



SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

ANNUAL REPORT 2016-2017



Director's Message

I am pleased to present the **Special Investigations Unit's 2016 Annual Report**. It was a demanding year for staff at the SIU, and I am proud of the professionalism on display by each member of the Unit in the discharge of their important work. In addition to opening investigations into 327 cases—a five per cent increase from the previous year—SIU staff members were compiling information required of the Unit to inform a review commissioned by the Government of Ontario.

Oversight Review

In April 2016, the Government of Ontario appointed the **Honourable Justice Michael H. Tulloch** to lead an independent review of the three agencies in Ontario that oversee police conduct—the SIU, the Office of the Independent Police Review Director and the Ontario Civilian Police Commission. Justice Tulloch was asked to look into how the accountability and transparency of these three bodies could be enhanced, while at the same time ensuring that these agencies were carrying out their work as effectively and efficiently as possible.

We welcome this review, as we have all other reviews into the Unit over the years. Despite the excellent work we do at the Unit, there is always room for improvement. One of the aspects the review will look into is whether SIU reports should be made public, and, if so, in what manner. At this time, the legislation mandates the SIU Director to only share these reports with the Attorney General. The SIU agrees that its investigations should be as transparent as possible in order for its decisions to gain the legitimacy of the public. I have no doubt that should these reports be released, the citizens of Ontario will appreciate the superior quality of SIU investigations which are done in a thorough, unbiased and fair manner. However, in my opinion, significant

▼ **DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE** continued

issues are likely to arise if law enforcement agencies such as the SIU release information that has historically been implicitly confidential as per common law tradition.

For instance, we must be cognizant of the fact that the release of certain types of information could have an impact on criminal proceedings, other court processes, civil litigation, a coroner's inquest or parallel investigations. Further, SIU reports are necessarily thorough and fulsome in order to fulfil the Unit's mandate to impartially and properly investigate potential police criminality. As such, they include a great deal of personal and confidential information. If this information were to be released publicly, it is inevitable that individuals potentially involved in future SIU investigations would hesitate to come forward. Fewer people coming forward would likely result in inadequate or incomplete investigations. This is why witnesses who participate in SIU investigations are assured by the SIU that the information they provide is confidential and will only be released with consent or as required by law, such as in a criminal proceeding or a coroner's inquest.

As part of the review, the idea of separate legislation for the SIU is also being considered— a recommendation made by the SIU numerous times over the years. Updated separate legislation from the *Police Services Act* will provide the Unit with the ability to conduct more rigorous and independent investigations as well as allow for more transparency and accountability for the oversight bodies. The legislation should increase the SIU's ability to adapt more quickly to circumstances as they change. A definition of 'serious injury' must be included, and the legislation

should set out that officers involved in SIU investigations have a duty to comply with SIU investigators in a timely manner.

Oversight Across the Country

The SIU was created in 1990, and for many years was the only oversight body of its kind in Canada. Over the last decade, however, several provinces have come on board by creating similar oversight bodies:

1990 / Ontario – Special Investigations Unit (SIU)

2008 / Alberta – Alberta Serious Incident Response Team (ASIRT)

2012 / Nova Scotia – Serious Incident Response Team (SIRT)

2012 / British Columbia – Independent Investigations Office of British Columbia (IIO)

2015 / Manitoba – Independent Investigations Unit of Manitoba (IIU)

2016 / Quebec – Bureau des Enquêtes Indépendantes (BEI)

While the mandates of each of the bodies differ to some degree, we have been able to work together to assist with each other's investigations on numerous occasions with notifications and interviews when involved individuals (complainants, witnesses, family members) are found in other provinces.

▼ **DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE** continued

On several instances, we have also been able to collaborate to establish best practices, such as:

- **Handling of Incident Video Policy:** In an effort to insulate against the tainting of evidence, the investigative agencies follow standard investigative best practices for obtaining an independent statement concerning an incident before exposing a witness to any evidence from other sources, including video.
 - **Name Release Policy:** The heads of the civilian oversight agencies from across Canada penned a joint letter explaining why complainant names in our respective investigations are not released unless the complainant or a family member has given consent. Reasons include privacy of those involved and impacts on ongoing investigations.
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While the SIU awaits the results of Justice Tulloch's review, slated to be completed in March 2017, we will continue to act in the best interest of the citizens of Ontario, to the best of our ability given our resources. Improving public knowledge of SIU investigations using effective communications is a priority we are constantly trying to improve upon. More information regarding this can be found on pages 11 and 12 of this Annual Report.

Once again, I want to express my gratitude to the men and women who work tirelessly at the SIU. While it is not always easy being part of an organization that is constantly under the microscope, I encourage these men and women to work with their heads held high, knowing that the work they do plays an extremely important role in the administration of justice and the ability to uphold the rule of law in this province.

Tony Loparco

Director,

Special Investigations Unit

A Look at Civilian Oversight

THE SIU AND CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

The annual Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (CACOLE) conference was held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan from May 8–11, 2016. The conference—titled **Civilian Oversight in an Evolving Future**—was attended by approximately 130 delegates from across Canada. The delegates included individuals from law enforcement, academia, civilian oversight and community groups.

SIU Director Tony Loparco was a panellist for a session titled *'Criminal Investigative Oversight and the Police: Partnership or Protagonists?'* The session discussed issues surrounding the critical task of building and maintaining relationships with police management and police associations.



Director Loparco also moderated a discussion titled *'Management/Control of Crime Scenes'*, and was a panellist for that session. This panel contrasted how the different civilian oversight bodies across the country managed crime scenes during investigations of possible criminal conduct by police officers, while ensuring the integrity of investigations. Approaches across the country were compared with respect to several topics, including:

- Who is responsible for processing/documenting the scene,
- Continuity and processing of exhibits, and
- Legislation/policy governing the relationships between the civilian oversight bodies and police departments in relation to parallel investigations.

Director Loparco also presented the Mitchell Lewis Award, a national award established by CACOLE to honour an individual for his or her outstanding contribution to civilian oversight. The recipient of this year's award was Mr. Mitchell, one of the individuals whom the award is named after. The award is also named after Clare Lewis, who played an important role in the creation of the SIU.

The 2017 CACOLE conference will be held May 28–31 in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador.

▼ **A LOOK AT CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT** continued

THE SIU HOSTS DELEGATION FROM NIGERIA

On November 7, 2016, a delegation from Nigeria's **Force Criminal Investigations and Intelligence Division (FCIID)** visited the SIU with the hopes of learning how to better the justice sector in Nigeria, with a focus on police accountability.

The SIU hosted **David Igbodo**, the Deputy Commissioner of Police and Chief Legal Counsel for FCIID, as well as **Hyacinth Dagala**, the Deputy Inspector General of the Nigerian Police Force. Mr. Dagala is responsible for the FCIID, which, among other things, guides and supervises the work of all police investigations, including investigations into allegations of police violence and misconduct.

The group from Nigeria is working with the University of Toronto's Munk School of Global Affairs to develop and measure indicators for the justice sector reform in Nigeria. **Claire Wilmot**, the research officer for this project, was also in attendance.

As the delegation had hoped, they left the SIU with a better understanding of the Unit's operations and processes. As a result of the visit, they were confident this new knowledge would put them on the right path to developing a civilian oversight system in Nigeria.



LEFT TO RIGHT / Oliver Gordon, SIU Investigative Manager, Jack Coruzzi, SIU Investigative Manager, William Curtis, SIU Executive Officer, David Igbodo, Deputy Commissioner of Police (FCIID), Tony Loparco, SIU Director, Hyacinth Dagala, Deputy Inspector General (FCIID), Claire Wilmot, Munk School of Global Affairs Research Officer, Joseph Martino, SIU Legal Counsel

Investing in Education

TAKE OUR KIDS TO WORK



The SIU's *Take Our Kids to Work* day is held annually and helps students in their career development by connecting academics, the world of work, and their own futures.

On November 2, 2016, seven Grade 9 students visited the Unit. Two of the students were sponsored by SIU staff, and for the first time this year, we also hosted five students through outreach connections with local high schools.

The full day centred around a mock investigation. The students learned about all aspects of SIU investigations including intake, note taking and forming conclusions. They processed a "scene" inside the office and learned about photography, fingerprint lifting and alternate light sources. At the end of the day, the students presented the findings of their investigation to the Director. Although there was disagreement over whether a charge should be laid, all agreed that further tests should be completed prior to making a final decision.

LEFT / Take Our Kids to Work participants getting hands-on experience in the SIU's Forensics Lab

▼ **INVESTING IN EDUCATION** continued

PROFILE: Anastasia Demakos, Summer Student



“During the summer of 2016, I had the opportunity and privilege of being a summer student with the Special Investigations Unit.

“One of my major projects was the ‘Policy Review’. Despite my chosen field being public policy prior to starting with the SIU, I had never engaged in a comprehensive policy review outside of a lecture hall.

This project allowed me to review how policies in an organization develop over time, discover how new policies are introduced and learn why policies are worded in particular ways. One of the most fascinating aspects of this project was spending some time observing whether the age old adage about policy being applied in practice was true, by witnessing firsthand how the SIU policy guided investigations and daily operations. This research helped me better understand the Unit’s policies, identify areas that needed to be re-examined and suggest ways to change them.

“Despite being the summer student, I always felt like I was included in whatever was going on. During my term, I had a chance to observe Forensic Investigators working in the lab, participate in P.E.A.C.E interview training, do a thorough review and analysis of some of the Unit’s most complex cases, work at reception, review Director’s Reports and participate in a community outreach event. Although the work at times challenged my comprehension, analysis and technological capabilities, I always felt supported. It has been my absolute pleasure to work with the SIU and I am truly grateful for all the opportunities and knowledge the SIU has given me.”

PROFILE: Rachel Verboom, Summer Law Student



“My summer at the Special Investigations Unit was a truly enriching experience that any law student would be lucky to have. I had a unique opportunity to work on very topical issues and cases, and to actually apply all

that theoretical academic knowledge to real-world situations. During my time here, my tasks included doing in-depth research on the new Quebec civilian oversight agency, writing memos on breach of trust or obstruct peace officer as applied to unique circumstances, and assisting with the policy manual revamp.

“I want to thank all the wonderful management, administrative and investigative staff at the SIU. Your charisma and support have bolstered my legal learning experience. My experience with the SIU has surely contributed to my future goals to continue working for the government in the criminal law field, and was instrumental in helping me secure an articling position with a Crown office.”

▼ **INVESTING IN EDUCATION** continued

STUDENT PROGRAM

During the fall and winter months, the SIU engages in various cooperative student placements to give youth a chance to work in their field of study. The SIU connects with various colleges and universities and has, at minimum, two cooperative placements during the year. In addition, the SIU also has summer student and summer law student work placements between April and August. Although the types of assignments given to students vary from year to year, some examples of experience gained at the SIU include:

- Data collection,
- Legal research and memos,
- Assistance with SIU's case management system,
- Attending court,
- Attending Investigative Training Sessions,
- P.E.A.C.E. Interview Training,
- Learning about investigative processes and forensic investigations,
- Investigation exercise (mock interview, follow-up report and Director's Report),
- Observing investigations, and
- Attending Outreach sessions.

The SIU is proud of its student program, and thoroughly impressed with the caliber of students who have come through the program. In addition to learning much from the SIU, the SIU has enjoyed the fresh perspectives offered by the students.

Keeping Up With Technology

FORENSIC VEHICLES

SIU forensic investigators attend incident scenes throughout the province. They are responsible for locating, documenting, collecting and preserving the physical evidence at the scene. For this, the right vehicles are needed to carry equipment such as lights, tents, video equipment, total station instruments and other measuring devices. Four fully equipped vehicles are strategically located throughout southern Ontario to allow forensic investigators to respond in a timely manner with all necessary equipment.

As a result of a needs assessment study of our forensic vehicles which began in March of 2015, four custom forensic vehicles were built to better accommodate our equipment and needs. Some highlights are:

- Custom-sized compartments with enhanced venting,
- The ability for all electrical equipment to be run by an independent power supply, and
- Accessibility of heavy equipment from outside the vehicle.

The four vehicles were deployed and on the road in June of 2016. Because of the innovative design, only the cab and chassis of the vehicle will have to be replaced in the future. The ‘box’ will be able to be lifted and moved onto another chassis, resulting in a significant savings for several generations of vehicles.



VIDEO UPLOADS THROUGH THE SIU WEBSITE

SIU investigations often rely on witness accounts and—where fortunate—video of the incident in question.

Securing witness video, though, can be challenging.

To increase the number of videos the Unit could obtain and to lower the cost of obtaining those videos, this past year the SIU developed a platform where visitors to the SIU website could upload videos and related information.

By visiting the site, witnesses can anonymously submit video evidence. For many people, this anonymity is crucial to their participation in the investigative process.

Video uploading also speeds up the process for capturing video evidence, as the upload can happen any time and from any place, without investigator involvement.

Since its introduction, video uploading has resulted in the SIU receiving video evidence for several cases.

SUBMIT VIDEO EVIDENCE ONLINE:
https://www.siu.on.ca/en/video_uploads.php

Communications

SIU RESPONDS TO 900+ INQUIRIES

Communication with the media is important in ensuring that the SIU remains responsive, transparent and accountable to the public it serves. Because the SIU takes on cases at all hours of the day across the province, SIU Communications has made it a priority to respond to media 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

From January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016, SIU Communications responded to approximately 900 inquiries from media via phone, email, Twitter and in-person. The nature of the questions varied, with media looking for the following types of information:

- Updates on SIU cases,
- Statistics, and
- Backgrounder information to get a better understanding of SIU policies and procedures.

While the vast majority of calls were from media across Ontario, we also responded to other Canadian media reaching out to us from British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec and New Brunswick. We also responded to media internationally, including those from the United States and Scotland.

USING VIDEO TO ANSWER FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

To supplement our current communications and outreach efforts to enhance public understanding of the SIU, the SIU will produce a series of short videos that answer questions people have about the SIU as well as provide explanations for many of the misunderstandings surrounding the Unit. The videos will be produced internally and released every few weeks. The videos will be posted:

- on the SIU YouTube channel (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvRFaCHfYk-1gEjNrc_oiUw);
- on our website (https://www.siu.on.ca/en/siu_videos.php); and
- on Twitter (@SIUOntario).

Tentative topics include:

- An Overview of the SIU
- Notifying the SIU of an Incident
- Going to the Scene
- About SIU Investigators
- Balancing Transparency with Investigative Needs
- Interviews and Physical Evidence
- Investigation Length
- End of an Investigation

While all of this information can be found on the SIU's website, the videos will be another means of relaying that information in a manner many will find to be fast and convenient. Because video can be added to a website, posted

▼ **COMMUNICATIONS** continued

to several online video sites (such as YouTube), emailed, tweeted and distributed in other formats, the hope is that this project will allow the SIU to reach out to many people within a short time period.

VIDEO NEWS RELEASES

With hundreds of cases every year across the province, it is not possible for an SIU spokesperson to attend every scene. As a solution to this issue, we will soon be making video news releases in some cases, in addition to issuing news releases. The video news releases will consist of an SIU spokesperson speaking on camera about a particular case. The video will be posted to the SIU's YouTube account for media to view and use in online publications and TV/radio broadcasts. We welcome members of the public to also visit the SIU's YouTube account to view these news releases.

SIU in the Community

SIU STEPS UP FOR A GOOD CAUSE

In fall 2016, the annual **CN Tower Climb for United Way** was held. Two SIU staff, Executive Officer **William Curtis** and Investigative Manager **Oliver Gordon**, joined the Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG) team, more than 30 members strong.

It was a long climb—1,776 steps to be exact—but well worth it in the end. The MAG team as a whole managed to raise \$8,362 for the United Way, while the SIU duo raised \$1,500. Monies raised go towards making an impact in the lives of many people and families.

LEFT TO RIGHT / William Curtis, SIU Executive Officer, **Oliver Gordon**, SIU Investigative Manager



Outreach

FIRST NATIONS PROGRAM EXPANDS WITH NEW NAME

First established in 2006, the SIU's **First Nations Liaison Program** has undergone several changes in the last decade.

In November 2015, the Program was expanded to provide greater coverage and reporting.

In 2016, the Program expanded again, this time through a decision to change its name and its scope. After wide-ranging consultations with various indigenous groups, stakeholders, and the provincial government, the SIU formally changed the name of the Program to the **First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Liaison Program (FNIMLP)**. The change attempts to more accurately recognize the diversity of peoples that the Unit is attempting to serve and from which the Unit wishes to receive guidance.

In addition to the significant name change, in 2016 the FNIMLP provided the Ontario Regional Chief and the Provincial Territorial Organizations with its first report on the Unit's investigative

activities involving FNIM people. The promise to report was part of the FNIMLP's expansion in 2015.

The FNIMLP has the following goals:

- Whenever possible, an FNIMLP investigator leads or participates in investigations involving or having an impact upon First Nations, Inuit, and Métis people or communities. A FNIMLP investigator may also be the principal contact with these communities during the course of an investigation.
- At least once a year, facilitate cultural competency training for all investigative members of the FNIMLP team.
- Develop and maintain positive professional relationships with leaders and representatives of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis organizations and communities.
- Report to the Ontario Regional Chief and to the Provincial Territorial Organizations on the status of FNIM-related investigations.

▼ **OUTREACH** continued

OUTREACH TO COMMUNITIES – *WORKING TO DO MORE!*

An important part of civilian oversight is maintaining and enhancing the confidence of the community in the work of the SIU.

The SIU's Outreach Program attempts to foster and increase confidence by developing, improving, and strengthening relationships with the various stakeholders and communities that the Unit interacts with and serves, including—but not limited to—

- Ethnic and immigrant communities,
- Students (high school, college, & university),
- Social service providers to the homeless, mentally ill, and youth,
- Advocacy groups working to reduce crime,
- Legal Aid clinics, and
- First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities.



LEFT / Outreach Coordinator **Jason Gennaro** presenting to students at **R.H. King Academy** in Scarborough on October 12, 2016

RIGHT / In Hamilton, **Cathedral High School** students after an SIU presentation on November 8, 2016

In 2016, the SIU started an expansion of its Outreach Program, setting new targets for meeting and developing relationships.

In the last quarter of 2016, the Outreach Coordinator travelled to various parts of the province to meet with and give presentations to almost **1,500 students** in:

- Twenty-six high school law classes,
- Seven **Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada (LINC)** classes, and
- Five **Police Foundations** college programs.

The Outreach Coordinator also met with members of the mental health community, First Nations organizations, and women's support groups.

OUTREACH TEAM

As part of the Program expansion, the Unit also began development of an internal **Outreach Team** that would assist the Outreach Coordinator in meeting with groups around the province and delivering presentations to schools and other stakeholders.

The team will be specially trained and will be comprised of staff members from across the Unit, including investigators, administrators and managers.

Cases at a Glance

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

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

16-OCD-124

Incident Overview

In the early morning hours of Tuesday, May 17, 2016, a manager on duty at the Holiday Inn Express in Guelph received multiple complaints regarding the activity happening in a third floor hotel room. One guest complained about a loud and persistent noise and another guest said water was seeping into his room. The manager knocked on the door, but no one answered. The manager called Guelph Police Service (GPS) for assistance.

Upon arrival, three GPS officers accompanied the manager to the room. They noticed water seeping out from the doorway to the hallway, and they heard a series of loud noises coming from inside the room. One of the officers knocked on the door a number of times and announced the presence of police. No one answered. Officers were able to unlock the door using a master key card, but they were unable to open it more than a couple of inches because the door was latched from the inside. The officers could hear someone moving large items in an effort to barricade the door.

GPS learned that there was a man in the room and he had access to a knife, and that someone else might be inside the room with him. As a result, the officers on scene were directed to wait for the arrival of the Tactical Response Unit (TRU), which was commanded by the subject officer.

▼ CASES AT A GLANCE / 16-OCD-124 continued

The subject officer was advised that the man had barricaded himself in his hotel room, and that attempts at communication had been unsuccessful. He was further informed of the apparent destruction of property and water flowing from inside the room, as well as the possibility of the man being armed with a knife and having another person inside the room with him.

As members of the TRU made their way to the hotel, they continuously communicated with officers at the scene and assembled the necessary tactical equipment based on the information received. Once at the hotel, members of the TRU made their way up the now flooded staircase and attended the room. They were advised that the noises from inside the room had stopped. Their attempts to make verbal contact with the man were unsuccessful. As a result of reviewing the hallway surveillance video which showed that no one else seemed to be inside the room, the subject officer authorized one of the officers to drill a hole in the door for the purpose of looking inside. Despite the room being dark, it could be seen that the room was in a state of chaos. As the bathroom light was on, it was determined that the man was likely inside the bathroom.

The decision was made to open the door to the room and deploy a mobile reconnaissance scout to survey the room. As a result of the information gathered by the scout, the officers confirmed that the man was almost certainly in the bathroom. Officers used a



16-OCD-124 / Photo of hotel room

battering ram to break through the bathroom door which was barricaded with various objects. They found the man lying naked in the overflowing bathtub, with his torso and head submerged.

He was pulled out of the bathtub and resuscitation efforts were commenced, but they were to no avail.

A post-mortem examination determined the cause of death to be drowning in combination with methamphetamine use.

The Investigation

Four investigators and two forensic investigators were assigned to this incident.

▼ **CASES AT A GLANCE / 16-OCD-124** continued

The SIU interviewed eight civilian witnesses and three witness officers. The notes of another five witness officers were reviewed. The subject officer participated in an SIU interview, but did not provide a copy of his duty notes, as is his legal right.

The Unit’s investigation also included the review of the post-mortem examination, toxicological report and CCTV footage.

The Director’s Decision

Director Loparco said, “It is clear that as soon as the man’s body was discovered, the members of the TRU and the paramedics on scene responded promptly and professionally. They immediately moved his body from the bathtub to an open area and commenced resuscitation efforts. The only issue that I need to consider is whether or not the tactics employed by the subject officer in lieu of an earlier forced entry attract criminal liability. The charge that warrants consideration in these circumstances is *criminal negligence causing death*, contrary to section 220 of the *Criminal Code*.”

Director Loparco continued, “There is no basis to impugn the actions of the subject officer concerning how he handled the situation, or how he directed the officers under his command. Each of his actions and decisions analyzed individually, as well as assessed collectively, were reasonable in the circumstances. The subject officer was initially faced with a potential hostage situation, and his actions were directed towards assessing whether someone else was inside the room and consequently in danger. Once he concluded that the man was alone in the room, the subject officer’s actions were directed towards obtaining as much information as possible—focussing specifically on the man’s location—prior to carrying out a forced entry. This was clearly done with an aim to ensuring officer safety, as well as the safety of the man.

“It is clear that the man’s death was not caused by the actions of the officer, and as such, no criminal charges are warranted.” ■

16-TFD-072

Incident Overview

At 11:05 p.m. on March 13, 2016, a call was made to 911 from a payphone at the TTC station located at Leslie Street and Sheppard Avenue East in Toronto. The caller indicated that he had observed two males fighting and that one of them was armed with a gun. He provided a description of the man with the gun, said the man's name was 'Alex' and even provided the phone number of the man with the gun. The caller, who would later be identified as Alexander Wettlaufer, hung up the phone soon after.

After dispatching officers, Emergency Services called the number provided and spoke to 'Alex'. The voice and demeanour of this man was very similar to that of the initial caller. 'Alex' was later confirmed to be Mr. Wettlaufer.

Meanwhile, two officers arrived in the area and drove around the station attempting to locate any persons of interest. They also entered the station in order to survey the area. After getting back in the cruiser, the officers drove eastbound on Sheppard Avenue East. In the crosswalk west of Leslie Street, the officers spotted Mr. Wettlaufer who was speaking on a cell phone. He matched the description of the man that had been detailed in the radio call. When the officers were approximately 4.5 metres away from Mr. Wettlaufer, the cruiser stopped and the two officers exited the vehicle. Mr. Wettlaufer made eye contact with the two

officers, but then suddenly turned around and walked northbound away from them. As he walked away, he kept his hands in his pockets and continually looked back over his shoulders at the officers. As the officers followed Mr. Wettlaufer, he was instructed to take his hands out of his pockets. Mr. Wettlaufer replied by swearing, but slowed down, allowing one of the officers to reach out and grab his left hand out of his pocket. It was revealed that Mr. Wettlaufer was grasping his cell phone with his left hand. Mr. Wettlaufer pulled against the officer, and attempted to continue northbound with his right hand in his pocket. A bulge in the right pocket was visible, and based on the information the officers previously received as well as the interaction with Mr. Wettlaufer, it was concluded that he was carrying a firearm. When Mr. Wettlaufer and one of the officers were approximately half a metre apart, Mr. Wettlaufer abruptly turned around to face the officer and pointed what appeared to be a black handgun at the officer. The officer shoved Mr. Wettlaufer backwards with his left hand and drew his own firearm with his right hand.

Mr. Wettlaufer fled from the officers, entering Villaways Park and then running along a footpath. During the chase, Mr. Wettlaufer continually looked back at the two officers. The officers maintained a distance of approximately 6 metres, all the while yelling at Mr. Wettlaufer to "stop" and "drop the gun." During the pursuit, Mr. Wettlaufer side-stepped and pointed his gun at one

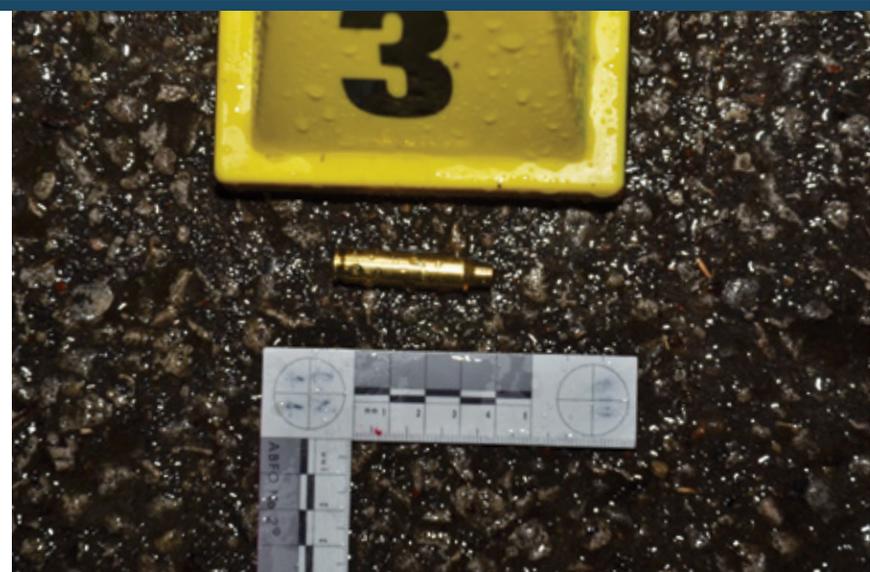
▼ **CASES AT A GLANCE / 16-TFD-072** continued

of the officers. This officer got in position in order to take aim at Mr. Wettlaufer; however, because there were other people in the park he decided that it was not safe to discharge his gun.

At approximately 11:20 p.m., Mr. Wettlaufer ran to a footbridge that spans the Don River and stopped. The two pursuing officers stopped approximately 15 to 20 metres away and took cover while they waited for members of the Emergency Task Force (ETF) to arrive to provide assistance.

Upon arrival, the ETF took a position approximately 9 to 15 metres from the bridge, from where they could see Mr. Wettlaufer holding what appeared to be a handgun. At this time, he was on the phone with a 911 operator. During the phone call, Mr. Wettlaufer continually reasserted his desire to be killed, conveyed his reluctance to surrender his gun and attempted to verbally bait the police into shooting him. The call came to an end when it was decided that the ETF officers required Mr. Wettlaufer's full attention. Moments later, a sibling called Mr. Wettlaufer. To ensure control of the dynamic and stressful situation, ETF members had this call terminated as well.

During the negotiation, Mr. Wettlaufer was observed by multiple officers to continually alternate between placing his weapon on the guardrail and picking it up. At one point, he walked to the front of the bridge and threw his cell phone at the ETF officers.



16-TFD-072 / Shell case collected at scene

One of the subject officers, tasked with negotiating with Mr. Wettlaufer, continually requested that Mr. Wettlaufer put the gun down, and ordered him not to point it at the officers. The officer repeatedly indicated that they were there to help him, not hurt him. Mr. Wettlaufer made many statements to the officer, including that the officers were going to have to shoot him.

Mr. Wettlaufer picked up his weapon again and pointed it at the ETF officers, ignoring the negotiating officer who incessantly requested that Mr. Wettlaufer put the gun down, and pleaded with him to let the officers help. This was of no avail. Three officers fired a total of four shots, with three bullets striking Mr. Wettlaufer. He was pronounced dead on March 14, 2016.

▼ CASES AT A GLANCE / 16-TFD-072 continued

The post-mortem report found the cause of death to be gunshot wounds to the chest.

The Investigation

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

The SIU interviewed six civilian witnesses, two police employees and 19 witness officers. Three subject officers were designated. None of the subject officers consented to an interview with the SIU or to the release of their duty notes, as is their legal right.

The SIU obtained and reviewed the following evidence:

- A 35 minute recording of a call between Mr. Wettlaufer and a 911 dispatcher. This recording captured Mr. Wettlaufer’s interaction with the two initial police officers, inclusive of the police response to Mr. Wettlaufer producing a weapon, and the first portion of the standoff on the footbridge.
- A more than 13 minute audio recording of a portion of the negotiation, up to and including the shooting.
- Forensic analysis of Mr. Wettlaufer’s firearm as well as firearm evidence from the three subject officers who fired their weapons.
- Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) surveillance footage from Leslie Station which showed Mr. Wettlaufer near the payphone

from where the 911 call was made. Surveillance footage did not capture “the altercation” alleged to have occurred by the caller.

The Director’s Decision

Director Loparco said, “There is no question that the three subject officers were acting in the course of their duty when they attended the scene in response to a firearm call. The only issue that I need to consider is whether the shooting was justified. There is no doubt in my mind that it was. The applicable provision of the *Criminal Code* is section 34(1) which provides the legal justification for the use of force in defence of self and defence of others.

“Mr. Wettlaufer presented a very real danger to the members of the ETF and the other officers on scene. He had already pulled what appeared to be a real firearm on two officers earlier that evening. He had ready access to the weapon while on the footbridge, and over the course of a lengthy standoff, he ignored multiple opportunities to peacefully surrender himself into custody. Despite the urging of the 911 operator—who seemingly managed to develop a rapport with him—Mr. Wettlaufer showed no indication that he would surrender himself. Regardless of whatever his thought process was at the time, there is no question that he presented a real threat to the safety of the officers present. It is not relevant that the weapon in his

▼ **CASES AT A GLANCE / 16-TFD-072** continued

possession turned out to be a BB gun. It was a more than convincing imitation firearm, and officers in such a situation do not have the luxury of waiting to be fired on to confirm a weapon’s functionality.”

Director Loparco continued, “Immediately before the three subject officers fired on Mr. Wettlaufer, he picked up his imitation firearm and aimed it at the ETF officers. He disregarded repeated demands to drop his weapon. The three officers responded with deadly force when faced with the prospect of imminent death or bodily harm. Both their inferred assessment of imminent harm and their collective response were reasonable in the circumstances.

“In that first 911 call, Mr. Wettlaufer clearly provided information to ensure that he himself would be identified as the suspect. He matched the suspect description that he provided, namely a male in his early 20’s, wearing a blue sweater and a grey baseball hat. He also indicated that the individual with the gun

was named Alex. Lastly, he conveyed the suspect’s phone number, which was in fact his own number. The irrefutable conclusion is that the 911 call received by emergency services was a ruse orchestrated by Mr. Wettlaufer aimed at implicating himself.

“Given that Mr. Wettlaufer was no doubt aware that he had a mere BB gun in hand, his actions lead me to the conclusion that he was attempting to bait the police into fatally shooting him by creating a perilous situation. My conclusion is further informed by the various comments that Mr. Wettlaufer made to the 911 operator, including his desire to be killed. His intentions, while tragic, were also clear.”

Director Loparco concluded, “The full body of evidence satisfies all three requirements of section 34 of the *Criminal Code*. There are thus no reasonable grounds to believe that any of the subject officers exceeded the ambit of justifiable force in the circumstances. No charges will issue.” ■

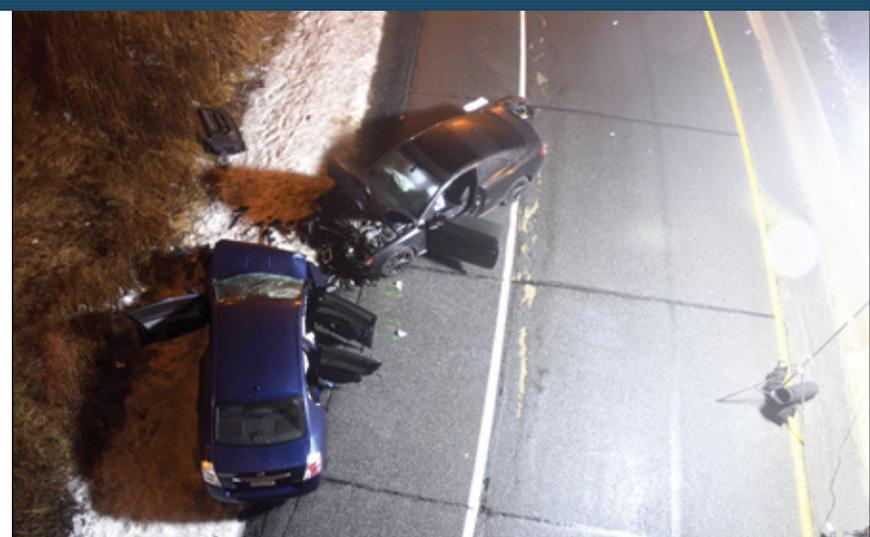
16-PVI-005

Incident Overview

In the evening hours of January 8, 2016, the subject officer was parked on the right shoulder of eastbound Highway 407 to conduct speed enforcement. He was operating a fully marked Ontario Provincial Police cruiser and was using stationary radar to monitor eastbound traffic.

At approximately 7:30 p.m., the subject officer observed a motor vehicle approaching the rear of his vehicle at a high rate of speed. He activated his speed measuring equipment and recorded a speed of 152 km/h in a 100 km/h zone. The officer decided to initiate a traffic stop and slowly pulled into the curb lane. The officer was driving at a speed of 70-80 km/h at the time. His intention was to let the vehicle pass him and then drive up behind the vehicle to stop it.

The subject officer looked in his rear view mirror and saw that the vehicle had slowed down significantly. The male driver then made a U-turn and drove at a high rate of speed on the wrong side of Highway 407. The driver exited the highway by using the Highway 410 on-ramp. The officer immediately radioed the pertinent information to the communications centre, activated his emergency equipment and made a three-point turn to pursue the vehicle.



16-PVI-005 / Aerial view of collision scene of Highway 410 on-ramp

When the officer approached the on-ramp approximately 30 seconds later, he came upon a substantial collision. The man's vehicle had collided head-on with another motor vehicle.

Following the collision, two men fled from the vehicle which had been traveling the wrong way. They jumped over the concrete barrier, and ran along an embankment. The officer began to chase them and saw that one of the men was carrying an infant in his arms. As the officer pursued the suspect on foot, the man carrying the infant doubled-back to the collision scene, got into the subject officer's police cruiser and locked the doors. As the officer attempted to open the doors, the man sped off while dragging the officer for a short distance.

▼ **CASES AT A GLANCE / 16-PVI-005** continued

The officer noticed a seven-year-old child was wandering at the top of the embankment near the collision. He immediately tended to her and then returned to the collision scene. He found that the 37-year-old female passenger of the other vehicle had been seriously injured as a result of the collision. Paramedics arrived on scene and took the woman to hospital for treatment.

The Investigation

The SIU assigned five investigators and two forensic investigators to probe the circumstances of this incident.

The SIU interviewed four civilian witnesses and reviewed the notes of three witness officers. The subject officer participated in an SIU interview and provided a copy of his duty notes.

The Unit's investigation also included the review of mechanical reports of both vehicles involved in the collision.

The Director's Decision

Director Loparco said, "The subject officer did absolutely nothing that could even remotely be considered to be a causal contribution to the woman's injuries. He was acting lawfully when he attempted to initiate a routine traffic stop, and the

extraordinary events that followed were completely unforeseeable. Moreover, given the officer's observations, as well as the time that elapsed between the collision and the officer's arrival, it is clear that the man had already caused the collision before the officer had completed his three-point turn to initiate a pursuit. The officer did nothing to exacerbate the man's egregiously dangerous driving."

Director Loparco continued, "The subject officer was engaged in the lawful pursuit of two men and the urgency of the circumstances warranted his involvement. Not only did he encounter a dangerous and dynamic situation involving a foot pursuit with two individuals, one who was clutching an infant, he also had his police vehicle stolen. As soon as the suspect fled the scene, and notwithstanding the fact that he had been dragged along the ground, the officer attended to both the abandoned child on the side of the road and to the injured woman in the vehicle. His response to the woman's serious injuries was as prompt and prudent as one could expect given the circumstances. There are no reasonable grounds to believe that the subject officer committed a criminal offence, and consequently no charges will issue." ■

16-OCI-246 / Memo

Incident Overview

On September 26, 2016, a police officer with the Timmins Police Service saw a 34-year-old man on a residential street in Timmins. The police officer recognized the man as having an outstanding arrest warrant. In response to being seen by the officer, the man fled. He ran through backyards, jumped off of a raised deck and went over a fence, resulting in him sustaining a foot injury when he landed. The man was arrested while hiding in a backyard and taken to the police station. As a result of the man complaining of pain in his right foot, he was taken by ambulance to hospital where he was diagnosed with a fractured bone in that foot.

The Investigation

The SIU assigned two investigators to probe the circumstances of this incident.

As part of the investigation, two civilian witnesses, including the complainant, were interviewed. The SIU also reviewed the statements of six police officers.

The SIU also obtained the medical record of the complainant in addition to Timmins Police Service cell video and radio communications.



16-OCI-246 / Scene photo

The Director's Decision

Director Tony Loparco said, “The complainant was interviewed and told investigators that the subject officer did not cause his injury, and that his injury was a result of his actions when running away from police.

“This investigation has been terminated because there is no evidence that any police officers were responsible for the man’s injuries.” ■

15-TCI-278 / Charge Case

Incident Overview

Shortly after 4 a.m. on October 31, 2015, a 47-year-old man drove his vehicle into a parking lot at 10 Gordonridge Place, near Danforth Road and Midland Avenue in Scarborough. Moments after, a Toronto Police Service officer in a cruiser drove into the same parking lot and stopped behind the man's vehicle.

After an interaction between the police officer and 47-year-old man, the officer left the scene. Sometime later, paramedics attended the area and took the man to Scarborough General Hospital.

The Investigation

The SIU assigned three investigators and one forensic investigator to examine the circumstances surrounding this incident.

As part of the investigation, the SIU interviewed the complainant, six civilian witnesses and three witness officers. The subject officer did not consent to an interview with the SIU and did not provide a copy of his duty notes, as was his legal right.

The SIU investigation included video evidence, automatic vehicle location data from the police vehicle and 911 call recordings.



15-TCI-278 / Elevated view of incident scene

The Director's Decision

Based on the evidence and information collected in relation to this incident, SIU Director Tony Loparco concluded there were reasonable grounds to believe a Toronto Police Service sergeant committed multiple criminal offences. As a result, on January 13, 2016, Sergeant Robert Goudie was charged with one count of *assault causing bodily harm*, contrary to s. 267(b) of the *Criminal Code* and one count of *failure to provide the necessaries of life* contrary to s. 215 of the *Criminal Code*.

The Prosecution

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

16-PVI-150 / Charge Case

Incident Overview

On June 10, 2016, there was a collision between an Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) vehicle and a civilian vehicle on County Road 2 at Mary Street in Johnstown. The SIU invoked its mandate and commenced an investigation.

The Investigation

The SIU assigned four investigators, two forensic investigators and one collision reconstructionist to examine the circumstances surrounding this incident.

As part of the investigation, the SIU interviewed the complainant, eight civilian witnesses and five witness officers. The subject officer did not consent to an interview with the SIU and did not provide a copy of his duty notes, as was his legal right.

The Director's Decision

As a result of the SIU investigation, Director Tony Loparco concluded there were reasonable grounds to believe that the subject officer committed a criminal offence in relation to the



16-PVI-150 / SIU forensic investigators examining collision scene and collecting evidence

injuries sustained by a man. As a result, on December 13, 2016, OPP Constable Timothy Jackson was charged with one count of *dangerous driving causing bodily harm*, contrary to s. 249(3) of the *Criminal Code*.

The Prosecution

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

Statistically Speaking...

During the 2016 calendar year, **327 cases** were opened by the Unit, representing a **5% increase** from the number of occurrences in the 2015 calendar year, when there were 312 cases.

CASES CLOSED

From January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016, the SIU closed 296 cases. The number of closed cases includes occurrences from the previous year that were closed in 2016 and does not include cases that remained open at the end of 2016. The average number of days to close all cases was 110.8 days. The SIU incorporates a practice of “stop-restart dates” to calculate the length of its cases from start to finish. There are times during the course of certain cases where the SIU investigation is on hold pending some action of a third party over which the SIU has no control. This sometimes happens, for example, where an outside expert has been retained to provide an opinion regarding physical evidence and the investigation cannot proceed further until the expert’s opinion has been received. In this case, a “stop date” is designated when the expert is retained and a “restart date” is designated when the opinion is received, and that interval of time is excluded from the overall length of the case. By subtracting periods of time during which an investigation is on hold pending some action by a third party, the data more accurately reflects the relationship between SIU resources, which it controls, and the length of the cases it pursues.

CLOSURE BY MEMO

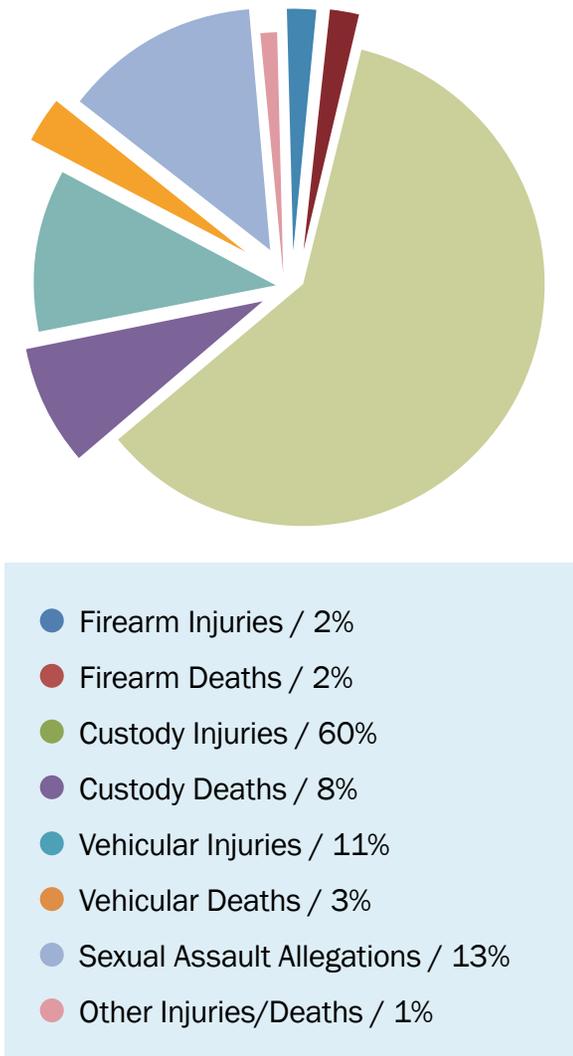
Of the 296 cases closed in 2016, 113 were closed by memo, accounting for approximately 38.2% of the total number of cases. In some SIU cases, information is gathered at an early stage of the investigation which establishes that the incident, at first believed to fall within the SIU’s jurisdiction, is in fact not one that the Unit can investigate. It may be that the injury in question, upon closer scrutiny, is not in fact a “serious injury” according to the definition of serious injury that the SIU has established. In other cases, although the incident falls within the SIU’s jurisdiction, it becomes clear that there is patently nothing to investigate. Examples of such incidents include investigations in which it becomes evident early on that the injury was not directly or indirectly caused by the actions of a police officer. In these instances, the SIU Director exercises his/her discretion and “terminates” all further SIU involvement, filing a memo to that effect with the Attorney General. When this occurs, the Director does not render a decision as to whether a criminal charge is warranted in the case or not. Other law enforcement agencies may be able to deal with these incidents.

CHARGE CASES

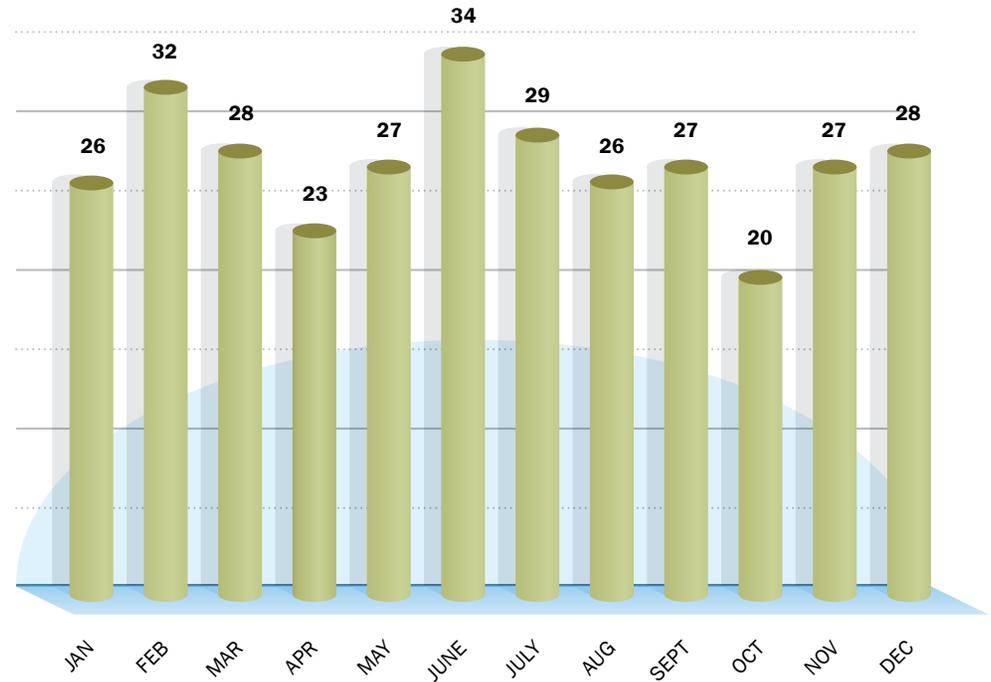
Criminal charges were laid by the SIU Director in 17 cases, against a total of 20 officers, accounting for 5.7% of the 296 cases that were closed in 2016. The number of cases in which charges laid is calculated regardless of when the incident is reported to the SIU. **Appendix A** (page 33) illustrates where incidents occurred in the province by cross-referencing the caseload data with geographical regions and police services.

▼ STATISTICALLY SPEAKING continued

Types of Occurrences by Percentage, 2016



Number of Investigations Launched Per Month, 2016

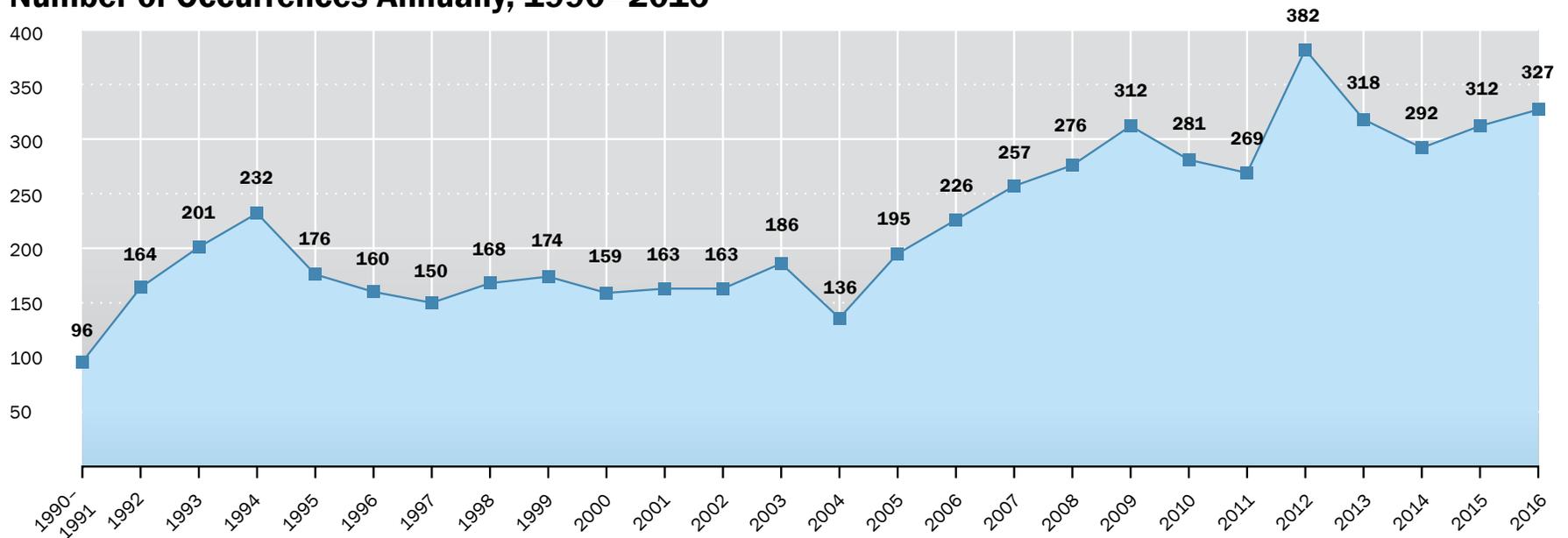


▼ STATISTICALLY SPEAKING continued

Ten Year Total Occurrences Trend

OCCURRENCES	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Firearm Injuries	15	8	9	8	14	8	10	3	8	7
Firearm Deaths	7	4	7	9	6	7	9	5	7	7
Custody Injuries	127	160	184	171	142	229	194	169	188	197
Custody Deaths	28	26	19	21	21	32	17	19	27	25
Vehicular Injuries	34	33	54	27	27	44	39	37	37	37
Vehicular Deaths	10	5	7	6	6	9	7	10	4	8
Sexual Assault Allegations	36	37	29	37	53	49	39	43	40	43
Other Injuries/Deaths	0	3	3	2	0	4	3	6	1	3
TOTALS	257	276	312	281	269	382	318	292	312	327

Number of Occurrences Annually, 1990–2016

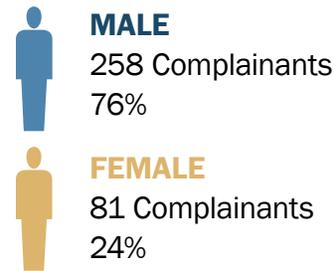


▼ STATISTICALLY SPEAKING continued

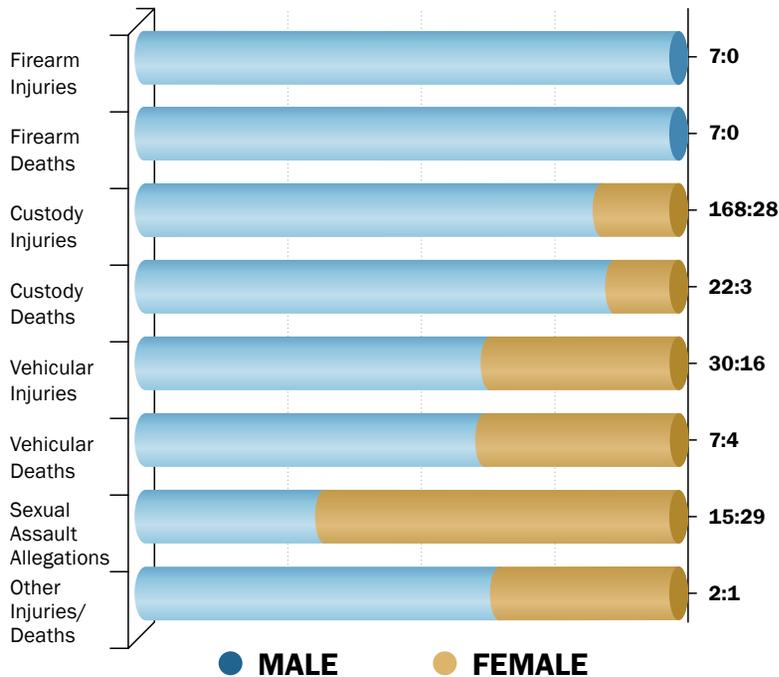
INFORMATION ABOUT COMPLAINANTS

Complainants are individuals who are directly involved in an occurrence investigated by the SIU. As a result of interactions with police, they have died, were seriously injured or made an allegation of sexual assault. There may be more than one complainant per SIU case.

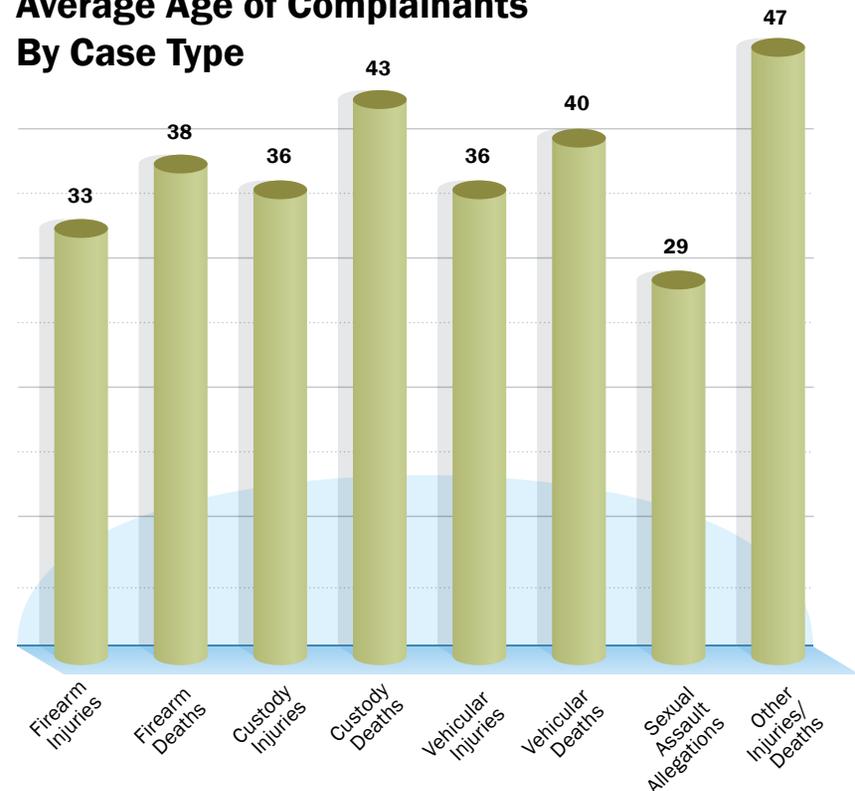
Percentage of Complainants by Gender



Number of Male and Female Complainants By Case Type



Average Age of Complainants By Case Type

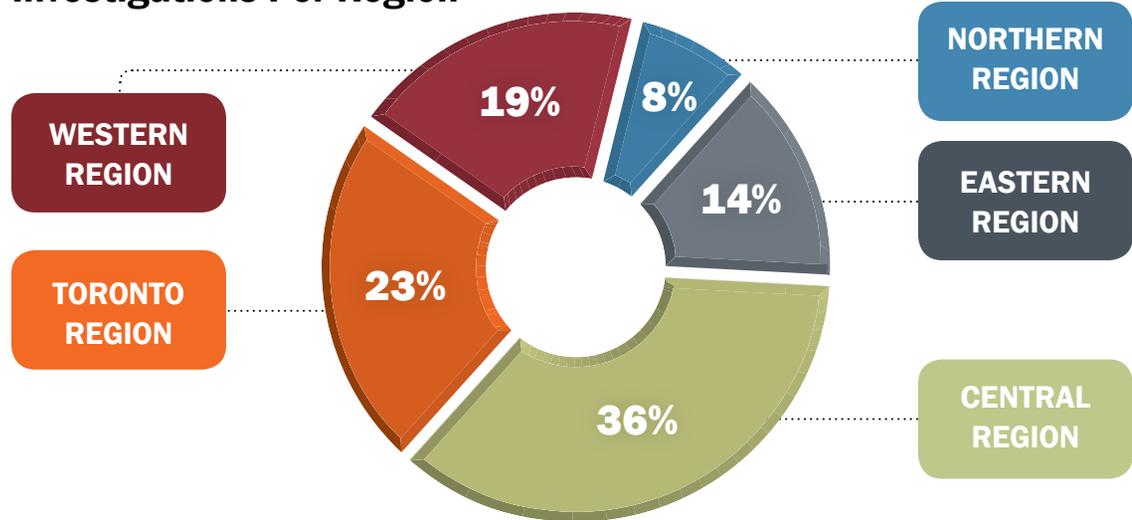


▼ STATISTICALLY SPEAKING continued

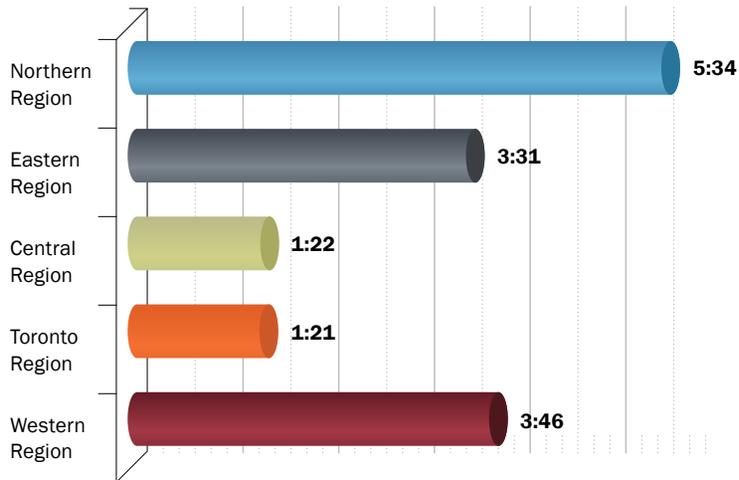
INVESTIGATIVE RESPONSE

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

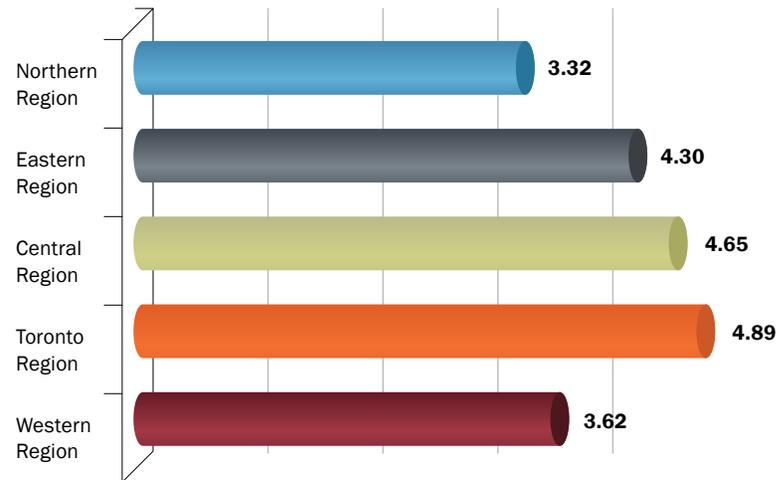
Investigations Per Region



Average Response Time By Region (Hours:Minutes)

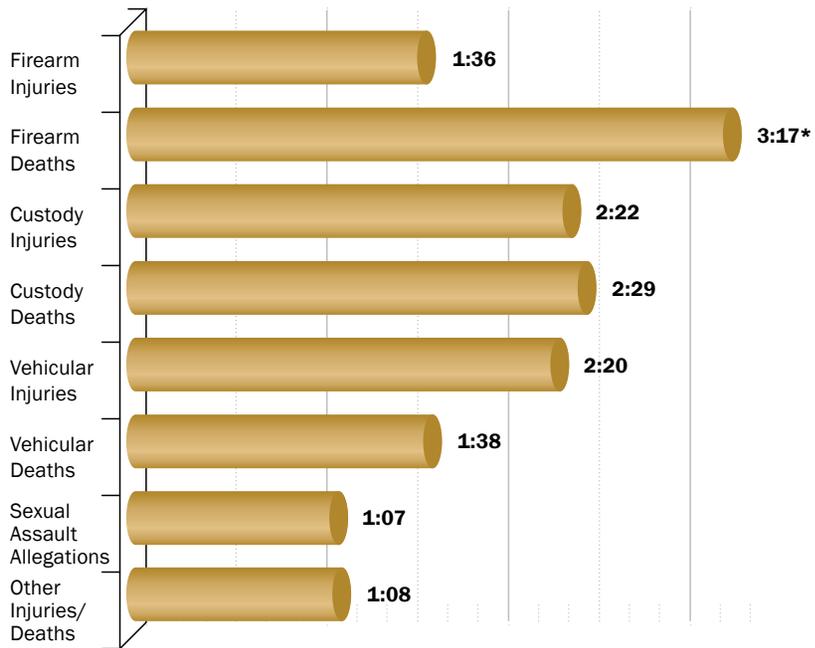


Average Number of Investigators By Region

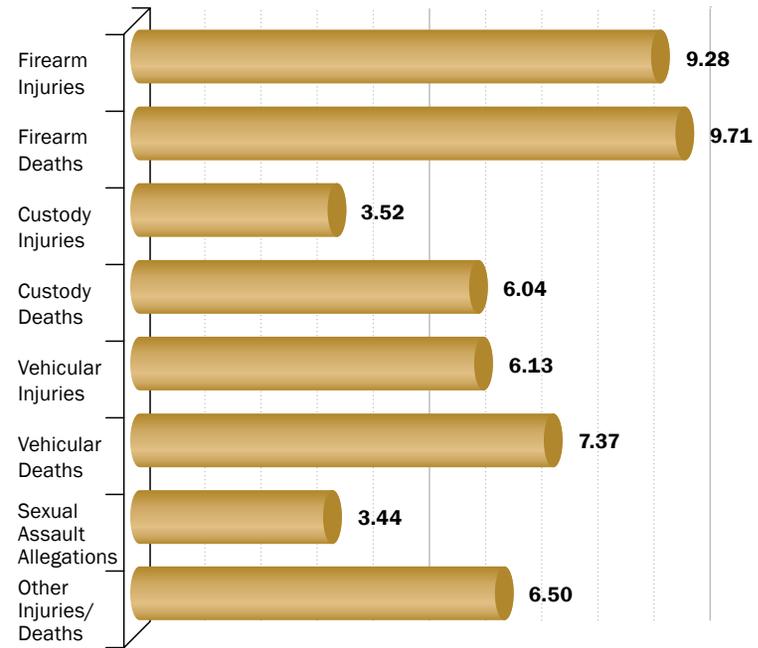


▼ STATISTICALLY SPEAKING continued

Average Response Time By Case Type (Hours:Minutes)



Average Number of Investigators By Case Type



* The **FIREARM DEATHS** category shows an average based on seven incidents, one of which occurred in a remote location and took **13 hours** to get to the scene. Without this one case, the SIU response time in the firearm deaths category would be **1 hour and 6 minutes**.



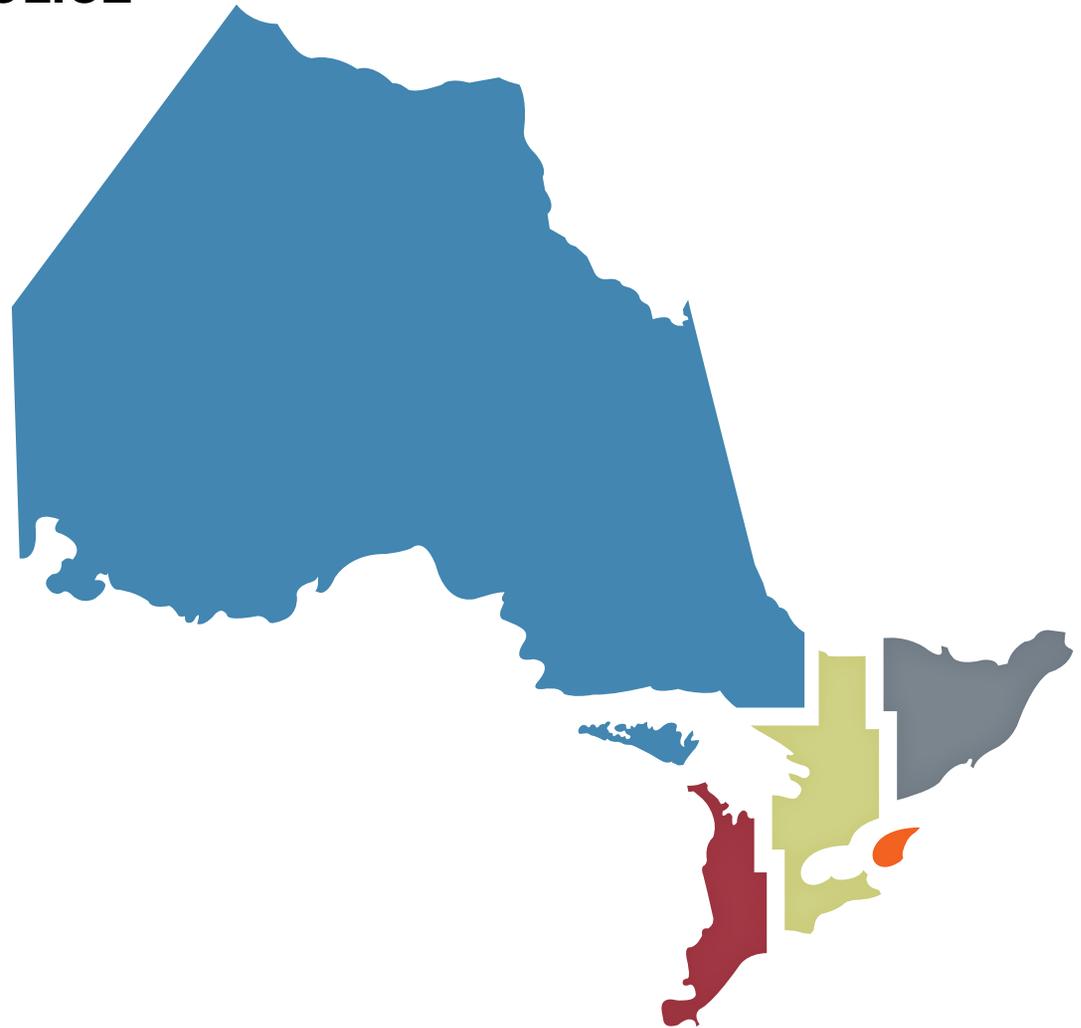
Learn more about Ontario's **SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT**
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Appendix A

BREAKDOWN BY COUNTY, POLICE AND POPULATION

- **NORTHERN REGION**
Population: 840,739
Percentage of Ontario's Population: 6.5%
- **EASTERN REGION**
Population: 2,080,505
Percentage of Ontario's Population: 15.6%
- **CENTRAL REGION**
Population: 5,456,730
Percentage of Ontario's Population: 39.9%
- **WESTERN REGION**
Population: 2,338,949
Percentage of Ontario's Population: 17.6%
- **TORONTO REGION**
Population: 2,731,571
Percentage of Ontario's Population: 20.3%

▶ Percentages off slightly due to rounding



▼ APPENDIX A continued

COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICE	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS	OTHER INJURIES/DEATHS
SIU NORTHERN REGION												
Parry Sound	42,824	OPP West Parry Sound Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
Muskoka †	60,599	OPP Huntsville Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
Kenora †	65,533	OPP Kenora Detachment	2	0.6%			2					
		OPP Sioux Lookout Detachment	2	0.6%			2					
Nipissing †	83,150	North Bay Police Service	3	0.9%			2	1				
		OPP Mattawa Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP North Bay Detachment	1	0.3%				1				
Cochrane †	79,682	Timmins Police Service	2	0.6%			2					
Algoma †	114,094	Sault Ste. Marie Police Service	5	1.5%			3	1			1	
Thunder Bay †	146,048	Thunder Bay Police Service	2	0.6%			1	1				
		OPP Nipigon Detachment	1	0.3%		1						
		OPP North West Region Headquarters	1	0.3%			1					
Greater Sudbury	161,647	Greater Sudbury Police Service	3	0.9%			3					
TOTAL SIU NORTHERN REGION	840,739 *	(% OF ONTARIO'S POPULATION = 6.5%)	25	7.6% †	0	1	19	4	0	0	1	0

▼ APPENDIX A continued

COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICE	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS	OTHER INJURIES/DEATHS
SIU EASTERN REGION												
Lennox and Addington	42,888	OPP Napanee Detachment	3	0.9%	1				2			
Prince Edward	24,735	Belleville Police Service	2	0.6%			1	1				
Prescott and Russell	89,333	OPP Hawkesbury	1	0.3%				1				
Leeds and Grenville	100,546	OPP Kemptville Detachment (Grenville County)	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Prescott Detachment (Grenville County)	1	0.3%							1	
		OPP Leeds County Detachment	4	1.2%					2	1	1	
		OPP Rideau Lakes Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry †	113,429	Cornwall Community Police Service	6	1.8%			6					
Hastings †	136,445	OPP Bancroft Detachment	2	0.6%				1	1			
Frontenac	150,475	Kingston Police Service	3	0.9%			2			1		
Ottawa	934,243	Ottawa Police Service	12	3.7%			4	2	2	1	3	
Kawartha Lakes	75,423	City of Kawartha Police Service	1	0.3%								1
Northumberland	85,598	Cobourg Police Service	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Quinte West Detachment	3	0.9%			2	1				
Renfrew	102,394	OPP Pembroke Detachment	2	0.6%			1		1			
Peterborough	138,236	Peterborough-Lakefield Community Police Service	2	0.6%	1		1					
		OPP Peterborough County Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
TOTAL SIU EASTERN REGION	2,080,505 *	(% OF ONTARIO'S POPULATION = 15.6%)	46	14.1% †	2	0	21	6	8	3	5	1

▼ APPENDIX A continued

COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICE	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS	OTHER INJURIES/DEATHS	
SIU CENTRAL REGION													
Dufferin	61,735	OPP Dufferin Detachment	1	0.3%			1						
Haldimand-Norfolk	109,787	OPP Norfolk County Detachment	4	1.2%			4						
Brant †	134,808	Brantford Police Service	6	1.8%			4			1	1		
		OPP Brant County Detachment	1	0.3%							1		
Halton	548,435	Halton Regional Police Service	7	2.1%	1		4		2				
		OPP Burlington Detachment	1	0.3%					1				
Simcoe	479,650	Barrie Police Service	6	1.8%			6						
		Midland Police Service	1	0.3%				1					
		OPP Huronia West Detachment	1	0.3%			1						
		OPP Nottawasaga Detachment	1	0.3%			1						
		OPP Orillia Detachment	1	0.3%								1	
		South Simcoe Police Service	2	0.6%				2					
Niagara	447,888	Niagara Regional Police Service	17	5.2%			14	1	1		1		
Hamilton	536,917	Hamilton Police Service	17	5.2%		1	8		3	1	4		
Durham	645,862	Durham Regional Police Service	8	2.4%		1	3	1	2		1		
York	1,109,909	York Regional Police Service	11	3.4%			4		4		3		
		OPP Aurora Detachment	2	0.6%					2				
Peel	1,381,739	Peel Regional Police Service	32	9.8%	1		21	1	5	2	2		
TOTAL SIU CENTRAL REGION	5,456,730 *	(% OF ONTARIO'S POPULATION = 39.9%)	119	36.4% †	2	2	73	4	20	4	14	0	

▼ APPENDIX A continued

COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICE	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS	OTHER INJURIES/DEATHS
SIU WESTERN REGION												
Bruce	68,147	Saugeen Shores Police Service	2	0.6%			2					
		Hanover Police Service	1	0.3%			1					
Elgin	88,978	OPP Elgin County Detachment	2	0.6%			1	1				
		St. Thomas Police Service	2	0.6%			2					
Oxford	110,862	OPP Oxford Detachment	2	0.6%			2					
		Woodstock Police Service	1	0.3%			1					
Chatham-Kent	102,042	Chatham-Kent Police Service	6	1.8%			1				5	
Lambton	126,638	Sarnia Police Service	5	1.5%			5					
		OPP Lambton Detachment	2	0.6%			1		1			
Wellington	222,726	Guelph Police Service	5	1.5%			4	1				
Essex	398,953	Windsor Police Service	8	2.4%			6	1			1	
Middlesex †	455,526	London Police Service	10	3.1%		1	7		1		1	
		OPP Middlesex Detachment	1	0.3%							1	
		OPP Western Region Headquarters	2	0.6%			1		1			
Waterloo	535,154	Waterloo Regional Police Service	13	4.0%			8	3			2	
Perth	76,796	OPP Perth County Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
TOTAL SIU WESTERN REGION	2,338,949 *	(% OF ONTARIO'S POPULATION = 17.6%)	63	19.3% †	0	1	43	6	3	0	10	0

▼ **APPENDIX A** continued

COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICE	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS	OTHER INJURIES/DEATHS
SIU TORONTO REGION												
Toronto	2,731,571	Toronto Police Service	74	22.6%	3	3	41	5	6	1	13	2
TOTAL SIU TORONTO REGION	2,731,571 *	(% OF ONTARIO'S POPULATION = 20.3%)	74	22.6%	3	3	41	5	6	1	13	2
COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICE	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS	OTHER INJURIES/DEATHS
SIU ALL REGIONS												
TOTAL ALL SIU REGIONS	13,448,494 *	—	327	100% †	7	7	197	25	37	8	43	3

† Population information provided by 2016 Census Canada. Statistics Canada excludes First Nations data where enumeration was incomplete. For further information please refer to the Statistics Canada website.

* Inconsistencies in total percentages are due to rounding. The total population for each region includes a population figure for counties in which no SIU cases took place, and therefore are not listed on the chart.

Vision, Mission, Values

OUR VISION

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

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

OUR MISSION

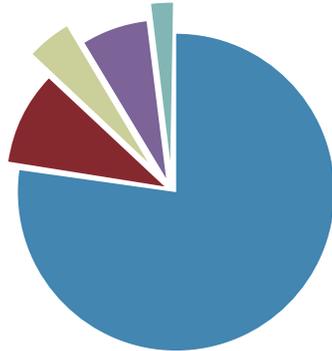
- We are a skilled team of civilians dedicated to serving Ontario's diverse communities.
- We conduct thorough and unbiased investigations where someone is seriously injured, alleges sexual assault or dies when involved with the police.
- Our independence in seeking and assessing all the evidence ensures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

OUR VALUES

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

2016–2017 Financials

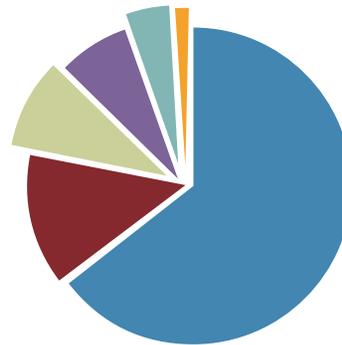
EXPENDITURES BY TYPE



- **SALARIES AND WAGES**
\$ 7,157,335 / 77%
- **BENEFITS**
\$ 882,112 / 9%
- **TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION**
\$ 426,544 / 5%
- **SERVICES**
\$ 610,876 / 7%
- **SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT**
\$ 189,803 / 2%

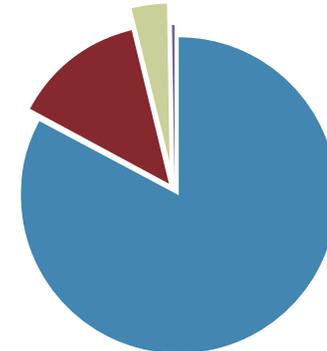
Total annual expenditures for the year ended **March 31, 2017** were **\$ 9,266,670**.

EXPENDITURES BY SECTION



- **INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES**
Investigative Services includes Salaries/Wages and Benefits for Transcribers, Central Registry and Investigative Secretary
\$ 5,994,507 / 65%
- **IDENTIFICATION SERVICES**
\$ 1,223,474 / 13%
- **OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR**
Office of the Director includes training expenses for Communications, Outreach and Affected Persons Coordinator
\$ 860,802 / 9%
- **ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**
\$ 656,387 / 7%
- **COMMUNICATIONS, OUTREACH, AND AFFECTED PERSONS**
\$ 424,269 / 5%
- **TRAINING SERVICES**
\$ 107,231 / 1%

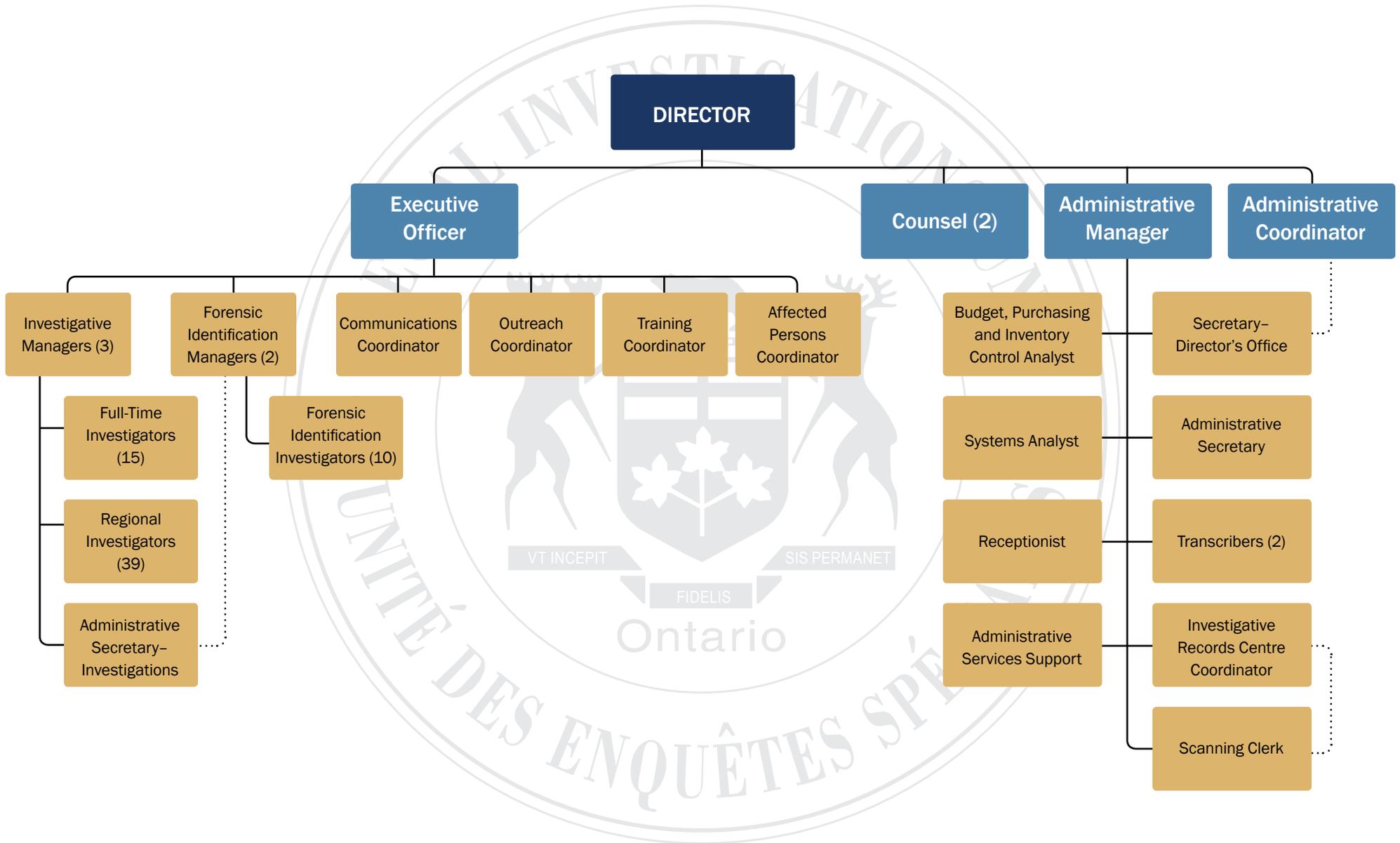
TRAINING EXPENDITURES



- **INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES**
\$ 219,726 / 82.8%
- **IDENTIFICATION SERVICES**
\$ 34,884 / 13.0%
- **OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR**
\$ 9,626 / 4.0%
- **ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**
\$ 533 / 0.2%

Total expenditures of **\$ 264,769** related to training in 2016–2017 were **2.75%** of SIU's expenditures.

SIU Organization Chart



Police Services Act

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

Special Investigations Unit

113.

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

Composition

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

Idem

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

Acting director

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

Peace officers

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

Investigations

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

Restriction

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

Charges

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

Report

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

Co-operation of police forces

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

Co-operation of appointing officials

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



SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

5090 Commerce Boulevard
Mississauga, Ontario L4W 5M4

Toll-Free

1 800 787-8529

Local Phone 416 622-0SIU (0748)

Local Fax 416 622-2455

Website

www.siu.on.ca

Twitter

@SIUOntario

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