participated in various training opportunities including Standard Field Sobriety Training, Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Training, and Breath Technician Training.

In 2026, we will release our new 2026-2029 South Bruce Detachment Action Plan. This is the first action plan developed under the *Community Safety and Policing Act* (CSPA). We are working closely with our South Bruce OPP Detachment Board and engaging with community members to ensure the needs of our communities are reflected in the commitments we make for the next four years.

Development of the 2026-2029 South Bruce Detachment Action Plan will coincide with the creation of the 2026-2029 OPP Strategic Plan creating organizational alignment.

As we look ahead to emerging challenges and new opportunities in policing and community safety, our detachment members remain committed to our mission to serve our communities, protect our citizens, uphold the law, and preserve public safety.

Inspector Keegan Wilcox
Detachment Commander
Ontario Provincial Police
South Bruce Detachment

Summary of Commitments

Through analysis and consultation, the following areas of focus were identified for the years 2023-2025.

Crime	Roadways, Waterways and Trails	Community Well-Being
Reduce and prevent crimes against persons while increasing supports for victims of crime. To reduce the number of property crime offences by focusing on the most prevalent types of property crimes. To focus on individuals that traffic illicit drugs in our communities. Enforce repeat offender accountability to the community and justice system while on bail or other release orders.	To focus year-round enforcement on the “Big 4” causal factors (impaired driving, lack of seatbelt use, speeding, and inattentive driving) of motor vehicle collisions causing death and serious injuries on our highways. Continue to participate in the Mennonite and Amish Safety Working Group with a focus on road safety for all vehicles on the highways. Improve winter road closure messaging to ensure the community is well-informed in relation to hazardous driving conditions and winter road closures that will impact their day.	Continue with a collaborative approach with community partners to increase available supports to the most vulnerable community members. Review and reestablish the training committee with the Police-Hospital Transition protocol. Identify local strategies and actively recruit qualified local candidates from our community who may be interested in a career in policing.

2025 Crime Progress Results

Commitment	Progress Results
Reduce and prevent crimes against persons while increasing supports for victims of crime.	Unfortunately, 2025 showed a slight increase in crimes against persons. It was a marginal increase, from 302 occurrences in 2024 to 322 occurrences in 2025. We maintained a strong connection with our community and actively worked towards reducing crimes against persons. Victim Services offers increased significantly, with a total of 1,158 offers of support made to victims over the reporting period. Of those offered, almost 300 individuals accepted assistance, reflecting a strong demand for services and highlighting the important role of timely outreach and support for victims. It further highlights the success of the strong collaborative relationship with the South Bruce OPP and Victim Services of Bruce Grey. Officers consistently employed a victim-centred and trauma-informed approach when investigating crimes against persons. Victims' needs were prioritized throughout investigations, ensuring they felt supported and heard. All individuals affected by crime were treated with dignity and respect, with officers demonstrating empathy and professionalism in every interaction.
To reduce the number of property crime offences by focusing on the most prevalent types of property crimes.	Overall, property crime continued to decline, with both break and enters and thefts demonstrating a sustained reduction. These positive trends reflect meaningful benefits to community safety and are supported by proactive policing strategies and effective patrol efforts aimed at prevention and deterrence. Officers responded to 599 property crime occurrences in 2025 in comparison to 739 property crime occurrences in 2024. The Detachment Community Engagement Officer (CEO) remained responsive to community needs and provided education sessions to vulnerable community members monthly throughout 2025 to raise awareness in relation to fraud prevention and property crimes.
To focus on individuals that traffic illicit drugs in our communities.	The Community Street Crime Unit (CSCU) continued to focus on individuals involved in the trafficking of illicit drugs within our communities.

	Officers responded to 21 occurrences related to Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) possession and five occurrences involving CDSA trafficking. In addition, CSCU actively supported regional initiatives that have a direct impact on reducing drug activity and influencing the drug sub-culture within the South Bruce OPP detachment area.
Enforce repeat offender accountability to the community and justice system while on bail or other release orders.	A dedicated position has been established to oversee the Offender Management and Apprehension Program (OMAP), with an officer assigned to a full-time schedule while maintaining a collaborative approach to offender management. This focused and proactive model ensures offenders are appropriately supervised within the community and has shown to have a positive impact on both public safety and officer safety. As it is still a new position, this program should show considerable success in 2026.

2025 Roadways, Waterways and Trails Progress Results

Commitment	Progress Results
To focus year-round enforcement on the “Big 4” causal factors (impaired driving, lack of seatbelt use, speeding, and inattentive driving) of motor vehicle collisions causing death and serious injuries on our highways.	Officers remained committed to enforcement initiatives targeting the Big 4 causal factors associated with motor vehicle collisions resulting in serious injury or death. Despite significant winter weather conditions throughout the winter months, officers maintained a strong focus on both enforcement and education, reinforcing safe driving behaviours and reducing risks on local roadways all year. Officers issued a total of 2,261 offence notices in relation to Highway Traffic Act offences in 2025. This number represented a slight reduction from the previous year. 1,554 of those offence notices were in relation to speeding offences, which is a top contributor to injuries and fatalities in motor vehicle collisions. Further to this, officers laid 130 charges in relation to impaired drivers over the year and laid 205 criminal code charges in relation to other traffic violations.
Continue to participate in the Mennonite and Amish Safety Working Group with a focus on road safety for all vehicles on the highways.	In 2025, we remained engaged with our Mennonite and Amish communities and continued to focus on road safety for all vehicles on the highways.
Improve winter road closure messaging to ensure the community is well-informed in relation to hazardous driving conditions and winter road closures that will impact their day.	The 2025 winter was a challenging one in relation to road closures in the South Bruce OPP Detachment area. Winter squalls were a regular occurrence during the winter months. Winter road closure and related messaging showed improvement in 2025. We worked closely with all vested stakeholders (Ministry of Transportation, County Roads, Municipal Roads, Media etc.) to ensure our messaging was clear and concise. We ensured the OPP Provincial Operations Center (POC) maintained consistent messaging, which supported greater awareness and safety for our communities. Each winter season, we aim to continue to improve our processes and messaging.

2025 Community Well-Being Progress Results

Commitment	Progress Results
Continue with a collaborative approach with community partners to increase available supports to the most vulnerable community members.	We continued to maintain strong collaborative relationships with community partners, which provided effective supports for our most vulnerable community members. The areas to highlight this success includes the Community Safety and Well-Being Plan (CSWBP), the Situation Table for Acutely Elevated Risk (STAR) and our on-going work relating to a Gender Based Violence Table. Each of these collaborative relationships increase our ability to support our most vulnerable community members. We continued to maintain a strong collaborative relationship with Brightshores Health System. Brightshores now employs 2 MCRT team members who work out of the South Bruce OPP Detachment. They work a full-time schedule, partnered with an officer, responding to mental health calls in the community. By adding a 2nd team member in 2025, it has created significant improvements and supports for those experiencing mental health and addictions crisis in our communities.
Review and reestablish the training committee with the Police-Hospital Transition protocol.	We were able to conduct a fulsome review of the Police-Hospital Transition Protocol, which is expected to be re-signed in early 2026. The training committee has maintained operations and provides effective education to officers, which further supports vulnerable community members in mental health crisis.
Identify local strategies and actively recruit qualified local candidates from our community who may be interested in a career in policing.	Recruitment remained a top priority for the South Bruce OPP Detachment. Officers attended a variety of community events, including job fairs, to highlight the opportunity for a rewarding career in policing within the OPP. We hosted a very successful Women in Policing recruitment event and a 6-week Youth in Policing Academy at the detachment. This exposure has brought interest to many community members, and we are starting to see an increase in recruit interest in the area.

Other Community Updates

South Bruce OPP Detachment members have been highly engaged with the community in 2025. Officers connected with the community while conducting foot patrol, bike patrol and marine patrol. Power Assist Bikes (PABs) continue to be an effective tool for community engagement, and our officers enjoy interacting with the community while utilizing them. They continue to be utilized to patrol area beaches, trail systems, and downtown areas. The South Bruce OPP value community engagement and understand the importance of connecting with the communities we serve. Officers have been engaged with the community at the following events:

- Engaged with community members at the 'Battle of the Badges' hockey games both in Kincardine and Walkerton.
- Participated in the Coldest Night of the Year while interacting with the community and providing a positive community impact.
- Participated in the Polar Plunge to support Special Olympics Ontario.
- Supported a safe 2025 prom season for all area schools. Officers engaged with youth and other community partners to support a safe prom season.
- Participated in #lotsofsocks initiative to support awareness with World Down Syndrome Day. A creative window display brought 100's of community members to the detachment to interact with detachment members.
- Interacted with youth at the Saugeen Valley Children's Safety Village and provided general safety overviews to the youth.
- Engaged with the community and supported area PRIDE flag raising ceremonies and interacted with the community at the Kincardine PRIDE events in June.
- Engaged with the community while conducting marine patrols and ensured safety on our waterways. Our officers supported a police presence on the water during the annual Canada Day fireworks display.

South Bruce OPP continues to thrive through strong and meaningful community engagement. Members recognize the importance of building positive relationships and maintaining open connections with the communities they serve. With this commitment at the forefront, South Bruce OPP looks ahead with optimism and enthusiasm toward a successful and collaborative year in 2026.

Calls for Service

Table 1.1

All CAD Events*	Immediate Police Response Required**
20,611	5,743

* This represents all Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) event types created for each detachment area. Not all CAD events are dispatched to a frontline OPP detachment officer. Some events may have been actioned by another OPP member, diverted to another unit, or deemed a non-OPP event. This does not include officer or detachment generated events that have not been reported through the PCC, or any online reporting events.

** This represents the total number of CAD events prioritized for an immediate police response, indicating the potential for extreme danger, catastrophic circumstances, injury, the threat of injury, death, and/or crime in progress.

Crime and Clearance

Violent Crimes

Table 2.1

Offences	2023	2024	2025	Clearance Rate
01 - Homicide	0	0	0	--
02 - Other Offences Causing Death	0	0	0	--
03 - Attempted Murder	0	0	0	--
04 - Sexual Offences	50	60	53	67.92%
05 - Assaults/Firearm Related Offences	166	161	163	88.34%
06 - Offences Resulting in the Deprivation of Freedom	5	3	1	100.00%
07 - Robbery	2	1	0	--
08 - Other Offences Involving Violence or the Threat of Violence	83	78	105	63.81%
09 - Offences in Relation to Sexual Services	0	0	0	--
10 - Total Violent Crime	306	303	322	77.02%

Property Crimes

Table 2.2

Offences	2023	2024	2025	Clearance Rate
01 - Arson	5	0	2	100.00%
02 - Break and Enter	80	75	57	22.81%
03 - Theft Over	61	66	49	8.16%
04 - Theft Under	212	234	197	12.69%
05 - Have Stolen Goods	6	14	9	66.67%
06 - Fraud	179	215	167	3.59%
07 - Mischief	140	135	118	20.34%
08 - Total Property Crime	683	739	599	13.36%

Other Criminal Code

Table 2.3

Offences	2023	2024	2025	Clearance Rate
01 - Illegal Gaming and Betting	0	0	0	--
02 - Offensive Weapons - Careless use of firearms	15	17	12	66.67%
03 - Failure to Comply - Judicial Orders/Unlawfully at Large	133	132	170	75.29%
04 - Disturb the Peace	12	10	14	7.14%
05 - Child Pornography	0	2	1	0.00%
06 - Other Criminal Code (Ex. Traffic)	17	13	24	33.33%
07 - Total Other Criminal Code	177	174	221	65.61%

Drugs

Table 2.4

Offences	2023	2024	2025	Clearance Rate
01 - CDSA Possession	11	24	21	80.95%
02 - CDSA Trafficking	9	14	5	40.00%
03 - CDSA Importation & Production	0	1	0	--
04 - Cannabis Possession	0	1	1	100.00%
05 - Cannabis Distribution	1	0	0	--
06 - Cannabis Sale	0	0	0	--
07 - Cannabis Importation & Exportation	0	0	0	--
08 - Cannabis Production	0	1	0	--
09 - Other Cannabis Violations	0	0	1	0.00%
10 - Total Drugs	21	41	28	71.43%

Federal Statutes

Table 2.5

Offences	2023	2024	2025	Clearance Rate
Federal Statutes	4	8	7	42.86%

Traffic Violations

Table 2.6

Offences	2023	2024	2025	Clearance Rate
01 - Dangerous Operation	4	13	17	100.00%
02 - Flight from Peace Officer	22	16	15	33.33%
03 - Operation while Impaired/Low Blood Drug Concentration Violations	49	49	35	97.14%
04 - Failure or Refusal to Comply with Demand	1	0	1	100.00%
05 - Failure to Stop after Accident	11	15	9	0.00%
06 - Operation while Prohibited	9	7	4	100.00%
07 - Total	96	100	81	75.31%

Youth Crime

Table 2.7

Disposition Type	2023	2024	2025
Bail	0	0	0
Conviction	11	5	9
Diversion	2	3	1
Non-Conviction	33	20	19
Not Accepted	0	0	0
POA Ticket	0	0	3
NULL	10	18	12
Total	56	46	44

Victim Referrals

Table 2.8

Offences	2023	2024	2025
Sum of Offered	842	937	1120
Sum of Accepted	220	221	298
Sum of Total	1062	1158	1418
Sum of % Accepted	20.72%	19.08%	21.02%

Traffic and Road Safety

Motor Vehicle Collisions (MVC) by Type

(Includes roadway, off-road and motorized snow vehicle collisions)

Table 3.1

Offences	2023	2024	2025
Fatal Injury Collisions	9	5	1
Non-Fatal Injury Collisions	55	49	63
Property Damage Only Collisions	667	787	678
Alcohol-Related Collisions	25	22	18
Animal-Related Collisions	311	338	213
Speed-Related Collisions	68	86	100
Inattentive-Related Collisions	69	73	72
Persons Killed	9	6	1
Persons Injured	84	82	89

Primary Causal Factors in Fatal MVCs on Roadways

Table 3.2

Offences	2023	2024	2025
Fatal Roadway Collisions where Causal is Speed Related	2	3	0
Fatal Roadway Collisions where Causal is Alcohol/Drug Related	3	0	0
Persons Killed in Fatal Roadway Collisions where lack of Seatbelt/Helmet use is a Factor	3	1	0
Fatal Roadway Collisions where Causal is Inattentive Related	1	2	0
Fatal Roadway Collisions where Causal is Animal Related	0	1	0

Fatalities in Detachment Area

Table 3.3

Fatality Type	Category	2023	2024	2025
Roadway	Fatal Incidents	8	5	1
Roadway	Persons Killed	8	6	1
Roadway	Alcohol/Drug Related Incidents	3	0	0
Marine	Fatal Incidents	0	0	1
Marine	Persons Killed	0	0	1
Marine	Alcohol/Drug Related Incidents	0	0	1
Off-Road Vehicle	Fatal Incidents	0	0	0
Off-Road Vehicle	Persons Killed	0	0	0
Off-Road Vehicle	Alcohol/Drug Related Incidents	0	0	0
Motorized Snow Vehicle	Fatal Incidents	1	0	0
Motorized Snow Vehicle	Persons Killed	1	0	0
Motorized Snow Vehicle	Alcohol/Drug Related Incidents	1	0	0

Big 4

Table 3.4

Offences	2023	2024	2025
Distracted (HTA 78.1)	6	11	10
Impaired (CCC 320.14 & 320.15)	122	128	130
Seatbelt (HTA 106)	45	38	33
Speeding (HTA 128)	1,708	1,739	1,554

Charges**Table 3.5**

Offences	2023	2024	2025
HTA	2,544	2,720	2,621
Criminal Code Traffic	178	193	205
Criminal Code Non-Traffic	964	945	1,209
LLCA	44	61	64
Controlled Drug and Substance Act	36	96	84
Federal Cannabis Act	1	3	0
Provincial Cannabis Act	10	20	14
Other	181	253	247

Policing Hours

The OPP has developed a Service Delivery Model (SDM) in response to several reviews and audit recommendations. The SDM is designed to:

- Promote officer wellness through balanced workloads
- Determine adequate staffing levels at each detachment
- Ensure the continued delivery of adequate and effective policing services in accordance with the *Community Safety and Policing Act (CSPA)*

To support SDM implementation, the OPP is undertaking a multi-year staffing strategy to address required increases in detachment personnel. This model supports the OPP’s ability to:

- Respond effectively to increasing calls for service
- Maintain safe communities through proactive patrols and community engagement
- Meet municipal expectations for police visibility

To monitor progress and guide detachment-level planning, the OPP has established time allocation targets for provincial constables (Figure 1). These targets reflect how time should ideally be distributed by the end of the SDM staffing strategy.

The targets are based on a provincial average, and variations are expected between detachments due to differences in geography, operational structure, recruitment and leave of absence rates.

Detachments may face challenges in achieving these targets, but progress is expected as scheduling, data quality and strategic deployment continue to improve.

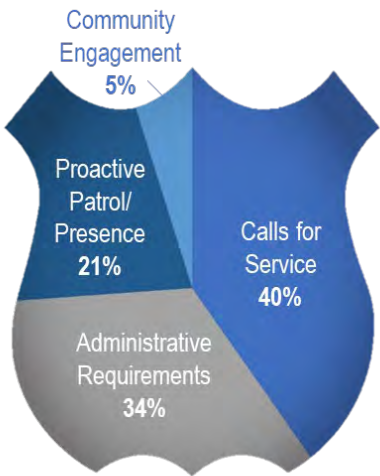


Figure 1: Service Delivery Model Provincial Target

Service Delivery Activity Allocations			Table 4.1
Calls for Service	Administrative Requirements	Proactive Patrol	Community Engagement
45.2%	35.1%	16.4%	3.3%

Hours (Field Personnel)		Table 4.2		
		2023	2024	2025
TOTAL FRONTLINE HOURS		92,501	99,466	110,042

Endnotes

Tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6

Source: Niche Records Management System (RMS), (2026/02/24)

Note:

- Statistics Canada's Uniform Crime Reporting Survey was designed to measure the incidence of crime in Canadian society and its characteristics.
- Reported, Unfounded, Actual, Not Cleared, Cleared by Charge and Cleared Otherwise counts (2023, 2024 and 2025) and Clearance Rate for 2025 included.
- Actual counts and Clearance Rate (2023, 2024 and 2025) included.
- The most serious violation methodology (MSV) is used, which is the same as Statistics Canada's methodology. The MSV counts only the first of up to four offences per incident that occurred in the specific time range.
- First Nation population is not included.
- UCR Statistics Canada Verified (green checkmark) only.

Table 2.1 Violent Crimes

Corresponding Violation Description

01 Murder 1st Degree, Murder 2nd Degree, Manslaughter, Infanticide

02 Criminal Negligence Causing Death, Other Related Offences Causing Death

03 Attempted Murder, Conspire to Commit Murder

04 Sexual offence which occurred prior to January 4, 1983, Sexual Assault, Level 3, Aggravated, Sexual Assault, Level 2, Weapon or Bodily Harm, Sexual Assault, Level 1, Sexual Interference, Invitation to Sexual Touching, Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Exploitation of a Person with a Disability, Incest, Corrupting Morals of a Child, Making Sexually Explicit Material Available to Children, Parent or Guardian Procuring Sexual Activity, Householder Permitting Sexual Activity, Luring a Child via Computer, Agreement or Arrangement - Sexual Offence Against a Child, Bestiality - Commits, Compels Another Person, Bestiality in, Presence of, or Incites, a Child, Voyeurism, Non-Consensual Distribution of Intimate Images

05 Assault Level 3, Aggravated, Assault Level 2, Weapon/Bodily Harm, Assault Level 1, Unlawfully Causing Bodily Harm, Discharge Firearm with Intent, Using firearm/Imitation of Firearm in the Commission of an Offence, Pointing a Firearm, Assault, Peace-Public Officer, Assault Against Peace Officer with a Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm, Criminal Negligence Causing Bodily Harm, Trap Likely to or Causing Bodily Harm, Other Assaults

06 Kidnapping, Forcible Confinement, Hostage Taking, Trafficking in Persons, Abduction Under 14, Not Parent/Guardian, Abduction Under 16, Removal of Children from Canada, Abduction Under 14 Contravening a Custody Order, Abduction Under 15 by Parent/Guardian

07 Robbery, Robbery to Steal Firearm

08 Extortion, Intimidation of a Justice System Participant or a Journalist, Intimidation of a Non-justice System Participant, Criminal Harassment, Indecent/Harassing Communications, Utter Threats to Person, Explosives Causing Death/Bodily Harm, Arson - Disregard for Human Life, Other Violations Against the Person, Failure to Comply with Safeguards (MAID), Forging/Destruction of Documents (MAID)

09 Obtaining Sexual Services for Consideration, Obtaining Sexual Services for Consideration from Person Under the Age of 18 Years, Material Benefit from Sexual Services, Material Benefit from Sexual Services Provided by Person Under the Age of 18 Years, Procuring, Procuring a Person Under the Age of 18 Years, Advertising Sexual Services

Table 2.2 Property Crimes

Corresponding Violation Description

01 Arson

02 Break & Enter, Break & Enter to Steal a Firearm, Break & Enter a Motor Vehicle (Firearm)

03 Theft over \$5000, Theft over \$5000 from a Motor Vehicle, Shoplifting over \$5000, Motor Vehicle Theft

04 Theft \$5000 or Under, Theft under \$5000 from a Motor Vehicle, Shoplifting \$5000 or Under

05 Trafficking in Stolen Goods over \$5000, Possession of Stolen Goods over \$5000, Trafficking in Stolen Goods \$5000 and Under, Possession of Stolen Goods \$5000 and Under

06 Fraud, Identity Theft, Identity Fraud

07 Mischief, Mischief to Cultural Property, Hate-motivated mischief relating to property used by identifiable group, Mischief Relating to War Memorials, Altering/Destroying/Removing a Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)

Table 2.3 Other Criminal Code

Corresponding Violation Description

01 Betting House, Gaming House, Other Violations Related to Gaming and Betting

02 Offensive Weapons: Explosives, Weapons Trafficking, Possession and Distribution of Computer Data (Firearm), Altering Cartridge Magazine, Weapons Possession Contrary to Order, Possession of Weapons, Unauthorized Importing/Exporting of Weapons, Firearms Documentation/Administration, Unsafe Storage of Firearms

03 Failure to Comply – Judicial Orders/Unlawfully at Large: bail violations, escape custody, fail to attend court, breach of probation

04 Disturb the Peace

05 Child Pornography: including making or distributing

06 Public Communications to Sell Sexual Services, Offences Related to Impeding Traffic to Buy or Sell Sexual Services, Counterfeiting, Indecent Acts, Voyeurism (Expired), Corrupting Morals, Lure child via Computer (Expired), Obstruct Public/Peace Officer, Trespass at Night, Threatening/Harassing Phone Calls (Expired), Utter Threats Against Property or Animals, Advocating Genocide, Public Incitement of Hatred, Promoting or Advertising Conversion Therapy, Unauthorized Recording of a Movie/Purpose of Sale, Rental, Commercial, Distribution, Offences Against Public Order (Part II CC), Property or Services for Terrorist Activities, Freezing of Property, Disclosure, Audit, Participate in Activity of Terrorist Group, Facilitate Terrorist Activity, Instruction/Commission of Act of Terrorism, Hoax – Terrorism, Advocating/Promoting Terrorism, Firearms and Other Offensive Weapons (Part III CC), Leave Canada to Participate in Activity of a Terrorist Group, Leave Canada to Facilitate Terrorist Activity, Leave Canada to Commit Offence for Terrorist Group, Leave Canada to Commit Offence that is Terrorist Activity, Harbour/Conceal Terrorist (Max = Life), Harbour/Conceal Terrorist (Max Does Not = Life), Harbour/Conceal Person Likely to Carry Out Terrorist Activity, Offences Against the Administration of Law and Justice (Part IV CC). Sexual Offences, Public Morals and Disorderly Conduct (Part V CC), Invasion of Privacy (Part VI CC), Failure to Comply with Regulations / Obligations for Medical Assistance in Dying (MAID), Other Offences Against the Person and Reputation, Offences Against the Rights of Property (Part IX CC), Fraudulent Transactions, Relating to Contracts and Trade (Part X CC), Offences Related to Currency, Proceeds of Crime (Part XII.2 CC), Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories, Instruct Offence for Criminal Organization, Commit Offence for Criminal Organization, Participate in Activities of Criminal Organization, Recruitment of Members by a Criminal Organization, All Other Criminal Code (includes Part XII.1 CC)

Table 2.4 Drugs

Corresponding Violation Description

01 Possession – Heroin, Possession – Cocaine, Possession - Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, Possession - Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth), Possession - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy), Possession – Opioid (other than heroin)

02 Trafficking – Heroin, Trafficking – Cocaine, Trafficking - Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, Trafficking - Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth), Trafficking - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy), Trafficking – Opioid (other than heroin)

03 Import / Export – Heroin, Import / Export – Cocaine, Import / Export - Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, Import / Export - Methamphetamines (Crystal Meth), Import / Export - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy), Import/Export – Opioid (other than heroin), Production – Heroin, Production – Cocaine, Production - Other Controlled Drugs & Substances Act, Production - Methamphetamines (Crystal Meth), Production - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy), Production – Opioid (other than heroin), Possession, sale, etc., for use in production of or trafficking in substance

04 Possession of illicit or over 30g dried cannabis (or equivalent) by adult, Possession of over 5g dried cannabis (or equivalent) by youth, Possession of budding or flowering plants, or more than four cannabis plants, Possession of cannabis by organization

05 Distribution of illicit, over 30g dried cannabis (or equivalent), or to an organization, by adult, Distribution of cannabis to youth, by adult, Distribution of over 5g dried cannabis (or equivalent), or to an organization, by youth, Distribution of budding or flowering plants, or more than four cannabis plants, Distribution of cannabis by organization, Possession of cannabis for purpose of distributing

06 Sale of cannabis to adult, Sale of cannabis to youth, Sale of cannabis to an organization, Possession of cannabis for purpose of selling

07 Importation and exportation of cannabis, Possession of cannabis for purpose of exportation

08 Obtain, offer to obtain, alter or offer to alter cannabis, Cultivate, propagate or harvest cannabis by adult, Cultivate, propagate or harvest cannabis by youth or organization

09 Possess, produce, sell, distribute or import anything for use in production or distribution of illicit cannabis, Use of young person in the commission of a cannabis offence, Other Cannabis Act

Table 2.5 Federal Statutes

Corresponding Violation Description

Bankruptcy Act, Income Tax Act, Canada Shipping Act, Canada Health Act, Customs Act , Competition Act, Excise Act, Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA), Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, Human Trafficking (involving the use of abduction, fraud, deception or use of threat), Human Smuggling fewer than 10 persons, Human Smuggling 10 persons or more, Firearms Act, National Defence Act, Emergencies Act, Quarantine Act, Other Federal Statutes

Table 2.6 Traffic Violations
 Corresponding Violation Description

01 Dangerous Operation Causing Death, Dangerous Operation Causing Bodily Harm, Dangerous Operation
02 Flight from Peace Officer
03 Operation - low blood drug concentration, Operation while impaired causing death (alcohol), Operation while impaired causing death (alcohol and drugs), Operation while impaired causing death (drugs), Operation while impaired causing death (unspecified), Operation while impaired causing bodily harm (alcohol), Operation while impaired causing bodily harm (alcohol and drugs), Operation while impaired causing bodily harm (drugs), Operation while impaired causing bodily harm (unspecified), Operation while impaired (alcohol), Operation while impaired (alcohol and drugs), Operation while impaired (drugs), Operation while impaired (unspecified)
04 Failure or refusal to comply with demand (alcohol), Failure or refusal to comply with demand (alcohol and drugs), Failure or refusal to comply with demand (drugs), Failure or Refusal to Comply with Demand (unspecified), Failure or refusal to comply with demand, accident resulting in bodily harm (alcohol), Failure or refusal to comply with demand, accident resulting in bodily harm (alcohol and drugs), Failure or refusal to comply with demand, accident resulting in bodily harm (drugs), Failure or refusal to comply with demand, accident resulting in bodily harm (unspecified), Failure or refusal to comply with demand, accident resulting in death (alcohol), Failure or refusal to comply with demand, accident resulting in death (alcohol and drugs), Failure or refusal to comply with demand, accident resulting in death (drugs), Failure or refusal to comply with demand, accident resulting in death (unspecified)
05 Failure to stop after accident resulting in death, Failure to stop after accident resulting in bodily harm, Failure to stop after accident, Operation while prohibited
06 Operation while Prohibited

Table 2.7 Youth Crime
 Source: Niche Records Management System (RMS), (2026/03/06)

- Note:
- Youth Charges by Disposition Type
 - Only charges that have had a disposition type recorded in the OPP Niche RMS application are included.
 - Youth charges without a disposition type are not included which may result in under stating the actual youth charges.
 - “NULL” represents blanks, or where officers did not indicate the Disposition Type, however charges were applied.

Table 2.8 Victim Referrals
 Source: Niche Records Management System (RMS), (2026/03/06)

- Note:
- Number of Referrals to Victim Service Agencies

Table 3.1 Motor Vehicle Collisions (MVC) by Type
 Source: Ontario Provincial Police, Collision Reporting System (CRS), (2026/02/24)

- Note:
- Total Motor Vehicle Collisions (Fatal Injury, Non-Fatal Injury and Property Damage Only): Reportable Fatal Injury, Non-Fatal Injury and Property Damage Only Collisions entered into the eCRS for All Motorized Vehicles (MVC-Roadway, MSV- Snowmobile and ORV-Off Road Report Type) regardless of completion/approval status.
 - Alcohol/Drug Related Collisions: Reportable MVC collisions where Alcohol/Drug Involved field indicated as Yes OR Contributing Factor scored as Ability Impaired (Alcohol or Drug) OR Driver Condition reported as Had Been Drinking or Ability Impaired.
 - Animal Related Collisions: Reportable MVC collisions where Contributing Factor scored as Animal OR Wildlife Involved was an Animal OR Sequence of Events was an Animal.
 - Speed Related Collisions: Reportable MVC collisions where Contributing Factor scored as Excessive Speed or Speed Too Fast For Conditions OR Driver Action reported as Exceeding Speed Limit or Speed Too Fast For Conditions.
 - Inattentive Related Collisions: Reportable MVC collisions where Contributing Factor scored as Inattentive OR Driver Condition reported as Inattentive.
 - Persons Killed or Injured: Number of Persons Injured or Killed in Reportable MVC collisions.

Table 3.2 Primary Causal Factors in Fatal MVCs on Roadways
 Source: Ontario Provincial Police, Collision Reporting System (CRS), (2026/02/24)

- Note:
- Fatal Roadway Collisions where Causal is Speed Related: Reportable Fatal Roadway Collisions where Contributing Factor scored as Excessive Speed or Speed Too Fast For Conditions OR Driver Action reported as Exceeding Speed Limit or Speed Too Fast For Conditions.
 - Fatal Roadway Collisions where Causal is Alcohol/Drug Related: Reportable Fatal Roadway Collisions where Contributing Factor where Alcohol/Drug Involved field indicated as Yes OR Contributing Factor scored as Ability Impaired (Alcohol or Drug) OR Driver Condition reported as Had Been Drinking or Ability Impaired.
 - Persons Killed in Fatal Roadway Collisions where lack of Seatbelt/Helmet use is a Factor: Persons Killed in Reportable Fatal Roadway Collisions where Victim is fatally injured AND a vehicle occupant AND where safety equipment reported to be not used but available.
 - Fatal Roadway Collisions where Causal is Inattentive Related: Reportable Fatal Roadway Collisions where Contributing Factor scored as Inattentive OR Driver Condition reported as Inattentive.
 - Fatal Roadway Collisions where Causal is Animal Related: Reportable Fatal Roadway Collisions where Contributing Factor scored as Animal OR Wildlife Involved was an Animal OR Sequence of Events was an Animal.

Table 3.3 Fatalities in Detachment Area
 Source: Ontario Provincial Police, Collision Reporting System (CRS), (2026/02/24)

- Note:
- Fatal Incidents: Reportable Fatal Collisions by Report Type (Roadway, Marine, Off-Road Vehicle, Motorized Snow Vehicle).
 - Persons Killed: Number of Involved Persons where Injury is fatal by Report Type (Roadway, Marine, Off-Road Vehicle, Motorized Snow Vehicle).
 - Alcohol/Drug Related Incidents: Reportable Fatal Collisions by Report Type (Roadway, Marine, Off-Road Vehicle, Motorized Snow Vehicle) where Alcohol/Drug Involved field indicated as Yes OR Contributing Factor scored as Ability Impaired (Alcohol or Drug) OR Driver Condition reported as Had Been Drinking or Ability Impaired.

Table 3.4 Big 4
 Source: Niche Records Management System (RMS) & eTicket, (2026/02/24)

- Note:
- Speeding (HTA 128): Charges are based on date charged. Speeding = HTA s.128 charges.
 - Seatbelt (HTA 106): Charges are based on date charged. Seatbelt = HTA s.106 charges.
 - Distracted (HTA 78.1): Charges are based on date charged. Distracted = HTA s.78.1 charges.
 - Impaired (CCC 320.14 & 320.15): Charges are based on date charged. Impaired = CCC s.320.14 & 320.15 charges.

Table 3.5 Charges

Source: Niche Records Management System (RMS) & eTicket, (2026/02/24)

- Note:
- HTA: Charges are based on date charged. Highway Traffic Act Statute charges.
 - Criminal Code Traffic: Charges are based on date charged. Criminal Code Traffic (CCC s320.13, 320.14, 320.15, 320.16, 320.17 & 320.18) charges.
 - Criminal Code Non-Traffic: Charges are based on date charged. All CCC charges not included in the Criminal Code Traffic section above.
 - LLCA: Charges are based on date charged. Liquor Licence and Control Act charges.
 - Federal Cannabis Act: Charges are based on date charged. Cannabis Act charges.
 - Provincial Cannabis Act: Charges are based on date charged. Cannabis Control Act charges.
 - Controlled Drug and Substance Act: Charges are based on date charged. Controlled Drug and Substance Act charges.
 - Other: Charges are based on date charged. "Other" charges is comprised of CAIA, Other Provincial & Federal Offences not already captured in sections above.

Table 4.1 Service Delivery Activity Allocations

Source: Daily Activity Reporting (DAR) System

Date: January 12, 2026

Note: Activity allocation percentages are based on the total reported hours of detachment provincial constables performing duties within their home detachment location.

Table 4.2 Hours (Field Personnel)

Source: Daily Activity Reporting (DAR) System

Date: March 06, 2026

- Note:
- Total reported hours, excluding paid duties.
 - Includes Provincial Constable to Sergeant ranks only.
 - Excludes First Nations badge numbers.
 - Excludes administrative accounts and joint services accounts.
 - Excludes incomplete DAR entries and those with errors.
 - Excludes General Headquarters location codes.

CONTACT THE OPP

Know your location - be ready to describe the situation and your location. Look for addresses, landmarks and buildings that may help identify your location.

REACH THE OPP BY PHONE

- Call 9-1-1 if there is an immediate risk to someone's life or property
 - to stop or report a crime in progress
 - to report a fire
 - to report a life-threatening medical emergency
 - Don't hang up, stay on the line
- To report non-life-threatening incidents that require a police response, use the non-emergency line (1-888-310-1122) or go to opp.ca/reporting
- TTY 1-888-310-1133 or agent 511 for registered subscribers may be used for individuals in the Deaf, Hard of Hearing and Speech Impaired (DHHSI) community to contact police
- For all administrative inquiries or to schedule an appointment, find contact information for your local detachment at opp.ca/detachments

PROVIDE AN ANONYMOUS TIP

- Call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-8477 (TIPS) or visit www.crimestoppers.ca

REPORT AN INCIDENT ONLINE

- The OPP offers online reporting for minor, non-emergency occurrences in areas of OPP jurisdiction. opp.ca/reporting allows you to submit a report without visiting or calling.
- Use the online reporting tool for:
 - Theft Under \$5,000
 - Mischief / Damage to Property Under \$5,000
 - Mischief / Damage to Vehicle Under \$5,000
 - Theft from Vehicle Under \$5,000
 - Lost / Missing Property Under \$5,000, including a licence plate(s) or validation sticker(s)
 - Driving Complaints

If you are reporting an emergency, call 9-1-1.

#KNOWWHENTOCALL

9-1-1 is for emergencies only: If there is an immediate risk to someone's life or property.

- ✓ a crime in progress
- ✓ a fire
- ✓ a life-threatening medical emergency

Dialed 9-1-1 accidentally? #Be911Ready. Don't hang up, stay on the line and speak with an OPP Communicator to confirm there's no emergency.

The misuse of 911 ties up emergency lines, communicators and officers, which can result in a slower response to a real emergency and risks the safety of people who may need urgent help.

It is against the law to call 9-1-1 as a joke. Prank 9-1-1 calls can be dangerous and waste valuable emergency resources.

DETACHMENT BOARD ANNUAL REPORT

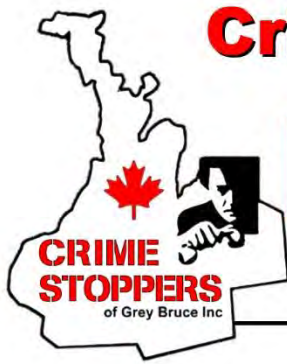
2025

SOUTH BRUCE DETACHMENT

700 Kincardine Ave.
Kincardine ,ON
N2Z 0B1

Tel: 519-396-3341
Fax: 519-396-4526





Crime Stoppers of Grey Bruce Inc.

P.O. Box 1119, Owen Sound, Ontario N4K 6K6

1-800-222-TIPS (8477)

Submit a Secure Web-Tip at cstip.ca or get the P3 Tips Mobile App

Phone: 519 371-6078

Fax: 519 371-1275

eMail: crimestopgb@bmts.com

Web: crimestop-gb.org



Program Coordinator's Report

APRIL 1 TO JUNE 30, 2026 – Q2

Drew Kalte

DISTRIBUTION

Board of Directors, Crime Stoppers of Grey Bruce
OPP Provincial Coordinator
Grey Bruce OPP
South Bruce OPP
Blue Mountains OPP
Owen Sound Police Service
Hanover Police Service
Saugeen Shores Police Service
West Grey Police Service
Neyaashiinigmiing First Nation Police
Ontario MNRF

South Bruce OPP Detachment Police Services Board
Grey Bruce OPP Detachment Police Services Board
Saugeen Shores Police Services Board
Owen Sound Police Services Board
Hanover Police Services Board
Blue Mountains OPP Detachment Police Services Board
West Grey Police Services Board
Grey Bruce Crime Prevention Action Table
Saugeen First Nation
Neyaashiinigmiing First Nation

TIP STATISTICS FOR APRIL 1 TO JUNE 30, 2026

- Total Tips (Phone, Web, and Mobile, *including 494 tip follow-up dialogs*): 662
- New Tips (Phone, Web, and Mobile): 168

Tips Allocated: 201 (33 tips were allocated to multiple recipients)

- Grey Bruce OPP: 58 (29%)
- South Bruce OPP: 33 (16%)
- The Blue Mountains OPP: 3 (1.5%)
- Cape Croker Police Service: 6 (3%)
- Owen Sound Police Service: 41 (20%)
- Hanover Police Service: 16 (8%)
- Saugeen Shores Police Service: 20 (10%)
- West Grey Police Service: 14 (7%)
- Ontario MNRF: 3 (1.5%)
- MTO Safety Inspection and Enforcement: 1 (0.5%)
- OPP Anti Human Trafficking Coordination Unit: 1 (0.5%)
- AGCO Investigations: 1 (0.5%)
- MECP (Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Parks): 3 (1.5%)
- Bylaw Enforcement and Animal Control: 1 (0.5%)
- OMVIC Investigations and Enforcement: 1 (0.5%)

Crime Stoppers of Grey Bruce Statistics Since Inception May 1987

Tip Reports	20,434
Arrests	1,833
Cases Cleared	2,785
Charges	2,771
Property Recovered	\$5,203,572
Narcotics Recovered	\$50,993,705
Rewards Approved	\$293,365

Email Contacts

- For confidential Tip matters, our Police partners can reach us at coordinator@cstip.ca. For general inquiries, please use CrimeStopGB@cstip.ca.

Tip Totals Year to Date

- 201 new tips were received during the second quarter of 2026, which is ahead of the second quarter of 2025 by 7 tips.

MEDIA

- LITE 99.3, Bayshore Broadcasting, Zoomer Radio 92.3, Blackburn Radio (Cool 94.5 & 101.7 The One), Shoreline Classics, and Bluewater Radio continue to receive Crime of the Week segments that are sent out from our office on a weekly basis.
- Crime of the Week columns are forwarded to the Bruce County Marketplace magazine.
- Crimes of the Week are being forwarded to the Saugeen Times online news, as well as Eastlink TV.

FUNDRAISING

- Nevada ticket revenues are declining but continue to assist in funding eligible expenses.
- We received a \$500 donation earned from a live auction that Len Metcalfe held in Mildmay on May 30, 2026.
- Our Annual Crime Stoppers of Grey Bruce golf tournament took place on Thursday June 4, 2026 and raised \$20,000.
- The Bruce County Show 'n Go Classic Car Tour took place on Saturday June 27, 2026 and raised a total of \$450 through donations and the 50/50 raffle.
- We will continue to seek support from the Police Services Boards and Municipalities of Grey and Bruce as well as from businesses, service clubs, and the public.

EVENTS AND PROMOTIONS

- We attended the Children's Health Day event on June 20, 2026 at the Saugeen Children's Safety Village.

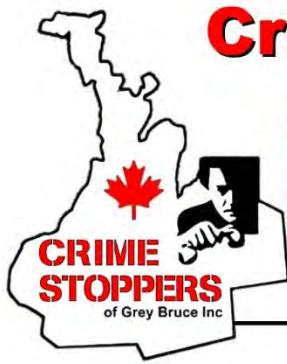
CRIME STOPPERS BOARD

We currently have eight members on our Board of Directors. We are continuing to recruit new members with specific skill sets such as fundraising or financial experience.

For any Board-related inquiries, please contact Chairperson Ayush Adhikari or email CrimeStopGB@cstip.ca.

UPCOMING EVENTS

- 100 Good Men presentation on Tuesday July 21, 2026.
- Hanover Raceway 50/50 raffle on Saturday July 25, 2026.
- Bruce Peninsula Run Show 'n Go Classic Car Tour on Sunday August 9, 2026.
- International Plowing Match in Walkerton September 22 to 26, 2026.
- Fall Colour Tour and Classic Car Show on September 27, 2026.



Crime Stoppers of Grey Bruce Inc.

P.O. Box 1119, Owen Sound, Ontario N4K 6K6

1-800-222-TIPS (8477)

Submit a Secure Web-Tip at cstip.ca or get the P3 Tips Mobile App

Phone: 519 371-6078

Fax: 519 371-1275

eMail: crimestopgb@bmts.com

Web: crimestop-gb.org



Program Coordinator's Report

JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 2026 – Q1

Drew Kalte

DISTRIBUTION

Board of Directors, Crime Stoppers of Grey Bruce
OPP Provincial Coordinator
Grey Bruce OPP
South Bruce OPP
Blue Mountains OPP
Owen Sound Police Service
Hanover Police Service
Saugeen Shores Police Service
West Grey Police Service
Neyaashiinigmiing First Nation Police
Ontario MNRF

South Bruce OPP Detachment Police Services Board
Grey Bruce OPP Detachment Police Services Board
Saugeen Shores Police Services Board
Owen Sound Police Services Board
Hanover Police Services Board
Blue Mountains OPP Detachment Police Services Board
West Grey Police Services Board
Grey Bruce Crime Prevention Action Table
Saugeen First Nation
Neyaashiinigmiing First Nation

TIP STATISTICS FOR JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 2026

- Total Tips (Phone, Web, and Mobile, *including 613 tip follow-up dialogs*): 848
- New Tips (Phone, Web, and Mobile): 235

Tips Allocated: 262 (27 tips were allocated to multiple recipients)

- Grey Bruce OPP: 74 (28%)
- South Bruce OPP: 49 (19%)
- The Blue Mountains OPP: 6 (2.0%)
- Cape Croker Police Service: 3 (1.0%)
- Owen Sound Police Service: 54 (20%)
- Hanover Police Service: 24 (9.0%)
- Saugeen Shores Police Service: 25 (9.5%)
- West Grey Police Service: 14 (5.0%)
- Ontario MNRF: 1 (0.5%)
- MTO Safety Inspection and Enforcement: 1 (0.5%)
- PAWS (Provincial Animal Welfare Service): 2 (1.0%)
- OPP Anti Human Trafficking Coordination Unit: 1 (0.5%)
- AGCO Investigations: 1 (0.5%)
- MECP (Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Parks): 2 (1.0%)
- Equite Association (Insurance Fraud): 3 (1.0%)
- Bylaw Enforcement and Animal Control: 3 (1.0%)
- OMVIC Investigations and Enforcement: 1 (0.5%)

Crime Stoppers of Grey Bruce Statistics Since Inception May 1987

Tip Reports	20,267
Arrests	1,829
Cases Cleared	2,783
Charges	2,749
Property Recovered	\$5,201,442
Narcotics Recovered	\$50,984,925
Rewards Approved	\$292,390

Program Restructuring

- The restructuring process is now complete. For any confidential Tip matters, our Police partners can reach us at coordinator@cstip.ca. For general inquiries, please use CrimeStopGB@cstip.ca.

Tip Totals Year to Date

- 235 new tips were received during the first quarter of 2026, which is ahead of the first quarter of 2025 by 99 tips.

MEDIA

- LITE 99.3, Bayshore Broadcasting, Zoomer Radio 92.3, Blackburn Radio (Cool 94.5 & 101.7 The One), Shoreline Classics, and Bluewater Radio continue to receive Crime of the Week segments that are sent out from our office on a weekly basis.
- Crime of the Week columns are forwarded to the Bruce County Marketplace magazine.
- Crimes of the Week are being forwarded to the Saugeen Times online news, as well as Eastlink TV.

FUNDRAISING

- Nevada ticket revenues are declining but continue to assist in funding eligible expenses.
- We received a donation from the Grey Bruce OPP Detachment Police Services Board this quarter.
- We received a \$1,000 Community Donation from the Owen Sound Walmart.
- The Mildmay Rotary Club donated \$1,000 through a restaurant voucher fundraising campaign in support of our program.
- We will continue to seek support from the Police Services Boards and Municipalities of Grey and Bruce as well as from businesses, service clubs, and the public.

EVENTS AND PROMOTIONS

- Our Board Chairperson attended the Community Foundation Grey Bruce Non-Profit Workshop on March 25, 2026.

CRIME STOPPERS BOARD

We currently have eight members on our Board of Directors after a new appointment. We are continuing to recruit new members with specific skill sets such as fundraising or financial experience.

Our new Executives are confirmed:

- **Chairperson** – Ayush Adhikari (**Ayush.ADHIKARI@cstip.ca**)
- **Vice-Chairperson (Interim)** – Michael Lundy (**mike.lundy@cstip.ca**)
- **Treasurer and Past Chairperson** – Peter Reid (**peter.reid@cstip.ca**)
- **Secretary** – Cally Mann (**cally.mann@cstip.ca**)

For any Board-related inquiries, please contact the Chair or email **CrimeStopGB@cstip.ca**.

UPCOMING EVENTS

- Annual Crime Stoppers of Grey Bruce golf tournament on Thursday June 4, 2026.
- Bruce County Run Show 'n Go Classic Car Tour on Saturday June 27, 2026.

MEMORANDUM TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner Thomas Carrique
Chairs, Police Service Boards and OPP Detachment
Boards

FROM: Ken Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: **Police Service Board and OPP Detachment Board
Members and Elections**

DATE OF ISSUE:	June 11, 2026
CLASSIFICATION:	General Information
RETENTION:	Indefinite
INDEX NO.:	26-0032
PRIORITY:	Normal

All members of a municipal police service board who will be running in the upcoming municipal elections in October 2026 should review [O. Reg. 408/23: Code of Conduct for Police Service Board Members](#).

Likewise, members of an Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) detachment board should review [O. Reg. 409/23: Code of Conduct for O.P.P. Detachment Board Members](#).

The ministry advises that a board member should disclose to the police service board or OPP detachment board their decision to be a candidate in a municipal election as soon as possible. Police service board members appointed by Lieutenant Governor in Council (LGIC) or Minister, as well as OPP detachment board members appointed by the Minister must inform the ministry as soon as possible. Please contact Gita Ramburuth, Appointments Officer, Training Strategy and Development Unit, Public Safety Division at gita.ramburuth@ontario.ca and Minister.SOLGEN@ontario.ca.

Board members who are candidates in the October 2026 municipal election should also consider whether being a candidate creates a conflict of interest as defined in O. Reg. 408/23 and O. Reg. 409/23. "Conflict of interest" is defined as a situation in which the board member's private interests or personal relationships place, or may reasonably be perceived to place, the member in conflict with their duties as a member of the board. If a board member does have a conflict of interest, they must promptly disclose this.

In addition, they must not participate in discussion of or voting with respect to matters at board meetings if they have a conflict of interest in the matter.

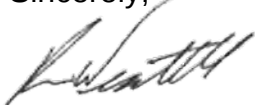
A police service board or OPP detachment board may have its own rules and procedures related to the political activity of its members that should be reviewed. Police service boards and OPP detachment boards may develop rules or procedures pursuant to s. 46 (1) and s. 67 (6) of the [Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 \(CSPA\)](#).

Should a board member be elected to local office, the board member should consider notifying their police service board or OPP detachment board immediately, to determine next steps. Should a police service board member appointed by LGIC or Minister, or OPP detachment board member appointed by the Minister be elected to local office, the board member must notify the ministry immediately.

Inspector General of Policing (IG), Ryan Teschner, will be issuing an Advisory Bulletin in the coming weeks outlining key statutory obligations for police service board members and OPP detachment board members under the CSPA and its regulations, with a particular focus on board accountability and compliance requirements, as well as other applicable legislation.

Advisory Bulletins constitute the IG's advice pursuant to section 102 (4) of the CSPA and are intended to serve as a resource for the sector by offering the IG's general interpretation of various provisions of the CSPA. This Advisory Bulletin will be distributed by the Office of the Inspector General.

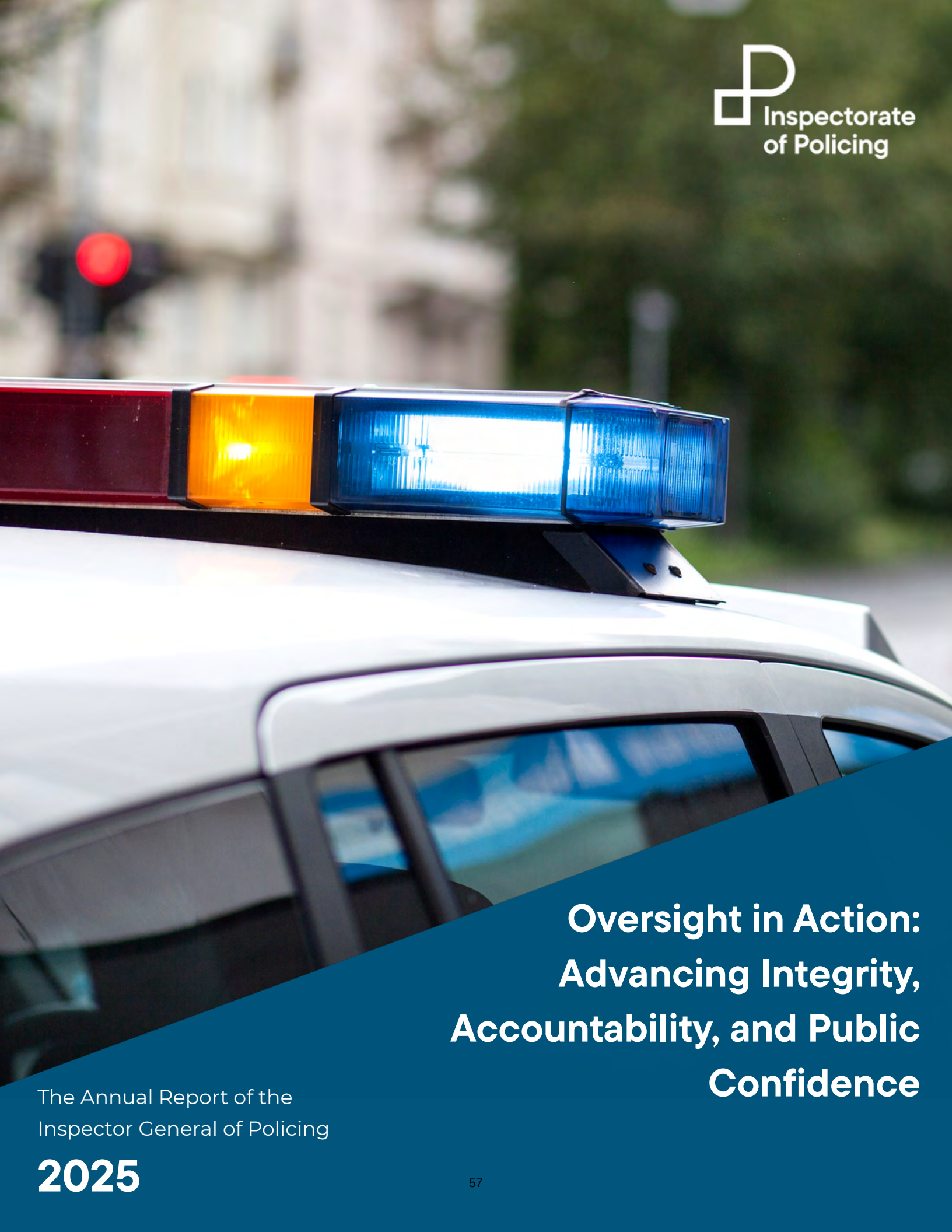
Sincerely,



Ken Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

c: Mario Di Tommaso, O.O.M.
Deputy Solicitor General, Community Safety

Ryan Teschner
Inspector General of Policing



Oversight in Action: Advancing Integrity, Accountability, and Public Confidence

The Annual Report of the
Inspector General of Policing

2025

June 30, 2026

The Honourable Michael Kerzner
Solicitor General of Ontario
Ministry of the Solicitor General

Dear Solicitor General Kerzner,

I am pleased to submit the 2025 Annual Report of the Inspector General of Policing. This Report reflects a pivotal year in the continued implementation of Ontario's modernized policing oversight framework under the Community Safety and Policing Act (CSPA). In 2025, the Inspectorate of Policing (IoP) advanced from foundational development to full operationalization of its mandate—demonstrating how independent, civilian oversight strengthens accountability, performance, and public trust across Ontario's policing sector.

A central theme of this year's Report is **legitimacy as the foundation of public confidence in policing**. Our work underscores that legitimacy is not only a function of individual conduct, but of institutional design—encompassing governance structures, leadership practices, and system-wide safeguards that shape how authority is exercised and perceived. Legitimate policing is reflected in actions that are grounded in fairness, transparency, and alignment with the public interest. Independent oversight plays a critical role in sustaining this legitimacy by providing impartial scrutiny, reinforcing accountability, and helping to ensure that policing services are delivered and governed in a manner that maintains public trust. Where legitimacy is strong, consent and confidence can be sustained; where it is in question, public trust can quickly erode.

Throughout 2025, the IoP exercised its oversight responsibilities through inspections, investigations, advisory activities, data-driven analysis, and independent research. Notably, we published Ontario's first Inspector General Decisions, providing clear, public articulation of expectations for adequate and effective policing and police governance. These decisions represent an important step in embedding transparency, clarifying standards, and establishing precedents to guide the sector.

The Report also identifies a number of ongoing and intensifying challenges impacting policing and governance across Ontario. Police services and boards continue to operate in an increasingly complex financial and operational environment, marked by rising costs, expanding responsibilities, and sustained pressure on municipal budgets. The implementation of the CSPA has also introduced new legislative and governance requirements, prompting continued adaptation and capacity-building across the sector.

These pressures are compounded by human resource challenges, including recruitment and retention pressures, increased workplace absences, and emerging gaps in leadership succession. At the same time, police services are responding to growing and more complex demands, including mental health and addictions-related calls, public order events, and evolving community safety expectations. Governance bodies face parallel pressures, including turnover, vacancies, and the need for increasingly sophisticated oversight in a rapidly changing environment.

Together, these dynamics underscore the importance of strong governance, clear performance standards, and effective oversight in ensuring that policing services remain adequate, effective, and responsive to community needs.

Looking forward, the Report outlines the IoP's key areas of focus, including the launch of a province-wide inspection into police integrity and anti-corruption practices. This initiative reflects a commitment to identifying and addressing systemic risks, and ensuring that Ontario's policing institutions remain resilient in the face of emerging challenges.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the dedicated professionals of the IoP, whose expertise, integrity, and commitment have been central to advancing this work. I would also like to thank police services, police service boards, and community partners across Ontario for their continued engagement. Advancing effective, accountable, and trusted policing remains a shared responsibility.

I respectfully submit this Report for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "R. Teschner".

Ryan Teschner
Inspector General of Policing of Ontario

Copy: Deputy Solicitor General Mario Di Tommaso, O.O.M.

Table of Contents

Land Acknowledgement	03	The State of Ontario's Policing Sector	26
Message from the Inspector General of Policing	05	Inside the IoP's Operations	50
About Ontario's Inspector General and the IoP	08	Future Initiatives	61
Delivering Oversight: 2025 Activities and Results	15	Acknowledgements	63

**The Inspectorate of Policing is honoured
to collaborate with First Nations, Inuit and
Métis leadership, partners and
communities across their territories.**





Land Acknowledgement

The Inspectorate of Policing recognizes that its work, and the work of its community partners, take place on traditional territory of Indigenous Nations in Ontario, including the Anishinaabe (comprising the Algonquin, Mississauga, Ojibwe, Anisininew (Oji-Cree), Odawa, and Pottawatomi peoples), the Omushkego (also known as Swampy Cree), the Lenape, and the Haudenosaunee (Mohawk, Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga, Tuscarora, and Seneca), and the Métis peoples.

We acknowledge that there are 46 treaties and other agreements that cover the territory now known as Ontario. We acknowledge that we continue to live and work in these territories and are thankful to the First Nations and Métis peoples who have cared for these lands since time immemorial. Their enduring contributions continue to strengthen Ontario and enrich all communities. We also acknowledge the many other Indigenous peoples from Indigenous nations who call this place home.

The Inspectorate of Policing is honoured to collaborate with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis leadership, partners, and communities across their territories. The Inspectorate of Policing is committed to deepening its understanding of the rich history of this land while honouring the inherent and treaty rights of Indigenous peoples.

The Inspectorate of Policing would also like to acknowledge that its office is located in Toronto and on the traditional territory of many First Nations including the Mississaugas, the Anishinabek Nation, the Chippewas, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, and the Wendat peoples, and is now the home to many diverse First Nations, Inuit, and Métis persons. We also acknowledge that Toronto is covered by Treaty 13 signed by the Crown and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, and the Williams Treaties signed with multiple Mississaugas and Chippewa nations.



Independent
civilian oversight
plays a critical role
by providing
impartial scrutiny
and reinforcing
accountability.”

Ryan Teschner

Inspector General of Policing



Message from the Inspector General of Policing of Ontario

Legitimacy is the foundation upon which public trust in policing is built. It reflects the extent to which policing is perceived as fair, accountable, and aligned with the public interest. Legitimacy is shaped not only by the actions of individual police officers, civilian members of a police service, and police service board members, but by the systems, leadership, and governance structures that guide decision-making across the policing sector. Independent civilian oversight plays a critical role in sustaining this legitimacy by providing impartial scrutiny, reinforcing accountability, and ensuring that policing authority is exercised in a manner that maintains public confidence. Where legitimacy is strong, public trust is reinforced; where it is undermined, confidence can quickly erode.

Sustaining legitimacy is a continuous responsibility—one that extends beyond individual conduct to the institutions and frameworks that shape and oversee policing in Ontario. Civilian oversight bodies, including the Inspectorate of Policing, are central to this effort. By promoting transparency, consistency, and independence in the assessment of policing practices and governance, oversight helps ensure that policing remains responsive to evolving public expectations while grounded in principles that support enduring legitimacy.

While Ontario's policing system operates in a period of heightened public expectations and increasing operational complexity, 2025 marked an important year in the continued implementation and practical application of the Inspector General of Policing's oversight mandate in Ontario, implemented through the dedicated professionals who work at Canada's first Inspectorate of Policing (IoP).

From framework to practice

Building on the foundational work of previous years, the IoP further advanced key elements of its mandate under the CSPA. The release of the first public Inspector General Decisions and Findings Reports represented an important step in demonstrating how independent oversight operates in practice. These decisions clarified expectations for adequate and effective policing, reinforced standards for police service board governance and conduct, and contributed to greater consistency and accountability across the system, supporting continuous improvement.

Throughout 2025, our oversight activity reflected both responsiveness and forward-looking priority setting. Alongside receiving and processing hundreds of public complaints, work continued on the inspection of the Thunder Bay Police Service and Board, and system-wide initiatives advanced, including research on police response times and the first successful cycle of full data collection from Ontario's municipal police services and boards. We also released our first Spotlight Report, [Policing of Protests and Major Events: Public Order Maintenance in Ontario](#), which drew on a province-wide inspection to assess the state of public order policing. The Spotlight Report identified a system that is generally strong and responsive, but increasingly under strain due to rising demand and complexity, and set out targeted recommendations to support greater consistency and long-term sustainability across the sector.

A defining feature of 2025 was direct engagement with the policing sector. Through my Inspector General Tours, I completed visits to all 43 municipal police services and boards, as well as the Ontario Provincial Police and the Nishnawbe Aski Police Service and Board. These visits reinforced the importance of understanding local realities while also highlighting that organizational culture, leadership, and day-to-day practices all play a critical role in sustaining integrity.

The IoP's engagement also extended nationally and internationally, contributing to ongoing dialogue with policing oversight partners around the world, and helping to situate Ontario's approach within a broader accountability landscape.

First Nations policing and partnerships

Progress also continued in supporting First Nations policing and governance. Through the work of the First Nations Policing Services Liaison Unit, the IoP supported the Nishnawbe Aski Police Service and its Board following their decision to opt into the CSPA.

This work included strengthening governance capacity through training and advisory support, advancing policy development to align with new requirements, and maintaining engagement with First Nations leadership and policing partners. It also extended to supporting other First Nations police services as they explore pathways within Ontario's modernized legislative policing framework.

Governance and transparency

Strengthening policing governance and transparency remained central throughout the year. The introduction of new Inspector General Advisory Bulletins, the provision of specific and real-time guidance from the IoP's Policing Liaison Advisors, and the public posting of Inspector General Decisions each marked important firsts in Ontario's policing oversight landscape. Together, these tools supported clarity and shared understanding across the policing system, helping ensure that oversight is not only exercised, but visible—reinforcing public confidence through transparency and evidence.

This work also provided the IoP with a clearer line of sight into where broader risks and vulnerabilities may exist across the system, particularly in relation to integrity. In that context and based on the allegations emerging from the criminal investigation titled 'Project South,' in February 2026, I announced the launch of a province-wide inspection into police integrity and anti-corruption practices across Ontario's police services and police service boards.

This inspection was not part of the IoP's original work plan for 2025. It was initiated in response to events that raised legitimate questions about the strength of existing integrity, supervision, and accountability systems within the policing sector. While those events originated in a single jurisdiction, the issues they revealed are not confined to one police service. Addressing them effectively requires a system-wide approach, consistent with the intent of Ontario's policing legislation and a commitment to fortifying the entirety of Ontario's policing system against corruption threats posed, among others, by organized crime.

Accordingly, the inspection is focused on structural safeguards rather than individual cases. It will assess whether policing institutions are equipped to prevent, detect, and respond to corruption threats, and whether the systems designed to support integrity are functioning well. This approach reflects a core principle of modern policing oversight that I have sought to embed in the IoP's work broadly: institutional design is as important as individual conduct.

Legitimacy, oversight, and the future of policing

My Annual Report provides both a record of the IoP's oversight activities in 2025 and a broader view of policing and governance in Ontario. It reflects a policing system that is fundamentally strong, while also navigating real operational, financial, and governance pressures at a moment where various 'winds of change' are impacting policing worldwide. In this environment, legitimacy is emerging as the defining strategic variable for the future of policing—where authority is increasingly contested, technology presents both opportunity and risk, and demand continues to expand unless deliberately constrained. The choices made now—about partnerships, consent, capability, and narrative leadership—will shape whether policing remains a trusted anchor of social stability or becomes overstretched and reactive.

This Annual Report also reflects the work of an oversight organization committed to independence, fairness, transparency, and continuous improvement—the policing sector's, as well as the IoP's.

I am deeply grateful to the dedicated professionals at the IoP, to police service boards, chiefs of police and the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, and First Nations leadership across Ontario, as well as the many community organizations who engaged with our work this year. Advancing effective, accountable, and trusted policing is a shared responsibility. As policing evolves, so too must oversight. Oversight bodies are increasingly moving beyond traditional compliance functions toward a broader role as stewards of legitimacy—shifting from retrospective fault-finding to system-level sensemaking, and from detached review to active contributors to institutional trust.

I look forward to the work ahead as we continue to strengthen an oversight system that supports public confidence and reinforces trust in policing through transparency, accountability, and fairness. Future effectiveness will depend on our ability to adapt—ensuring that oversight frameworks, capabilities, and public narratives remain responsive in environments where trust is more fragile, systems are more complex, and authority is more actively questioned.



Ryan Teschner
Inspector General of Policing of Ontario
June 2026

About Ontario's Inspector General and the Inspectorate of Policing



The Role of the Inspector General

The Inspector General of Policing (IG) drives improved performance and accountability in policing and police governance by overseeing the delivery of adequate and effective policing across Ontario. The IG ensures compliance with the province's policing legislation and standards, and has the authority to issue progressive, risk-based and binding directions and measures to protect public safety. Ontario's Community Safety and Policing Act, which came into effect on April 1, 2024, embeds protections to ensure the IG's legal role is delivered arm's-length of government.

The IG leads the Inspectorate of Policing. The IoP provides operational support to inspect, investigate, monitor, and advise Ontario's police services, boards and special constable employers. By leveraging independent research and data intelligence, the IoP promotes leading practices and identifies areas for improvement, ensuring that high-quality policing and police governance is delivered to make everyone in Ontario safer.

In March 2023, Ryan Teschner was appointed as Ontario's first IG with duties and authorities under the CSPA. Mr. Teschner is a recognized expert in public administration, policing and police governance.

The Mandate of the IG

The IG's duties, powers and responsibilities are described in Part VII of the CSPA. The IG, supported by the IoP, serves the public interest by promoting improved performance and accountability in the policing sector, while ensuring compliance with the CSPA and its regulations. Under Ontario's CSPA, the IG is empowered to:

- Independently assess and monitor legislated policing entities;
- Provide advice and support to legislated policing entities on governance and operational matters by sharing evidence-based research and data related to performance;
- Monitor and conduct inspections of legislated policing entities and develop, maintain and manage records and conduct research and analysis to ensure compliance with the CSPA and its regulations;
- Investigate complaints concerning the delivery of policing services and the conduct of police board members;
- Issue directions to ensure compliance with the CSPA and its regulations – and, if necessary – impose measures, if there is a failure to comply; and,
- Publicly report on the activities of the IG, including publishing inspection results and an annual report.

Who the IG oversees

Under the CSPA, the IG oversees the following Ontario policing entities:

- Municipal police services and police service boards;
- Chiefs of Police;
- The Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) and OPP detachment boards;
- First Nations OPP boards and First Nations police service boards that opt-in to the CSPA;
- Any entity providing policing by an agreement authorized by the CSPA;
- Any public sector body that may be prescribed to provide policing; and
- Organizations that employ special constables.

Our Values

Driving improvements in policing performance begins with a shared commitment to values that guide the Inspectorate of Policing’s work, decisions, and organizational culture.

We believe in:

Continuous Improvement

We identify effective performance in the policing sector and where improvements are needed. We focus on addressing the areas that matter most to the public.

Risk-informed approaches

We select the right tools for the right problems and consider the level of risk present when enforcing policing and police governance compliance.

Independence

We operate at arm’s-length from government or any other influence to ensure impartiality and confidentiality in our operations and decision-making.

Integrity

We engage in activities in a way that inspires public confidence and that preserves our objectivity, integrity, and impartiality.

Fairness

We address issues of non-compliance in an objective and timely manner that considers local context, with a focus on ensuring trust and confidence in the policing sector.

Transparency

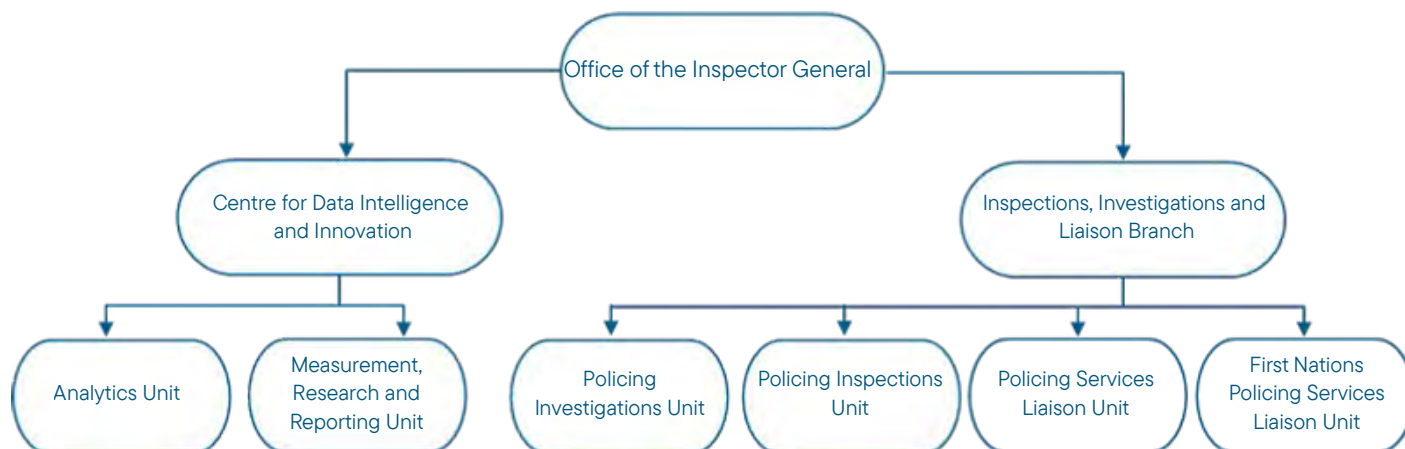
We are transparent in our decision-making and publicly report on our work and their results with the sector and the public.

Collaboration

We work collaboratively with our partners and the regulated entities we oversee to support their success in our shared mission of making Ontario safer.

IoP Organizational Framework

The IoP's three branches effectively support the IG in enhancing policing performance and public safety in Ontario.



Office of the Inspector General: Supports the arm's-length decision-making authority of the IG through independent legal counsel, police sector and stakeholder relations and public communications.

Investigations, Inspections, and Liaison Branch is comprised of:

- **Policing Investigations Unit:** Investigates public complaints concerning the delivery of policing services and conduct of police service board members.
- **Policing Inspections Unit:** Monitors and conducts inspections of police services and boards to ensure compliance with the CSPA and its regulations.
- **Policing Services Liaison Unit:** Provides monitoring, advisory and liaison services to support police services and boards, Ontario Provincial Policing (OPP) Detachment Boards and Special Constable Employers.
- **First Nations Policing Services Liaison Unit:** Provides advice to First Nation police services, chiefs, and boards who opt-in to the CSPA, and facilitates cultural awareness training to the IoP.

The Centre for Data Intelligence and Innovation is comprised of:

- **Analytics Unit:** Establishes and maintains the IoP's capacity for comprehensive case management, sector-wide data collection and advanced analytics.
- **Measurement, Research & Reporting Unit:** Conducts research on relevant issues faced by the sector and develops a performance measurement framework to support evidence-based decision-making and evaluation.

Complaints and Disclosures Within the IG's Jurisdiction

Under the CSPA, the IG can receive and address specific types of complaints and disclosures to support accountability, compliance, and effective police governance across Ontario.

These include the following:



Individual police service board member complaints (s.106)

Complaints may be made about the conduct of individual police service board members where it is alleged that a member has breached the provincially prescribed Code of Conduct, including obligations related to integrity, accountability, confidentiality, or conflicts of interest.



Policing complaints (s.107)

Members of the public may raise concerns related to:

- The adequacy and effectiveness of policing provided to a community;
- or its regulations;
- The policies of a police service board, OPP detachment board, First Nation OPP board, or the Minister; and
- Procedures established by a chief of police.



Disclosures of misconduct (s.185)

Members of police services and special constables may confidentially disclose information to the IG where they believe misconduct has occurred within their current or former organization.

Together, these mechanisms enable the IG to promote lawful, consistent, and accountable policing and governance across the province.

Statutory Authority to Address Inadequate Policing or Emergencies

Oversight does not pause during emergencies; in fact, it becomes even more important as decisions are made quickly and under pressure. Section 20 of the CSPA provides the IG with the authority to intervene when adequate and effective policing is not being provided in a community, or when an emergency situation exists that puts public safety at risk. This authority is intended to ensure that communities continue to receive the policing services they need in urgent or high-risk circumstances.

Where the IG determines that policing in a particular area is inadequate, or that an emergency requires immediate intervention, they may take steps to ensure policing is provided in that area. Depending on the circumstances, this may include issuing a direction to the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police to provide policing, or requesting that a different municipal police service board ensure that appropriate policing services are in place.

If the IG issues an order to the OPP Commissioner, the Commissioner is required to provide policing in the affected area and to continue doing so until the IG determines that the order is no longer necessary. This ensures continuity of policing where urgent or sustained intervention is required to protect public safety.

Where a municipal police service board is engaged, the IG may request that the board ensure appropriate policing is provided in the affected area. The board may determine whether it will provide policing itself and, if so, the scope and duration of that response. This flexibility reflects the differing capacities and circumstances of local police services while still ensuring that communities receive the policing they require.

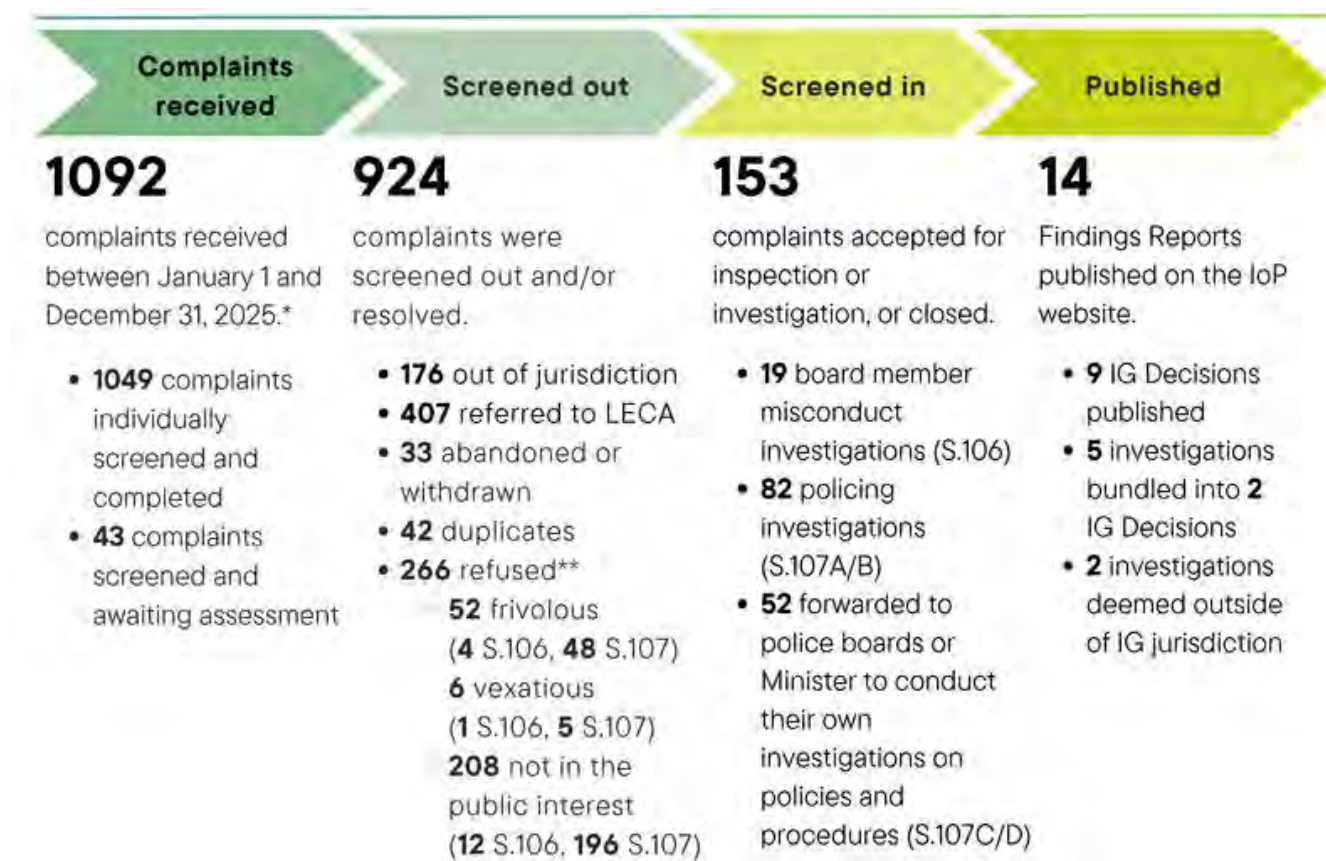
This authority is intended to be protective, focused, and proportionate. It ensures that, in urgent situations, the IG can act decisively to safeguard communities, while maintaining appropriate oversight, accountability, and transparency within Ontario's policing system.

Delivering Oversight: 2025 Activities and Results



The IG's Reporting Requirements

My Annual Report details activities from January 1 to December 31 of each calendar year.



* This figure does not include 3581 protest-related complaints received in bulk through online campaigns, many of which do not include valid contact information for complainants. Large “bulk” complaint campaigns—often tied to broader political advocacy—can significantly increase complaint volumes but may include duplicates or general expressions of concern rather than specific allegations.

** Complaints can be refused for being frivolous, vexatious, made in bad faith, or deemed not in the public interest to inspect or investigate.

Note: Although not part of our mandatory reporting requirements, the IoP received nine s. 185 disclosures from police service or special constable employees in 2025, five were refused under s. 187, three were referred to LECA under s. 189, and one was deemed to be outside the IG’s jurisdiction.

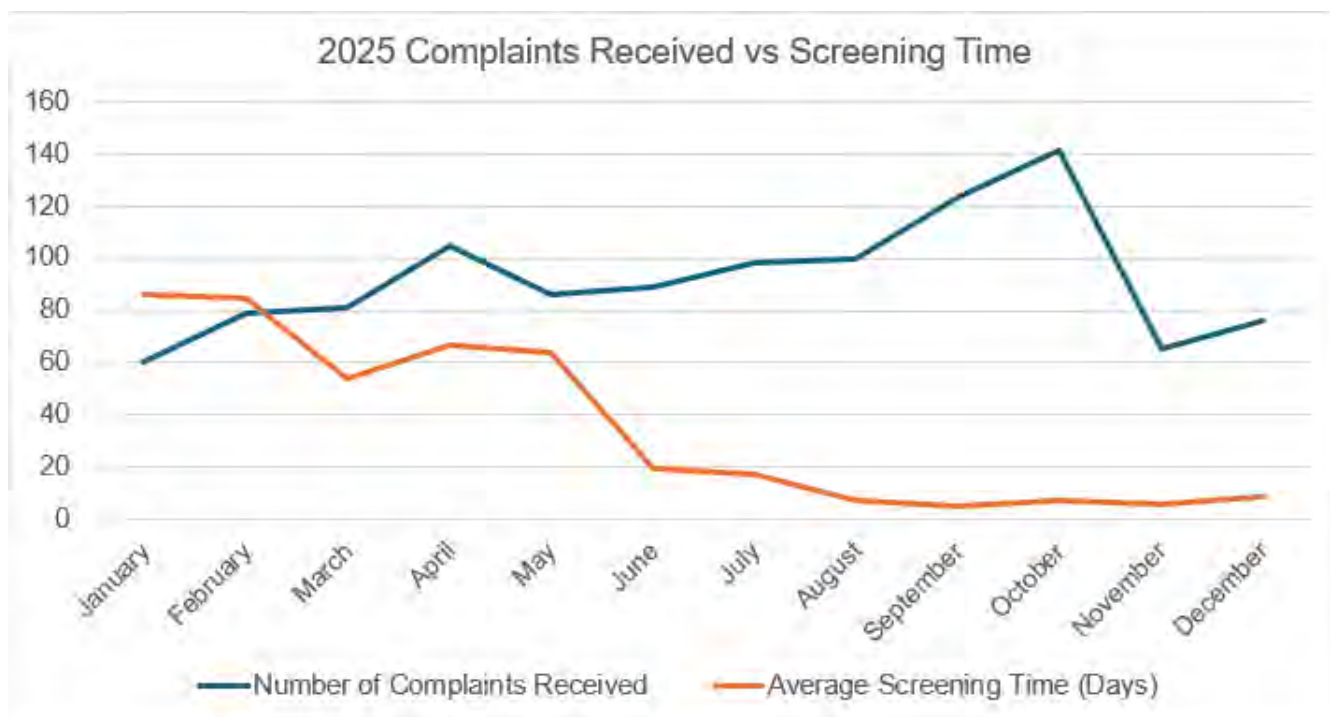
Improving Timeliness and Consistency in Complaint Screening

In 2025, the IoP reorganized our resources to create a dedicated team lead for complaint intake. Since then, we have significantly improved how quickly we review incoming complaints. On average, screening times have dropped from more than 60 days to less than one week.

This improvement is particularly notable given the growing demand on the IoP. Complaints increased by 25% over this same period, and by more than 60% since April 1, 2024.

We achieved these results by streamlining how decisions are made and introducing more consistent ways of handling common types of complaints. We have also introduced better internal tracking so we can monitor how long each stage of the complaint process takes and identify opportunities to improve.

We will continue to build on this progress by strengthening how our operational work is supported by data, in line with our broader data strategy, and by focusing on ongoing improvements to better serve the public.





Public Complaints: What We Are Hearing

Public complaints continue to provide a critical window into how policing is experienced across Ontario and how the oversight system is functioning in practice. Many complaints raise multiple issues, reflecting the interconnected nature of individual interactions, service delivery concerns and the policies and processes that guide policing.

IoP data indicates that a significant portion of complaints relate to the adequacy and effectiveness of policing, often focusing on service delivery concerns such as failure to act, investigative quality, and response times. Concerns about communication, human rights and Charter protections, and interactions in complex contexts—including mental health, neighbour disputes, and incidents involving violence or fraud—further highlight the range and seriousness of issues raised by the public.

While the largest category of complaints we investigate concerns the delivery of adequate and effective policing, there is also a clear and growing focus on governance. Complaints related to police service boards and chiefs' policies, though smaller in number, signal increasing public awareness that accountability extends beyond individual officers to include those responsible for oversight, direction, and standards of policing.

At the same time, there is a proportion of complaints that fall outside the IoP's jurisdiction, underscoring the complexity of Ontario's multi-body oversight framework. The consistent two-way flow of referrals between the IoP and LECA demonstrates that the system is functioning as intended, with complaints directed to the body best positioned to address them.

Driving Continuous Improvement through Policies and Procedure Review

Sections 107(1)(c) and (d) of the CSPA allow members of the public to make complaints to the IG about the policies and procedures of police service boards and the Minister as well as the operational practices and directives established by chiefs of police.

When the IoP receives these types of complaints, they are shared with the relevant police service board or the Solicitor General and a formal response is requested. This process not only ensures accountability but also creates opportunities for continuous improvement.

Over the past year, we have seen encouraging results. In several cases, police services and boards identified gaps in their policies or procedures and took proactive steps to address them. Many also engaged directly with complainants—providing clear explanations, offering formal apologies where appropriate, and taking corrective action. These efforts have led to meaningful improvements and, in many cases, positive outcomes for those who raised concerns.

Examples of these improvements include:

- **Modernizing policies:** Several police service boards identified outdated policies and updated them to align with current legislative requirements. In doing so, they also reviewed related policies to ensure consistency and compliance.
- **Working collaboratively with the public:** In one case, a police service worked directly with a complainant who had subject-matter expertise to co-develop training, policies, and procedures aligned with the *Provincial Offences Act*.
- **Enhancing public safety at demonstrations:** A board recognized that its policies did not adequately address the safety and rights of bystanders at public demonstrations and committed to addressing this gap.
- **Strengthening oversight of procedures:** One board directed its chief of police to conduct a formal review of procedures related to coroner notifications to ensure compliance with legal obligations.
- **Improving public communications:** A police service revised how it uses social media for missing person reports to ensure information is clear, accurate, and accessible.

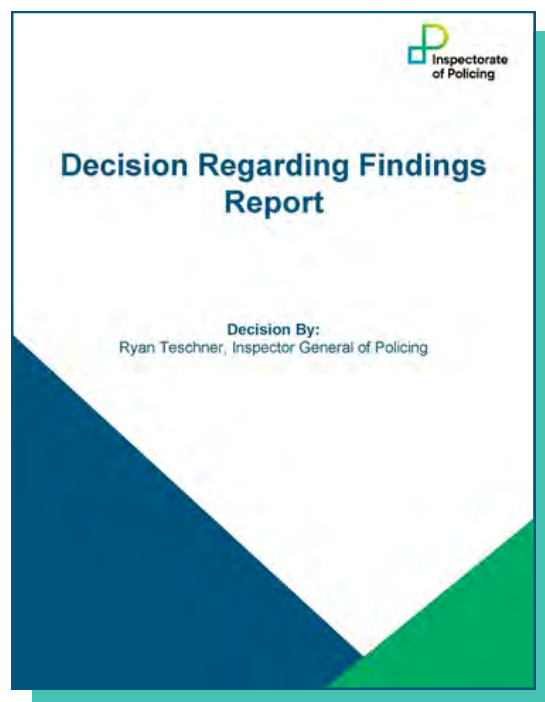
These examples demonstrate the value of public complaints as a tool for continuous improvement. They help identify issues, strengthen public trust, and ensure that policing policies and practices evolve to meet community needs and raise the performance bar across the Ontario policing sector.

2025 IG Decisions with Sector-Wide Impact

This section highlights select decisions issued in 2025, the inaugural year of published IG Decisions under the CSPA, chosen for their broader, sector-wide significance.

IG Decisions are legally binding, written determinations issued following investigations within the IG's mandate, often arising from public complaints. They are informed by detailed Findings Reports and set out whether police services and police service boards have met provincial laws, standards, and expectations. Where issues are identified, Decisions may include Directions or Measures to address those issues, while also recognizing areas of strong performance.

The below examples show how oversight is applied in practice to clarify expectations, address concerns, and recognize both strong performance and areas requiring accountability. Taken together, they demonstrate how independent oversight supports lawful, effective, and trusted policing and police governance across the province. IG Decisions are regularly posted on the IoP's website: www.iopontario.ca and the Canadian Legal Information Institute website: www.canlii.org.



Ensuring Use-of-Force Options Used by Police Services Comply with Legal Requirements and Align with Good Governance

The IoP completed an investigation into a public complaint concerning the acquisition and deployment of a less-lethal weapons system (the PepperBall System) by an Ontario police service. In [Peel Regional Police – Decision INV-24-45](#), the investigation examined compliance with the CSPA and related regulations governing the authorization, training, and oversight of police use-of-force options.

I found that although the police service undertook internal due diligence and training initiatives, provincial law requires that members may only carry or use this regulated weapon once training standards have been formally prescribed by the Minister. At the time the weapon was authorized for use, no such provincially approved training standards existed. Internal or manufacturer-led training, while well-intentioned, could not substitute for legislated requirements. As a result, the service was found to be non-compliant with provincial law.

To address this issue, I issued a binding direction requiring the immediate cessation of the weapon's use until provincially prescribed training requirements are established and completed by all police members that would be deployed with the weapon. The decision also reinforced the governance role of police service boards, emphasizing the importance of transparency and board awareness regarding significant operational decisions, such as the procurement and deployment of regulated weapons.

This decision highlights my role in promoting legality, consistency, and accountability across Ontario's policing system.

Recognizing Strong Practices in Police Investigation and Enforcement

The IoP completed an investigation into a public complaint about whether a municipal police service took appropriate enforcement action in relation to unlicensed cannabis retail activity.

In [Waterloo Regional Police – Decision INV-24-14](#), I concluded the police service complied with the CSPA and regulations and provided adequate and effective policing. I described the service's actions as "an excellent example" of good policing, strong coordination with other law enforcement and Crown partners, and good "customer service" to a member of the public who raised a safety concern, and noted the service exceeded the applicable standards in the circumstances.

In terms of principles that will have broader application to future decisions, I also emphasized that "adequate and effective" policing is assessed using a reasonableness standard—focused on whether actions fall within a range of appropriate responses in context, rather than requiring perfection. In this case, I found the service's approach fell well within that range and, importantly, praised it as a strong example of effective planning, coordination, and communication with the public.

Clarifying Board Member Duties and the Need for Confidentiality

Concerns raised by a member of the public led to a review of how a police service board member handled confidential information obtained through closed board meetings (these are meetings from which the public are excluded, which is permitted under the CSPA in certain circumstances). The complaint alleged that information about a planned police response to a public safety event was disclosed publicly by the board member without authorization.

In [Gananoque Police Service Board – Decision INV-24-34](#), after reviewing the IoP’s investigation and the board member’s submissions, I found that the member breached Ontario’s Code of Conduct for Police Service Board Members. The decision confirmed that board members have a clear obligation to protect confidential information obtained through their governance role.

The decision provides important guidance for Ontario’s police governance sector by clarifying the “two hats” concept for municipal officials (mayors and municipal councillors) who also serve on police service boards. It emphasizes that municipal responsibilities do not override board member obligations, particularly the duty to protect confidential information obtained through closed board proceedings.

As I made clear, holding dual roles does not dilute or diminish the obligations attached to each: board members must “respect and safeguard the confidentiality of information obtained in the course of their duties.” The decision underscores that these obligations are foundational to effective governance and informed oversight, and cannot be set aside in favour of broader municipal or political considerations.

I found there was no actual conflict between the two roles this board member occupied, the role of mayor and the role of board member—noting that both could have been fulfilled while maintaining confidentiality. I went on to decide that while a suspension would normally have been considered, no additional measure was imposed because the member had already been restricted from board duties during the investigation. This decision reinforces the importance of confidentiality in effective police governance and maintaining public trust.



Compliance with the CSPA

My statutory mandate requires a sector-wide and continuous assessment of compliance with the CSPA and its regulations.

Following the implementation of the CSPA, the Ontario Civilian Police Commission (OCPC) was dissolved and as IG, I assumed responsibility for oversight functions that continue to be relevant to compliance with Ontario's policing laws and governance standards. As OCPC investigations or reports were completed under the former framework, my role is to ensure continuity and accountability by monitoring the implementation of OCPC's recommendations. This approach reinforces the expectation that outstanding issues identified under the previous system continue to be addressed within the new legislative framework, as appropriate.

Through the work of its Policing Services Liaison Unit, the IoP has been monitoring specific police services to ensure they are implementing recommendations from past OCPC reports. To support our commitment to public transparency, we provide updates on our work on the [monitoring section](#) of our website.

Looking ahead, the IoP will begin to include summary reporting on these monitoring activities, providing greater insight into how recommendations are being implemented across police services and boards over time.

Durham Regional Police Service and Durham Regional Police Service Board

The IoP is monitoring the Durham Regional Police Service and Board following the completion of an OCPC investigation in June 2025. That investigation resulted in a series of recommendations addressing governance, workplace culture, leadership, accountability, and oversight practices.

My role is to ensure continuity and accountability by actively monitoring how those recommendations are being implemented under the CSPA. This has included assessing actions taken by the Service and Board, identifying key themes and risks, engaging directly with leadership and associations, and setting clear expectations for sustained improvement. The IoP's monitoring approach emphasizes addressing not only individual recommendations, but, importantly, the underlying systemic issues identified through the investigation, with the goal of supporting effective policing, strengthening governance, and fostering a healthier and more respectful workplace in the long-term.

Thunder Bay Police Service and Thunder Bay Police Service Board

The IoP is undertaking an **enhanced monitoring role** focused on tracking and supporting the implementation of key recommendations from the *Sinclair* and *Broken Trust* reports — both of which identified significant concerns related to police governance, investigative practices, and systemic issues affecting public trust, particularly in relation to Indigenous communities.

The IoP requires the Police Service Board and Chief of Police to provide regular, standardized reports on progress, priorities, and any decisions not to implement specific recommendations, with submissions required twice annually. To support our monitoring work, the IoP has introduced structured reporting instruments that enable consistent tracking of implementation, clarify expected outcomes, and support prioritization of actions aligned with legislative requirements, as well as good policing and governance practices.

Beyond formal reporting, the IoP maintains ongoing engagement and direct advisory support, working closely with the Board and Service to highlight progress, identify gaps, and provide guidance on governance, compliance, and operational practices. This includes monitoring local issues and the Service's capacity to address them, with a focus on continuous improvement.

Through this enhanced approach, the IoP is providing active, sustained oversight in Thunder Bay, combining performance tracking, transparency, and advisory support to help ensure meaningful and measurable progress.

Directions Issued

Under section 125(1), if the IG is of the opinion that there is evidence of non-compliance with the CSPA or its regulations, the IG may issue Directions to prevent or remedy non-compliance.

In December 2025, I issued a Direction to the Peel Regional Police's (PRP) Chief of Police to do the following:

- a) Ensure that all reasonable steps are taken so that no PRP member carries or uses the PepperBall system until such time as (i) training for the carrying and use of the PepperBall system has been prescribed by law, and (ii) this training is successfully completed by those PRP members whom the Chief of Police authorizes to carry or use the PepperBall system;
- b) Communicate this Direction to all appropriate PRP members who have a role in weapons deployment or the supervision of weapons use; and
- c) Advise the IG within 15 days of the date of this Decision that no PRP member is permitted to carry or use the PepperBall system, and that items a) and b) of this Direction have been implemented.

The PRP has complied with the Direction.

Measures Imposed Under Section 126

If an entity fails to comply with a section 125(1) Direction, the IG is empowered to impose any of the following Measures pursuant to section 126(1) of the CSPA:

- Removing or suspending a chief of police, one or more members of a police services board, or the whole board;
- Appointing an administrator to a police service; or,
- Dissolving a police services board or disbanding a police service.

I did not impose any Measures under Section 126 in 2025.

Additional Prescribed Matters

I do not have any other prescribed matters to report on under this section.

The State of Ontario's Policing Sector



Oversight in Practice: Monitoring and Advisory Work

A key component of the IoP's work is its ongoing engagement with police services and police service boards to monitor the state of policing across Ontario. This function is carried out through the Police Services Liaison Unit (PSLU), whose advisors provide continuous, front-line insight into emerging issues, support compliance with legislative requirements, and promote effective governance and accountability.

Police Services Advisors work closely with services and boards to monitor activities and assess compliance with the CSPA and its regulations. This includes identifying potential areas of risk, bringing emerging concerns to the attention of those responsible, and seeking commitments for corrective action where appropriate. Where issues cannot be resolved through advisory engagement, matters may be escalated to formal inspection or directive processes. Advisors also provide practical guidance within the legislative framework and maintain ongoing relationships with policing partners to support awareness of requirements and encourage sustained compliance.

Over the past year, this work has included targeted advisory support on a range of compliance and governance matters. Areas of focus have included the implementation of the Conflicts of Interest Regulation and related notification obligations; requirements governing the provision of policing services, including agreements between police service boards and service providers, as well as requests for temporary policing assistance; and board member conduct issues, including disclosures related to misconduct and conflicts. The PSLU has also monitored planning for major events, including preparations for the FIFA World Cup 2026™, where early engagement has supported readiness and identified areas where the IoP may need to provide further assistance.

Through this ongoing monitoring and advisory work, the PSLU contributes to a current, system-wide understanding of policing in Ontario—identifying trends, supporting compliance, and helping to address issues before they require formal intervention.

Issue Specific Inspection: Thunder Bay Police Service and Board

On October 10, 2024, I initiated an issue-specific inspection of the Thunder Bay Police Service and the Thunder Bay Police Services Board in response to several public complaints. The inspection examines whether the Service's practices for investigating sudden deaths and missing persons comply with the requirements of the CSPA. It also assesses the Board's governance responsibilities and reviews how both the Service and Board have responded to longstanding concerns identified through previous investigations and inquiries, including *Broken Trust*, the Seven Youth Inquest, and *Re-Broken Trust*.

The inspection focuses on factors that influence investigative quality and on the Service's interactions with Indigenous communities in the context of these investigations. In assessing progress, the IoP's Inspection Team has considered a decade of recommendations aimed at improving cultural competency, investigative practices, and responses to incidents occurring near waterways. The inspection also takes into account the transition to the CSPA, which introduced new legal standards for governance, investigations, and training, effective April 1, 2024.

Recognizing the sensitive nature of this work, the Inspection Team undertook trauma-informed and cultural competency training before the inspection began. This approach was intended to support respectful engagement with affected individuals, families, and communities. Throughout the inspection, the team emphasized transparency and communication, offering participants flexibility in how they engaged and providing regular updates to affected families.

The inspection to date has followed a structured, multi-phase process that included extensive document review, direct access to investigative records, and wide-ranging interviews with Thunder Bay Police Service members and external stakeholders across the province. This breadth of engagement was intended to ensure the inspection reflects diverse perspectives and lived experience.

Some additional inspection work is being undertaken in the final phase. Following this, the Inspection Team will prepare a Findings Report for my review and decision-making. If areas of non-compliance are identified, steps will be taken to support improvement and validate corrective action. The Findings Report and my Decision will be publicly released, and made available on our website, consistent with my commitment to transparency and accountability.



Results of the IoP's 2024 Policing Insight Statement Survey

In our first year of operations, the IoP's Centre for Data Intelligence and Innovation (CDII) administered the **Policing Insight Statement** survey to gain information and perspectives from those directly engaged in delivering and governing local policing services — that is, chiefs of police and police service boards. The insights generated from this survey, including key challenges faced by services and boards, informed last year's *State of Policing* section of the Annual Report. The section below is a more fulsome report of the survey's methods and additional key findings that were not previously reported.

At its core, the Policing Insight Statement provides the IoP with valuable information concerning the realities, gaps, and challenges facing Ontario policing. These findings help inform the IoP's priorities and guide its work to address key sector challenges, advance leading practices, and support improved performance in community safety.

Survey Details	
Participation Criteria	43 municipal police services 43 police service boards
Response Rate	40 municipal police services (93%) 38 police service boards (88%)

Police services and boards were asked open-ended questions that explored the following areas of focus:

Adequate & Effective Policing

This survey area asked for descriptions of the information and approaches police services and boards use to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of police service delivery and governance, in accordance with the requirements of O. Reg. 392/23: Adequate and Effective Policing (General), a regulation made under the CSPA. This regulation creates legal obligations for the delivery and governance of police services and boards, grounded in the principle that communities should receive high-quality services that are responsive and accountable.

Responses revealed a range of approaches used by police service boards to evaluate performance, from community engagement and data analytics to strategic planning and policy review (Table 1). Taken together, these methods reflect a commitment to supporting public safety, fostering trust, and meeting both legislative standards and community expectations. The IoP’s analysis also revealed variation in the approaches, rigour, and sophistication of the evaluative processes employed by police services and boards, highlighting an opportunity for further work in how policing and police governance performance is measured and assessed.

Table 1. Approaches Used by Police Services and Boards to Assess Adequate and Effective Policing

	Community Engagement & Feedback	Builds relationships to identify concerns and support service delivery.
	Reports & Data Analytics	Measures and monitors various key performance indicators (KPIs) and effectiveness of initiatives and programs.
	Board Reviews	Ensures adequacy through review of reports and timely communications.
	Partnerships with Local Organizations	Supports public safety through collaboration with community partners.
	Strategic Plans	Enhances transparency and reports on progress of objectives, KPIs, and targets.
	Review of Internal Processes & Policies	Ensures compliance and accountability and identifies areas of improvement.

Internal & External Challenges

Police services and boards were asked to identify the most challenging internal (occurring within the organization) and external (occurring outside the organization) issues that they were experiencing and which impacted policing and its governance. Identifying these issues raises awareness of common and unique challenges faced by the policing sector across Ontario. These insights also support the IoP's planning, prioritization, research, and investigation of key sector issues that enables the identification of leading practices to promote continuous improvement.

A thematic analysis of responses revealed the top five internal and external challenges identified by police services and police service boards. While these challenges were described in detail in my 2024 Annual Report's State of Policing section, the graphic below shows the challenges shared by police services and boards, as well as those unique to each group.



Response Times

Police services, police service boards, and communities across the province have increasingly identified emergency response times as a critical issue and a key measure of police performance. The importance of this issue is also reflected in complaints submitted to the IoP related to the delivery of adequate and effective policing.

In response, and consistent with our mandate to address pressing sector-wide challenges, the IoP is conducting detailed research on police response time practices across Ontario (see the Examining Police Response Times Across Ontario section of this Annual Report). The research focuses on trends and challenges affecting response times in policing jurisdictions across Ontario, including issues concerning standards, measurement and performance analysis.

Municipal Police Services

A subset of police services responded to questions on trends in response time (26) and overall call volume (22). The data shows that across services of all sizes – small, medium, and large – and varying geographic regions, the most commonly reported trend is an increase in both response times (in other words, the length of time for a response to be provided has increased in general) and the volume of calls for service (Table 3). **As evidenced by these findings, rising response times are not isolated to specific jurisdictions but reflect a broader, province-wide reality.**

Table 3. Trends in Response Time and Calls for Service Reported by Municipal Police Services

	Responses Received*	Increase	Decrease	No Change
Response Time	26	14 (54%)	3 (12%)	9 (35%)
Call for Service	22	19 (86%)	1 (5%)	2 (9%)

**Notes: Although 40 police services responded to the survey, not all services reported trends in response time or calls for service.*

Percentages for response time trends sum over 100% due to rounding.

Municipal Police Service Boards Information Sharing and Decision-Making

Police service boards were asked about the type of information they received from police services regarding response times, and how that information is considered in decision-making processes.

Currently, boards receive a range of response time data from police services, including:

- Average or median response time, often specified by priority level.
- Queue, dispatch, and travel times for calls for service.
- General statistics on calls for service and responses.

Across responses, boards reported using this information to support several key functions, including operational budget planning, strategic planning, and staffing and resource allocation . However, what still remains unclear is how boards are more concretely leveraging this information to measure police service performance or identify where further governance interventions may be required.

What We Heard

- Lack of standardization in response time definitions and metrics limits comparability across services.
- The IG should consider establishing a standard definition of ‘police response time.’
- An absence of provincial standards makes it difficult to determine the reliability and consistency of response time.



Pressures and Progress Across Policing and Governance

Consistent with what we heard from our 2024 Policing Insight Statement survey, sustained sector engagement through our advisory and liaison work, daily media tracking, research consultations, and continued inspection and investigation efforts point to a number of recurring challenges. Police services and police service boards across Ontario continue to operate in an increasingly complex financial and operational environment. Rising police budgets, coupled with the financial pressures associated with implementing the CSPA, have required boards and municipalities to carefully navigate budget approval processes and competing local priorities.

These pressures are compounded by expanding responsibilities, including increased expectations related to court security, as well as delays in receiving grant funding that can disrupt planning and place strain on services relying on time-limited financial support. At the operational level, services are also managing challenges related to court and bail processes, including the impacts of bail releases on workload and community safety, alongside increased Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB)-related pressures as more members are off work due to illness or injury.

At the same time, police services and boards are facing persistent human resource and governance challenges. Recruitment and retention pressures continue across the sector, making it more difficult to sustain staffing levels and to develop future leaders. Fewer members are pursuing leadership pathways, creating challenges for succession planning and long-term organizational stability. These pressures are also reflected at the governance level, where police service boards—and particularly OPP detachment boards—are experiencing turnover, vacancies, and challenges related to the timely appointment of members.

While these challenges are significant and persist across much of the province, there are also examples of practical approaches that support clarity, accountability, and public transparency, even in a demanding environment.

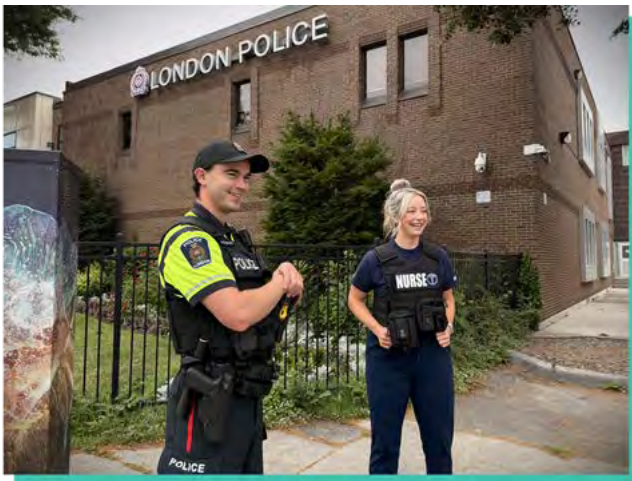
Enhancing Community Safety Through Partnership-Based Policing and Integrated Care



In response to community concerns related to open-air substance use and mental health, the **London Police Service** has implemented modern, partnership-based response models that combine targeted deployment with compassionate approaches to service delivery. The Open-Air Substance Use Strategy represents a shift from enforcement to collaboration, with officers working in partnership with mental health and addiction professionals in priority areas. This approach centers on community safety through coordinated engagement, referrals to supports, and targeted enforcement, when necessary, while also enhancing visibility, strengthening relationships, and building trust through trauma-informed interactions. Officers are better equipped to resolve issues on scene with partner expertise, helping to reduce reliance on police enforcement and hospital emergency department use.

The LPS Nurse Police Response Teams pair officers with registered nurses to respond to calls involving a healthcare component. These teams conduct on-scene assessments, support de-escalation, and connect individuals to appropriate community resources, ensuring compassionate care while reducing unnecessary hospital visits.

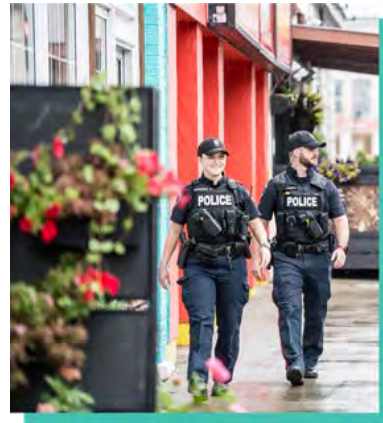
Overall, these modern response models have strengthened the LPS's ability to respond to complex social issues, while easing pressures on frontline resources, reinforcing community partnerships, and improving public trust.



Enhancing Downtown Safety with Proactive Policing



Police services are strengthening community safety efforts in targeted and efficient ways by increasing officer presence and patrols in their respective downtown areas, in response to concerns from residents and businesses. The **Barrie Police Service** implemented a mobile deployment model for Special Constables to enhance public safety through increased visibility, proactive patrols, and stronger community engagement. The model was designed to improve public confidence and perceptions of safety by providing a flexible, responsive presence throughout key community locations and the downtown core.



The **Kingston Police Service** expanded its police patrol presence in the downtown areas of concern, making positive contributions to public safety by deterring crime through visibility, prevention and early intervention. Having dedicated foot patrol officers has played a key role in strengthening community relationships through consistent presence in the downtown core, enhancing visibility, trust, and proactive community safety efforts. This ongoing engagement has improved accessibility and encourages direct interaction with officers, helping to foster a safer, more welcoming and vibrant downtown environment for everyone.



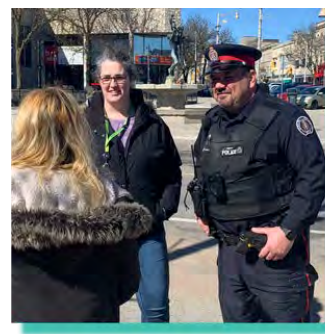
Enhancing Downtown Safety with Proactive Policing

- The **Hamilton Police Service** implemented a similar initiative with their data-driven Core Patrol pilot project, focusing on a concentrated downtown area accounting for 28.1% of citizen-generated calls for service in 2023. They have expanded patrol staffing from two to six officers, and statistical evaluation confirmed that the increase in staffing correlated with a significant reduction in both calls for service and crime occurrences within the Core Patrol area.
- The **Guelph Police Service's** Downtown Public Safety Initiative focused on enhancing safety and wellbeing in the downtown core through a coordinated, partnership-based approach. In 2025, the initiative combined targeted enforcement with proactive outreach and integrated support from community partners, including mental health and social service agencies.

A key component of the initiative is the Downtown IMPACT Worker Program, delivered in partnership with the Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA). Through this program, officers and embedded community partners provided compassionate, immediate support to individuals in crisis, prioritizing diversion and connection to care. In 2025, this approach resulted in 150+ referrals to community support services, alongside hundreds of direct interactions with vulnerable individuals.

In 2025, members responded to over 5,000 calls for service in the downtown area while also undertaking more than 1,000 proactive initiatives, including special projects, directed patrols, and community engagement activities. This included over 550 directed patrols and 340+ community contacts, demonstrating a sustained commitment to visible, proactive policing.

The initiative also contributed to a substantial number of arrests and charges addressing open drug use and associated criminal behaviour, resulting in the seizure of illegal drugs, weapons, and stolen property. These outcomes underscore the positive impact that focused resource deployment can have on community safety.



Strengthening Police Response to Hate Incidents and Public Order Challenges



The **Durham Regional Police Service** reported a 173% increase in hate-motivated incidents in 2024 compared to the five-year average, leading to the creation of a dedicated Hate Crime Unit. The unit manages all hate crime investigations while providing specialized support to frontline officers and investigators, including report review, expert guidance, and service-wide training to improve recognition, legal understanding, and investigative practices. It has helped reduce pressure on the Criminal Investigations Bureau and strengthened response consistency.

The unit also streamlined prosecution through coordination with a dedicated Crown and a defined process for obtaining Attorney General consent, improving case quality and reducing delays. In addition, participation in provincial initiatives enables real-time intelligence sharing and supports awareness of emerging hate-related trends and threats.



In response to dynamic geopolitical developments and heightened risks to vulnerable communities in 2024, the **Toronto Police Service** introduced Project Resolute as a coordinated, city-wide operational initiative to enhance public safety, maintain lawful protest activity, and strengthen community reassurance. Project Resolute has significantly enhanced the Service's ability to respond to rapidly evolving public order events while maintaining proactive engagement with affected communities.

In 2024, the Service responded to over 2,000 unplanned events, with more than half linked to Project Resolute, while officers conducted over 60,000 community engagements at key institutions to enhance visibility and trust. The Service expanded online reporting for hate crimes and graffiti and increased transparency through public release of hate crime data. Together, these measures improved accessibility, situational awareness, early risk identification, and public confidence in the Service's response to hate-motivated incidents.

Increasing Public Safety with Technological Advancements

- The **Brantford Police Service** expanded its implementation of Versaterm CommunityConnect (formerly SPIDR Tech), a communication platform that sends timely updates to the public by text or email regarding their requests for service. The Service has been using it to deliver post-incident surveys to assess community trust and satisfaction, and has recently expanded it to connect individuals with appropriate support services. For designated incident types, the system provides timely information about resources available through Victim Services of Brant, ensuring those impacted by crime are informed and supported. A total of 16,912 texts were sent in 2025.
- The **Waterloo Police Service** is leading the Emergency Services Cooperative (ESCO), a shared IT and technology-modernization model that streamlines digital infrastructure to enhance service delivery across public safety agencies. By providing scalable, modern systems under a unified framework, ESCO works to reduce duplication and lower costs. The shared model ensures that all partners and customers, regardless of size, can access enterprise-grade tools.

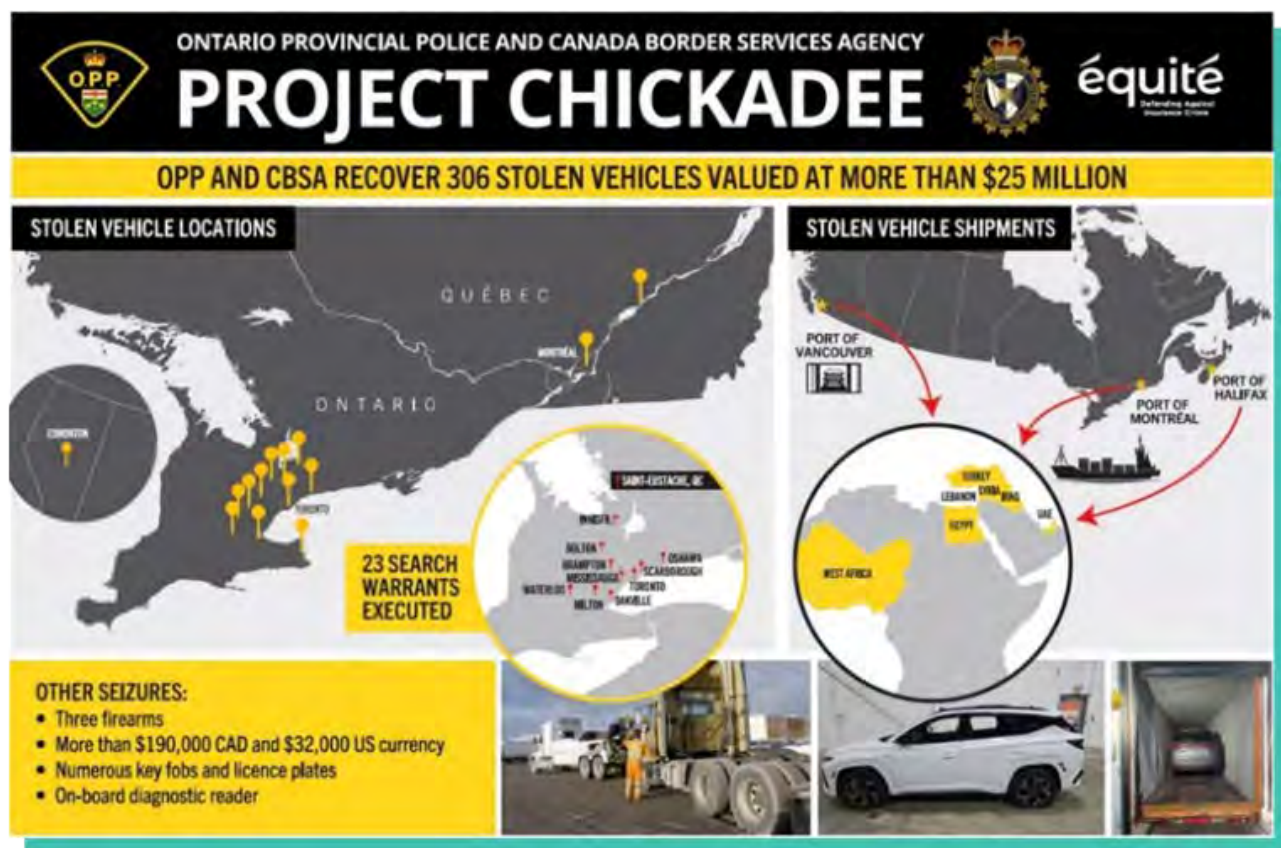
ESCO agencies will gain valuable insights into emergency situations and respond more effectively. A data-driven approach enables the identification of patterns and trends, allowing for proactive measures to prevent emergencies and improve response times. By leading ESCO, the Service is helping to improve community safety, strengthen interoperability across jurisdictions, and ensure that other organizations are positioned to take advantage of innovative and sustainable technologies as they emerge.



Coordinated Enforcement Through Interagency Partnership



In 2025, the **Ontario Provincial Police**-led Provincial Auto Theft and Towing (PATT) Team, in partnership with the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), concluded Project Chickadee, a complex investigation that disrupted an organized criminal network involved in the theft and international export of stolen vehicles. The investigation targeted individuals and businesses allegedly facilitating the movement of stolen vehicles through the freight forwarding sector, demonstrating the value of intelligence-led policing and interagency collaboration in combatting organized crime. By dismantling a sophisticated international criminal operation, Project Chickadee strengthened efforts to protect Ontario communities, disrupt transnational auto theft networks, and safeguard the integrity of Canada's supply chain and border security.



Supporting Member Wellness Through Leadership and Governance



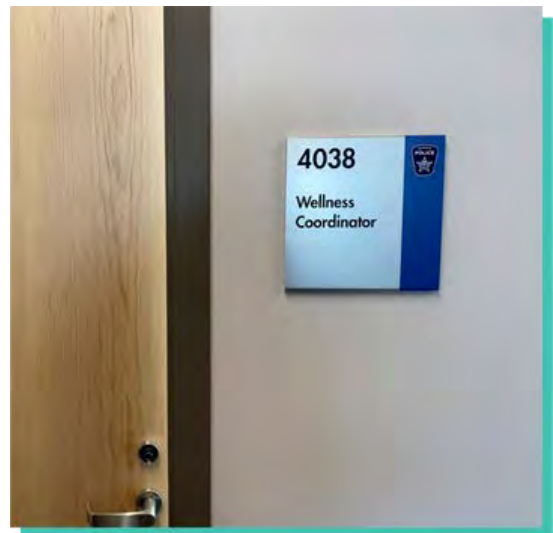
To address the mental health and wellness of its officers and staff, the **North Bay Police Service** hired a Wellness Coordinator who has served as a champion for mental health being embedded in the Service's culture. They organized a First Responders Wellness Symposium in October of 2025 for all agencies in the area.



The **Barrie Police Service** offers a strong example of how leadership and governance can support member wellness and long-term organizational resilience. Building on the intent of the *Supporting Ontario's First Responders Act*, the Service—supported by its Police Service Board—made a deliberate decision to strengthen mental health supports for members by expanding annual mental health benefits to unlimited coverage for both members and their dependents. This investment was guided by the belief that early, preventative care can reduce long-term absences and support operational sustainability.

Recognizing that access to supports alone does not address stigma, the Service introduced a Mental Health Incentive in 2024 to encourage annual mental health check-ups. Members who participate receive additional time off, helping to normalize conversations about mental health and significantly increase the use of available benefits. These efforts have contributed to a culture where mental health care is viewed as a proactive and routine aspect of overall wellness.

Education has also played an important role. Supervisors received targeted training on the complexities of WSIB processes and the operational impacts associated with member absences, leading to greater understanding and more supportive workplace responses. The Service also moved away from standardized return-to-work timelines, adopting a fully individualized approach that recognizes the unique nature of mental stress injuries.



Strengthening Frontline Capacity and Recruitment

- In response to the enactment of the CSPA and the expansion of authorities and responsibilities of Special Constables under it, the **Hamilton Police Service** launched the 180 Wagon program, assigning Special Constables to non-core policing tasks that had traditionally drawn resources away from frontline patrol officers. A total of 805 events were diverted from frontline patrol officers, representing an estimated 2,172 hours of work. The program was successful in reducing pressure on officer resources and improved the Service's overall capacity to deliver public safety.
- Recognizing that there was an experience gap in candidates who had applied to be police officers, the **South Simcoe Police Service** started a cadet program to help hire candidates who have potential but may require more time to develop. This program enabled the Service to develop candidates into police officers themselves, resulting in two cadets hired as police constables. It has been successful in supporting resourcing and succession planning within the Service.



Supporting Community Understanding Through Information-Sharing

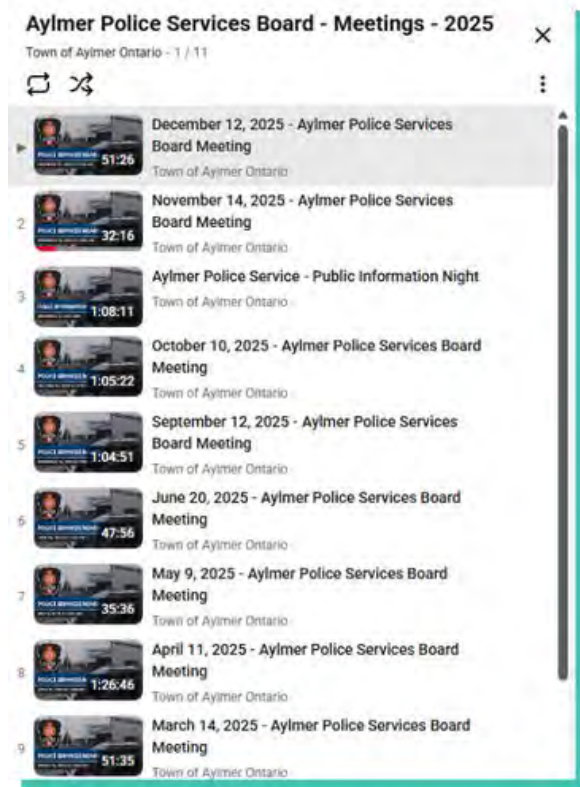


In August 2025, the **Peterborough Police Service** introduced its Community Safety Map, a public-facing tool, created and maintained by in-house resources, and designed to improve transparency and support community involvement in crime prevention. The interactive map provides residents with access to recent calls-for-service information, displayed in an aggregated and privacy-protective way, to help explain patterns and trends in police activity over time.

By making this information accessible and easy to understand, the Service supports community awareness and informed dialogue about public safety, while clearly communicating the limits of the data and the importance of responsible interpretation. This approach reflects a practical way policing organizations can strengthen transparency and partnership with the public using existing information and technology, without compromising privacy or operational integrity.



The **Aylmer Police Service Board** has started live streaming its board meetings to the town's YouTube channel, thus increasing transparency and accountability to the public. By appointing a Board Secretary, the Board has been able to streamline their operations and provide recordings of meetings online.



Advancing Victim-Centered Policing



The **Stratford Police Service Board** acquired an accredited facility dog named Dusty through National Service Dogs and Wounded Warriors Canada, to support member mental health and wellness initiatives, aid victims and vulnerable persons, and engage with the community at large.



The **Peel Regional Police Service Board** convened Ontario's first Victims and Survivors Symposium to address gaps in integrating lived experience into policing governance and policy. Co-hosted with **Peel Regional Police**, the event brought together approximately 300 participants—including survivors, community organizations, police leaders, and all levels of government—to elevate victim perspectives and strengthen collaboration. Insights from the symposium are informing Board priorities, policy development, and advocacy, ensuring decisions are more grounded in community experience and social impact. The symposium produced a series of recommendations focused on bail reform, victim supports, information sharing, and justice system accountability, which continue to inform the Board's advocacy efforts with provincial and federal partners. It also established a foundation for ongoing engagement with victims and survivors, ensuring lived experience remains a key consideration in policing governance, community safety, and public policy discussions.



The Victim Response Support Unit (VRSU) was established to enhance the **Ontario Provincial Police's** response to abuse-related investigations by strengthening trauma-informed, victim-centred policing across the province. In 2025, the VRSU advanced the Detachment Abuse Issues Investigator (DAII) Program through formal program evaluation, enhanced oversight, mentorship, and the development of new investigative resources, reporting tools, compliance reports, and performance dashboards to support consistent, high-quality investigations. The VRSU also strengthened investigative excellence by expanding multidisciplinary reviews of sexual assault investigations through The Regional Collaborative Review Committee and enhancing frontline resources, specialized training, and partnerships to support coordinated, victim-centred responses.

Strengthening Governance Through Public Transparency



One governance practice that merits highlighting is the approach adopted by the **Owen Sound Police Service Board** to track and report on strategic priorities. In March 2023, the Board approved a four-year operations plan that set out clear goals supported by specific, measurable actions. Each action was assigned responsibility to a designated position and individual, reinforcing accountability, ownership and regularized reporting.

Progress against the plan is reported publicly to the Board every six months, with detailed updates presented during open Board meetings. To date, the Board has received regular progress updates showing substantial completion of planned actions, along with candid discussion of outcomes achieved and challenges affecting items still underway. This structured and transparent approach supports effective board governance, strengthens accountability, and enhances public understanding of how strategic priorities are being implemented over time.





Supporting First Nations Policing and Governance

Throughout 2025, the IoP's First Nations Policing Liaison Unit (FNPLU) continued to support the Nishnawbe Aski Police Service (NAPS) and the Nishnawbe Aski Police Service Board following their historic decision to opt into the CSPA in December 2024. This milestone marked an important step forward for First Nations policing in Ontario. It brought NAPS within the province's modern oversight framework while recognizing the need for oversight that is culturally responsive and grounded in the realities of northern and remote First Nations communities.

Strengthening Governance and Board Leadership

Over the course of the year, the IoP supported governance continuity as the Board experienced routine leadership transitions. The year included ongoing work to refine governance processes and maintain continuity during changes in Board composition. These activities ensured that the Board remained focused on its core responsibilities, including policy development, oversight planning, and preparation for future leadership transitions.

Earlier in the year, the Board completed mandatory governance training under the CSPA. This training strengthened its understanding of legislative roles and responsibilities and supported its ability to carry out effective oversight. It also helped ensure that governance practices remained aligned with provincial requirements while reflecting community realities.

Advancing Priority Policies

Progress was also made on key policy development during the year. Work on the Board's new Critical Points Policy—which sets out how and when significant information about serious or high-impact policing incidents is brought to the attention of the Board—advanced steadily throughout 2025, moving from initial discussion into more formal review later in the year. This progress reflects the Board's growing capacity and its commitment to strengthening governance over time.

Engagement with Partners and First Nations Leadership

Throughout the year, the IoP remained engaged with policing partners, including the OPP Indigenous Policing Bureau, to support shared understanding of oversight responsibilities across Ontario's different First Nations policing models.

Sector engagement also included attendance at the joint Indigenous Police Chiefs of Ontario and Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Indigenous Policing Symposium, where the IoP contributed to discussions on oversight, governance capacity, and special constable employer obligations.

Additional engagement included coordination of a meeting with Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN) Deputy Grand Chief Mike Metatawabin to ensure NAN perspectives informed the oversight activities related to the IoP's Thunder Bay Police Service inspection work.

Supporting Additional First Nations Policing Transitions

Through relationships established by the FNPLU, the IoP has provided advice and information to First Nations police services about the opt-in process under the CSPA. The IoP also supported First Nations police services that received Ministerial approval to operate as special constable employers by helping them better understand their legislative responsibilities, training requirements, and potential future pathways within the CSPA. In addition, the IoP supported several First Nations communities interested in engaging with OPP detachment boards, helping to strengthen shared governance and oversight arrangements across the province.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

While meaningful progress was made, several ongoing challenges continued to shape First Nations policing and oversight across Ontario.

- **Capacity limitations in remote and northern communities**—driven by geography, infrastructure constraints, and long-standing under-resourcing—continued to affect both policing delivery and oversight activities. These realities required flexibility in travel, scheduling, and community engagement.
- **The coexistence of multiple policing models**—including opt-in First Nations services, non-opt-in services, OPP Indigenous policing arrangements, and special constable employers—also created complexity. Navigating this landscape requires ongoing clarification, education, and careful risk monitoring to ensure effective oversight.
- **Governance transitions and logistical challenges**—particularly for boards operating in remote regions, leadership changes, and travel logistics to host meetings created recurring pressures for governance stability. While the NAPS Board completed required training, other boards operating outside the CSPA may require more intensive advisory support if they choose to engage.
- **Fragmented Legislative Responsibilities for Special Constable Employers**—the emergence of several First Nations police services as special constable employers, responsible only for special constable functions under the CSPA, created oversight gaps and uncertainty regarding roles, expectations, and compliance pathways.

Looking Ahead

The FNPLU will focus on several initiatives in 2026 to strengthen oversight, enhance relationships, and ensure that policing across First Nations communities is safe, accountable, and culturally aligned.

Strengthening Relationships with Non-Opt-In First Nations Police Services

With several First Nations police services at different stages of interest in opting into the CSPA—some having already applied, others exploring the option, and others choosing to remain outside the framework—the FNPLU will work toward a more structured and collaborative relationship with non-opt-in agencies.

This approach will include bilateral engagement, readiness discussions, training supports, and the development of transition pathways tailored to each service's governance structure, community mandate, and cultural expectations. Importantly, we recognize the opportunity to learn from these Services—their practices, community-driven approaches, and cultural protocols—and to reflect those lessons in our oversight methods. Through these efforts, the FNPLU aims to enhance consistency, cultural responsiveness, and mutual learning in oversight supports, regardless of a police service board's opt-in status.

Oversight Support for First Nations Special Constable Employers

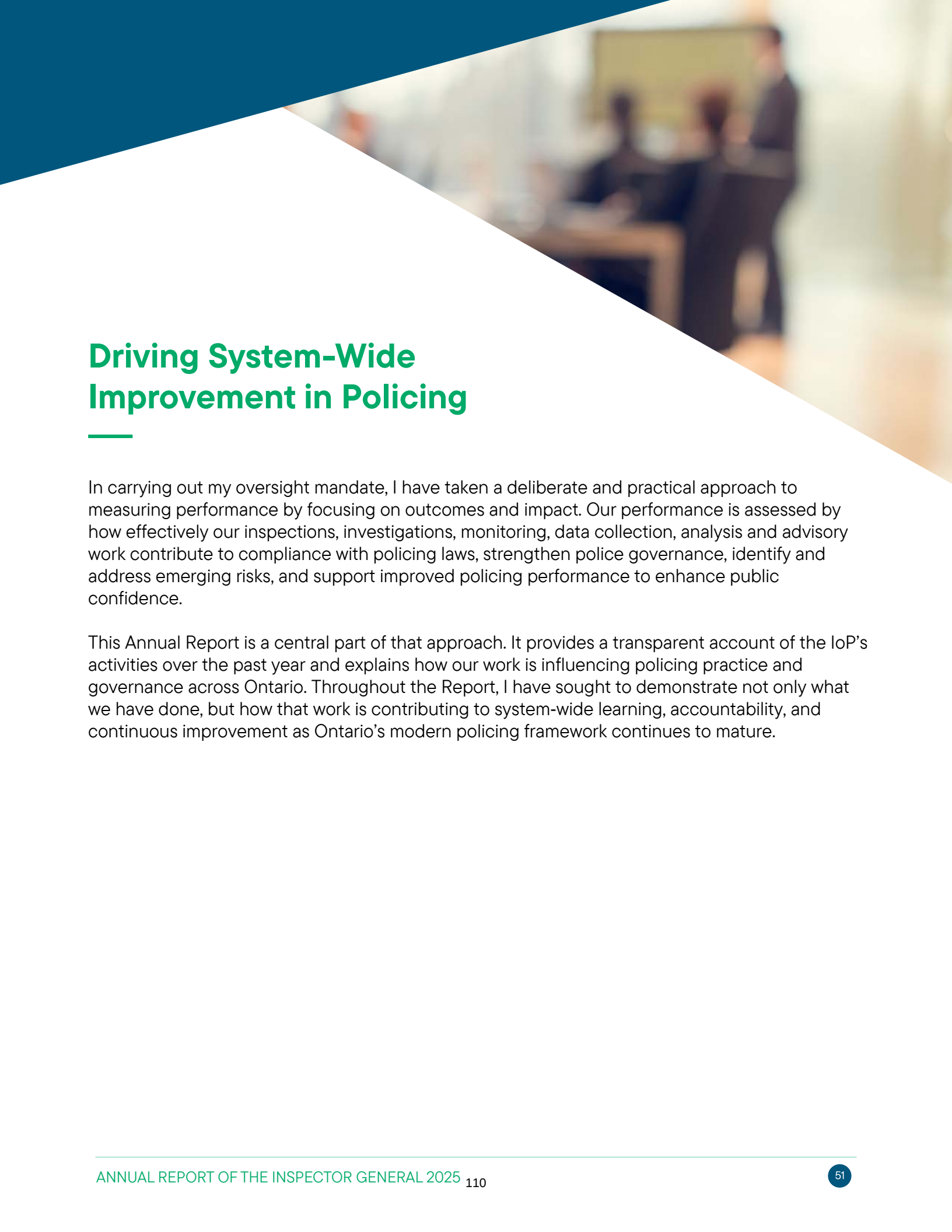
As more First Nations police services become special constable employers, the FNPLU will develop and deliver tailored advisory supports to help these agencies meet their CSPA-specific legislative responsibilities. This includes clarifying notification obligations, ensuring special constable training and discipline frameworks align with provincial standards, and supporting these agencies in establishing governance structures capable of meeting both cultural and legislative expectations.

Addressing Oversight Gaps Affecting First Nations Public Safety

A major priority in 2026 will be to identify and close oversight gaps across the province that affect public safety outcomes for First Nations people. This includes mapping communities without access to consistent police oversight, examining First Nations and municipal communities where oversight responsibilities may be unclear, and assessing unique risks in regions with limited infrastructure or high-priority public safety issues. The IoP will support policing partners, First Nations leadership, and provincial ministries to uphold community safety principles and policing standards.

Inside the Inspectorate of Policing's Operations





Driving System-Wide Improvement in Policing

In carrying out my oversight mandate, I have taken a deliberate and practical approach to measuring performance by focusing on outcomes and impact. Our performance is assessed by how effectively our inspections, investigations, monitoring, data collection, analysis and advisory work contribute to compliance with policing laws, strengthen police governance, identify and address emerging risks, and support improved policing performance to enhance public confidence.

This Annual Report is a central part of that approach. It provides a transparent account of the IoP's activities over the past year and explains how our work is influencing policing practice and governance across Ontario. Throughout the Report, I have sought to demonstrate not only what we have done, but how that work is contributing to system-wide learning, accountability, and continuous improvement as Ontario's modern policing framework continues to mature.

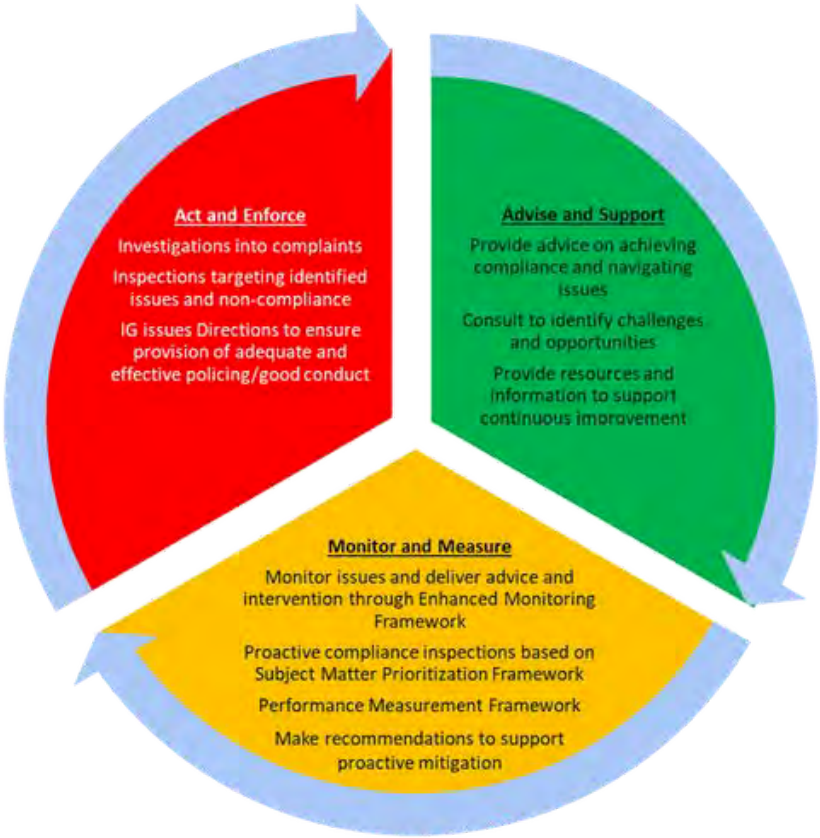
Modernizing Oversight Through a Risk-Based Framework

The IoP’s **Risk-Based Compliance and Enforcement Framework** sets out how policing oversight is carried out in Ontario, using a model that focuses attention where it is needed most. Rather than applying a uniform oversight approach to all police services and boards, the Framework is built on the principle that risks to public safety, compliance, and effective policing vary across the system and over time, and must inform how oversight is calibrated and applied.

At the Framework’s core is continuous risk assessment. The IoP analyzes a range of factors—such as compliance with legislation, the strength of local governance, resource capacity, and the ability to respond to emerging community issues—to understand where problems may exist or be developing. These factors are considered alongside the seriousness of any non-compliance or misconduct and the presence of conditions that may increase or reduce risk.

The Framework also establishes a graduated approach to oversight, meaning the response is tailored to the level of risk identified. Lower-risk situations may involve monitoring and guidance to support improvement, while higher-risk or persistent issues may lead to formal inspections or enforcement action. This approach allows the IoP to intervene early where needed, while also promoting voluntary compliance and continuous improvement across the sector.

Overall, the Framework reflects a shift to proactive, intelligence-led oversight, where data, relationships, and system awareness are used to prevent problems, strengthen performance, and maintain public confidence in policing.



Developing the IoP's Policing Performance Measurement Framework

In line with my commitment detailed in last year's Annual Report, we have continued to advance the ongoing development of a **Policing Performance Measurement Framework** (PPMF), the first-of-its-kind in Ontario and, in fact, Canada.

The PPMF is designed to answer the fundamental question: *how well are police services and boards performing in Ontario?* It provides a clear, structured, and evidence-based approach to evaluating performance, while recognizing the diversity of policing communities across the province.

The PPMF will rely on high quality, timely, and reliable data to assess performance across key pillars while accounting for differences in service size, geography, population served, and operational complexity. Of course, as the IoP's data collection and analytics approaches become more sophisticated and build on a baseline, the information available to the PPMF will become richer and more real-time.

The PPMF reflects the IoP's commitment to continuous improvement. Rather than focusing only on compliance, the PPMF is intended to be a practical tool that helps police services and boards identify their strengths, address areas for improvement, and focus on outcomes that matter most to the communities they serve. Put another way, the approach the IoP is taking to the PPMF and its implementation is consistent with our philosophy that oversight should not be feared; instead, it should be embraced as a path to improve overall performance through insight.

Aligned with the IoP's strategic goal of establishing an evidence-based performance measurement framework, the PPMF represents an important step forward in promoting effective policing, strong governance, and public confidence in police services across Ontario.

Laying the Groundwork for an IoP Data Strategy

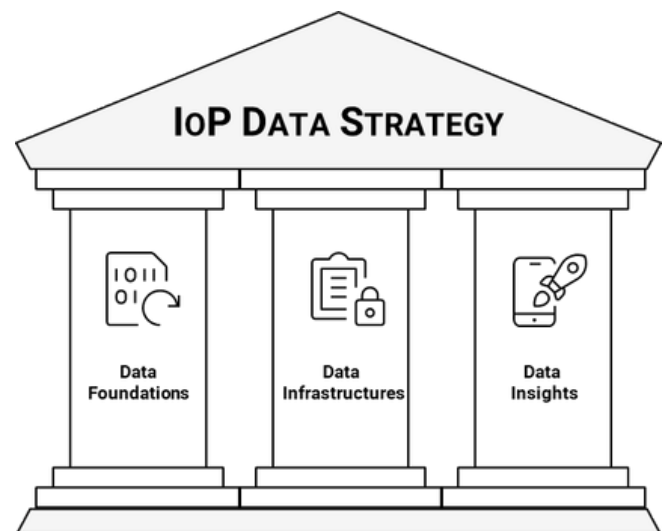
As policing and police governance continue to grow in complexity, effective oversight increasingly depends on access to reliable information and the ability to interpret it responsibly. In 2025, foundational work continued toward the development of a data strategy intended to guide how the IoP collects, manages, and uses information in support of my oversight mandate. At the core of this strategy is our vision to create a trusted, connected policing data ecosystem that drives insight, accountability, and better policing performance for Ontario. The three core pillars that underpin the IoP's Data Strategy are Data Foundations, Data Infrastructure and Data Insights.

At its core, data strategy sets out how data is governed, protected, and made reliable for use over time. The **Data Foundations** pillar establishes responsible data collection practices, shared standards, and strong safeguards so that information is accurate, comparable, and can be used consistently across different oversight activities. Strong data foundations are essential for building trust in the information relied upon for oversight, analysis, and public reporting.

The **Data Infrastructures** pillar explores how data infrastructure could be modernized to better support oversight. This includes the development of secure and reliable platforms that allow information to be collected, integrated, stored, and analyzed in a consistent way. When data systems are well integrated and dependable, information can be used and leveraged across oversight functions and made available for analysis, research, and long-term planning.

Finally, this work recognizes that data has limited value unless it produces insights that are understandable and useful. The **Data Insights** pillar would focus on translating information into clear measures, dashboards, and reporting products that support decision-making and public understanding. For the policing sector, this helps shift discussions from isolated indicators toward broader patterns, emerging risks, and opportunities for improvement, while reinforcing transparency and accountability.

Together, this groundwork reflects a continued shift toward evidence-informed oversight that supports learning, comparability, and continuous improvement across Ontario's policing and governance framework. As this approach evolves, the focus remains on using data thoughtfully and responsibly — ensuring insights strengthen oversight while respecting privacy, operational realities, and public trust.



Advancing Data-Driven Policing Through the IoP Intelligence Hub

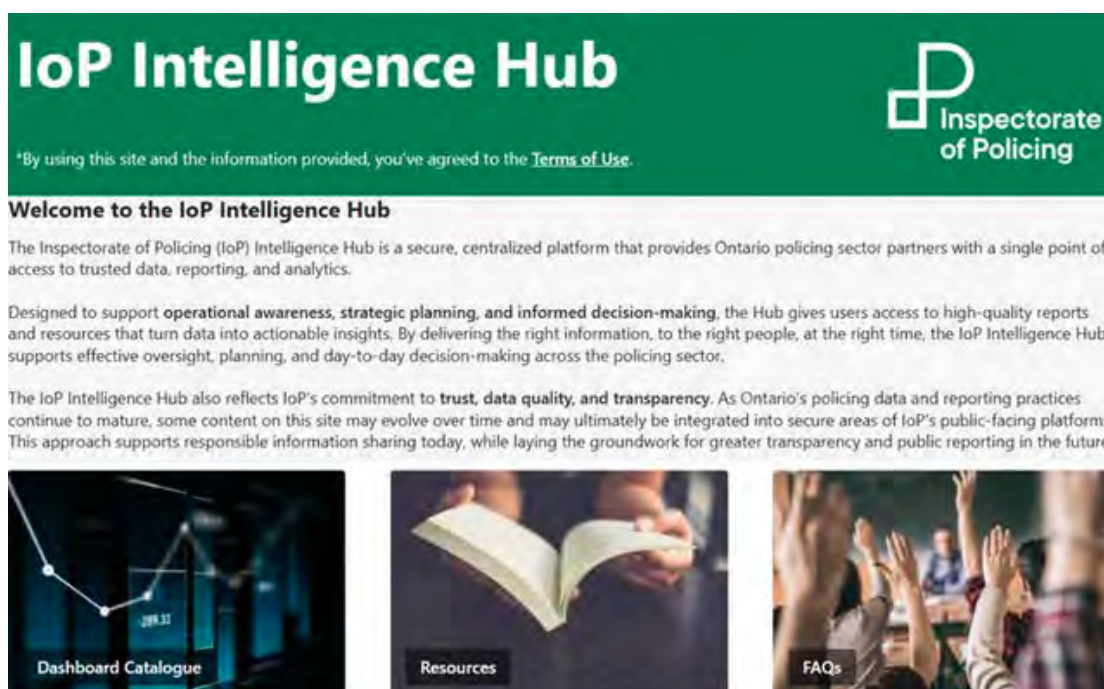
The IoP is advancing data-driven oversight through the launch of the **IoP Intelligence Hub**, a centralized platform for the IoP's policing data and analytics across Ontario.

The Hub provides a secure, restricted digital environment with a single point of access to policing data, reporting, and analytics. Access is limited to Ontario police services and police service boards, ensuring information is shared responsibly within the sector.

The Hub is designed to deliver timely, relevant information to the right users, supporting both operational and governance decision-making. It provides access to high-quality data, standardized dashboards—including the Police Service Board Information Dashboard and Police Service Information Dashboard—and analytical tools that enable users to understand trends, identify risks and opportunities, and generate actionable insights.

Through intuitive dashboards and curated resources, the IoP Intelligence Hub enhances transparency, consistency, and system-wide insight, while reducing reliance on fragmented or manual data sources. It supports both day-to-day awareness and longer-term planning across the policing sector.

As the IoP continues to advance its mandate, additional data products, analytical tools, and reporting capabilities will be progressively introduced through the Intelligence Hub. This ongoing development will further enhance the Hub's value as a comprehensive resource, supporting evolving information needs and strengthening data-driven decision making across Ontario's policing sector.



Police Service Board Information (PSBI) Dashboard

Offers a comprehensive view of police service boards to support governance oversight and sector awareness, including:

- Board structure and composition
- Administrative capacity
- Status of policy approvals
- Availability of strategic and annual planning documents
- Key themes from board insights



Police Service Information (PSI) Dashboard

Provides up-to-date, data-driven insights on municipal police services to support comparative analysis and informed decision-making, including:

- Budgets and financial context
- Workforce composition and staffing profiles
- Operational characteristics and specialized services
- Emerging themes from police service insights



Together, these dashboards improve the accessibility and usability of policing information and represent a significant step forward in enabling data-informed oversight, collaboration, and continuous improvement across Ontario's policing sector.

Examining Police Response Times Across Ontario

In the 2024 Annual Report, I identified police response times as an emerging province-wide concern, reflected in public complaints, sector engagement, and insights gathered through the IoP's early oversight work. Complaints received from communities across Ontario—ranging in size and landscape—highlighted questions about the adequacy and effectiveness of how police services manage and prioritize responding to calls for service in the context of local needs, constraints and operational pressures. Findings from literature reviews, jurisdictional scans, and sector-wide surveys revealed **significant variability in how Ontario's police services define, measure, and report response time information**. Considered together with the concerns raised by multiple stakeholders along with themes identified through complaints made to the IoP regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of police response times, it is evident that a more consistent, structured framework for understanding police response time is necessary to drive improvement in this fundamental aspect of police service delivery.

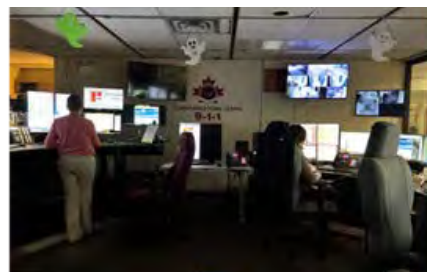
In 2025, the IoP's Centre for Data Intelligence and Innovation advanced research in this area in several important ways:

- Conducted in-depth consultations with subject matter experts from 14 municipal police services and the OPP to gain a deeper understanding of the end-to-end police response process—from receiving and prioritizing a 9-1-1 call to dispatch and the arrival of the first responding officer.
- To gain a fulsome, province-wide perspective, the remaining 30 municipal police services^[1] were asked how they define, measure, and report response time.
- Spent over 70 hours with call takers and dispatchers from various police services, as well as conducting ride-alongs with frontline officers and supervisors. This allowed our research team to directly observe variations and consistencies in operational response processes and identify unique and common factors that impact resource demands, as well as leading practices.

An early finding of this work highlights the absence of a standard definition and associated measures and reporting practices for police response times, reinforcing the need for greater clarity and consistency to support transparency, comparability, and informed decision-making.

Our research findings will be released publicly in 2026, upholding the IoP's commitment to promoting policing excellence and knowledge exchange that enables services to meet the expectations of the communities they serve.

[1] Development of data collection tools and strategies for First Nations police services opted into the CSPA remain ongoing at the time of report writing.



Response Time Province-Wide Inspection

Building on this foundation, the IoP's Policing Inspections Unit will be initiating a province-wide **Police Response Times Inspection** in the near future. This inspection will represent the first province-wide application of the Generally Applicable Standard under the Adequate and Effective Policing Regulation, assessing whether response functions are delivered in a manner that is reasonable in light of local context.

The inspection will examine operational practices alongside governance oversight, quality assurance processes, and the use of data and technology. Introduced through a risk-informed and phased approach, this work reflects a continued commitment to evidence-based oversight, transparency, and continuous improvement, recognizing that while communities differ, the public expectation of timely and effective policing is shared across Ontario.

Sector Engagement, Guidance, and Public Reporting

Throughout 2025, I remained actively engaged with police services, police service boards, oversight partners, and the public to support shared understanding of Ontario's modernized policing framework and the role of independent oversight.

Engagement with the Policing Sector

A significant focus of this year's engagement involved direct, in-person connection with the sector. In 2025, I completed my **Inspector General Tours**, which included personal visits to all 43 municipal police services and police service boards across Ontario, as well as the Ontario Provincial Police and Nishnawbe Aski Police Service. These visits provided valuable opportunities to hear directly from local leaders, better understand emerging challenges and priorities, and raise awareness of the Inspector General's mandate with both the sector and the public.

National and International Engagements

My engagement with the policing sector was informed by continued dialogue with oversight bodies beyond Ontario. In 2025, I maintained active connections with national and international oversight agencies, including through participation in the **Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (CACOLE)**, where I serve as a board member, and through regular discussions with the heads of oversight agencies in other jurisdictions, including the **United Kingdom, Ireland and the United States**. These exchanges supported mutual learning, informed comparative oversight approaches, and contributed to ongoing consideration of broader developments affecting police accountability and governance.

Maintaining these knowledge exchanges helps ensure that Ontario's policing oversight framework remains informed by emerging practices and lessons learned in other jurisdictions, while remaining responsive to the unique context of policing across Ontario's communities.



Providing Advice Through IG Memos and Advisory Bulletins

IG Memos and Advisory Bulletins remained important oversight tools in 2025. These advisory mechanisms helped clarify statutory requirements, communicate expectations arising from the CSPA and its regulations, and support consistent understanding and application of policing service delivery and governance responsibilities across the policing sector.

A key priority in 2025 was supporting the sharing of learning across the sector. An IG Advisory Bulletin on Critical Points Policies, informed by practices developed in Toronto and Halton, supported the adoption of similar approaches by police service boards across the province. To date, 34 out of Ontario's 43 police service boards have adopted this policy. By encouraging stronger governance practices at organizationally significant moments, this guidance contributed to greater consistency and clarity in board oversight responsibilities and reflects my commitment to lifting standards across the policing system through practical, system-wide learning.

Public Reporting, Digital Presence, and Transparency

Transparency and public accountability are central to my oversight mandate. In 2025, the IoP continued to publicly report on my work to reinforce accountability, promote confidence in the policing oversight system, and provide visibility into how oversight authorities are exercised in the public interest.

Information made publicly available throughout the year included IG Memos and Advisory Bulletins, oversight Decisions, and binding Directions and Measures imposed, as well as updates on the IoP's monitoring work with specific police services and police service boards. Publishing this information supports clarity within the policing system, enables police services and police service boards to better understand oversight expectations, and allows the public to see how concerns about policing governance and performance are addressed.

The IoP's website serves as the primary vehicle for public reporting, ensuring that oversight outcomes, guidance, and key information are accessible and centralized. Public-facing communications, including the use of social media, supports awareness of published materials and reporting activity. Together, these efforts advances transparency, supports informed public understanding, and reinforces my commitment to visible and accountable oversight.



IG Ryan Teschner on TVO's The Agenda (June 13, 2025).

Future Initiatives



Province-Wide Inspection on Police Integrity and Anti-Corruption Practices

In February 2026 and based on issues identified in the ‘Project South’ criminal investigation, I announced a province-wide inspection into police integrity and anti-corruption practices across Ontario’s policing sector. While this inspection was initiated following a request from the Toronto Police Service and the Toronto Police Service Board, I determined that the issues raised extended beyond any single service. The matters engaged core integrity safeguards that are fundamental to public confidence in policing, and warranted examination on a sector-wide basis.

The inspection applies to all municipal police services, the Ontario Provincial Police, Nishnawbe Aski Police Service and police service boards, recognizing that integrity, accountability, and effective oversight are shared responsibilities within Ontario’s policing system. To support independence and public confidence in the process, I have appointed the Honourable William Hourigan as lead inspector and have vested him with the same statutory authorities as I have as the IG. This approach ensures that the inspection is conducted impartially and positioned to assess both systemic strengths and areas requiring improvement across the sector.

The inspection will focus on five key areas: supervision and span of control; screening and vetting at recruitment and throughout officers’ careers; access to police databases and information systems; evidence and property management practices; and substance use and fitness for duty. These areas were selected because of their central role in organizations preventing, detecting, and responding to corruption, and in reinforcing professional standards that sustain public trust. The scope of the inspection will remain flexible to consider additional issues should they arise during the course of the work.

The inspection is expected to take at least 18 months and will be designed so that, if any non-compliance with the CSPA requiring immediate corrective action is identified, I can issue legally binding Directions and monitor impacted police services and/or boards to ensure those measures are implemented during the inspection, rather than waiting for it to conclude.

I remain confident in the capacity of Ontario’s policing sector to uphold strong standards of integrity and accountability. This inspection provides an important opportunity to reinforce public confidence and clarify expectations across the sector.





Acknowledgements

I would like to thank all boards, chiefs of police, and the members of their police services in Ontario, including the OPP and the Commissioner, for their assistance and cooperation during the creation of my Annual Report.

I also would like to thank the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police, Police Governance Ontario and police associations across the province for their ongoing support of my and the IoP's work.

Lastly, I want to express my gratitude to the many individuals in the IoP who were involved in the creation of my Annual Report and brought their talent and creativity to this endeavour.



Inspectorate of Policing
777 Bay Street, 7th Floor
Toronto, ON M5G 2C8



Tel: +1-416-314-4130 or 1-888-333-5078



www.loPOntario.ca

Improving policing performance to make everyone in Ontario safer

Follow us on our social media channels [X](#) and [LinkedIn](#)

Ce rapport est aussi disponible en français



**Inspectorate
of Policing**

**Service d'inspection
des services policiers**

Office of the Inspector
General of Policing

777 Bay St.
7th Floor, Suite 701
Toronto ON M5G 2C8

Bureau de l'inspecteur général
des services policiers

777, rue Bay
7^e étage, bureau 701
Toronto ON M5G 2C8

Inspector General of Policing Memorandum and Advisory Bulletin

TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner Thomas Carrique O.O.M.,
Chairs, Police Service Boards

FROM: Ryan Teschner, Inspector General of Policing of Ontario

DATE: July 24, 2026

SUBJECT: Inspector General Memo and Advisory Bulletin #4.1:
Political Activity -- Police Service Board Members &
OPP Detachment Board Members

As part of my advisory role under section 102(4) of the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (CSPA), I am writing to provide information and advice regarding political activity by members of police service boards and OPP detachment boards.

In advance of the upcoming municipal elections, questions may arise regarding the extent to which board members may engage in political activities while continuing to fulfill their governance responsibilities with boards.

The CSPA requires police service board members and OPP detachment board members to comply with each of the applicable Codes of Conduct. These Codes are regulations — that is, they have legal force — and, among other things, establish standards of conduct that may apply when members participate in political activities.

These Codes are set out in:

[Ontario Regulation 408/23 \(Code of Conduct for Police Service Board Members\)](#); and
[Ontario Regulation 409/23 \(Code of Conduct for OPP Detachment Board Members\)](#).

While political activity is not prohibited, board members must ensure that activities in which they engage do not:

- conflict with their statutory duties as board members;
- create actual or perceived conflicts of interest between their role as board members and their political activity;
- compromise their impartiality as board members; or,
- undermine public confidence in the board or the police service.

The enclosed Advisory Bulletin #4.1 is being released in line with my statutory duty to provide advice to the Ontario policing sector concerning compliance and performance. The Advisory Bulletin provides an overview of the legislative, governance, and ethical considerations applicable to board members who participate in political activities or seek elected office. It also highlights key compliance, conflict-of-interest, accountability, and public trust considerations to support effective governance and informed decision-making.

I trust this information will be helpful to you. Should you have any questions, please contact your Police Services Advisor.

All IG Memos and Advisory Bulletins are posted on our website: www.iopontario.ca.

Sincerely,



Ryan Teschner
Inspector General of Policing of Ontario

c: Mario Di Tommaso, O.O.M.
Deputy Solicitor General, Community Safety

Enclosed: Advisory Bulletin
Political Activity: What Board Members Need to Know.

Note: Advisory Bulletins are the IG's advice provided pursuant CSPA s. 102(4) and are intended as a resource for the sector by offering the IG's general interpretation of various provisions of the CSPA. Advisory Bulletins are not legally binding, and they do not purport to address all possible factual scenarios or circumstances. As such, you may wish to consult with legal counsel to determine how this general guidance should be applied in your own local context and to navigate specific situations.



Advisory Bulletin 4.1: Political Activity – Police Service Board Members & OPP Detachment Board Members

Date of issue: July 24, 2026

What you need to know

1. Board members are governed by prescribed Codes of Conduct

The Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 (CSPA) requires police service board members and OPP detachment board members to comply with prescribed Codes of Conduct. The Codes of Conduct are set out in:

- [Ontario Regulation 408/23 \(Code of Conduct for Police Service Board Members\)](#)
- [Ontario Regulation 409/23 \(Code of Conduct for OPP Detachment Board Members\)](#)

These Codes apply to all board members and establish conduct standards that may be engaged when members participate in **political activity** (e.g., campaigning, canvassing, attending partisan events, fundraising).

2. While political activity is not prohibited for board members, it must not conflict with board duties or undermine public trust in the board or police service

The Codes of Conduct do not contain standalone provisions related to political activity. However, they **require board members to take certain actions** where they are in a conflict of interest (defined below) and not conduct themselves in a manner that undermines, or is likely to undermine, public trust in the board or the police service.

Political activity by a board member **may raise concerns** where it:

- creates (or reasonably appears to create) a conflict of interest;
- involves speaking on behalf of the board without authorization;
- uses confidential/non-public information obtained through board duties;

- uses the member's position to benefit themselves or someone with whom they have a personal relationship (e.g. uses their official title (e.g., "Police Services Board Member") in their own election campaign materials or when publicly endorsing another candidate, creating the impression that the endorsement carries the authority or support of the board.); or,
- otherwise risks the board member or board failing to comply with the CSPA or its regulations.

This list is **not** exhaustive.

3. Key Code of Conduct provisions commonly engaged in relation to a board member's political activity

a. Public trust

Members must not conduct themselves in a way that undermines or is likely to undermine public trust in the board or the police service (subject to limited good-faith considerations).

b. Statements and communications

Members must not knowingly make false statements relating to board duties, must not purport to speak on behalf of the board unless authorized, and must clearly indicate when expressing a personal opinion when commenting on matters related to the board, the service it maintains or members of the service.

c. Confidentiality and information handling

Members must not access, collect, use, or disclose information obtained in the course of their board duties contrary to law, including the CSPA, and must not disclose to the public information obtained through board duties except as authorized by the board or as required by law.

d. Conflicts of interest and recusal

Both Codes of Conduct define "conflict of interest" broadly to include any situation where a board member's private interests or personal relationships, place, or may be reasonably perceived to place, the member in a conflict with their duties as a board member. Board members must make an individual assessment when determining whether a conflict does in fact exist, or may be perceived to exist by a reasonable member of the public. There may be instances where the prudent course of action for a board member is to err on the side of caution where there is uncertainty as to whether a conflict may be perceived to exist.

Where a conflict of interest exists, a board member is required to promptly disclose the conflict, and refrain from participating in discussion or voting with respect to the matter at a board meeting. Members should also be mindful of other applicable legal duties, including the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act* (where applicable).

- [Municipal Conflict of Interest Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. M.50](#)

e. Using the position for benefit / advantage

Members must not use their position to benefit themselves, benefit someone with whom they have a personal relationship, or interfere with the administration of justice. An example of where this may be engaged is where a board role/title is used to advance a political candidate or campaign, solicit support, or create the impression of institutional endorsement.

4. Intersection with police officer political activity rules (for awareness)

Ontario Regulation 402/23 (Political Activity) restricts the forms of political activity that a police officer may engage in. While this regulation does **not** apply to board members, board members should be aware of these restrictions and ensure they do not engage with police officers, including command officers, in a manner that may result in that officer contravening the restrictions on political activity set out in this regulation. For example, a board member who is a candidate in a campaign for political office should not seek the attendance of a local chief of police at their political campaign event.

- [Ontario Regulation 402/23 \(Political Activity\)](#)

5. Misconduct disclosures and the IG complaint process

Where a board member reasonably believes another board member's conduct constitutes misconduct, the Codes of Conduct require disclosure to the board chair, or if the misconduct involves the chair, to the Inspector General of Policing (IG). As part of their statutory mandate, the IG receives and investigates complaints about board member misconduct.

- See [Inspectorate of Policing — IG Advisory Bulletin 1.4 \(for related disclosure guidance\)](#)

What you need to do

1. Keep political activity separate from your board member role

When engaging in political activity (e.g., campaigning, canvassing, attending partisan events, fundraising), ensure that you do not act so as to create the impression that you in your capacity as a board member, or the board as a whole endorses a candidate/party/position or that the police service is aligned with a political campaign.

Seeking advice: If you are unsure whether a proposed activity could create a real or perceived conflict of interest, raise concerns about public trust, involve the use of board resources, or otherwise engage your Code of Conduct obligations, seek advice as early as possible. Board members may wish to consult the board chair (or vice-chair), the board's professional staff, their municipal clerk (for election-related rules), the municipality's or board's legal counsel, as appropriate, and their Inspectorate of Policing Police Services Advisor. General IG guidance and resources are also available on the Inspectorate of Policing website ([IG Advisory Bulletins](#)).

Recommended practices:

- Do not use board or police service letterhead, email or social media accounts, contact lists, meeting time, or resources for political purposes/activity.
- If your board title appears in a biography, ensure it is accurate and accompanied by clear language that you are not speaking for the board at a political event.
- Be cautious about social media posts that may undermine public trust, including those that reference the board or police service in the context of political activity by a board member.

Boards and members should be mindful of broader election-related rules that may apply in their context, including:

- [Municipal Elections Act, 1996, S.O. 1996, c. 32, Sched.](#)
- [Election Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.6](#)
- [Canada Elections Act, S.C. 2000, c. 9](#)

2. Align your conduct with the Code of Conduct rules on statements

If you speak publicly on policing matters while engaged in political activity, ensure that your statements and other communications, including social media posts and public comments, comply with the Code of Conduct:

- Do not represent that you are speaking for the board.
- Clearly indicate when you are offering a personal opinion.
- Avoid statements that could reasonably undermine trust in the board or police service.

3. Identify, disclose, and manage political conflicts of interest

Political activity may create an actual or perceived conflict of interest where a member is a candidate, organizer, fundraiser, or endorser in an election, or where a member's political activity relates to matters that may come before the board. For example:

- **Using the board role in political activity** (e.g., campaign messaging or advocacy) may suggest influence over or pre-judgment of matters that may come before the board.
- **Fundraising, organizing, or endorsing a political campaign** tied to policing issues may give rise to a real or perceived conflict (e.g., advocating for increased police funding or decisions the board must consider).

Where the Code of Conduct conflict of interest definition is met, members must:

- Promptly disclose the conflict of interest to the chair (or to the IG if the conflict involves the chair).
- Disclose the conflict of interest on the record at the next board meeting after disclosure.
- Not participate in discussion or voting on the matter (for which there is a conflict of interest) at board meetings.

4. Protect confidential/non-public information

Do not use or disclose information obtained or made available to you in the course of your duties as a board member, including for political purposes. **Address alleged misconduct promptly.**

If you reasonably believe a board member's political activity constitutes misconduct under the Codes of Conduct, disclose it to the chair, or to the IG if it involves the chair. A disclosure to the chair constitutes a complaint under section 106 of the CSPA. The board chair must forward this information to the IG in accordance with section 108 of the CSPA and applicable IG guidance.

- [Advisory Bulletin 1.4 | Inspectorate of Policing](#) (for related disclosure guidance)

What we will do

The Inspectorate of Policing will use information received (including disclosures and complaints relating to board member conduct) to support the IG's mandate, including by monitoring compliance and determining whether an investigation or other action is appropriate.

Where allegations of misconduct are received, the IG will review the information and circumstances to determine the appropriate response under the IG's complaint-handling and oversight framework.

The Inspectorate of Policing will continue to provide sector guidance and resources to support boards in complying with the CSPA and its regulations and maintaining public confidence in the civilian governance of policing.

Note: Advisory Bulletins are provided for information purposes only and are not a substitute for legal advice. They do not purport to address all possible factual scenarios or circumstances. As such, you may wish to consult with legal counsel to determine how this general guidance should be applied in your own local context and to navigate specific situations.

Applicable references (quick links)

- [Ontario Regulation 408/23 — Code of Conduct for Police Service Board Members](#)
- [Ontario Regulation 409/23 — Code of Conduct for OPP Detachment Board Members](#)
- [Ontario Regulation 402/23 — Political Activity](#)
- [Municipal Conflict of Interest Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. M.50](#)
- [Municipal Elections Act, 1996, S.O. 1996, c. 32, Sched.](#)
- [Election Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.6](#)
- [Canada Elections Act, S.C. 2000, c. 9](#)
- [Inspectorate of Policing — IG Advisory Bulletins](#)

Note: Advisory Bulletins are the IG's advice provided pursuant CSPA s. 102(4) and are intended as a resource for the sector by offering the IG's general interpretation of various provisions of the CSPA. Advisory Bulletins are not legally binding, and they do not purport to address all possible factual scenarios or circumstances. As such, you may wish to consult with legal counsel to determine how this general guidance should be applied in your own local context and to navigate specific situations.



Political Activity: What Board Members Need to Know

Political activity is permitted, but board members must avoid conflicts of interest, protect confidential information, and maintain public trust.

Do

- ✓ Keep campaign activity separate from your board role.
- ✓ Use accurate biographies with a disclaimer that you are not speaking for the board.
- ✓ Be cautious with social media posts that reference the board or police service.
- ✓ Seek advice if unsure about conflicts, public trust or board resources.
- ✓ Ensure any personal views expressed align with Code of Conduct obligations and do not undermine public trust.

Don't

- ✗ Use board letterhead, email, contact lists or resources for politics.
- ✗ Use your board title to advance a campaign or imply board endorsement.
- ✗ Post content that creates the impression your board member role is being used for political campaign purposes
- ✗ Assume that using your personal account means there are no Code obligations.
- ✗ Use confidential information obtained through your board duties for political purposes.

If political activity creates a conflict (actual or perceived), members must:

1. Promptly disclose it
2. Disclose it on record at the next board meeting
3. Not participate in discussion or voting on the affected matter



OAPSB/PGO GROUP INSURANCE PROGRAM



Medallion
GROUP INSURANCE FOR FIRST RESPONDERS
BY MCFARLAN ROWLANDS



\$3,550
ANNUAL
PREMIUM

MEMBER BENEFITS:

- Collective purchasing power
- Preferred pricing with rate stability
- Access to comprehensive coverages
- Efficient renewal handling

COVERAGE:

- \$5,000,000 Commercial General Liability
- \$5,000,000 Directors & Officers
- \$1,000,000 Errors & Omissions (Professional Liability), for your training and policy guidance
- Per Detachment Board:
 - Contents coverage of \$100,000
 - \$50,000 Cyber Insurance
 - \$100,000 Abuse Liability Insurance for legal fees and judgements, actual or alleged abuse

SERVICE COMMITMENT:

- Dedicated email for certificate requests with guaranteed 24-48 hour delivery
- Local Ontario claims service for all program members
- Dedicated Relationship Manager

Coverage is subject to policy terms, conditions and exclusions in the policy wording

NEW THIS YEAR:
Rental car physical
damage coverage
through non-owned
auto & increased
aggregate limit for
Professional
Liability



OAPSB/PGO GROUP INSURANCE PROGRAM



Medallion
GROUP INSURANCE FOR FIRST RESPONDERS
BY MCFARLAN ROWLANDS



Josh Fentin

Commercial Account Executive
519-913-3137 Ext. 1427

Dedicated inbox for new members, certificate requests,
claims reporting and any questions:

OAPSB@MCFR.CA

New Members can join by completing the application here:



Insurance Program FAQ's – Affiliated Detachment Boards for the OAPSB (Ontario Association of Police Services Boards) – Annual Renewal date is September 27th – You can join on a pro-rated basis at any time throughout the term

1. Q: How can we enroll?

A: Any active member of the OAPSB is eligible for the program at a pro-rated premium throughout the policy term. In order to qualify, please contact our dedicated inbox oapsb@mcfrc.ca and we can forward you the link to complete the online portal application and have your policy and invoice issued.

2. Q: When is payment due?

A: Payment is due within 30 days of policy/invoice issuance – Payment instructions are included on the invoice

3. Q: Is there a sample Abuse policy available?

A: Yes – There is a template with instructions on how to build/implement an abuse policy available through OAPSB – We recommend consultation with any internal HR departments however this template is a great starting point for meeting the Abuse policy requirement – In order to qualify, you must put in action an Abuse policy within 30 days of joining the program.

4. Q: What are the Deductibles on the policy?

A: Property deductible is \$1,000 with a \$2,500 deductible for water damage claims.

Cyber Liability Deductible is \$1,000

Abuse Liability Deductible is \$1,000

CGL (Commercial General Liability) Deductible is \$1,000

D&O (Directors & Officers Liability) Deductible is \$2,500

5. Q: Who do I contact if I need a certificate of insurance for an offsite event?

A: For all policy inquiries or certificate requests, please email the dedicated inbox at oapsb@mcfrc.ca