



**DUFFERIN OPP DETACHMENT BOARD - MELANCTHON TOWNSHIP,
TOWN OF MONO, MULMUR TOWNSHIP / CONSEIL DU DÉTACHEMENT
DE DUFFERIN DE LA POLICE PROVINCIALE - CANTON DE MELANC-
THON, VILLAGE DE MONO, CANTON DE MULMUR**
DUFFERIN OPP DETACHMENT
DÉTACHEMENT DE DUFFERIN DE LA POLICE PROVINCIALE

AGENDA

August 26, 2026 - 9:00 am

MEETING DETAILS

In-Person Location: Primrose OPP Detachment, 506312 HWY 90 Mono, ON

Topic: Police Services Board Meeting

Time: Aug 26, 2026 09:00 AM Eastern Time (US and Canada)

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81795225781?pwd=gSnI5bcAJX53zcfbbvCv64W3cdlwYt.1>

Meeting ID: 817 9522 5781

Passcode: 288639

One tap mobile

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+17789072071,,81795225781#,,,,*288639# Canada

Join by SIP

• 81795225781@zoomcrc.com

Join instructions

https://us02web.zoom.us/join/81795225781/invitations?signature=Sadig5QC-1P5_fKBLShoH3v60bWJHomp1IVbCPE-0Ro

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STATEMENT

We will begin the meeting by sharing the Land Acknowledgement Statement:

We would like to begin by acknowledging that the Dufferin OPP Detachment Board Melancthon Township, Town of Mono, Mulmur Townships recognizes the ancestral lands and treaty territories of the Tionontati (Petun/Wyandot(te)), Attawandaron (Neutral), Haudenosaunee (Six Nations), and Anishinaabe Peoples. The Town of Mono and Townships of Mulmur and Melancthon reside within the lands named under the Haldimand Deed of 1784 and the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty (Treaty 18).

These territories upon which we live and learn, are steeped in rich Indigenous history and traditions. It is with this statement that we declare to honour and respect the past and present connection of Indigenous peoples with this land, its waterways and resources.

3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Recommendation: THAT the agenda be approved.

4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Recommendation: THAT the Minutes of May 27th, 2026 be approved as circulated/amended

5. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

6. UNFINISHED BUSINESS AND DEFERRED ITEMS

6.1 Dufferin Community Watch

6.2 Dufferin Detachment Action Plan

7. GENERAL BUSINESS AND CORRESPONDENCE FOR INFORMATION

7.1 Annual Report of the Inspector General of Policing 2025

Annual Report Correspondence:

Inspector General Memo re: Annual Report

Integrity and Anti-Corruption Inspections re: Annual

PGO Governance Briefing Series Interpreting Annual Report

7.2 Inspector General Notices and Memorandums

- Political Activity -What Boards Members Need to Know
- Increase in Antisemitism and Hate Motivated Incidents

- 7.3 Village of Merrickville Woford to request to Attorney General of Ontario to review Traffic Calming & Speeding Mitigation Techniques
Municipality of South Huron support the resolution of support to request Traffic Calming & Speeding Mitigation
- 7.4 Community Safety and Policing Act Re: Election and term of services pertaining to OPP Detachment Boards
- 7.5 E-Scooters (Cheryl Russel)
- 7.6 Dufferin Roads Intersections and communication with County Staff (Cheryl Russel)
- 7.7 Constable Bali (Cheryl Russel)
- 7.8 Unsafe Firearms discharged in Melancthon (Darren White)

8. FINANCIAL

- 8.1 None

9. DETACHMENT COMMANDER'S REPORT

- 9.1 Dufferin Detachment OPP 2nd Quarter Report
- 9.2 Inspector Michael Di Pasquale temporary assignment

10. IN-CAMERA

- 10.1 Auditor Generals Value for Money Audit – Response time

11. ITEMS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS

- 11.1

12. ADJOURNMENT

Recommendation: THAT the meeting adjourn at _____am to meet again on October 28, 2026 at 9:00 am, or at the call of the Chair.



An open request to all Community Safety groups

Hello, I am the current Chair of the Dufferin OPP Detachment Board for Melancthon, Mulmur and Mono. (3M)

As such, community safety and wellbeing are at the top of my priorities. This not only includes road safety, but also personal and property.

At a recent 3M Board meeting, I had mentioned the various Community Watch groups within Dufferin County with the thought of bringing these under one umbrella.

This would provide a greater coverage throughout the County as well as creating a network of safety.

The feeling is that if these smaller communities were connected that this would make Dufferin County a Hard Target for criminals.

I had a brief meeting with Staff Sgt. John Buligan and Const. Andrew Fines to assist in crafting the framework for this initiative.

As such,

I would like to ask that the various Dufferin Detachment Board Chairs, or their delegates, reach out to any Community Watch teams in their jurisdiction to determine if they would want to be involved in this conversation.

From this canvass, and response,

I will be meeting again with Staff Sgt. Buligan and Const. Fines mid July.

At this meeting we will review the interest to determine if this project can be moved forward.

If so,

I can then reach out to those individuals to start the groundwork in establishing a County wide network.

Which could then be presented to the Municipal Councils and subsequently to the Dufferin County Council.

This project would be supported by the OPP, however led by and funded by the Dufferin Watch Group.

Public Information sharing and Media releases would remain with the OPP.

Thank you for your assistance in this project.

Al Blundell. CSTJ

Chair, Melancthon, Mono Mulmur Detachment Board.



2026 - 2029
DUFFERIN
DETACHMENT
ACTION PLAN



ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE // [OPP.CA](https://opp.ca)

2026-2029 Provincial Operational Plan

Strategic Priorities and Commitments



Valuing Our People

A healthy and resilient OPP

We will be the employer of choice supporting our members, personally and professionally, in their pursuits of excellence.

Working With Purpose

A responsive and evolving OPP

We will be a leader of policing excellence empowering our members to deliver the best service for Ontarians.

Communities We Serve

A collaborative and progressive OPP

We will courageously pursue community safety outcomes, building cooperative and strategic relationships with partners who share Our Vision.

Connection Driving Alignment

A connected OPP

We are one OPP emphasizing curiosity and innovation, aligning with our members' efforts, while ensuring actions are consistent with Our Mission and Our Values.

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Message from the Detachment Commander

I am pleased to present the 2026-2029 Dufferin Detachment Action Plan. This action plan has been prepared and adopted per the *Community Safety and Policing Act*, 2019 (CSPA) and in alignment with the Ontario Provincial Police 2026-2029 Strategic Plan.



The 2026-2029 Dufferin Detachment Action Plan outlines commitments, actions, and desired outcomes for the detachment over the next four years. It addresses how we will provide adequate and effective policing in our area and will meet the needs of the communities we serve. To reflect these priorities, the plan is organized in three sections:

- Crime
- Roadways, Waterways and Trails
- Community Well-Being

The plan also includes qualitative and quantitative performance objectives and indicators so we can appropriately measure the outcomes of our actions.

The 2026-2029 Detachment Action Plan was created in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

- We met with our OPP Detachment Boards and incorporated the objectives and priorities they determined for the detachment.
- We attended meetings with the municipal councils in our area to understand their concerns and priorities.
- We received input from groups representing diverse communities in our area.
- We met with the Upper Grand District School Board, community organizations, businesses, and other members of the public to inform this plan.
- We put out a survey to the community to get feedback on current and potential priorities from the public.
- We participated in town halls to hear about priorities and concerns directly from community members in our area.
- We utilized findings from Dufferin County's 2025-2028 Community Safety and Well-Being Plan.

The 2026-2029 Dufferin Detachment Action Plan is the first plan prepared under the CSPA. Detachment Board Annual Reports will continue to be enhanced to reflect the updated reporting requirements.

I am proud of the work we do and the relationships we have built at Dufferin Detachment, and I look forward to our growth and achievements in implementing the 2026-2029 Action Plan.

Inspector Michael Di Pasquale
Commander, Dufferin Detachment

Our Detachment

The Dufferin Detachment provides policing services to the County of Dufferin. Included in this are eight different municipalities and four OPP Detachment Boards.

The total population of Dufferin County is 66,257 (Census Canada 2021) and the total area encompassed within the county is 1,486 square kilometres. It is largely a rural county with three urban settlement areas, namely Grand Valley, Orangeville and Shelburne. The Town of Orangeville is situated on the southern border of the county and is the largest urban centre, with just over half the population. Although Orangeville dominates in terms of population, in area it is very small and geographically compact.

Agriculture is a strong part of the economy, including beef and dairy cattle, cash crops (e.g. potatoes) and mixed grains. Recreational activities such as skiing, fishing, hiking and equestrian activities also contribute to the local economy.

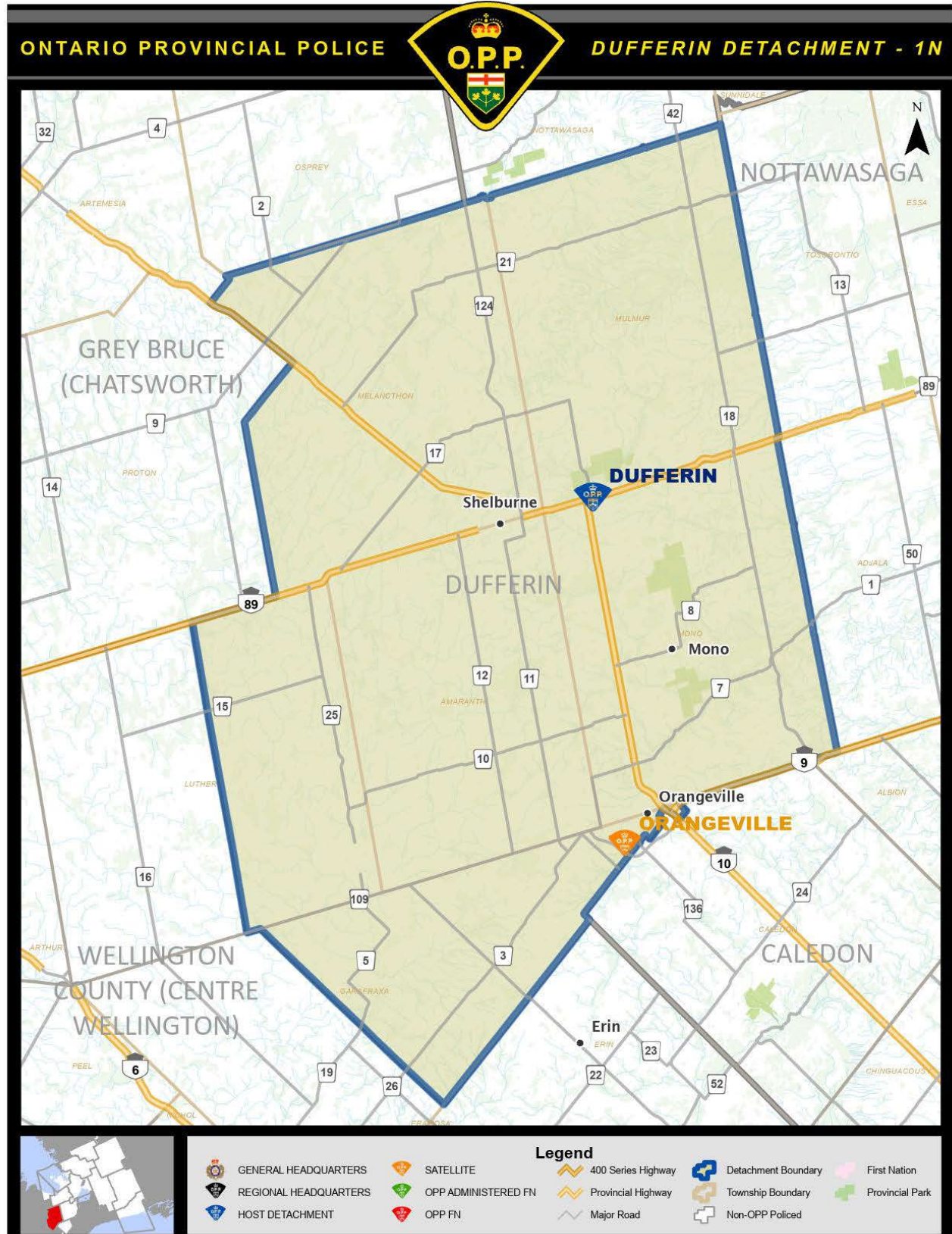
The Dufferin Detachment area population had an overall increase of 7.3 % from 2016 to 2021. This change in population varied among municipalities, with the Town of Shelburne experiencing a growth of 32.3%, Town of Mono experiencing a growth of 7.6% and Amaranth experiencing a population increase of 5.5%.

Dufferin is situated between recreational areas to the north and the Greater Toronto Area to the south. As the population of surrounding areas has increased, so too has the traffic volume on Dufferin area roads. There continues to be an increase in motorcycles using Dufferin County roads as popular touring routes, as well as an increase in visitors to Dufferin County's many scenic trails and parks. This has resulted in increased traffic and noise levels within the county.

In recent years, the Dufferin Detachment area has also seen an increase in extreme weather. Gusting snow in winter climate has caused road closures for days and resulted in many motorists being stranded in Dufferin County. Local emergency services have worked together to ensure the safety of our citizens.

Traffic flows within Dufferin will continue to be impacted by construction projects and special events. The area has several residential construction projects set to occur throughout the next few years. These factors, combined with annual special events, may also impact traffic within the detachment area.

Our Detachment Area



Action Plan Commitments Summary

The OPP's action planning process is guided by Section 70 (1) of the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* and ensures compliance with the *Adequate and Effective Policing (General)* standards filed as O. Reg. 392/23.

Through analysis and consultation, the following objectives and priorities were identified for the next four years. These are reflective of how adequate and effective policing will be provided in the area served by the detachment, in accordance with the needs and diversity of the population.

CRIME	ROADWAYS, WATERWAYS AND TRAILS	COMMUNITY WELL-BEING
Enhance proactive patrol and/or initiatives to target specific local crime trends and reduce victimization, while increasing community safety.	Expand local level expertise in specialized traffic enforcement that would directly benefit our detachment area.	Increase community engagement and strengthen community relationships through enhanced communication and information sharing.
Address and prevent multi-jurisdictional violent and property crimes, including cybercrime, online exploitation, and fraud.	Daily focus on the four causal factors of motorized vehicle collisions on roadways and trails.	Strengthen relationships with local youth by providing structured and unstructured youth programming, delivering information about topics that impact youth, and prioritizing partnerships with local youth-focused organizations.
Address intimate partner violence (IPV).	Collaboration with the Ministry of Transportation (MTO) and municipalities to address commercial motor vehicle (CMV) safety and security.	Enhance the Mobile Crisis Response Team (MCRT) and strengthen partnership with Headwaters Health Care Centre.
Reduce drug trafficking and substance-related offences.	Enhanced police presence and enforcement in community safety zones.	Building trust and confidence with our communities through strategic foot and bicycle patrols to enhance community safety.
Address recidivism, repeat offenders with bail violations, and the number of wanted persons at large in our communities.		

CRIME

COMMITMENTS	ACTIONS	OUTCOMES
Enhance proactive patrol and/or initiatives to target specific local crime trends and reduce victimization, while increasing community safety.	Strategic deployment of officers to areas with elevated calls for service. Enhanced vehicle, foot, and bicycle patrols in known hot spot areas. Enhanced community engagement initiatives to support community safety in targeted neighbourhoods and businesses.	Data-driven patrol/initiatives based on analysis and community input, resulting in increased personal and community safety.
Address and prevent multi-jurisdictional violent and property crimes, including cybercrime, online exploitation, and fraud.	Integrate intelligence-led policing with the use of confidential sources, Crime Stoppers, crime bulletins, and crime analyst reports. Support and lead the development of community outreach and crime prevention initiatives and presentations to vulnerable communities, local businesses, and youth. Ongoing training and development of detachment members to be effective criminal investigators, including support for developmental opportunities and courses/seminars. Delivery of SafeGuard Ontario Property Security Program to victims of break and enters, providing tips to protect property, Lock it or Lose It campaigns, and share	Reduced crime rates through prevention, intervention, and suppression. Effective clearance of criminal occurrences. Support for victims of crime through a victim-centred lens.

	information to help prevent theft from vehicle occurrences.	
Address intimate partner violence (IPV).	Detachment Abuse Issues Investigators (DAIIs) review all occurrences related to IPV. This will ensure that criminal offences have been appropriately identified and laid, relevant referrals to local support agencies have been engaged, and there is ongoing communication with victims and witnesses throughout the court process. Ongoing collaboration with community agencies through committee work, outreach, referrals and liaison through Victim Witness Assistance Program, Dufferin Child Family Services, Family Transition Place, Dufferin/Caledon Victim Services, local shelters, and youth services.	IPV offences are thoroughly investigated and reviewed by DAIIs. Offenders are arrested, charged, and held accountable for their actions. The immediate and long-term needs of victims are supported.
Reduce drug trafficking and substance-related offences.	Continued proactive enforcement by the detachment's Community Street Crime Unit (CSCU) in partnership with internal and external specialized police units. Ongoing training and development of detachment members to be effective criminal investigators, including support for developmental opportunities and courses/seminars.	Reduction in the number of drug occurrences and opioid overdoses.

Address recidivism, repeat offenders with bail violations, and the number of wanted persons at large in our communities.	Ongoing training of frontline officers on the OPP's Offender Management Apprehension Program (OMAP). Identifying an OMAP coordinator to lead the OMAP program at detachment by providing oversight, support, direction/guidance to frontline officers, liaising with internal and external units/agencies to ensure that offenders on release orders or bail within our community are compliant with their conditions. The OMAP coordinator will manage the detachment's warrant files to ensure that matters are effectively brought before the courts.	Effective and efficient management of OMAP and warrant files will result in safer communities.
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ROADWAYS, WATERWAYS AND TRAILS

COMMITMENTS	ACTIONS	OUTCOMES
Expand local level expertise in specialized traffic enforcement that would directly benefit our detachment area.	Frontline officers will be provided with legislated initial and recurrent qualifications training in speed detection devices (SDDs). Frontline supervisors will ensure that SDDs are assigned each shift and are used effectively to target hot spot locations. Continuous learning opportunities will be provided in areas such as drug recognition, intoxilyzer technician, speed instructor, collision reconstruction, modified vehicles, CMV, and the like. Training officers to “look beyond the plate” recognizing the importance that traffic stops have in supporting intelligence-led policing, deterring criminal activity, and enhancing community trust and professionalism.	Increased number of detachment members with specialized training in traffic enforcement techniques directly impacting the community, resulting in positive traffic safety outcomes.
Daily focus on the four causal factors of motorized vehicle collisions on roadways and trails.	Ongoing analysis of traffic complaints and collisions to ensure that frontline officers are deployed at the right places, times, and are equipped with the tools to empower frontline officers to have the greatest impact on community safety. Engaging with the public through proactive safety enforcement and educational activities. Leveraging social media to reach target audiences.	Increase the community’s sense of safety on Dufferin County roadways and trails by strategic and effective deployment of frontline officers and specialized equipment targeting “Big Four” related driving behaviours. Laying charges and holding drivers accountable for unsafe driving behaviours. Report back on the number of public safety campaigns launched that support road

	Partnering with Central Region Traffic Incident Management Team (TIME) and neighbouring detachments to conduct “Big Four” enforcement using a variety of expertise and training, including the Aircraft Enforcement Program. Partnering with community leaders, OPP detachment boards, and roads departments to identify solutions to resolve traffic safety issues, such as infrastructure improvements, radar recording technology, signage, speed limits, and the like.	safety in partnership with community partners. Decrease the number of traffic collisions and fatalities, especially targeting vulnerable road users and those at risk of becoming involved in collisions. Report back on road safety results for provincial and local traffic safety campaigns, including focused patrols. Report back on collaborative efforts to support municipalities lead infrastructure improvements in collaboration with OPP detachment boards.
Collaboration with the Ministry of Transportation (MTO) and municipalities to address commercial motor vehicle (CMV) safety and security.	Partnering with the MTO, Central Region TIME, neighbouring detachments, and local municipal police services (through the Ontario Police Commercial Vehicle Committee) to enhance CMV safety and security in Dufferin County. Data will be used to identify targeted enforcement areas to enhance the effectiveness of CMV inspections and portable weigh scales.	Increase the visibility of proactive law enforcement presence to address the growing presence of CMVs on local roadways, resulting in improved safety and compliance through targeted enforcement, education, and stakeholder engagement. Report back on ongoing joint CMV safety and security initiatives to the community through the four OPP Detachment Boards.
Enhanced police presence and enforcement in community safety zones.	Partnering with community leaders, OPP detachment boards, and roads departments to identify solutions to resolve traffic safety issues, such as infrastructure improvements, radar recording technology, signage, speed limits, and the like in community safety zones.	Report back on collaborative solutions to improve road safety in community safety zones, including the number of proactive vehicle stops and traffic-related charges and warnings laid.

COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

COMMITMENTS	ACTIONS	OUTCOMES
Increase community engagement and strengthen community relationships through enhanced communication and information sharing.	Increase community engagement through enhanced presentations, outreach, and information sharing. Led by our Community Engagement Officer (CEO), this effort will build trust and stronger relationships by mentoring staff, promoting transparent communication, and supporting meaningful connections with the public and local partners.	Increased number of community engagements and local level communications, resulting in positive feedback from community members about transparency and accessibility of information. Increased number of public safety campaigns launched. Enhanced opportunities to engage with the public through the use of traditional and social media to showcase community safety initiatives, proactive policing efforts, and investigations conducted that support community safety.
Strengthen relationships with local youth by providing structured and unstructured youth programming, delivering information about topics that impact youth, and prioritizing partnerships with local youth-focused organizations.	Leveraging the leadership of the CEO, this strategy focuses on enhancing youth engagement through both structured and informal programming. It includes coordinating impactful presentations, mentoring officers in effective engagement techniques, and strengthening partnerships with youth-focused organizations. A key component is increasing officer presence in schools through regular visits and participation in school events, as well as fostering trust by attending informal youth gatherings. These efforts aim to build meaningful relationships and position officers as trusted mentors and role models within the community.	Develop/strengthen partnerships, initiatives, engagements, and presentations with and for youth, resulting in positive feedback and outcomes for youth-related interactions with police.

Enhance the Mobile Crisis Response Team (MCRT) and strengthen partnership with Headwaters Health Care Centre (HHCC).	Leverage MCRT trained frontline officers and HHCC MCRT nurses to continue to collaborate with local service providers to support those in our community who require support related to mental health, substance use, addictions, disabilities, homelessness, and other factors contributing to victimization. This includes proactive collaboration, joint training, and coordinated response planning.	Reduced number of repeat contacts between police and persons in a mental health crisis and/or those with a substance abuse disorder. Improved outcomes for individuals in crisis. Joint training for frontline officers to support career development and support to effectively and appropriately respond to a person requiring MCRT support.
Building trust and confidence with our communities through strategic foot and bicycle patrols to enhance community safety.	Continued collaboration with our community to participate in community events and other opportunities to enhance a professional image in the community focused on enhancing police visibility. Continued collaboration with Upper Grand District School Board to leverage the benefits of the School Resource Officer program with administrators, staff, and students. Participate in mandatory school lockdown drills, provide feedback, and support protective factors in the event of an active attacker incident. Continue to leverage opportunities to engage with youth through supporting positive relationship building, mentorship, and promoting opportunities for a rewarding and fulfilling career with the OPP.	Attend community events and festivals across Dufferin County. Officers will engage with the public on foot and bicycle patrols. Opportunities will be provided for the community to engage with police officers to hear about their experiences and concerns with emerging crime trends and to provide feedback about policing in their community. CEOs will work with detachment leadership and school board staff to discuss solutions to emerging trends impacting the safety and security of youth in schools. CEOs will also assist schools with offering presentations about emerging trends and assisting with conducting lockdown procedures. Opportunities to engage with youth, including presentations and mentorship initiatives.

OUR VISION

Safe Communities...
A Secure Ontario

OUR MISSION

To serve our province by
protecting its citizens,
upholding the law
and preserving
public safety.

OUR VALUES

Serving with
PRIDE,
PROFESSIONALISM
& **HONOUR**

Interacting with
RESPECT,
COMPASSION
& **FAIRNESS**

Leading with
INTEGRITY,
HONESTY
& **COURAGE**



Always doing the right things for the right reasons

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.

ACTION PLAN

DUFFERIN DETACHMENT



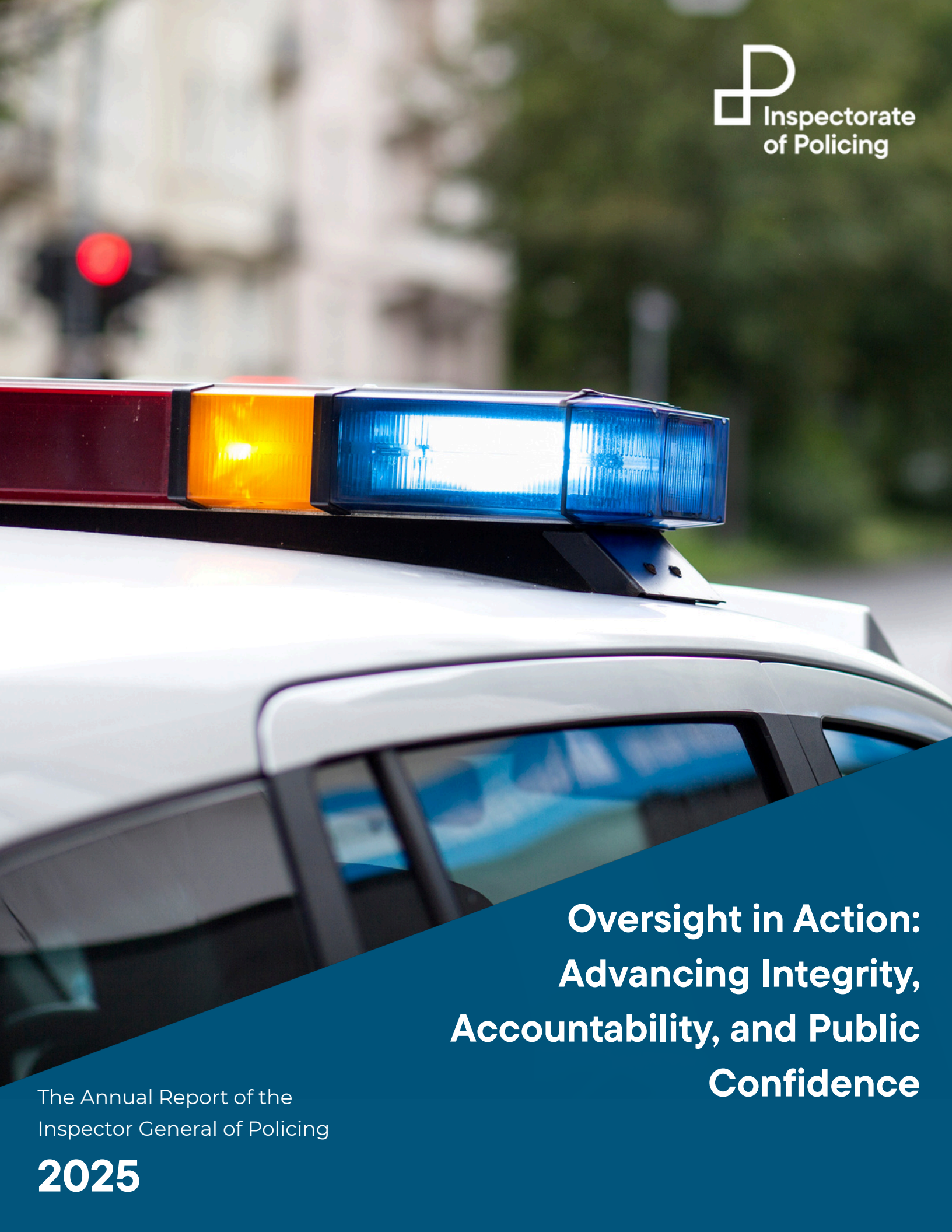
2026-2029

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

The Annual Report of the
Inspector General of Policing

2025



Inspectorate
of Policing

Service d'inspection
des services policiers

Office of the Inspector
General of Policing

Bureau de l'inspecteur général
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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.

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**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

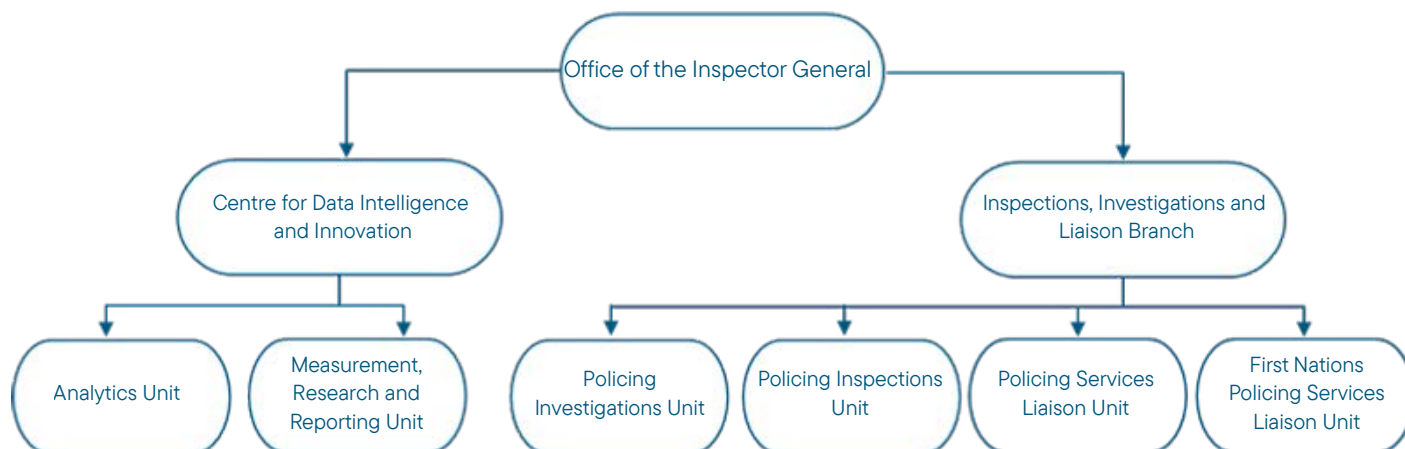
We are transparent in our decision-making and publicly report on our work and their results with the sector and the public.

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.

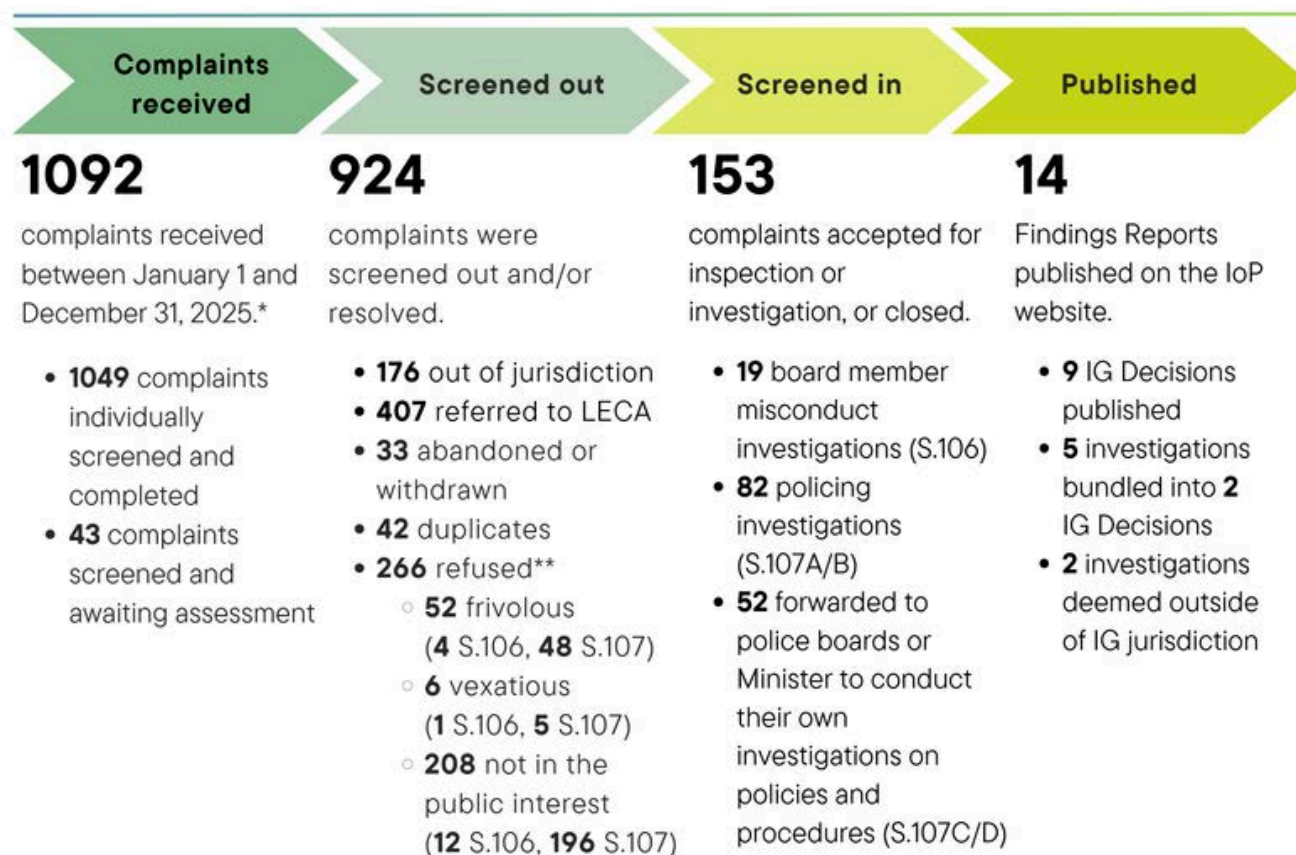
This authority is intended to be protective, focused, and proportionate. It ensures that, in urgent situations, the IG can act decisively to safeguard communities, while maintaining appropriate oversight, accountability, and transparency within Ontario's policing system.

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.

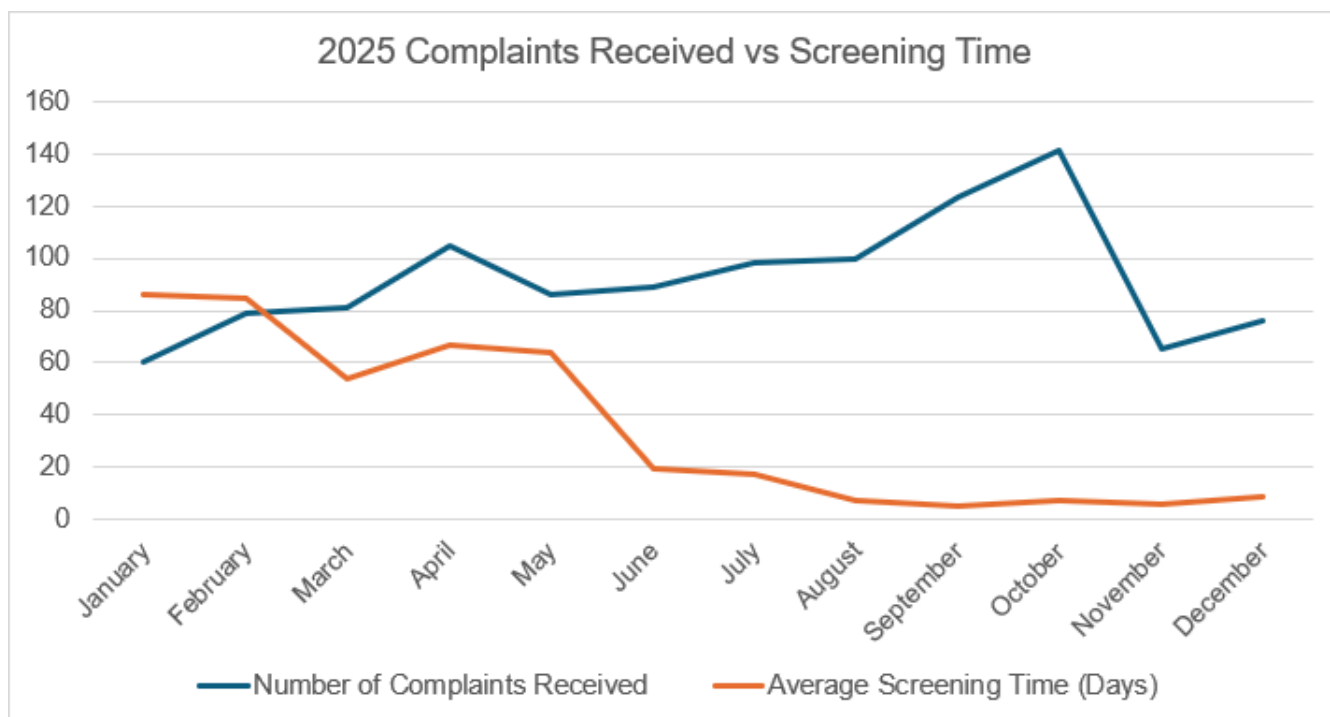
Improving Timeliness and Consistency in Complaint Screening

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.

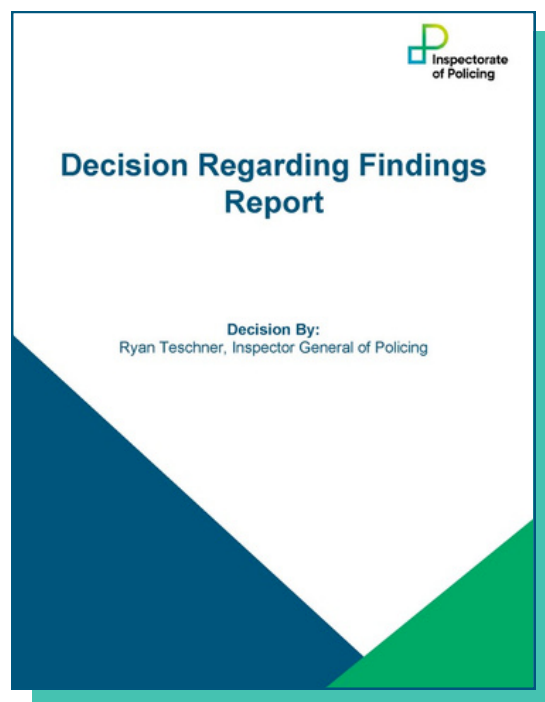
These examples demonstrate the value of public complaints as a tool for continuous improvement. They help identify issues, strengthen public trust, and ensure that policing policies and practices evolve to meet community needs and raise the performance bar across the Ontario policing sector.

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.

A photograph of two police officers in tactical gear, including vests with "POLICE" written on them, standing outdoors. The officer on the left is a woman smiling, and the officer on the right is a man looking to the side. They are wearing dark uniforms and caps. The background is slightly blurred, showing some greenery and a building.

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.

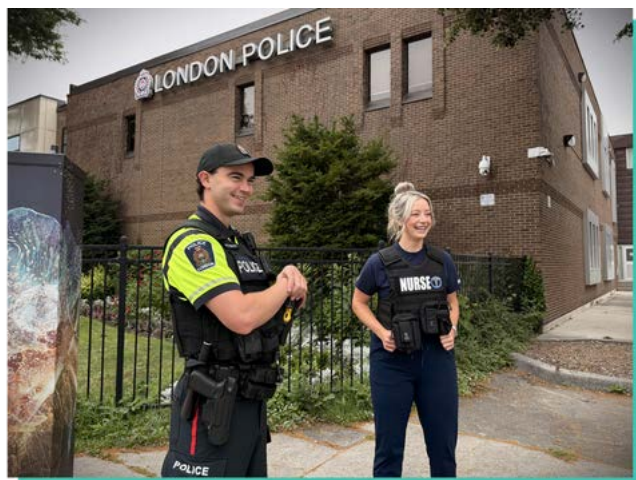
Enhancing Community Safety Through Partnership-Based Policing and Integrated Care



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.

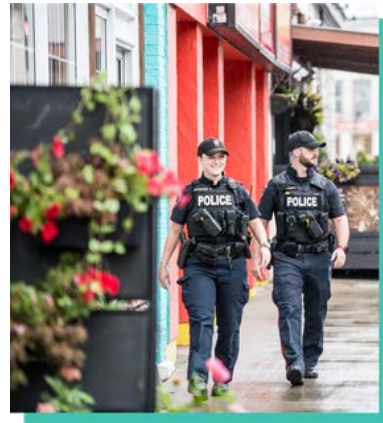
Overall, these modern response models have strengthened the LPS's ability to respond to complex social issues, while easing pressures on frontline resources, reinforcing community partnerships, and improving public trust.



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.



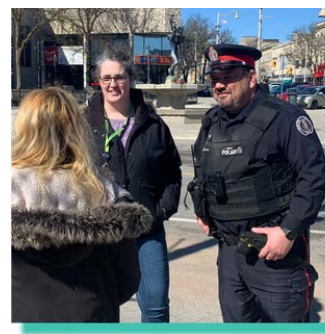
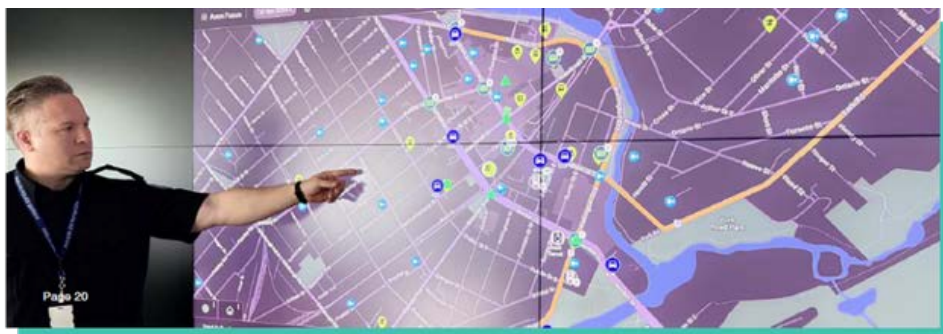
Enhancing Downtown Safety with Proactive Policing

- 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

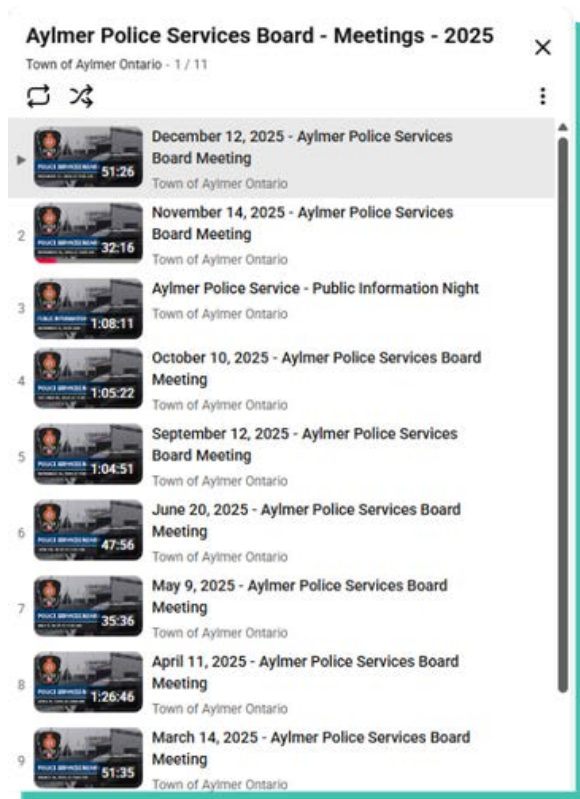


In August 2025, the **Peterborough Police Service** introduced its Community Safety Map, a public-facing tool, created and maintained by in-house resources, and designed to improve transparency and support community involvement in crime prevention. The interactive map provides residents with access to 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.

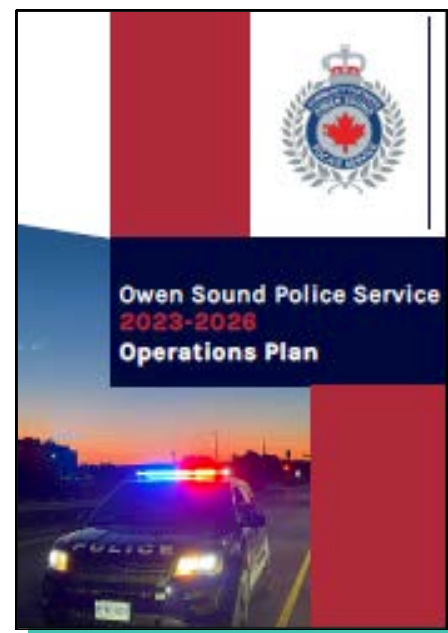
- The Victim Response Support Unit (VRSU) was established to enhance the **Ontario Provincial Police's** response to abuse-related investigations by strengthening trauma-informed, victim-centred policing across the province. In 2025, the VRSU advanced the Detachment Abuse Issues Investigator (DAII) Program 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

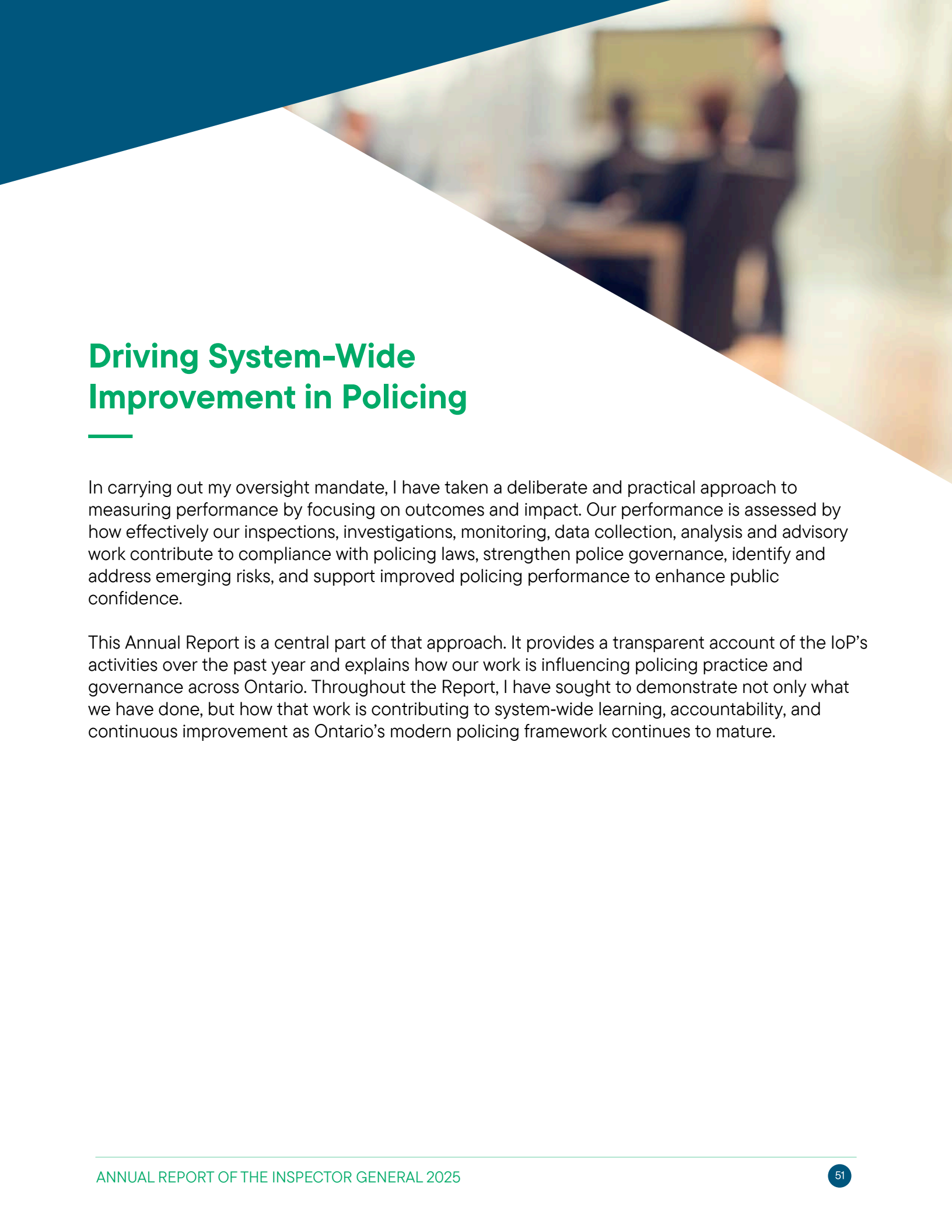
As more First Nations police services become special constable employers, the FNPLU will develop and deliver tailored advisory supports to help these agencies meet their CSPA-specific legislative responsibilities. This includes clarifying notification obligations, ensuring special constable training 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

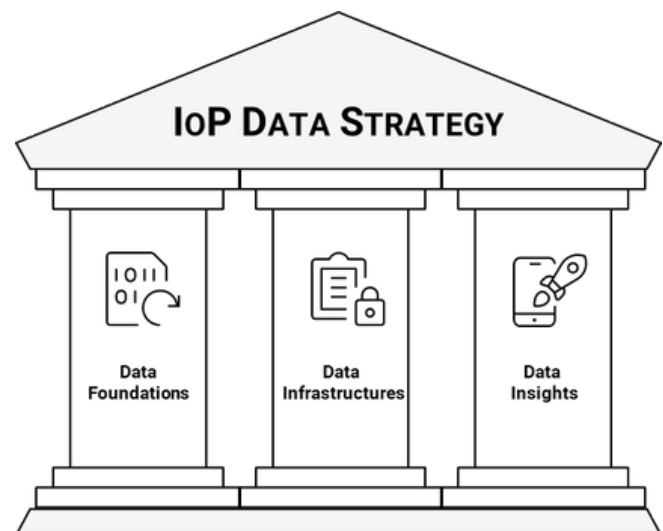
As policing and police governance continue to grow in complexity, effective oversight increasingly depends on access to reliable information and the ability to interpret it responsibly. In 2025, foundational work continued toward the development of a data strategy intended to guide how the IoP collects, 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

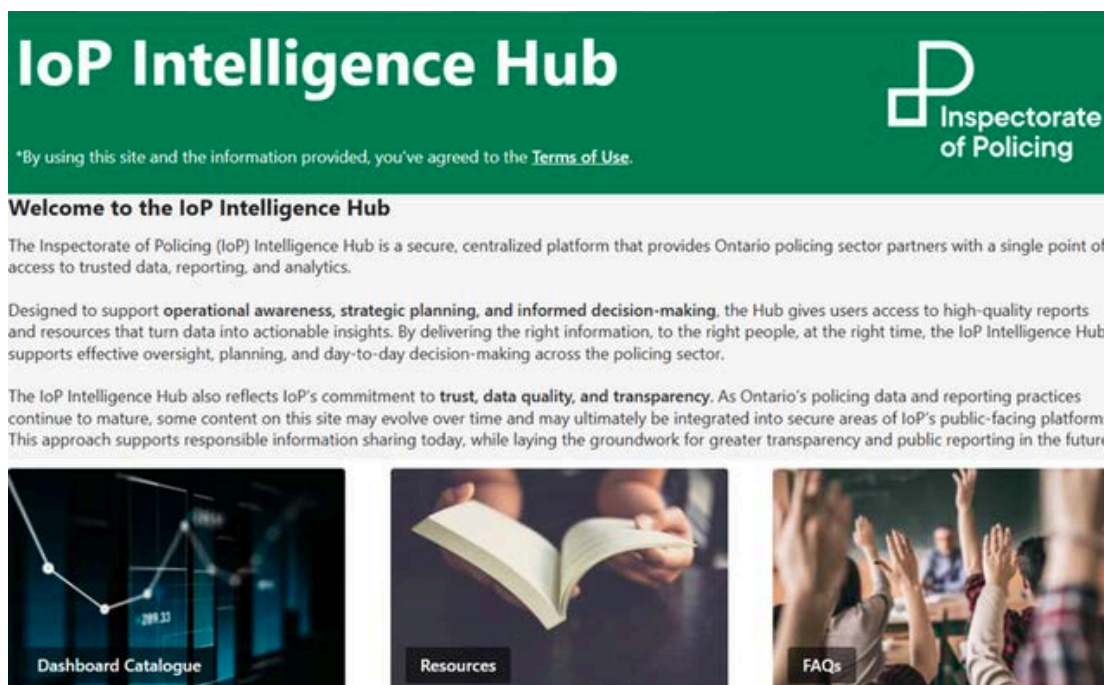
The IoP is advancing data-driven oversight through the launch of the **IoP Intelligence Hub**, a centralized platform for the IoP's policing data and analytics across Ontario.

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.

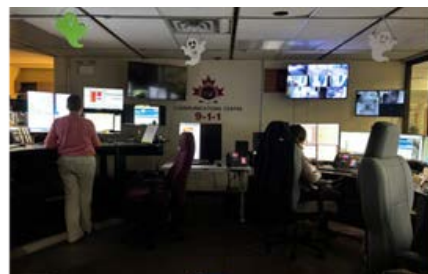
In 2025, the IoP's Centre for Data Intelligence and Innovation advanced research in this area in several important ways:

- 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.



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Ce rapport est aussi disponible en français



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Inspector General of Policing Memorandum

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

FROM: Ryan Teschner, Inspector General of Policing of Ontario

DATE: July 28, 2026

SUBJECT: Inspector General Memo #12: Release of the Inspector General of Policing
2025 Annual Report

Each year, the Inspector General of Policing's Annual Report provides an opportunity to reflect on the state of policing and police governance in Ontario, the challenges facing the sector, and the ongoing efforts to strengthen accountability and public confidence. I am pleased to share my 2025 Annual Report, *Oversight in Action: Advancing Integrity, Accountability, and Public Confidence*.

As required by the *Community Safety and Policing Act*, the Annual Report details how I have fulfilled my legislative responsibilities to independently oversee compliance and performance within Ontario's policing sector, including complaints addressed, inspections conducted, directions issued, and other oversight activities carried out throughout the year.

The report reflects a year of continued growth and evolution for both the Inspectorate of Policing (IoP) and Ontario's modernized policing oversight framework. It also highlights the important contributions of the dedicated professionals at the IoP whose expertise, integrity, and commitment are central to advancing our mandate. I am grateful to the team at the IoP who work for the public good by supporting improvements to policing performance to make everyone in Ontario safer.

Thank you for your continued engagement, professionalism, and commitment to serving communities across the province. The perspectives, and experiences shared by police services and police service boards throughout the year have helped inform the insights and content reflected in this report. I look forward to continuing our work together in support of effective policing, responsive governance, and public trust.

Sincerely,

Ryan Teschner

Inspector General of Policing of Ontario

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

Dear Members,

Today, the Inspector General of Policing released the **2025 Annual Report**, providing an overview of the Inspectorate of Policing's activities during 2025, observations on the current state of policing and police governance in Ontario, and several emerging priorities that will influence policing oversight in the years ahead.

While many members will receive or have already reviewed the report, it is an important document that provides valuable insight into the Inspector General's priorities and the evolving expectations of police service boards under the *Community Safety and Policing Act*.

To assist members, Police Governance Ontario has posted both the Inspector General's announcement and the full Annual Report in the Members Portal.

As part of our commitment to supporting effective police governance, PGO will be examining several of the report's key governance themes over the coming weeks. Rather than simply summarizing the report, these Governance Briefings will explore what these emerging issues mean for police service boards, identify practical considerations for board discussion, and connect members with relevant PGO guidance, tools, templates and training.

Upcoming Governance Briefings

- **Governance Beyond Compliance** – Understanding the Inspector General's growing focus on governance effectiveness.
- **Preparing for Integrity and Anti-Corruption Oversight** – Governance considerations arising from the province-wide inspection initiative.
- **Inspector General Decisions** – What published decisions tell boards about governance expectations.
- **Evidence-Informed Governance** – Understanding the increasing role of data, performance measurement and oversight.
- **Governance Readiness** – Building governance systems that support accountability, transparency and continuous improvement.
- **Planning for the Future** – Emerging governance priorities for Ontario police service boards.

Each briefing will conclude with governance considerations, practical discussion questions and links to relevant PGO resources.



PGO Governance Briefing No. 1

Integrity Begins with Governance

Understanding the Inspector General's Vision for Police Governance

The recent announcement of a province-wide **Police Integrity and Anti-Corruption Inspection** has understandably generated considerable discussion among municipal police service boards.

While the inspection has received significant attention, the Inspector General's Annual Report demonstrates that it is part of a much broader vision for policing oversight in Ontario.

Throughout the report, three themes are consistently linked:

- **Integrity**
- **Legitimacy**
- **Public Confidence**

The report makes it clear that public confidence is not determined solely by the actions of individual police officers. It is also influenced by leadership, governance, transparency, accountability and the systems that guide decision-making throughout the policing sector. Strong governance is presented as a critical contributor to legitimate policing and enduring public trust.

This is an important message for every police service board.

Integrity does not begin when an inspection is announced.

It begins with the governance framework a board establishes, the questions it asks, the policies it adopts, the oversight it exercises, and the culture of accountability and continuous improvement it promotes.

What Does This Mean for Municipal Police Service Boards?

For municipal police service boards, the recently announced Integrity and Anti-Corruption Inspection should be viewed within the broader context of the Inspector General's oversight philosophy.

The inspection is intended to assess whether governance systems are in place to prevent, detect and respond to integrity risks—not simply whether misconduct has occurred.

Boards should consider whether their governance framework demonstrates effective oversight through current policies, meaningful reporting, clear accountability, regular governance review and a commitment to continuous improvement.

What Does This Mean for OPP Detachment Boards?

Although OPP Detachment Boards do not govern stand-alone police services, the broader governance themes identified throughout the Annual Report are equally relevant.

The principles of legitimacy, accountability, transparency, evidence-informed decision-making and continuous improvement apply across Ontario's policing governance framework.

For OPP Detachment Boards, these themes reinforce the importance of effective governance through informed oversight of detachment performance, meaningful engagement with the communities they serve, thoughtful strategic discussions and ongoing board development.

While the current integrity inspection is focused on municipal police services and boards, the governance principles underpinning the Inspector General's work apply across the policing sector and should inform every board's approach to governance.

Questions for Your Board

As your board reviews the Annual Report, consider discussing the following questions at an upcoming meeting:

- How does our board demonstrate integrity through its governance practices?
- Beyond legislative compliance, how do our governance practices strengthen public confidence?
- Are our governance policies, procedures and oversight practices current and aligned with today's expectations?
- What evidence would demonstrate effective governance if our board's practices were reviewed?

- What governance improvements should our board prioritize over the next 12 months and how do we ensure continuity and focus after the coming municipal elections?

Related PGO Resources

This first briefing introduces a number of governance themes that PGO has been developing over the past year. Future Governance Briefings will continue to connect members with specific PGO guides, templates, training programs, webinars and practical governance tools that support each topic.

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Governance Briefing No. 2

Preparing for the Police Integrity and Anti-Corruption Inspection

Governance Considerations for Police Service Boards

This Governance Briefing is part of Police Governance Ontario's series examining key governance themes arising from the **Inspector General of Policing's 2025 Annual Report**.

Throughout the report, the Inspector General emphasizes the importance of integrity, accountability, transparency and public confidence in policing. These themes are now being reflected through the province-wide **Police Integrity and Anti-Corruption Inspection** for municipal police services and police service boards.

Many boards have now received notice that their police service has been selected to participate in the inspection. It is understandable that boards have questions about what this means and what role they should play.

The inspection should not be viewed as a stand-alone initiative. Rather, it reflects the Inspector General's broader focus on ensuring that police services have strong systems of accountability and that police service boards understand and fulfill their governance responsibilities under the *Community Safety and Policing Act*.

For boards, this is an opportunity to reflect on the strength of their governance, not to change their role.

Boards are not expected to investigate complaints, direct police operations or manage organizational risks. Their role is to ensure that appropriate governance systems, policies and oversight practices are in place to support integrity, accountability and public confidence.

What Does This Mean for Municipal Police Service Boards?

For Municipal Police Service Boards, the inspection provides an opportunity to review whether the board's governance practices support a culture of integrity and accountability.

Boards should be confident that they understand their governance responsibilities and are receiving the information needed to exercise effective oversight.

Questions to consider include:

- Are our governance policies current and reviewed on a regular basis?
- Do we receive meaningful reporting that allows us to identify governance risks and trends?
- Do we understand where our governance responsibilities end and the Chief's operational responsibilities begin?
- Are we providing strategic oversight while respecting operational independence?
- Does our board regularly review its own governance practices and identify opportunities for improvement?

The inspection is not asking boards to become operational experts. It is asking whether governance supports an organization committed to integrity, accountability and public confidence.

What Does This Mean for OPP Detachment Boards?

While the Police Integrity and Anti-Corruption Inspection is focused on municipal police services and police service boards, the governance principles identified in the **Inspector General of Policing's 2025 Annual Report** are equally relevant to OPP Detachment Boards.

Integrity, accountability and transparency are fundamental principles of effective governance regardless of the policing model.

This is an opportunity for OPP Detachment Boards to consider whether they are:

- providing informed civilian oversight;
- asking thoughtful governance questions;
- receiving meaningful reports from the Detachment Commander;
- understanding community priorities and concerns; and
- continually strengthening the effectiveness of the board.

Although the inspection itself may not apply, the governance expectations that support public confidence apply to every board operating under the *Community Safety and Policing Act*.

What Does This Mean for First Nation Police Service Boards?

For First Nation Police Service Boards operating under the *Community Safety and Policing Act*, the Inspector General's Annual Report reinforces that integrity and accountability begin with effective governance.

While First Nation police services operate within unique governance structures and community contexts, the principles of transparency, accountability and public confidence remain fundamental to effective civilian governance.

Boards should consider whether their governance practices support ethical leadership while reflecting the priorities, values and expectations of the communities they serve.

Strong governance is strengthened when legislative responsibilities are carried out in a manner that also reflects the unique needs, traditions and aspirations of the Nation.

Governance Considerations

Municipal Police Service Boards

- Does our board clearly understand its governance responsibilities during the inspection process?
- Are we receiving the information needed to exercise effective oversight?
- Are our governance policies current, relevant and regularly reviewed?
- How do our governance practices demonstrate accountability and transparency?

OPP Detachment Boards

- How do our governance practices support accountability and public confidence?
- Are we asking governance-focused questions that strengthen civilian oversight?
- Do our reports and discussions help us understand emerging governance issues within our detachment area?

First Nation Police Service Boards

- How does our governance approach reflect both our legislative responsibilities and the priorities of the Nation we serve?
 - How do our governance practices promote trust, accountability and transparency within our community?
 - What opportunities exist to continue strengthening governance capacity?
-

Board Action Items

Before your next board meeting, consider:

- Reviewing the board's role in promoting integrity, accountability and public confidence.
 - Confirming that board members understand the distinction between governance responsibilities and police operations.
 - Reviewing governance policies to ensure they remain current and support effective oversight.
 - Discussing whether the board receives sufficient information to identify governance risks and trends.
 - Identifying one opportunity to further strengthen the board's governance over the next year.
-

PGO Governance Perspective

The **Inspector General of Policing's 2025 Annual Report** reminds us that integrity, accountability and public confidence are not achieved through a single inspection.

They are built through consistent, effective governance.

The Police Integrity and Anti-Corruption Inspection should therefore be viewed not simply as a review of organizational systems, but as an opportunity for boards to reflect on how their governance contributes to ethical leadership, organizational accountability and public confidence.

Boards that understand their role, ask thoughtful governance questions, maintain current governance policies and remain focused on strategic oversight are already demonstrating many of the qualities that support strong governance.

Police Governance Ontario will continue to support boards by providing practical guidance, governance resources and educational opportunities that help boards meet their legislative responsibilities and continually strengthen their governance.

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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



**Inspectorate
of Policing**

**Service d'inspection
des services policiers**

Office of the Inspector
General of Policing

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Inspector General of Policing Memorandum

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

FROM: Ryan Teschner, Inspector General of Policing of Ontario

DATE: July 14, 2026

SUBJECT: Inspector General Memo #11: Notice of Issue – Increase in Antisemitism
and Hate-Motivated Incidents

Under the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (CSPA), the Inspector General of Policing has a duty to monitor and advise on the delivery of adequate and effective policing in Ontario, including taking steps, where necessary, to support compliance with the CSPA and its regulations.

As part of this role, I have established the **Notice of Issue** as a mechanism to identify and call attention to issues relating to the delivery of policing and police governance that, if left unaddressed, could negatively impact community safety and public confidence in policing. It is intended to support early awareness and action by police services and police service boards and to promote alignment with the requirements of the CSPA and its regulations.

I am using this mechanism for the first time to highlight a sustained increase in hate-motivated incidents across Ontario, including a significant and disproportionate rise in incidents motivated by antisemitism. Crime data and sector information indicate a marked increase in hate-motivated incidents in recent years, with Jewish communities remaining the most frequently targeted group nationally. In Ontario, these incidents have escalated in some cases to include more serious criminal activity. Additionally, the Inspectorate of Policing (IoP) has received complaints of antisemitic hate-motivated incidents occurring in the context of public protests.

I want to acknowledge the considerable work already undertaken by police services and boards across Ontario to respond to the rise in antisemitic hate-motivated incidents. This work has been carried out under challenging and often evolving circumstances, including the impacts of broader geopolitical events that have heightened tensions within communities. It has required the sustained commitment of resources and personnel, often under significant operational pressure. I also want to recognize the ongoing engagement with Jewish communities. These efforts are essential to strengthening responses, supporting those most affected, and maintaining public trust and confidence in policing.

Engagement with the Sector

Given the significance of this issue, I have taken a number of steps as part of my statutory monitoring and advisory role, including requiring several police services and boards to provide data to support an analysis of current responses to antisemitic hate-motivated incidents. This work has been supplemented by a review, conducted by the Inspectorate of Policing's Centre for Data Intelligence and Innovation, of external data sources and relevant research to identify key trends, challenges, and leading practices.

Building on this foundation, on June 15, I convened a meeting with chiefs of police and police service board chairs from 14 police services serving communities with significant Jewish populations. The meeting also included the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, representatives from the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police and Police Governance Ontario, and Jewish and community organizations.

The discussion focused on how police services and boards are, and have been, responding to the rise in antisemitic hate-motivated incidents that are targeting Jewish communities, informed by data and insights gathered through the IoP's ongoing monitoring work. This included consideration of the appropriate use of available legal authorities—such as *Criminal Code* provisions, provincial offences, and municipal by-laws—to address conduct that threatens persons, property, and public order.

Participants also shared approaches to crime prevention, public order policing, and intelligence and information sharing, as well as strategies to support victims and strengthen engagement with impacted communities. The meeting provided an opportunity to identify actions and practices that are proving effective, and also identify those that can enhance the policing response to hate-motivated incidents, taking into account local needs and circumstances.

This engagement, together with ongoing monitoring and analysis, will continue to inform the IoP's work in this area.

Expectations of Police Services and Boards and Next Steps

I recognize that police services and boards have taken meaningful steps to respond to the sustained rise in antisemitic hate-motivated incidents, including reallocating resources and implementing new measures. This work is important and should continue. At the same time, the current environment requires sustained attention to ensure that policing remains adequate and effective, consistent across the sector, and responsive to the needs of affected communities.

Police services and police service boards are expected to **review the Notice of Issue and take its findings and identified actions into account in their operational and governance decisions**. The Inspectorate of Policing will continue to monitor this matter and will look to collect data and information in the future to evaluate how the actions in the Notice of Issue have been implemented.

In terms of next steps, I am grateful to the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police and Police Governance Ontario for agreeing to play a role in supporting police services and boards in make the ongoing implementation of these actions a priority, including coordinating a consistent approach to implementation, while recognizing the need for local variation where appropriate.

If you have any questions or require further information, please contact your IoP Police Service Advisor.

I appreciate the work already underway and your continued engagement.

Sincerely,



Ryan Teschner
Inspector General of Policing of Ontario

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

Encl: Notice of Issue



**Inspectorate
of Policing**

**Service d'inspection
des services policiers**

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Notice of Issue: The Increase in Antisemitism and Hate-Motivated Incidents

A. The Inspector General of Policing of Ontario – Duty to Monitor and Advise

Under Ontario's *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (CSPA), the Inspector General of Policing has a duty to monitor and advise on the delivery of adequate and effective policing in Ontario.

This is my first Notice of Issue. As part of my monitoring and advisory duty, I have created this mechanism to identify and call attention to issues relating to the delivery of policing and police governance that, if left unaddressed, could negatively impact community safety and public confidence in police. The overall goal of this notice (and the actions taken pursuant to it) is to ensure compliance with the CSPA and its regulations.

B. The Increase in Antisemitism and Hate-Motivated Incidents¹

Crime statistics gathered reveal an overall increase in hate-motivated incidents in Ontario from 2020 to 2024. These statistics demonstrate a particularly staggering increase in incidents against the Jewish community, motivated by antisemitism. Since 2023, Jewish communities have been the most targeted group for hate crimes in Canada while representing less than 1% of Canada's population.

Ontario has seen increasing intimidation, violence and vandalism that is targeted at members of the Jewish community. In recent months, hate-motivated incidents have escalated to include firearms being discharged at synagogues, schools and businesses. Additionally, the Inspectorate of Policing has received complaints of hate-motivated incidents occurring in the context of protests.

Since October 7, 2023, police services and boards have already implemented new approaches and reallocated significant resources in response to antisemitic hate-motivated incidents. I acknowledge the significant work that police services and boards have already done in response to this issue and thank them for their continued commitment. This Notice of Issue is aimed at continuing to evolve the approaches taken by police services and boards across Ontario's policing sector and enhance consistency.

¹ A "hate-motivated incident" includes both hate-motivated crimes and incidents that do not rise to the level of a criminal offence but are otherwise hateful, such as the use of racial slurs.

It is important to recognize both the recent rise of hate-motivated incidents against various communities/groups and the disproportionate rise of hate-motivated incidents against the Jewish community. Within this context, this Notice of Issue is aimed at addressing the increase in antisemitism and contains actions that police services and boards are strongly encouraged to take to ensure policing is adequate and effective having regard to the needs of the Jewish community.

While focused on antisemitism, police services and boards should also consider how the actions outlined below can inform their response to address hate-motivated incidents against other communities/groups in a manner that meets their needs.

C. The Inspector General's Actions and Engagement on this Issue

Given the significance of these issues, I have taken the following actions as part of my duty to monitor and advise police services and boards:

1. I have required several Ontario police services and boards to provide the Inspectorate of Policing with data to facilitate an analysis of the present policing response to the rise in antisemitic hate-motivated incidents and help identify areas of challenge and appropriate responses for the delivery of adequate and effective policing, and strong police governance. I have also reviewed data from other sources (e.g. Statistics Canada, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights), alongside a comprehensive literature review of academic research and industry reports. Integrating the findings between the analysis and literature review allowed me to identify trends, leading practices, and shared challenges in addressing hate-motivated incidents by services and boards.
2. With that foundation, I hosted a meeting with a group of police chiefs, police service boards and the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, along with Jewish and community organizations. The meeting focused on how Ontario police services and boards are addressing the rise in hate-motivated incidents, particularly incidents targeting Jewish communities. This includes appropriately using the range of measures to respond to antisemitism and hate-motivated incidents, such as *Criminal Code*, provincial and by-law offences which protect persons, property, and public order.
3. At the meeting, we also discussed specific actions that can continue fortifying the approach to the policing of antisemitic hate-motivated incidents. Some police services and boards profiled how some of these actions had already been implemented locally, shared experiences in terms of impact and identified areas for continued advancement.

The following are actions that police services and boards should continue implementing or consider implementing. The Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police (OACP) and Police Governance Ontario (PGO) have agreed to play a role in supporting the ongoing implementation of these actions. I strongly encourage the Ontario policing sector, supported by the OACP and PGO, to enhance the consistent application of these specific actions across the sector, with local variation where appropriate or necessary. The seven (7) actions include, but are not limited to:

- **Standardized classification and capturing consistent information for hate-motivated offences:** Police services consistently and properly documenting hate-motivated incidents in their records management systems to support evidence-based policing by enhancing accuracy in capturing who/what these incidents target and creating a more accurate picture of the scope/magnitude of the issue. Police services should also maximize information sharing across services to better identify and communicate trends, including by continuing to participate in the Hate Crime and Extremism Investigative Team.²
- **Centralization of functions and multidisciplinary approach:** Police services centralizing functions relevant to the identification, investigation and victim support concerning antisemitic hate-motivated incidents, including the functions of investigations units, crime analysis units and victim support units or organizations. This can be accomplished through multidisciplinary teams or dedicated entities, such as a hate crime unit.
- **Application of release conditions focused on preventing re-offending and recognizing community harm:** Police officers properly and consistently considering the impact of hate-motivated offences on Jewish communities when exercising their discretion to impose release conditions on individuals charged with hate-motivated or other offences. This can be supported through training and supporting materials concerning the possible conditions that can be imposed in these circumstances and supervision to ensure consistent application.
- **Enhanced supervision:** Police services ensuring there is enhanced supervision for responding to hate-motivated incidents. This can include notifying a dedicated senior officer of all reported hate-motivated incidents, particularly where the police service does not have a dedicated hate crime unit. Supervision should focus on individual investigations but also consider the broader ability of the service to respond to hate-motivated incidents in a manner that meets the needs of the community.

² The Hate Crime and Extremism Investigative Team is a network of police services that co-ordinates intelligence gathering for police and provides specialized support for investigations into hate-motivated offences.

- **Training:** Police service boards and services receiving training on how contemporary antisemitism is manifested, informed in part by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's working definition of antisemitism, adopted both provincially and federally, and by the federal government's Canadian Handbook on IHRA, to provide guidance in identifying and appropriately addressing conduct motivated by antisemitic bias, prejudice or hate. Police officers should also receive consistent and appropriate training on the full panoply of legal and related tools to address incidents motivated by bias, prejudice or hate, using real case scenarios.
- **Assistance to victims and communities and community impact statements:** Police services creating dedicated capacity for providing support to victims and communities impacted by antisemitic hate-motivated incidents, including through partnership with victim service support organizations and continuing to reduce barriers for victims to encourage reporting. Police services also exploring how to effectively and consistently facilitate community impact statements for sentencing by partnering with organizations representing impacted Jewish communities.
- **Board prioritization and reporting:** Police service boards updating their strategic plans and policies to require the police service to prioritize implementing the above actions in addressing hate-motivated incidents, including incidents motivated by antisemitism, and requiring the chief of police to report to the board on implementation to inform further policy development and to monitor how operations align with board priorities.

D. Applying this approach for other hate-motivated incidents based on local and community needs and data

While this Notice of Issue is focused on the policing response to antisemitic hate-motivated incidents based on current national and provincial data, police services and boards are required to be responsive to the needs of all members of the community who are the target of hate-motivated incidents on the basis of race, religion, ethnic origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or any other protected human rights grounds. Hate is not uniformly experienced amongst groups and different groups may have different needs. In addition to considering the actions outlined above, police services and boards should consider all available data to identify other groups who are victimized by hate-motivated incidents in their area of policing responsibility, engage with community organizations representing those groups and tailor their policing response to hate-motivated incidents based on the needs of their local community.

E. Ongoing monitoring to evaluate impact of the identified actions

My office will continue monitoring and engaging the sector on the policing response to antisemitic hate-motivated incidents, including future collection and analysis of data.

The Inspectorate of Policing will provide the public with updates, when available, about actions related to this Notice of Issue.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "R. Teschner", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Ryan Teschner
Inspector General of Policing

Date: July 14, 2026

Sources

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Statistics Canada. "[Police-reported hate crime, by type of motivation, selected regions and Canada \(selected police services\)](#)." July 22, 2025.

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Ottawa Police Service. "[Hate Crime](#)."

York Regional Police. "[Annual Statistics Report 2024](#)."

Peel Regional Police. "[Crime Statistics and Maps](#)."

London Police Service. "[2024 Hate/Bias Motivated Crime Report](#)."

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Windsor Police Service. "[Windsor Police News release: Windsor Police launches online hate crime reporting](#)."

Guelph Police Service. "[Guelph Police Service 2024 Annual Report](#)."

Niagara Regional Police Service. "[Regional Municipality of Niagara Police Service Board Public Agenda: Thursday, February 25, 2025, 9:30 am](#)."

Ontario Provincial Police. "[Work: Hate Crime](#)."



Inspector General's Notice of Issue and Policing Sector Meeting to Fortify Responses to Rising Antisemitic and Hate-Motivated Incidents in Ontario

July 14, 2026 – The Inspector General of Policing has released his first Notice of Issue following a meeting of police chiefs, police service board leadership, and Jewish and community organizations. The Notice identifies seven specific policing actions to fortify the approach to the sustained rise in antisemitic and hate-motivated incidents in Ontario.

The Inspector General's meeting, held on June 15, 2026, brought together representatives from 14 municipal police services and police service boards, the Ontario Provincial Police, the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police, Police Governance Ontario, and Jewish and community organizations. Participants discussed the impacts of rising antisemitism in Ontario, actions already undertaken by police services and boards, and opportunities to strengthen responses to antisemitic hate-motivated incidents.

Participating Community Organizations

The meeting included participation from Jewish and community organizations across Ontario, including:

- UJA Federation of Greater Toronto
- Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs
- Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Center Canada
- Alliance of Canadians Combatting Antisemitism
- B'nai Brith Canada
- Jewish Security Network
- The Abraham Global Peace Initiative

Participating Police Services and Boards

Participating police services and boards were selected from communities with significant Jewish populations and included:

- Ontario Provincial Police
- Barrie Police Service and Barrie Police Service Board

- Durham Regional Police Service and Durham Regional Police Service Board
- Guelph Police Service and Guelph Police Service Board
- Hamilton Police Service and Hamilton Police Services Board
- Halton Regional Police Service and Halton Police Board
- Kingston Police Service and Kingston Police Service Board
- London Police Service and London Police Service Board
- Niagara Regional Police Service and Niagara Police Service Board
- Ottawa Police Service and Ottawa Police Service Board
- Peel Regional Police Service and Peel Police Service Board
- Toronto Police Service and Toronto Police Service Board
- Waterloo Regional Police Service and Waterloo Police Service Board
- Windsor Police Service and Windsor Police Service Board
- York Regional Police Service and York Regional Police Service Board

Quotes

Community Organization Perspectives

“For Jewish families, schools, synagogues, and community institutions, safety is no longer theoretical. We do not take for granted the work police services are doing to protect Jewish communities. We appreciate the Inspector General’s leadership in bringing police leaders and community voices together. Continued action on consistent enforcement, easier reporting, stronger training, and direct engagement with Jewish communities is essential to strengthening community confidence.”

- Adam Minsky
President and CEO, UJA Federation of Greater Toronto

“We welcome the Inspector General of Policing’s leadership in bringing police leaders from across Ontario together to confront the growing threat of antisemitism and violent extremism. While the Jewish community continues to bear the brunt of these attacks, the extremist ideologies driving this hatred threaten far more than one community; they undermine the safety, security, and fundamental values that define our shared Canadian way of life. We look forward to continuing our close partnership with police services across Ontario to strengthen cooperation between law enforcement and the communities they protect. We are also deeply grateful to the dedicated men and women in uniform who put themselves in harm’s way every day to keep Ontarians safe.”

- Noah Shack
CEO, Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs

“The meeting on June 15 was an essential opportunity for Jewish leaders to speak openly to police chiefs and police board leadership from across Ontario about the scourge of hate crimes targeting our community. We are grateful to Inspector General

Teschner for convening this discussion and to the police leaders who came prepared to listen, engage, and work collaboratively toward practical solutions. The close working relationship between Jewish organizations and law enforcement is invaluable in helping ensure incidents are taken seriously, communities are protected, and responses continue to improve.”

- Michael Levitt
President and CEO, Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Center Canada

“The Alliance of Canadians Combatting Antisemitism (ALCCA) welcomes the Inspector General’s leadership in bringing together policing leaders to collectively strengthen their response to unprecedented levels of antisemitic hate crime. The keys to effective policing include training on the full range of criminal tools available to police and on how contemporary antisemitism often manifests as antizionist hatred against those who support Israel’s right to exist.”

- Mark Sandler
Chair, Alliance of Canadians Combatting Antisemitism

“My participation in the discussion with Ontario’s Chiefs of Police, at the request of the Inspector General, underscores the growing urgency of confronting antisemitism and hate-based incidents across our province. B’nai Brith Canada has been at the forefront of documenting and combating antisemitism, and what we are seeing is deeply concerning. Addressing this requires not only strong law enforcement responses, but sustained coordination with community organizations that are on the front lines. We welcome this engagement and remain committed to working collaboratively to ensure the safety, security, and dignity of Jewish communities and all those targeted by hate.”

- Simon Wolle
CEO, B’nai Brith Canada

“The threats facing the Jewish community are real and require a clear, coordinated response. Police, government and communities must work together to protect one another through strong policing, consistent application of the law, meaningful consequences and active community involvement. This work ultimately strengthens the safety and security of all Canadians. JSN supports this important process and appreciates the leadership of the Inspector General and the work of police services across Ontario. We recognize and deeply appreciate the commitment, effort and sacrifices of the men and women in law enforcement who serve our communities every day. JSN stands ready to support their efforts and contribute in every practical way possible to the safety and security of the Jewish community and all law-abiding Canadians.”

- Jevon Greenblatt
CEO, Jewish Security Network

“The Abraham Global Peace Initiative (AGPI) applauds Ontario’s Inspector General of Policing, Ryan Teschner, for convening police chiefs, police boards, and Jewish community leaders to address the alarming rise of antisemitism across the province. We commend the 14 police agencies that participated in this important discussion. With Canada experiencing unprecedented levels of antisemitic incidents, AGPI continues to regard this scourge as a national emergency. During the meeting, AGPI recognized police leaders—particularly the Toronto Police Service—for enhanced deterrence efforts and the establishment of its new Counter-Terrorism Security Unit. AGPI continues to call for vigorous enforcement of hate crime laws and the full use of existing legal tools, including mischief, criminal harassment, intimidation, obstruction, and unlawful assembly provisions. AGPI stands ready to partner with law enforcement by providing guidance, support, education, and resources to help keep Ontario’s Jewish community safe and secure.”

- Avi Benlolo
Chairman and CEO, The Abraham Global Peace Initiative

Policing Sector Perspectives

“These discussions reinforced the importance of listening directly to communities affected by antisemitism and hate. Police governance boards have an important responsibility to understand emerging community concerns, support public confidence, and ensure that accountability and community safety remain at the forefront of policing discussions. We appreciate the leadership of the Inspectorate of Policing in bringing together community organizations, police leaders, and governance representatives to share perspectives and identify opportunities to strengthen our collective response.”

- Al Boughton
Chair, Police Governance Ontario

“The June 15 meeting brought together community leaders, police services, governance representatives, and system partners to share perspectives and strengthen trust, safety, and accountability. While this Notice of Issue responds to a specific and significant increase in antisemitic incidents, its broader message is equally important: addressing hate in all its forms requires ongoing dialogue, strong partnerships, and a commitment to listening to and learning from affected communities. We are pleased to contribute to these conversations and look forward to supporting police governance boards as they implement the Inspector General’s Notice of Issue within their local governance responsibilities.”

- Lisa Darling

Executive Director, Police Governance Ontario

“Hate crimes and hate-motivated incidents are attacks on our shared values as Ontarians. The rise in shootings and other violent acts targeting Jewish communities—including brazen attacks on synagogues, residences, businesses, schools, as well as the U.S. Consulate in Toronto—is deplorable. We welcome the Inspector General of Ontario’s efforts to bring police and communities together to address these challenges and are committed to prevention, swift investigation, and enforcement so Ontarians feel safe and supported. Our association is committed to supporting police services as they implement the actions identified through the Notice of Issue.”

- Chief Peter Moreira
President, Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police

Village of Merrickville Wolford

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W: Merrickville-wolford.ca

May 26, 2026

Re: OPP Detachment Board Resolution of Support - Traffic Calming & Speeding Mitigation Techniques

Please be advised that the Council of the Corporation of the Village of Merrickville-Wolford, at its Regular Meeting on May 25, 2026, passed the following motion pertaining to the OPP Detachment Board Resolution of Support - Traffic Calming & Speeding Mitigation Techniques:

Resolution #: R-24-05-25-26

Moved by: Councillor Maitland

Seconded by: Councillor Ireland

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Village of Merrickville-Wolford receive for information the resolution from the Municipality of North Grenville, Merrickville-Wolford Village OPP Detachment Board dated May 7, 2026 regarding traffic calming and speeding mitigation techniques;

AND THAT Council endorse and support the resolution from the OPP Detachment Board and direct staff to circulate the resolution of support to Premier Doug Ford, the Minister of Transportation, the Minister of Finance, MPP Steve Clark, AMO, ROMA, all Ontario Police Service Boards, and all 444 Municipalities in Ontario.

Carried.

If you have any questions regarding the above resolution, please do not hesitate to contact me by email at clerk@merrickville-wolford.ca.

Thank you.



Julia McCaugherty-Jansman
Clerk



May 7, 2026

Traffic Calming/Speeding Mitigation Techniques

The North Grenville, Merrickville-Wolford Village OPP Detachment Board, at its Meeting on May 7, 2026, passed the following motion with the request for municipal support:

Moved by: Ian Fraser

Seconded by: Jim Goodman

WHEREAS history demonstrates that speeding and public safety concerns are increasing across Ontario;

WHEREAS the Provincial government has shown interest and allocated financial resources to certain municipalities to implement alternative measures to photo radar, reaffirming its ongoing commitment to addressing public safety issues;

WHEREAS this commitment currently applies only to municipalities utilizing photo radar as a deterrent;

AND WHEREAS such funding support would assist municipalities with limited financial resources in protecting their citizens - especially seniors and school-aged children.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Grenville 1 OPP Detachment Board respectfully request North Grenville and Merrickville-Wolford Councils advocate that the province expand its stated interest and financial commitment to include all municipalities in Ontario, adopting a province-wide approach to public safety and thereby ensuring the well-being of all Ontarians;

AND THAT this resolution be sent to the following:

Premier Doug Ford

Minister of Transportation

Minister of Finance

MPP Steve Clark

AMO

ROMA

All Ontario Police Service Boards

And all 444 Municipalities in Ontario

Carried.



July 21, 2026

Via email: doug.fordco@pc.ola.org

Premier's Office
Room 281
Main Legislative Building, Queen's Park
Toronto, ON M7A 1A5

**Re: Letter of Support – Appeal to Attorney General of Ontario for Review
and Reform of Provincial Offences System**

Dear Hon. Doug Ford,

Please be advised that the Huron OPP Detachment Board passed the following resolution at their July 20, 2026, Meeting:

Resolution: 37-2026

Moved by: Member Lamport

Seconded by: Member Anderson

That the Huron OPP Detachment Board supports the Village of Merrickville-Wolford's May 26, 2026 correspondence regarding Traffic Calming & Speeding Mitigation Techniques; and

That this supporting resolution and originating documentation be circulated to the Premier of Ontario, the Minister of Transportation, the Minister of Finance, MP Ben Lobb, MPP Lisa Thompson, AMO, ROMA, all Ontario Police Service Boards and all municipalities in Ontario.

Result: Carried

Please find attached the originating correspondence for your reference.

Respectfully,

Kendra Webster
Administrator (Municipality of South Huron)
Huron OPP Detachment Board
kwebster@southhuron.ca
519-235-0310 extension 232

Encl.

cc:

Minister of Transportation, Hon. Prabmeet Singh Sarkaria;

prabmeet.sarkaria@pc.ola.org

Minister of Finance, Hon. Peter Bethlenfalvy;

peter.bethlenfalvy@pc.ola.org

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All Ontario Police Service Boards

All municipalities in Ontario



**PETERBOROUGH COUNTY OPP DETACHMENT BOARD
CONSEIL DU DÉTACHEMENT DU COMTÉ DE PETERBOROUGH
DE LA POLICE PROVINCIALE**

**PETERBOROUGH COUNTY OPP DETACHMENT
DÉTACHEMENT DU COMTÉ DE PETERBOROUGH DE LA POLICE PROVINCIALE**

June 23, 2026

To: Dufferin County OPP Detachment Boards

Re: Condolences on the Line of Duty Death of Constable Tarun Bali

Dear Chair and Members of Dufferin County OPP Detachment Boards

On behalf of the Peterborough County OPP Detachment Board, I wish to extend our deepest condolences to you, your Board, and the entire Dufferin OPP family on the recent loss of Constable Tarun Bali.

The work undertaken by OPP detachments across our province is both demanding and deeply rooted in dedication to public safety, service, and community well-being. When a loss occurs, it is felt not only within a single detachment but across the policing and governance community as a whole. We recognize the strength, resilience, and professionalism that your members demonstrate each day, even in the face of such hardship.

At moments such as these, we are reminded of the importance of collegial support and shared purpose among our police governance boards. Please know that you have our full support, and that our Board stands ready to assist in any way that may be helpful during this time of mourning and reflection.

At our next meeting, we will have a moment of silence in honour of Constable Bali.

We hope you find comfort in the support of your colleagues, the appreciation of your community, and the enduring legacy of service that your members represent. Please convey our heartfelt sympathies to those most directly affected.

Sincerely,

Heather Watson
Chair
Peterborough County OPP Detachment Board

ONTARIO REGULATION 135/24

made under the

COMMUNITY SAFETY AND POLICING ACT, 2019

Made: March 25, 2024
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Published in *The Ontario Gazette*: April 13, 2024

O.P.P. DETACHMENT BOARDS

Table of contents

Number of boards

1. (1) An O.P.P. detachment board is established for each of the O.P.P. detachments listed in Column 1 of Table 1.
- (2) An O.P.P. detachment board for an O.P.P. detachment listed in Column 1 of Table 1 has the composition listed in Column 2 of Table 1.
- (3) Multiple O.P.P. detachment boards are established for each of the O.P.P. detachments listed on Column 1 of Table 2, with a separate board established for each of the geographic areas listed in Column 2 of Table 2 for the detachment.
- (4) An O.P.P. detachment board for a geographic area listed in Column 2 of Table 2 has the composition listed in Column 3 of Table 2.
- (5) Each O.P.P. detachment board for a geographic area listed in Column 2 of Table 2 shall perform their duties and exercise their powers in relation to the policing provided in, or in relation to, the geographic area by the O.P.P. detachment listed in Column 1 of Table 2.

Exemption

2. The following detachments of the Ontario Provincial Police are exempt from the requirement in subsection 67 (1) of the Act to have an O.P.P. detachment board:
- 1. The Aurora O.P.P. Detachment.
 - 2. The Caledon O.P.P. Detachment.

O.P.P. detachment board estimates

3. (1) An O.P.P. detachment board shall annually prepare estimates setting out the total amount that is required to pay the expenses of the board's operation, other than the remuneration of board members.

(2) Each municipality in the area for which the O.P.P. detachment board has responsibility shall pay to the O.P.P. detachment board an equal share of the amount set out in the board's estimates.

(3) Despite subsection (2), the municipalities that are required to pay a share of the board's estimates may unanimously agree to allocate the costs among themselves on a basis other than equal shares and, for as long as they remain in unanimous agreement, the costs shall be shared in the manner agreed to by the municipalities.

Definition of municipality for remaining provisions

4. Despite subsection 2 (3) of the Act, the term "municipality" includes any municipality within the meaning of the *Municipal Act, 2001* for the purposes of sections 5 to 8 and Tables 1 and 2 of this Regulation.

Appointment

5. (1) A person who is described in this Regulation as being appointed by a municipality shall be appointed by the council of the municipality.

(2) A person who is described in this Regulation as being appointed by a First Nation shall be appointed by the band council of the First Nation.

Term of office

6. (1) The term of office for a member of an O.P.P. detachment board appointed by a single municipality or a single First Nation shall be set out by the municipality or First Nation in the member's appointment, but shall not exceed the term of office of the council of the municipality or band council that appointed the member.

(2) The term of office for a member of an O.P.P. detachment board appointed jointly by several municipalities or First Nations shall be set out by the municipalities or First Nations in each of the instruments appointing the member, but shall not exceed a term of four years.

(3) A member of an O.P.P. detachment board appointed, whether individually or jointly, by a municipality or First Nation shall sit until the earlier of,

- (a) six months after the expiry of their term of office; or
 - (b) the day the member's successor is appointed by the municipality or First Nation.
- (4) The term of office for a member of an O.P.P. detachment board that is appointed by the Minister shall be set out by the Minister in the member's appointment.
- (5) If the position of a member of an O.P.P. detachment board who is appointed by a municipality or First Nation becomes vacant, the Minister shall notify the council of the municipality or band council.

Remuneration of members appointed by Minister

- 7.** (1) The amount of remuneration to be paid to a member of an O.P.P. detachment board appointed by the Minister shall be determined by the unanimous agreement of the municipalities that are identified in Table 1 or Table 2, as applicable, as participating in the appointment of the members of the O.P.P. detachment board.
- (2) If the municipalities are unable to reach a unanimous agreement for the purposes of subsection (1), then the Minister shall determine the remuneration to be paid to the board members.
- (3) Each municipality identified in Table 1 or 2, as applicable, as participating in the appointment of the members of the O.P.P. detachment board shall pay an equal share of the remuneration of the members of the O.P.P. detachment board that are appointed by the Minister, in accordance with subsections (5) and (6).
- (4) Despite subsection (3), the municipalities that are required to pay a share of the remuneration of a member appointed by the Minister may unanimously agree to allocate the costs among themselves on a basis other than equal shares and, for as long as they remain in unanimous agreement, the costs shall be shared in the manner agreed to by the municipalities.
- (5) Each O.P.P. detachment board shall, periodically throughout each year, provide each municipality that is required to pay a share of the remuneration of members of the board that are appointed by the Minister with a statement identifying the amount that the municipality owes towards the remuneration of the members appointed by the Minister up to that time.
- (6) A municipality that receives a statement under subsection (5) shall pay the amount set out in the statement to the O.P.P. detachment board within 30 days after receiving the

statement, and the board shall remunerate the member from the amounts received from the municipalities.

Public inspection of maps

8. The maps referred to in Column 2 of Table 2 are available for public inspection at the Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Strategic Policy Division, 9th floor, 25 Grosvenor St., Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2G6.

Commencement

9. This Regulation comes into force on the later of the day paragraph 16.1 of subsection 261 (2) of Schedule 1 (*Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019*) to the *Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019* comes into force and the day this Regulation is filed.

TABLE 1
O.P.P. DETACHMENTS WITH ONE O.P.P. DETACHMENT BOARD

Item	Column 1 O.P.P. detachment	Column 2 Composition
1.	Almaguin Highlands O.P.P. Detachment	One member, jointly appointed by the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of one of the following municipalities: Armour Township, Burk's Falls Village and Ryerson Township. One member, jointly appointed by the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of one of the following municipalities: Joly Township, Machar Township and South River Village. One member, jointly appointed by the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of one of the following municipalities: Town of Kearny, McMurrich/Monteith Township and Perry Township. One member, jointly appointed by the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of one of the following municipalities: the Municipality

		of Magnetawan, Strong Township and Sundridge Village. Two members who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, any of the above municipalities, jointly appointed by all of the above municipalities. One member appointed by the Minister.
2.	Bancroft O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of eight members: Town of Bancroft, Carlow/Mayo Township, Township of Faraday, Municipality of Hastings Highlands, Limerick Township, Municipality of Highlands East, Tudor and Cashel Township and Wollaston Township. Two members who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, any of the above municipalities, jointly appointed by all of the above municipalities. Two members appointed by the Minister.
3.	Bracebridge O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities and First Nations, who is a member of the council of the municipality or the band council of the First Nation, for a total of six members: Town of Bracebridge, Georgian Bay Township, Town of Gravenhurst, Moose Deer Point First Nation, Muskoka Lakes Township and Wahta Mohawks First Nation. One member appointed by the District of Muskoka who is a member of the council of the municipality. One member appointed by each of the following municipalities and First Nations, who is neither a member of the council or band council of, nor an

		employee of, the municipality or the First Nation, for a total of six members: Town of Bracebridge, Georgian Bay Township, Town of Gravenhurst, Moose Deer Point First Nation, Muskoka Lakes Township and Wahta Mohawks First Nation. Three members appointed by the Minister.
4.	Brant County O.P.P. Detachment	Two members appointed by the County of Brant who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by the County of Brant who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. Two members appointed by the Minister.
5.	Central Hastings O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of five members: Municipality of Centre Hastings, Madoc Township, Municipality of Marmora and Lake, Stirling-Rawdon Township and Municipality of Tweed. One member who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, any of the above municipalities, jointly appointed by all of the above municipalities. One member appointed by the Minister.
6.	City of Kawartha Lakes O.P.P. Detachment	Three members appointed by the City of Kawartha Lakes who are members of the council of the municipality. One member appointed by the City of Kawartha Lakes who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.

7.	Elgin O.P.P. Detachment	One member, jointly appointed by the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of one of the following municipalities: Municipality of Bayham and Malahide Township. One member appointed by the Municipality of Central Elgin. One member who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, any of the following municipalities, who is jointly appointed by the following municipalities: Municipality of Dutton/Dunwich, Southwold Township and the Municipality of West Elgin. Two members appointed by the Minister.
8.	Frontenac O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of two members: Central Frontenac Township and North Frontenac Township. Two members appointed by South Frontenac Township who are members of the council of the municipality. One member appointed by the following municipality and First Nation, who is neither a member of the council or band council of, nor an employee of, the municipality or First Nation, for a total of two members: Shabot Obaadjiwan First Nation and South Frontenac Township. One member who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, any of the following municipalities, who is jointly appointed by the following municipalities: Central Frontenac Township and North Frontenac Township. Two members appointed by the Minister.

9.	Greenstone O.P.P. Detachment	Three members appointed by the Municipality of Greenstone, who are members of the council of the municipality. One member appointed by Bingwi Nyaashi Anishinaabeck First Nation (Sand Point), who is a member of the band council of the First Nation. One member appointed by the Municipality of Greenstone who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
10.	Grey Bruce O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities and First Nations, who is a member of the council of the municipality or the band council of the First Nation, for a total of nine members: Chatsworth Township, Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation (Cape Croker), Georgian Bluffs Township, Municipality of Grey Highlands, Municipality of Meaford, Municipality of Northern Bruce Peninsula, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen First Nation (New Saugeen), Town of South Bruce Peninsula and Southgate Township. Four members who are neither members of the council or band council of, nor employees of, any of the above municipalities or First Nations, jointly appointed by all of the above municipalities and First Nations. Three members appointed by the Minister.
11.	Haldimand O.P.P. Detachment	Two members appointed by Haldimand County who are members of the council of the municipality. One member appointed by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, who is a member of the band council.

		Two members appointed by Haldimand County who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, who is neither a member of the band council of, nor an employee of, the First Nation. One member appointed by the Minister.
12.	Haliburton County O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of four members: Algonquin Highlands Township, Municipality of Highlands East, Minden Hills Township and the Municipality of the United Townships of Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre and Clyde. One member appointed by the County of Haliburton who is a member of the council of the municipality. One member appointed jointly by the following municipalities, who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, any of the following municipalities: Algonquin Highlands Township, Municipality of Highlands East, Minden Hills Township and the Municipality of the United Townships of Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre and Clyde. One member appointed by the Minister.
13.	Hawkesbury O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of five members: Alfred and Plantagenet Township, Champlain Township, East Hawkesbury Township, Town of Hawkesbury

		and Municipality of The Nation. One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality, for a total of three members: Alfred and Plantagenet Township, Champlain Township and Town of Hawkesbury. Two members appointed by the Minister.
14.	Huntsville O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of three members: Town of Huntsville, Lake of Bays Township and District of Muskoka. Two members appointed by the District of Muskoka who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
15.	Huron O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of six members: Municipality of Bluewater, Municipality of Central Huron, Town of Goderich, Municipality of Huron East, North Huron Township and Municipality of South Huron. Two members appointed jointly by the above municipalities, who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, any of the municipalities. Two members appointed by the Minister.
16.	Huron West O.P.P. Detachment	Two members appointed by each of the following municipalities, who are members of the council of the municipality, for a total of six members:

		Clearview Township, Springwater Township and Town of Wasaga Beach. One member appointed by each of the above municipalities, who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality, for a total of three members. Two members appointed by the Minister.
17.	Killaloe O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities and First Nation, who is a member of the council of the municipality or band council of the First Nation, for a total of seven members: Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (Golden Lake), Bonchere Valley Township, Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards Township, Lyndoch and Raglan Township, Madawaska Valley Township, North Algona Wilberforce Township and South Algonquin Township. Two members appointed jointly by the above municipalities and First Nation, who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, any of the municipalities or band council of the First Nation. Two members appointed by the Minister.
18.	Kirkland Lake O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities and First Nation, who is a member of the council of the municipality or band council of the First Nation, for a total of five members: Beaverhouse Lake First Nation. Gauthier Township, Larder Lake Township, Matachewan Township and McGarry Township. Two members appointed by the Town of Kirkland Lake who are members of the council of the municipality.

		Two members appointed jointly by the above municipalities and First Nation, who are neither members of the council or band council, nor employees of, of any of the municipalities or of the First Nation. Two members appointed by the Minister.
19.	Lanark County O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of eight members: Beckwith Township, Town of Carleton Place, Drummond-North Elmsley Township, Lanark Highlands Township, Municipality of Mississippi Mills, Montague Township, Town of Perth and Tay Valley Township. One member appointed by each of the above municipalities, who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality, for a total of eight members. Four members appointed by the Minister.
20.	Leeds County O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of seven members: Athens Township, Elizabethtown-Kitley Township, Frontenac Islands Township, Front of Yonge Township, Leeds and the Thousand Islands Township, Rideau Lakes Township and Westport Village. Two members appointed jointly by the above municipalities, who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, any of the municipalities. Two members appointed by the Minister.

21.	Marathon O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by Manitouwadge Township who is a member of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by the Town of Marathon who are members of the council of the municipality. One member appointed jointly by the above municipalities who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, of either of the above municipalities. One member appointed by the Minister.
22.	Middlesex O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of two members: Municipality of Middlesex Centre and Municipality of Thames Centre. One member jointly appointed by the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of one of the municipalities: Adelaide Metcalfe Township, Newbury Village and Municipality of Southwest Middlesex. One member jointly appointed by the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of one of the municipalities: Lucan Biddulph Township and Municipality of North Middlesex. Two members appointed jointly by all of the above municipalities who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, any of the municipalities. One member appointed by the Minister.
23.	Norfolk O.P.P. Detachment	Three members appointed by Norfolk County who are members of the council of the municipality. One member appointed by Norfolk County who is

		neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
24.	Northumberland O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities and First Nation, who is a member of the council of the municipality or band council of the First Nation, for a total of six members: Alderville First Nation, Alnwick/Haldimand Township, Municipality of Brighton, Cramahe Township, Hamilton Township and Municipality of Trent Hills. Two members jointly appointed by the above municipalities and First Nation who are neither members of the council or band council of, nor employees of, any of the municipalities or of the First Nation. Two members appointed by the Minister.
25.	Nottawasaga O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of three members: Adjala-Tosorontio Township, Essa Township and Town of New Tecumseth. One member jointly appointed by the above municipalities who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, any of the municipalities. One member appointed by the Minister.
26.	Orillia O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of four members: City of Orillia, Oro-Medonte Township, Ramara Township and Severn Township.

		One member appointed by each of the above municipalities, who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality, for a total of four members. Two members appointed by the Minister.
27.	Perth County O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of three members: Municipality of North Perth, Perth East Township and Municipality of West Perth. One member appointed by each of the above municipalities, who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality, for a total of three members. Two members appointed by the Minister.
28.	Peterborough O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities and First Nations, who is a member of the council of the municipality or band council of the First Nation, for a total of nine members: Asphodel-Norwood Township, Curve Lake First Nation, Douro-Dummer Township, Havelock-Belmont-Methuen Township, Hiawatha First Nation, North Kawartha Township, Otonabee-South Monaghan Township, Selwyn Township and Municipality of Trent Lakes. Three members jointly appointed by each of the above municipalities and First Nations who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, any of the municipalities or the band council of any of the First Nations. Three members appointed by the Minister.

29.	Prince Edward County O.P.P. Detachment	Two members appointed by the County of Prince Edward who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by the County of Prince Edward who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
30.	Quinte West O.P.P. Detachment	Three members appointed by the City of Quinte West who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by the City of Quinte West who are neither of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. Two members appointed by the Minister.
31.	Red Lake O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of two members: Ear Falls Township and Municipality of Red Lake. Two members appointed jointly by the above municipalities who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, any of the municipalities. Two members appointed by the Minister.
32.	Renfrew O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of seven members: Admaston/Bromley Township, Town of Arnprior, Greater Madawaska Township, Horton Township, McNab/Braeside Township, Renfrew Township and Whitewater Region Township. Two members appointed jointly by the above municipalities who are neither members of the

		council of, nor employees of, any of the municipalities. Two members appointed by the Minister.
33.	Russell County O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of four members: Casselman Village, City of Clarence-Rockland, Russell Township and Municipality of The Nation. Three members appointed jointly by the above municipalities who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, any of the municipalities. Two members appointed by the Minister.
34.	Sault Ste. Marie O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by Laird Township who is a member of the council of the municipality. One member appointed by Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional Township who is a member of the council of the municipality. One member appointed by Laird Township who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality. One member appointed by Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional Township who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
35.	Sioux Lookout O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by Pickle Lake Township who is a member of the council of the municipality. One member appointed by the Municipality of Sioux Lookout who is a member of the council of the municipality. One member appointed by Pickle Lake Township

		who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Municipality of Sioux Lookout who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
36.	South Bruce O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of five members: Municipality of Arran-Elderslie, Municipality of Brockton, Huron-Kinloss Township, Municipality of Kincardine and Municipality of South Bruce. Two members appointed jointly by the above municipalities who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, any of the municipalities. Two members appointed by the Minister.
37.	South Georgian Bay O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of five members: Georgian Bay Township, Town of Midland, Town of Penetanguishene, Tay Township and Tiny Township. One member appointed by each of the above municipalities who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality, for a total of five members. Three members appointed by the Minister.
38.	South Porcupine O.P.P. Detachment	Two members appointed by Black River-Matheson Township who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by the Town of Iroquois Falls who are members of the council of the

		municipality. One member appointed by Black River-Matheson Township who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Town of Iroquois Falls who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality. Two members appointed by the Minister.
39.	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry O.P.P. Detachment	Two members appointed by the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry who are members of the council of the municipality. One member appointed by the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality. Two members appointed by the Minister.
40.	Superior East O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of five members: Chapleau Township, Dubreuilville Township, Hornepayne Township, Municipality of Wawa and White River Township. Two members appointed jointly by the above municipalities who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, any of the municipalities. Two members appointed by the Minister.
41.	Thunder Bay O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities and First Nations, who is a member of the council of the municipality or the band council of the First Nation, for a total of seven members: Conmee Township, Gillies Township,

		Kiashke Zaaging Anishinaabek First Nation (Gull Bay), Lac Des Mille Lacs First Nation, Municipality of Neebing, O'Connor Township and Municipality of Shuniah. Three members who are neither members of the council or band council of, nor employees of, any of the above municipalities or First Nations, jointly appointed by all of the above municipalities and First Nations. Three members appointed by the Minister.
42.	Wellington O.P.P. Detachment	Three members appointed by Wellington County who are members of the council of the municipality. One member appointed by Wellington County who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
43.	West Parry Sound O.P.P. Detachment	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities and First Nation, who is a member of the council of the municipality or band council of the First Nation, for a total of eight members: Carling Township, Henvey Inlet First Nation, Municipality of McDougall, McKellar Township, Town of Parry Sound, Seguin Township, The Archipelago Township and Municipality of Whitestone. Two members jointly appointed by the above municipalities and First Nation who are neither members of the council or band council of, nor employees of, any of the municipalities or of the First Nation. Two members appointed by the Minister.

TABLE 2
O.P.P. DETACHMENTS WITH MULTIPLE O.P.P. DETACHMENT BOARDS

Item	Column 1 O.P.P. detachment	Column 2 Geographic area	Column 3 Composition
1.	Collingwood O.P.P. Detachment	Town of Collingwood	Two members appointed by the Town of Collingwood who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by the Town of Collingwood who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
2.	Collingwood O.P.P. Detachment	Town of Blue Mountains	Two members appointed by the Town of Blue Mountains who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by the Town of Blue Mountains who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.

3.	Dryden O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Dryden OPP Detachment Board 1" on the map titled "Dryden OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	Two members appointed by the City of Dryden who are members of the council of the municipality. One member appointed by the City of Dryden who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
4.	Dryden O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Dryden OPP Detachment Board 2" on the map titled "Dryden OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	Two members appointed by Ignace Township who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by Ignace Township who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.

5.	Dryden O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Dryden OPP Detachment Board 3" on the map titled "Dryden OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	Two members appointed by Machin Township who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by Machin Township who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
6.	Dufferin O.P.P. Detachment	Town of Orangeville	Two members appointed by the Town of Orangeville who are members of the council of the municipality. Three members appointed by the Town of Orangeville who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
7.	Dufferin O.P.P. Detachment	Town of Shelburne	Three members appointed by the Town of Shelburne who are members of the council of the municipality. Three members appointed by the Town of Shelburne who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality.

			One member appointed by the Minister.
8.	Dufferin O.P.P. Detachment	Amaranth Township, Town of Grand Valley, East Garafraxa Township	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of three members: Amaranth Township, East Garafraxa Township and Town of Grand Valley. One member appointed by each of the above municipalities, who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality, for a total of three members. One member appointed by the Minister.
9.	Dufferin O.P.P. Detachment	Melancthon Township, Town of Mono, Mulmur Township	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of three members: Melancthon Township, Town of Mono and Mulmur Township. One member appointed by each of the above municipalities, who is neither a member of the

			council of, nor an employee of, the municipality, for a total of three members. One member appointed by the Minister.
10.	East Algoma O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "East Algoma OPP Detachment Board 1" on the map titled "East Algoma OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities and First Nation, who is a member of the council of the municipality or the band council of the First Nation, for a total of eleven members: Town of Bruce Mines, Township of Hilton, Village of Hilton Beach, Municipality of Huron Shores, Township of Jocelyn, Township of Johnson, Township of Plummer Additional, Township of St. Joseph, Township of Tarbutt, Town of Thessalon and Thessalon First Nation. Three members who are neither members of the council or band council of, nor employees of, any of the above municipalities or First Nation, jointly appointed by all of the above municipalities and First Nation.

			Three members appointed by the Minister.
11.	East Algoma O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "East Algoma OPP Detachment Board 2" on the map titled "East Algoma OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities and First Nations, who is a member of the council of the municipality or the band council of the First Nation, for a total of five members: Town of Blind River, Mississauga First Nation, Serpent River First Nation, Town of Spanish and Township of The North Shore. One member appointed by each of the above municipalities and First Nations, who is neither a member of the council or band council of, nor an employee of, the municipality or First Nation, for a total of five members. Two members appointed by the Minister.
12.	East Algoma O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "East Algoma OPP Detachment Board 3" on the map titled "East Algoma OPP Detachment Boards -	Two members appointed by the City of Elliot Lake, who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by the City of Elliot Lake who

		Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
13.	Essex County O.P.P. Detachment	Town of Essex, Municipality of Lakeshore, Town of Tecumseh	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of three members: Town of Essex, Municipality of Lakeshore and Town of Tecumseh. One member appointed by each of the above municipalities who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality, for a total of three members. One member who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, any of the above municipalities, jointly appointed by all of the above municipalities. Two members appointed by the Minister.
14.	Essex County O.P.P. Detachment	Town of Kingsville, Municipality of Leamington, Township of	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities and First Nation, who is a member of

		Pelee, Caldwell First Nation Reserve	the council of the municipality or the band council of the First Nation, for a total of four members: Caldwell First Nation, Town of Kingsville, Municipality of Leamington and Township of Pelee. One member appointed by the Town of Kingsville who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Municipality of Leamington who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality. One member jointly appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of one of the municipalities: Town of Kingsville, Municipality of Leamington and Township of Pelee. Two members appointed by the Minister.
15.	Grenville O.P.P. Detachment	Municipality of North Grenville, Merrickville-Wolford Village	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of

			the municipality, for a total of two members: Merrickville-Wolford Village and Municipality of North Grenville. Two members appointed by Merrickville-Wolford Village who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. Three members appointed by the Municipality of North Grenville who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. Two members appointed by the Minister.
16.	Grenville O.P.P. Detachment	Augusta Township, Edwardsburgh Cardinal Township, Town of Prescott	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of three members: Augusta Township, Edwardsburgh Cardinal Township and Town of Prescott. One member appointed by each of the above municipalities who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality, for a

			total of three members. Two members appointed by the Minister.
17.	James Bay O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "James Bay OPP Detachment Board 1" on the map titled "James Bay OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of two members: Town of Hearst and Township of Mattice-Val Côté. One member appointed by the Town of Hearst who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
18.	James Bay O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "James Bay OPP Detachment Board 2" on the map titled "James Bay OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	Two members appointed by the Town of Kapuskasing, who are members of the council of the municipality. One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of four members: Township of Fauquier-Strickland, Township of Moonbeam, Township of Opasatika and Township of Val Rita-Harty. Two members appointed by

			the Town of Kapuskasing who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. Two members appointed by the Minister.
19.	James Bay O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "James Bay OPP Detachment Board 3" on the map titled "James Bay OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of three members: Town of Cochrane, Town of Moosonee and Town of Smooth Rock Falls. Two members appointed by the Town of Cochrane who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
20.	Kenora O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Kenora OPP Detachment Board 1" on the map titled "Kenora OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	Three members appointed by the City of Kenora, who are members of the council of the municipality. Three members appointed by the City of Kenora who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality.

			One member appointed by the Minister.
21.	Kenora O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Kenora OPP Detachment Board 2" on the map titled "Kenora OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	Two members appointed by Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls Township, who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls Township who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
22.	Lambton O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Lambton OPP Detachment Board 1" on the map titled "Lambton OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of four members: Municipality of Lambton Shores, Town of Petrolia, Town of Plympton-Wyoming and St. Clair Township. One member jointly appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of one of the municipalities: Municipality of Brooke-Alvinston and Warwick Township.

			One member jointly appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of one of the municipalities: Dawn-Euphemia Township, Enniskillen Township and Village of Oil Springs. Two members who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, any of the above municipalities, jointly appointed by all of the above municipalities. Two members appointed by the Minister.
23.	Lambton O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Lambton OPP Detachment Board 2" on the map titled "Lambton OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	Two members appointed by Point Edward Village, who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by Point Edward Village who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
24.	Lennox & Addington O.P.P. Detachment	Town of Deseronto, Tyendinaga Township, Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities and First Nation, who is a member of

			the council of the municipality or the band council of the First Nation, for a total of three members: Town of Deseronto, Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte and Tyendinaga Township. One member appointed by each of the above municipalities and First Nation, who is neither a member of the council or band council of, nor an employee of, any of the above municipalities or First Nation. One member appointed by the Minister.
25.	Lennox & Addington O.P.P. Detachment	Town of Greater Napanee, Stone Mills Township, Loyalist Township, Addington Highlands Township	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of four members: Addington Highlands Township, Town of Greater Napanee, Loyalist Township and Stone Mills Township. One member jointly appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is neither a member of the council, nor an

			employee of, of any of the municipalities: Town of Greater Napanee and Loyalist Township. One member jointly appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is neither a member of the council, nor an employee of, of any of the municipalities: Addington Highlands Township and Stone Mills Township. One member appointed by the Minister.
26.	Manitoulin O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Manitoulin OPP Detachment Board 1" on the map titled "Manitoulin OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of three members: Municipality of Central Manitoulin, Town of Gore Bay and Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands. One member jointly appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of one of the municipalities: Burpee and Mills Township, Cockburn Island Township and

			Municipality of Gordon/Barrie Island. One member jointly appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of one of the municipalities: Assiginack Township and Tehkummah Township. Two members who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, any of the above municipalities, jointly appointed by all of the above municipalities. Two members appointed by the Minister.
27.	Manitoulin O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Manitoulin OPP Detachment Board 2" on the map titled "Manitoulin OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of four members: Township of Baldwin, Town of Espanola, Township of Nairn and Hyman and Township of Sables-Spanish Rivers. One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is neither a member of the

			council of, nor an employee of, any of the municipalities, for a total of two members: Town of Espanola and Township of Sables-Spanish Rivers. Two members appointed by the Minister.
28.	Nipigon O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Nipigon OPP Detachment Board 1" on the map titled "Nipigon OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of two members: Schreiber Township and Terrace Bay Township. One member appointed by each of the above municipalities, who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, any of the above municipalities, for total of two members. One member appointed by the Minister.
29.	Nipigon O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Nipigon OPP Detachment Board 2" on the map titled "Nipigon OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities and First Nation, who is a member of the council of the municipality or the band council of the First Nation,

			for a total of four members: Dorion Township, Nipigon Township, Red Rock Indian Band and Red Rock Township. One member who is neither a member of the council or band council of, nor an employee of, any of the above municipalities or First Nation, jointly appointed by all of the above municipalities and First Nation. One member appointed by the Minister.
30.	Nipissing West O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Nipissing West OPP Detachment Board 1" on the map titled "Nipissing West OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of four members: Municipality of French River, Municipality of Killarney, Municipality of Markstay-Warren and Municipality of St. Charles. Two members who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, any of the above municipalities, jointly appointed by all of the above municipalities.

			One member appointed by the Minister.
31.	Nipissing West O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Nipissing West OPP Detachment Board 2" on the map titled "Nipissing West OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	Two members appointed by the Municipality of West Nipissing, who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by the Municipality of West Nipissing, who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
32.	North Bay O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "North Bay OPP Detachment Board 1" on the map titled "North Bay OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of four members: Municipality of Calvin, Town of Mattawa, Municipality of Mattawan and Papineau-Cameron Township. One member who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, any of the above municipalities, jointly appointed by all of the above municipalities. One member appointed by the Minister.

33.	North Bay O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "North Bay OPP Detachment Board 2" on the map titled "North Bay OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of three members: Bonfield Township, Chisholm Township and Municipality of East Ferris. One member appointed by each of the above municipalities, who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, any of the above municipalities, for total of three members. One member who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, any of the above municipalities, jointly appointed by all of the above municipalities. Two members appointed by the Minister.
34.	North Bay O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "North Bay OPP Detachment Board 3" on the map titled "North Bay OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of three members: Municipality of Callander, Nipissing Township and

			Municipality of Powassan. One member appointed by each of the above municipalities, who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, any of the above municipalities, for total of three members. Two members appointed by the Minister.
35.	Oxford O.P.P. Detachment	Town of Ingersoll	Two members appointed by the Town of Ingersoll, who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by the Town of Ingersoll, who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
36.	Oxford O.P.P. Detachment	Blandford-Blenheim Township, East Zorra-Tavistock Township, Norwich Township, South-West Oxford Township, Zorra Township	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of five members: Blandford-Blenheim Township, East Zorra-Tavistock Township, Norwich Township, South-West Oxford Township and Zorra Township.

			One member who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, any of the above municipalities, jointly appointed by all of the above municipalities. One member appointed by the Minister.
37.	Oxford O.P.P. Detachment	Town of Tillsonburg	Two members appointed by the Town of Tillsonburg, who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by the Town of Tillsonburg, who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
38.	Rainy River O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Rainy River OPP Detachment Board 1" on the map titled "Rainy River OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	Two members appointed by the Town of Fort Francis, who are members of the council of the municipality. One member jointly appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of one of the municipalities: Alberton Township, Emo Township and La Vallee Township. One member jointly

			appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of one of the municipalities: Chapple Township, Dawson Township, Lake of the Woods Township, Morley Township and Town of Rainy River. One member appointed by the Town of Fort Francis who is neither a member of the council of, nor an employee of, the municipality. One member jointly appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is neither a member of the council, nor an employee of, of any of the municipalities: Alberton Township, Chapple Township, Dawson Township, Emo Township, Lake of the Woods Township, La Vallee Township, Morley Township and Town of Rainy River. One member appointed by the Minister.
39.	Rainy River O.P.P.	Area labelled "Rainy River OPP Detachment	Two members appointed by the Town of Atikokan, who

	Detachment	Board 2" on the map titled "Rainy River OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by the Town of Atikokan, who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
40.	Temiskaming O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Temiskaming OPP Detachment Board 1" on the map titled "Temiskaming OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	Two members appointed by the City of Temiskaming Shores, who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by the City of Temiskaming Shores, who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
41.	Temiskaming O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Temiskaming OPP Detachment Board 2" on the map titled "Temiskaming OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is a member of the council of the municipality, for a total of seven members: Armstrong Township, Chamberlin Township, Municipality of Charlton Dack, Town of Englehart, Evanturel Township, Hilliard

			Township and Thornloe Village. Two members who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, any of the above municipalities, jointly appointed by all of the above municipalities. Two members appointed by the Minister.
42.	Temiskaming O.P.P. Detachment	Area labelled "Temiskaming OPP Detachment Board 3" on the map titled "Temiskaming OPP Detachment Boards - Board Boundaries", dated March 12, 2024	One member appointed by each of the following municipalities and First Nation, who is a member of the council of the municipality or the band council of the First Nation, for a total of nine members: Casey Township, Town of Cobalt, Coleman Township, Harley Township, Hudson Township, Kerns Township, Town of Latchford, Municipality of Temagami and Temagami First Nation. Three members who are neither members of the council or band council of, nor employees of, any of the above municipalities or First Nation, jointly appointed by all of the above municipalities and

			First Nation. Three members appointed by the Minister.
43.	Upper Ottawa Valley O.P.P. Detachment	City of Pembroke	Two members appointed by the City of Pembroke, who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by the City of Pembroke, who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
44.	Upper Ottawa Valley O.P.P. Detachment	Town of Petawawa	Two members appointed by the City of Pembroke, who are members of the council of the municipality. Two members appointed by the City of Pembroke, who are neither members of the council of, nor employees of, the municipality. One member appointed by the Minister.
45.	Upper Ottawa Valley O.P.P. Detachment	Town of Laurentian Hills, Township of Laurentian Valley, The United Townships of Head, Clara and Maria, Township of Admaston/Bromley, Township of North	One member appointed by the Town of Laurentian Hills, who is a member of the council of the municipality. One member appointed by the Township of Laurentian

		Algona Wilberforce, Township of Whitewater Region	Valley, who is a member of the council of the municipality. One member appointed by the United Townships of Head, Clara and Maria, who is a member of the council of the municipality. One member jointly appointed by each of the following municipalities, who is neither a member of the council, nor an employee of, of any of the municipalities: Town of Laurentian Hills, Township of Laurentian Valley and United Townships of Head, Clara and Maria, Township of Whitewater Region. One member appointed by the Minister.
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Made by:

Pris par :

Le solliciteur général,

MICHAEL KERZNER

Solicitor General

Date made: March 25, 2024

Pris le : 25 mars 2024



**Dufferin Ontario Provincial Police
Detachment Board- Melancthon Township,
Town of Mono, Mulmur Township
Q2 2026**

Detachment Commander's Report

OPP Vision:

Safe Communities . . . A Secure Ontario.

Our Mission:

To serve our province by protecting its citizens, upholding the law and preserving public safety.

OPP Strategic Objectives:

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.

Our Values:

Serving with PRIDE, PROFESSIONALISM and HONOUR.

Interacting with RESPECT, COMPASSION and FAIRNESS.

Leading with INTEGRITY, HONESTY and COURAGE.

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

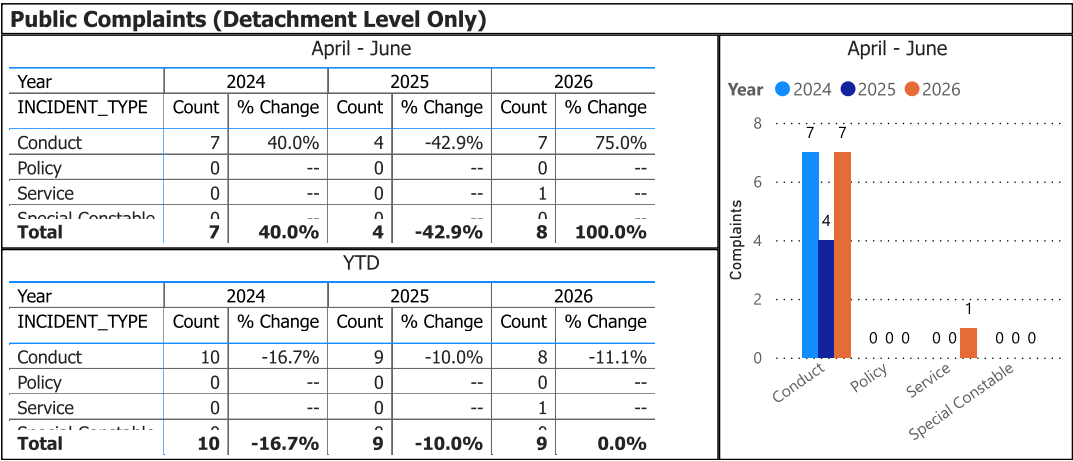
DAR (Daily Activity Reporting)

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)

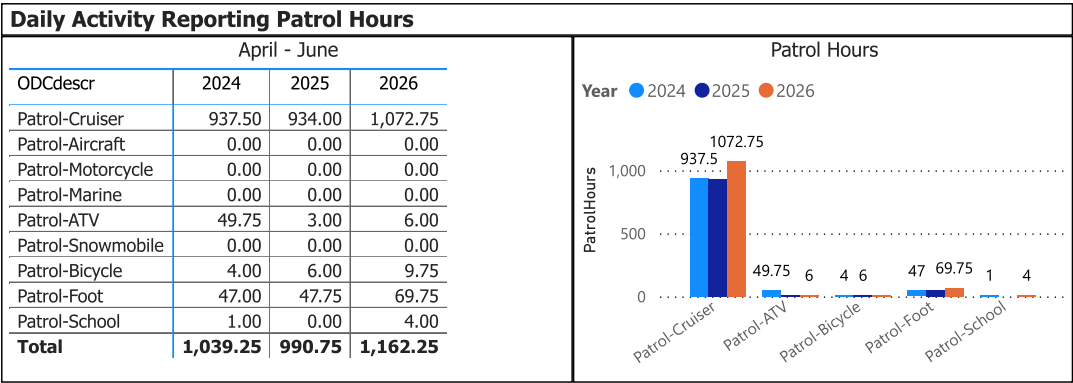
OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
April - June 2026



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

Data source date:
15-Jul-2026

Daily Activity Reporting



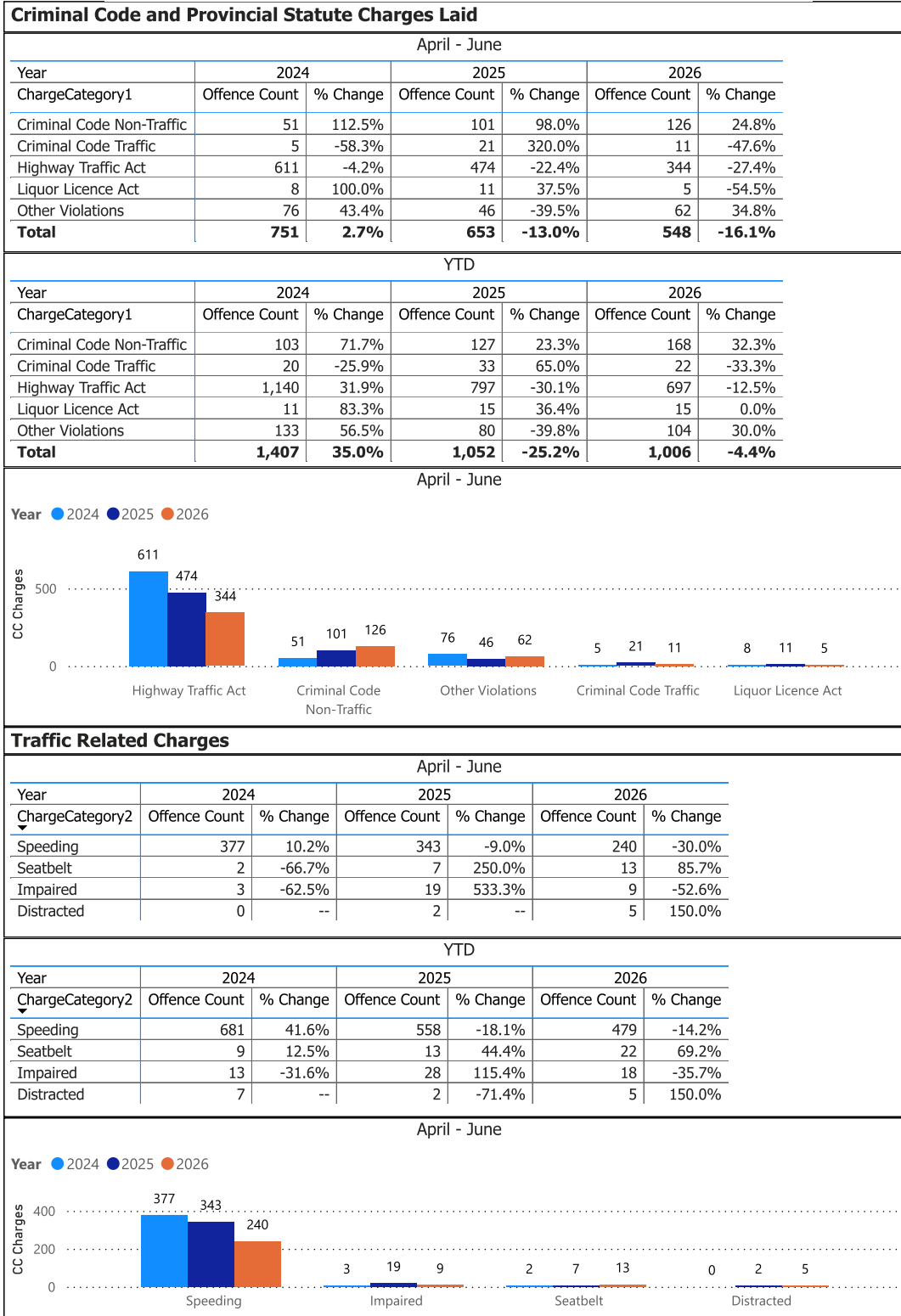
Data source (Daily Activity Reporting System) date:
15-Jul-2026

Detachment: 1N - DUFFERIN
Location code(s): 1N00 - DUFFERIN

Data source date:
15-Jul-2026

Report Generated on:
15-Jul-2026 11:29:06 AM

**OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
April - June 2026**



Detachment: 1N - DUFFERIN

Location code(s): 1N00 - DUFFERIN

Area(s): 1005 - Melancthon, 1006 - Mono, 1007 - Mulmur

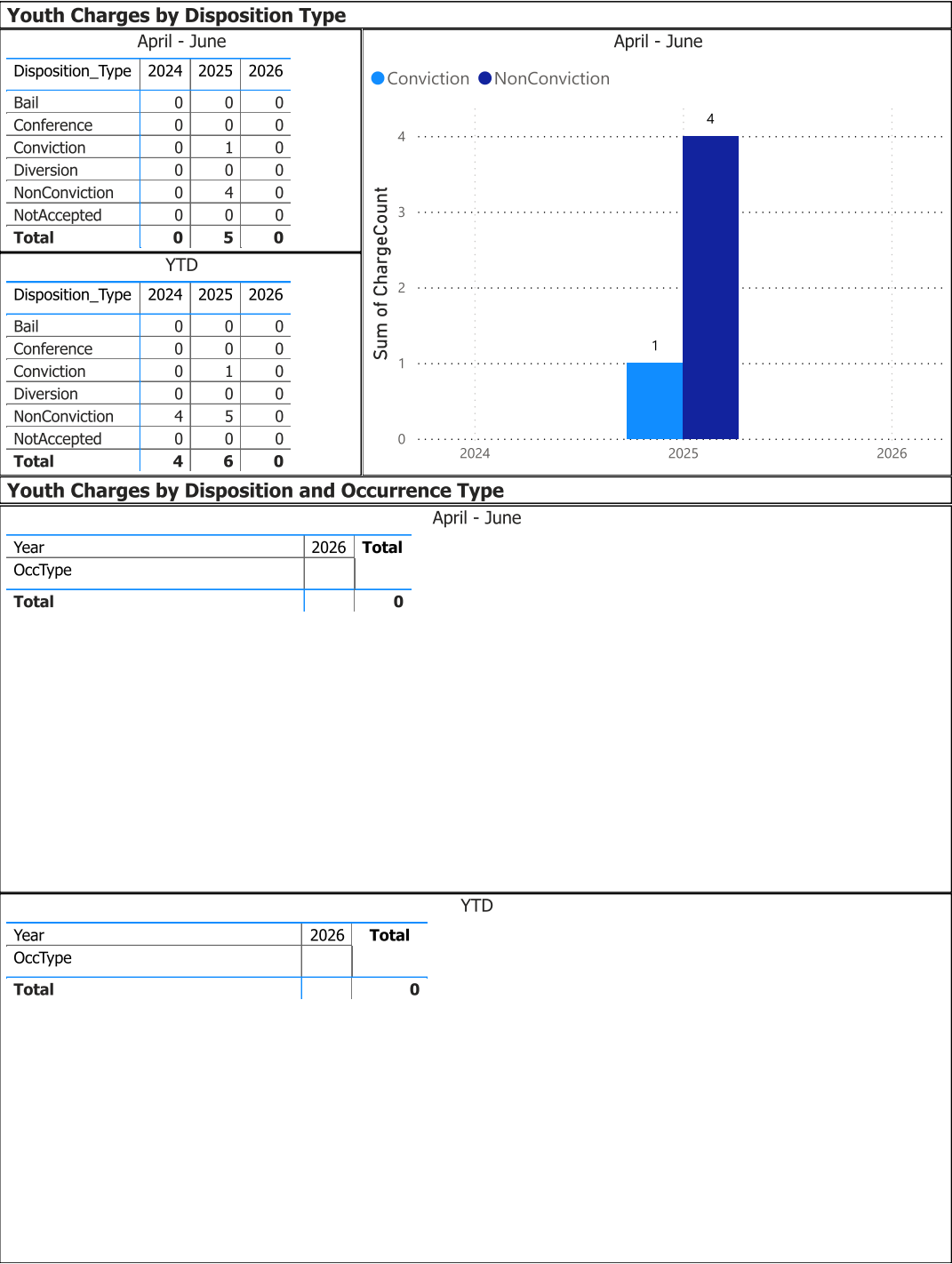
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15-Jul-26

Report Generated on:

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OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
April - June 2026



April - June

Year	2026	Total
OccType		
Total		0

YTD

Year	2026	Total
OccType		
Total		0

eTicketing Warnings

Year	2025		2026	
Type	Total	% Change	Total	% Change
Warning	87	42.6%	96	10.3%

Year	2025		2026	
Type	Total	% Change	Total	% Change
Warning	128	1.6%	254	98.4%

Year	Warnings
2025	87
2026	96

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: 1N - DUFFERIN

Location code(s): 1N00 - DUFFERIN

Area(s): 1005 - Melancthon, 1006 - Mono, 1007 - Mulmur

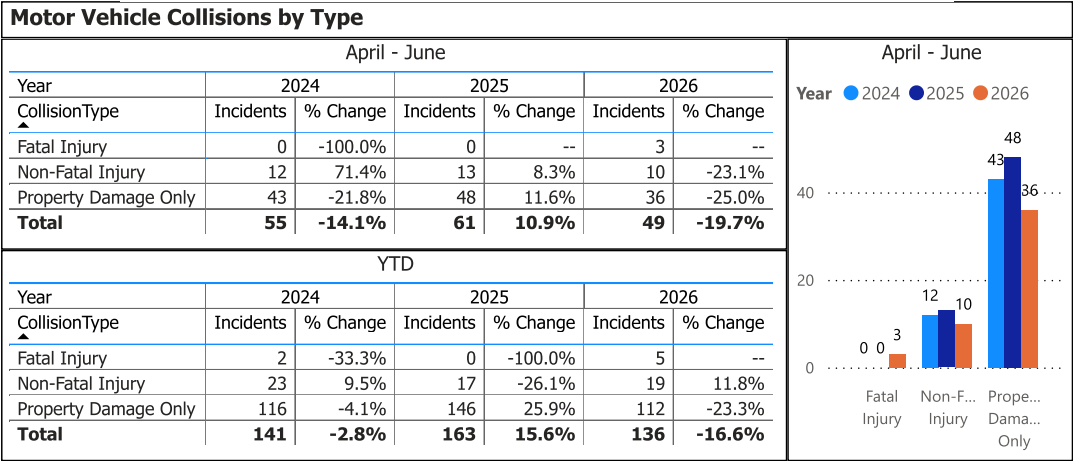
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15-Jul-26

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OPP Detachment Board Report
Collision Reporting System
April - June 2026



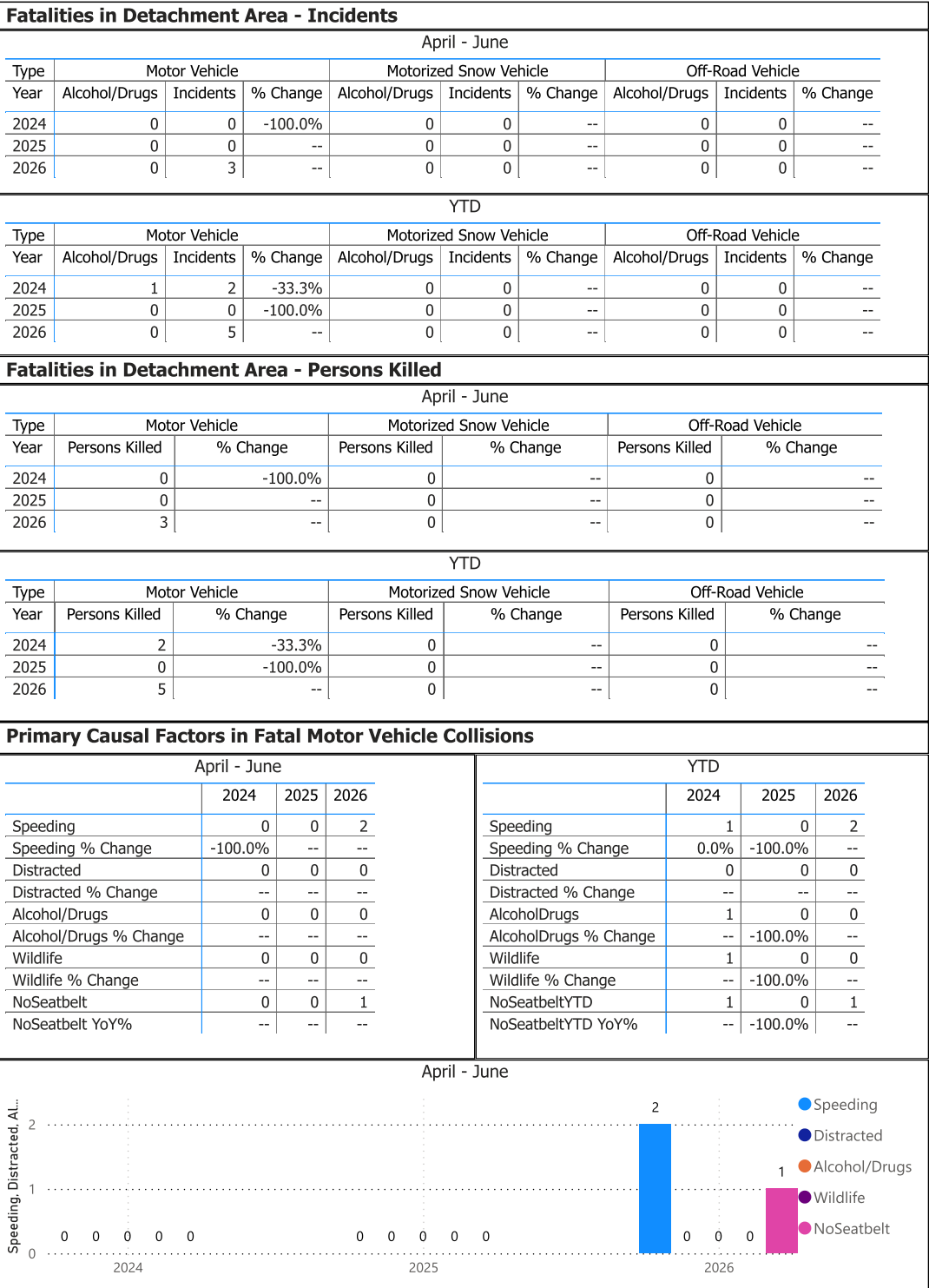
Data source (Collision Reporting System) date:
15-Jul-2026

Detachment: 1N - DUFFERIN
Location code(s): 1N00 - DUFFERIN

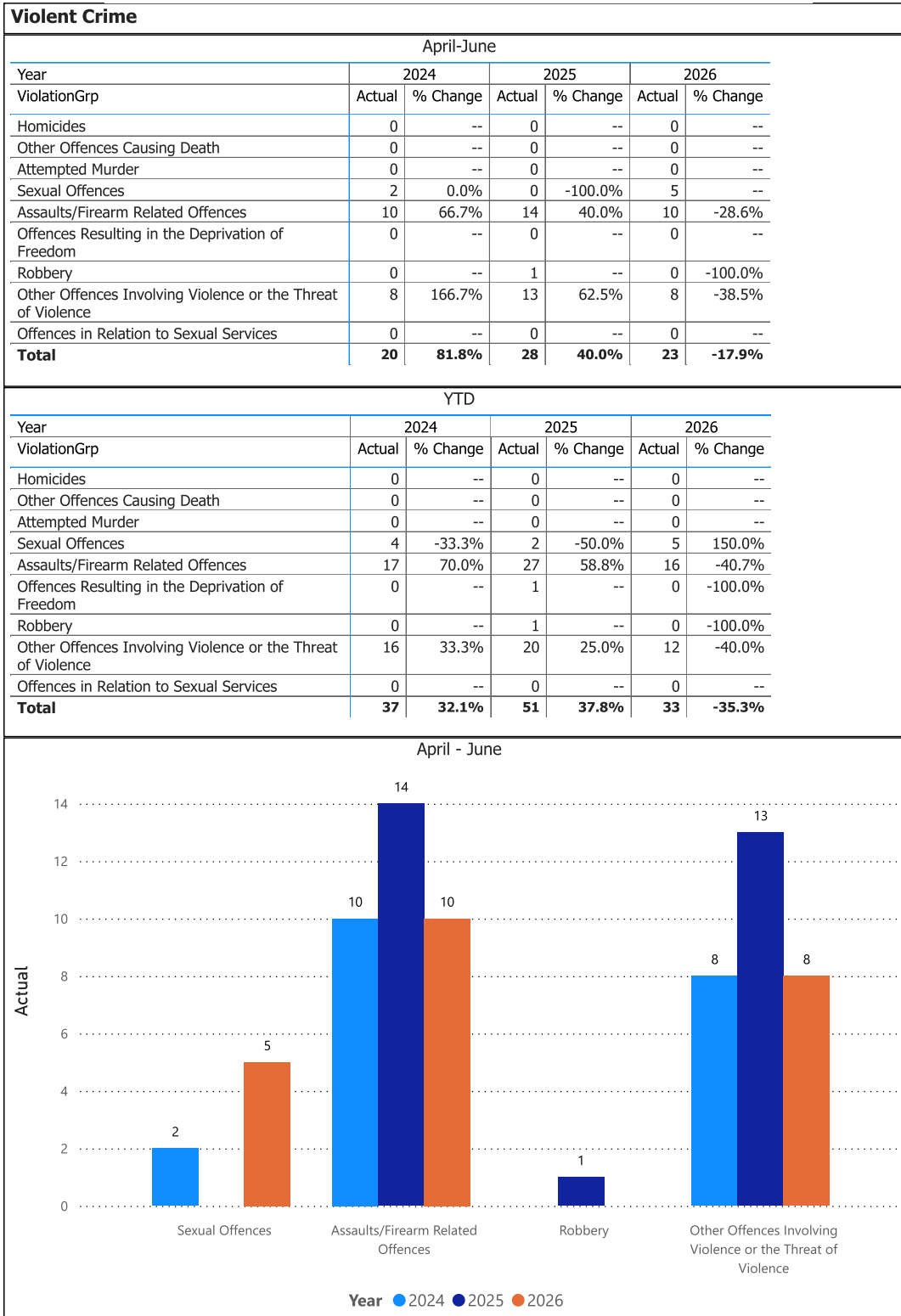
Area(s): 1005 - Melancthon, 1006 - Mono, 1007 - Mulmur
Data source date:
15-Jul-2026

Report Generated on:
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OPP Detachment Board Report
Collision Reporting System
April - June 2026



**OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
April - June 2026**



Detachment: 1N - DUFFERIN

Location code(s): 1N00 - DUFFERIN

Area(s): 1005 - Melancthon, 1006 - Mono, 1007 - Mulmur

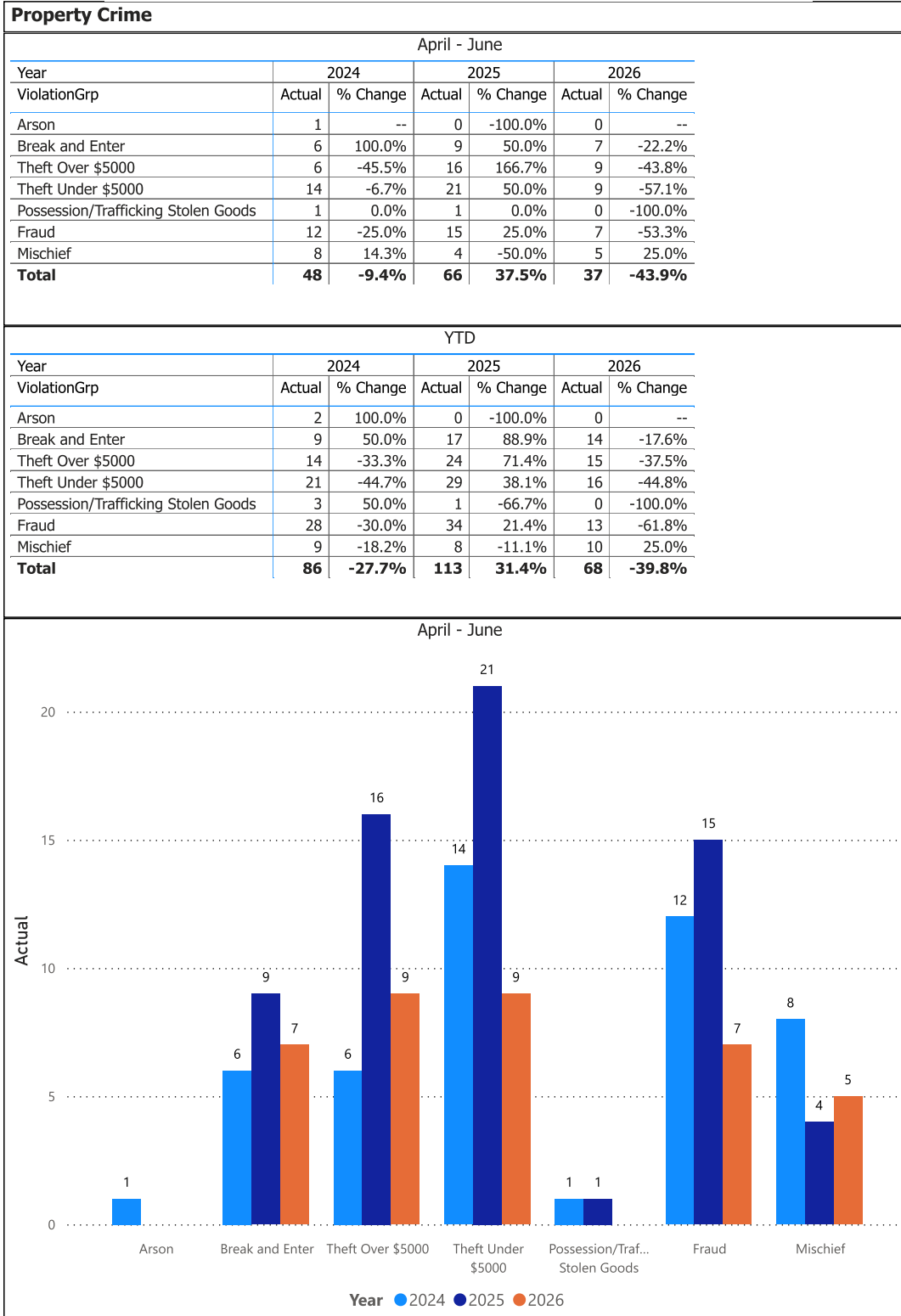
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15-Jul-2026

Report Generated on:

15-Jul-2026 11:29:06 AM

**OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
April - June 2026**



Detachment: 1N - DUFFERIN

Location code(s): 1N00 - DUFFERIN

Area(s): 1005 - Melancthon, 1006 - Mono, 1007 - Mulmur

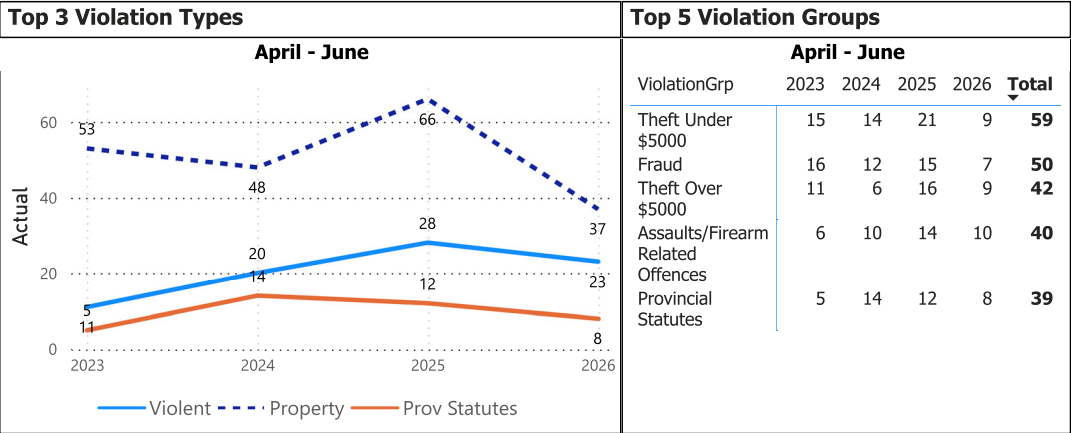
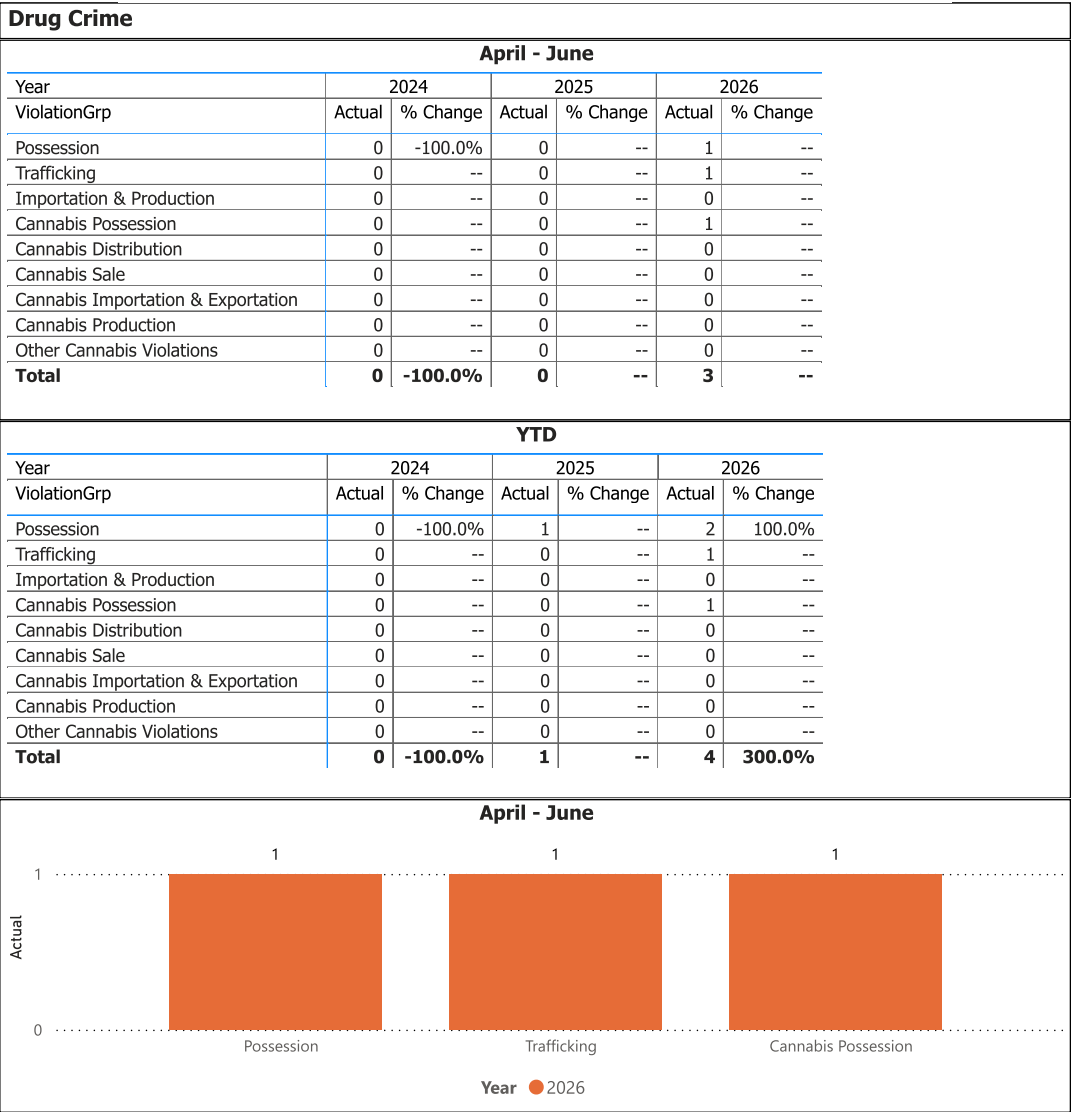
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15-Jul-2026

Report Generated on:

15-Jul-2026 11:29:06 AM

OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
April - June 2026

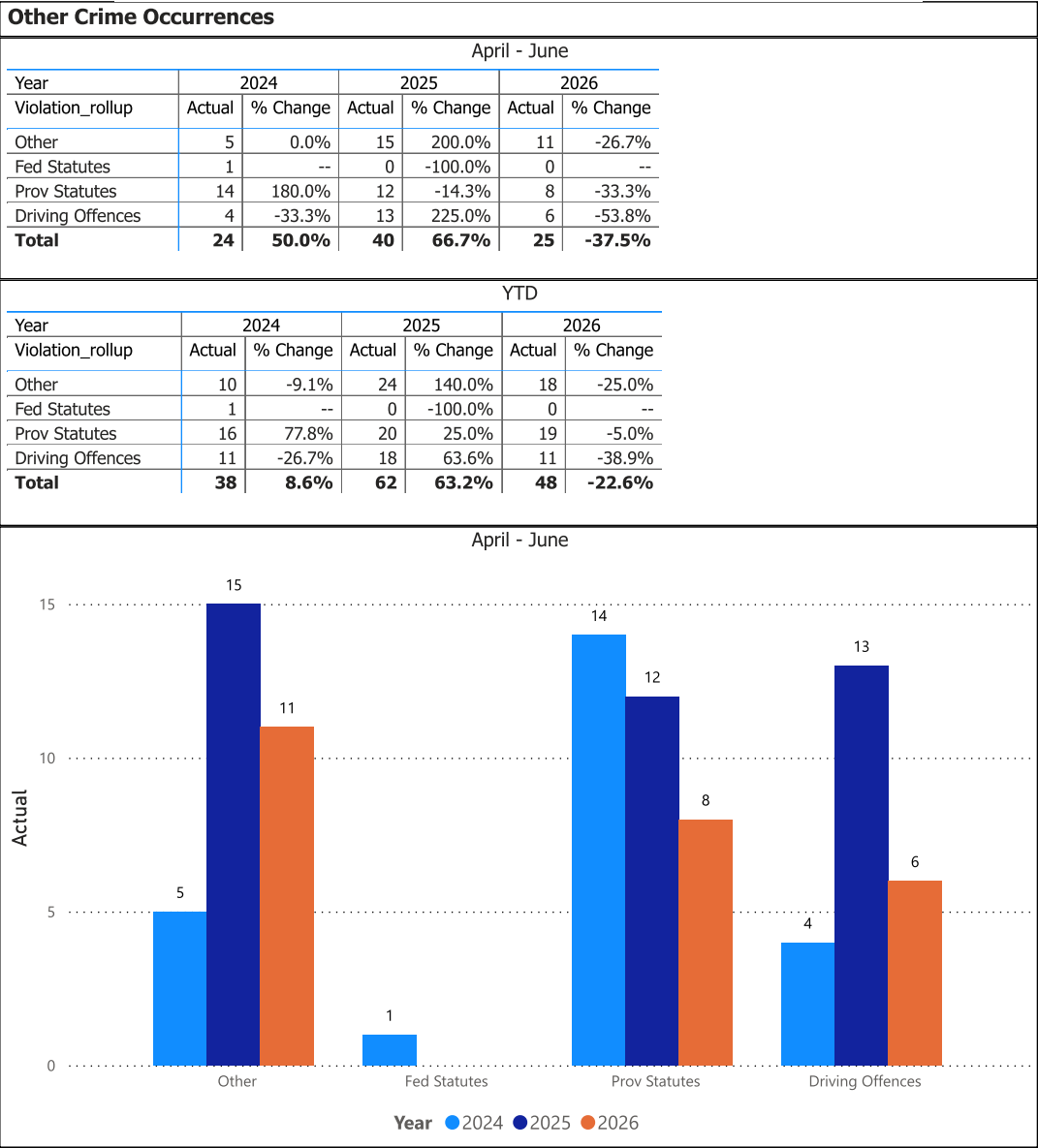


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Location code(s): 1N00 - DUFFERIN

Area(s): 1005 - Melancthon, 1006 - Mono, 1007 - Mulmur
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OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
April - June 2026

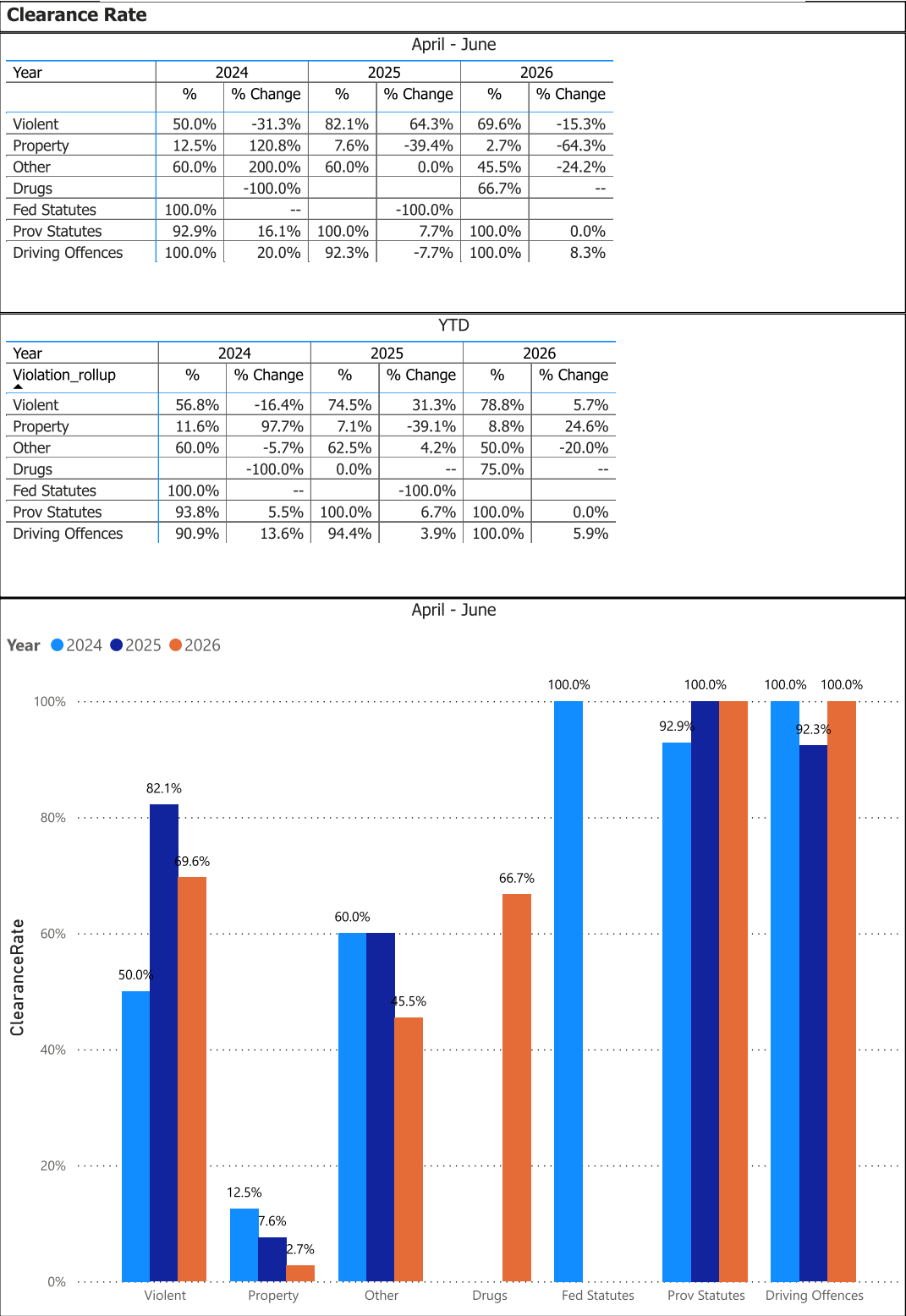


Detachment: 1N - DUFFERIN
Location code(s): 1N00 - DUFFERIN

Area(s): 1005 - Melancthon, 1006 - Mono, 1007 - Mulmur
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Report Generated on:
15-Jul-2026 11:29:06 AM

OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
April - June 2026

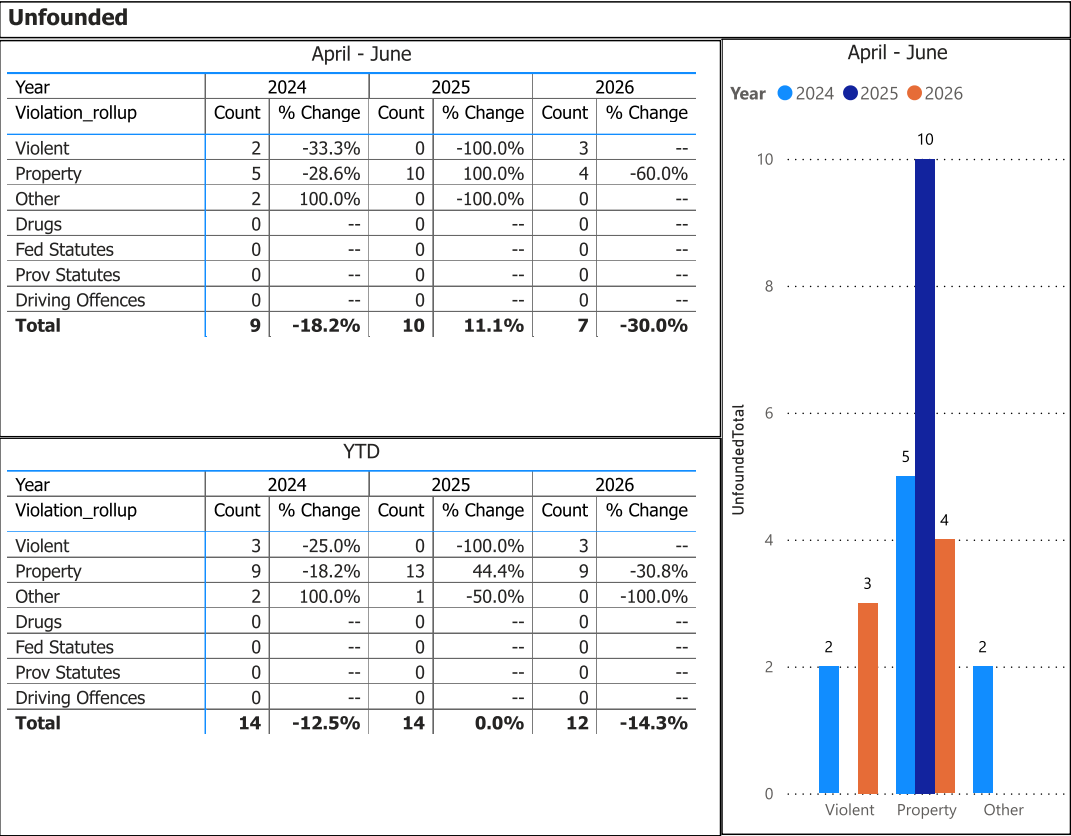


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Location code(s): 1N00 - DUFFERIN

Area(s): 1005 - Melancthon, 1006 - Mono, 1007 - Mulmur
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Report Generated on:
15-Jul-2026 11:29:06 AM

OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
April - June 2026

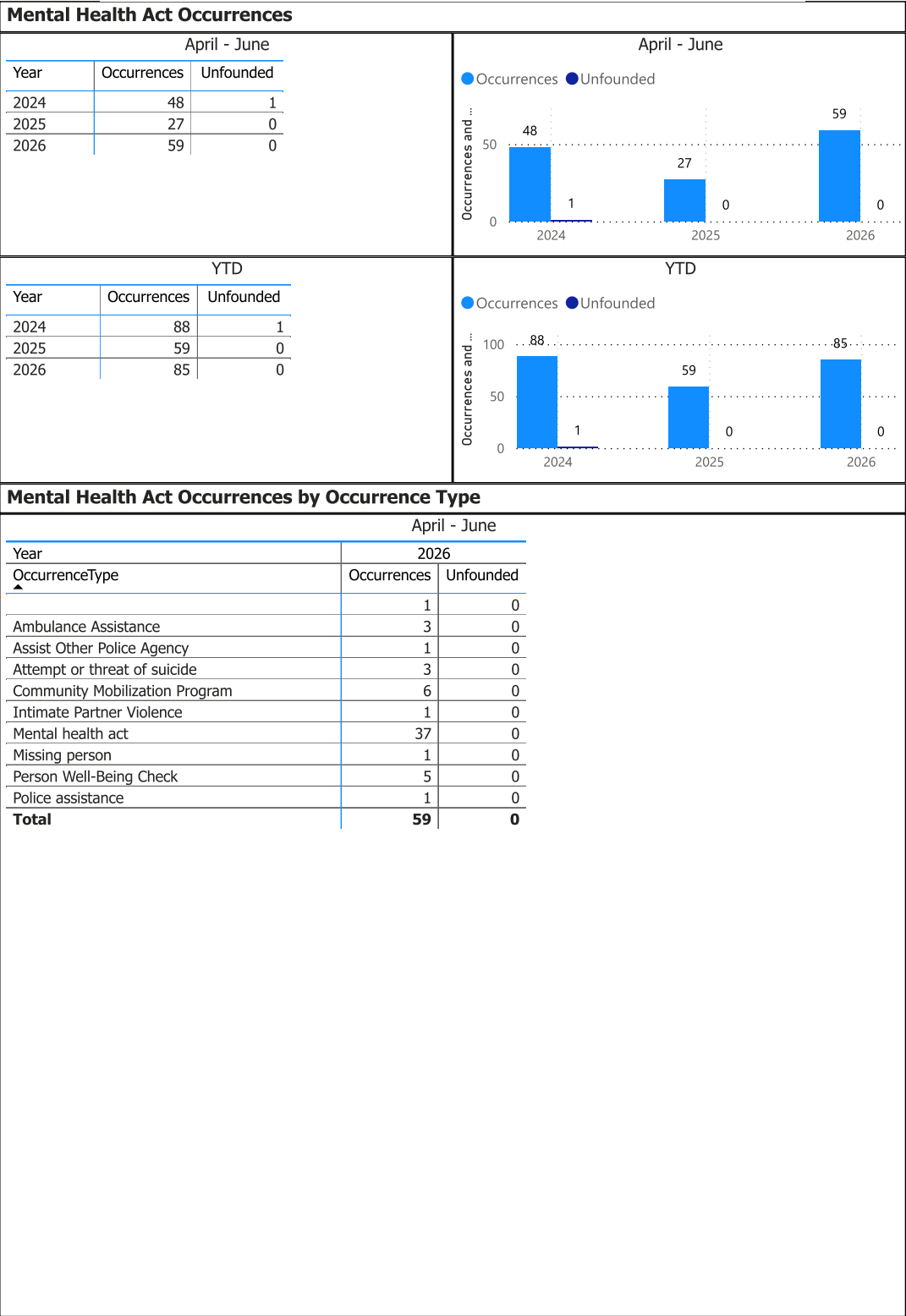


Detachment: 1N - DUFFERIN
Location code(s): 1N00 - DUFFERIN

Area(s): 1005 - Melancthon, 1006 - Mono, 1007 - Mulmur
Data source date:
15-Jul-2026

Report Generated on:
15-Jul-2026 11:29:06 AM

OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
April - June 2026

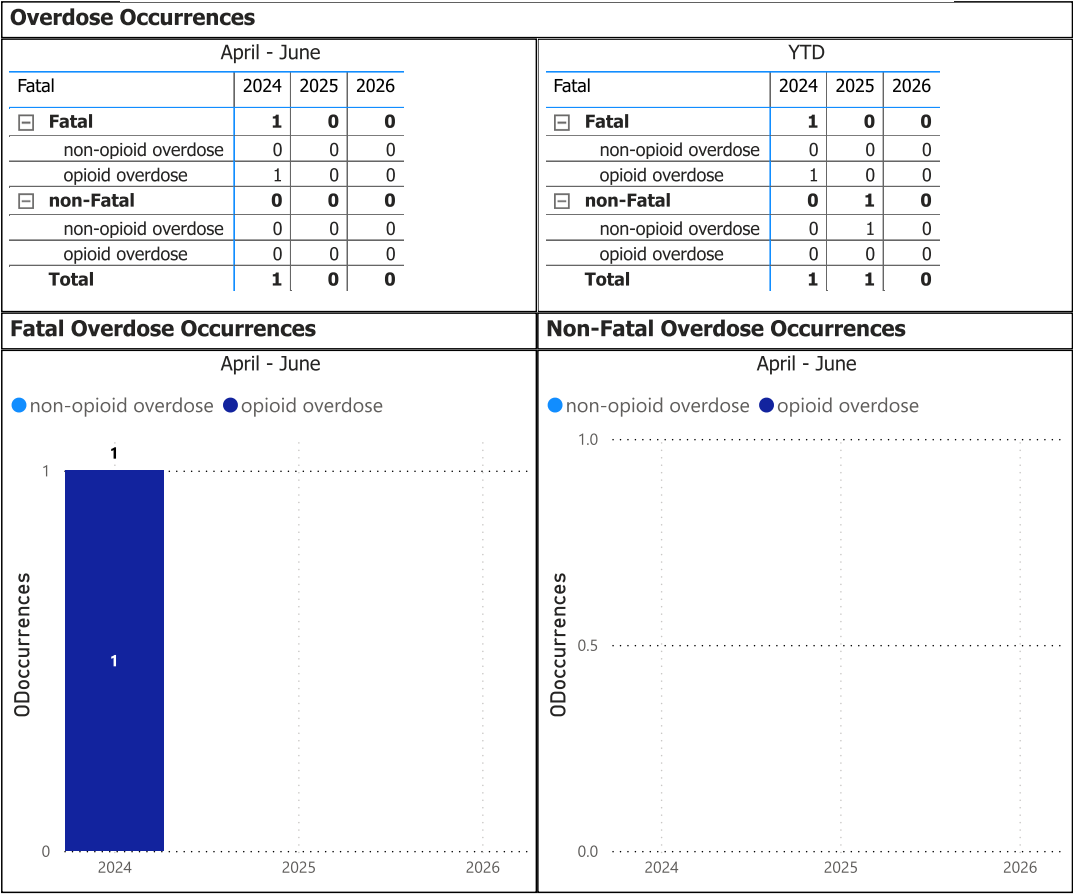


Detachment: 1N - DUFFERIN
Location code(s): 1N00 - DUFFERIN

Area(s): 1005 - Melancthon, 1006 - Mono, 1007 - Mulmur
Data source date:
15-Jul-2026

Report Generated on:
15-Jul-2026 11:29:06 AM

OPP Detachment Board Report
Records Management System
April - June 2026

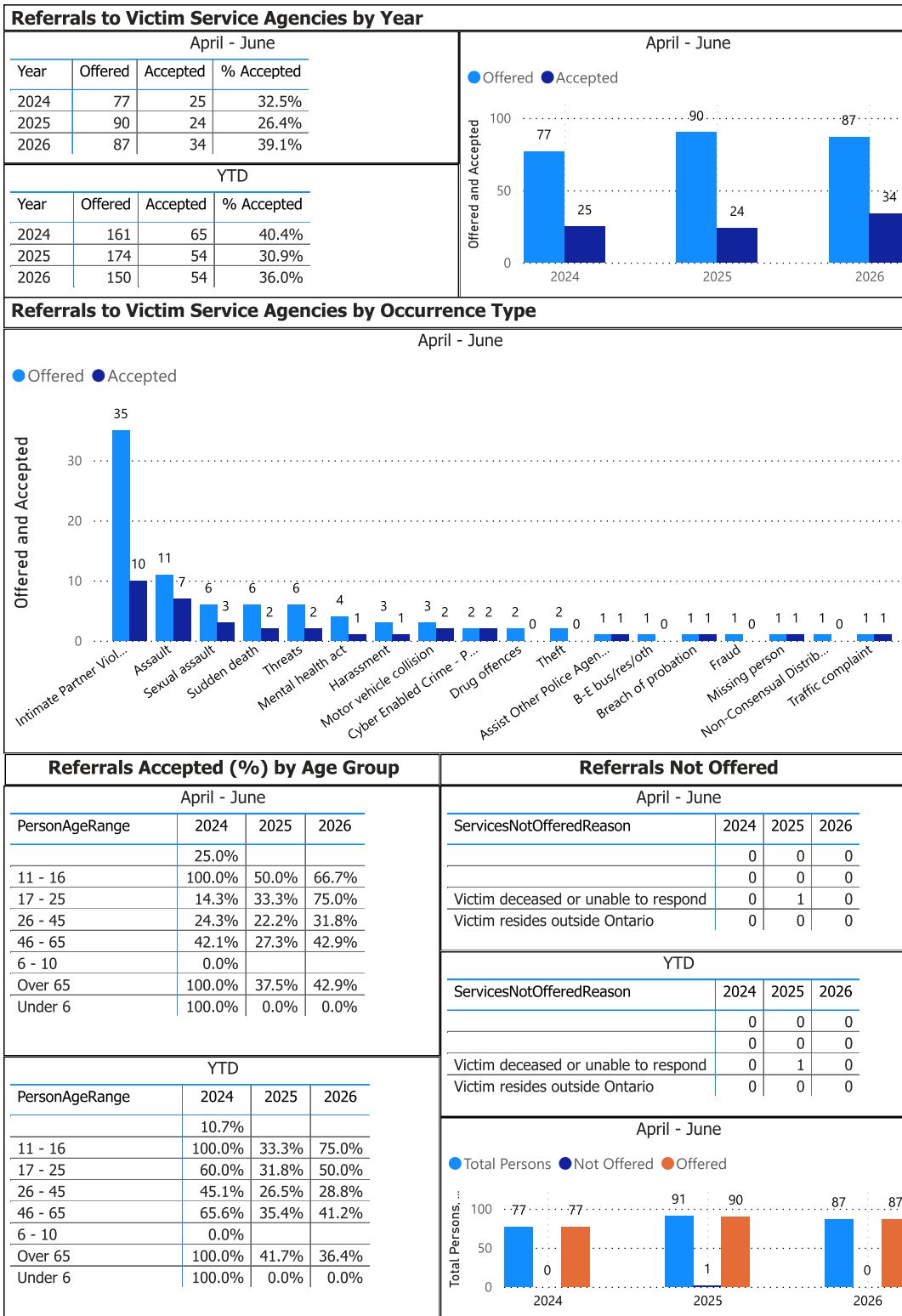


Detachment: 1N - DUFFERIN
Location code(s): 1N00 - DUFFERIN

Area(s): 1005 - Melancthon, 1006 - Mono, 1007 - Mulmur
Data source date:
15-Jul-2026

Report Generated on:
15-Jul-2026 11:29:06 AM

OPP Detachment Board Report Records Management System April - June 2026



Detachment: 1N - DUFFERIN

Location code(s): 1N00 - DUFFERIN

Area(s): 1005 - Melancthon, 1006 - Mono, 1007 - Mulmur

Data source date:

15-Jul-2026

Report Generated on:

15-Jul-2026 11:29:06 AM

Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report
DUFFERIN Co. - All MPB Billing Name

Max Date Loaded Jul 14, 2026

Billing Category <i>(Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)</i>	2026				2025				
	April to June	YTD Count	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs	
Operational	218	412	3.90	1,606.80	6	266	477	3.90	1,860.30
Operational2	58	145	1.70	246.50	7	60	132	1.70	224.40
Traffic	47	132	3.80	501.60	9	52	205	3.80	779.00
Statutes & Acts	64	98	3.50	343.00	8	53	99	3.50	346.50
Property Crime Violations	41	74	6.20	458.80	2	72	121	6.20	750.20
Violent Criminal Code	27	37	14.80	547.60	1	28	52	14.80	769.60
Other Criminal Code Violations (Excluding traffic)	11	18	7.10	127.80	3	15	25	7.10	177.50
Drug Possession	2	4	5.90	23.60	4	1	3	5.90	17.70
Drugs	1	1	88.10	88.10	5			88.10	
Total	469	921		3,943.80	547	1114			4,925.20

Note to Detachment Commanders:

- The content of each report is to be shared by the Detachment Commander only with the municipality for which it was generated. The municipality may treat this as a public document and distribute it as they wish.
- All data is sourced from the Niche RMS application. Included are 'reported' occurrences (actuals and unfounded occurrences) for 'billable' occurrences ONLY. Data is refreshed on a weekly basis.
- The Traffic category includes motor vehicle collision (MVC) occurrences entered into Niche (UCR code 8521). MVCs are NOT sourced from the eCRS application for this report.
- Only the primary violation is counted within an occurrence.
- Time standards displayed are for the 2025 billing period.

Note to Municipalities:

- Data contained within this report is dynamic in nature and numbers will change over time as the Ontario Provincial Police continues to investigate and solve crime.
- This report is NOT to be used for crime trend analysis as not all occurrences are included.
- Data groupings within this report do not match traditional crime groupings seen in other public reports such as the OPP Detachment Board reports or Statistics Canada reporting.

Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report - Detail

Max Date Loaded Jul 14, 2026

Billing Category: Violent Criminal Code
Offence

DUFFERIN Co. - All MPB Billing Name
2026

Billing Category: Violent Criminal Code		2026				2025			
Offence	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	Weighted Hrs		April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs
Assault - Level 1	9	12	14.80	177.60	1	8	20	14.80	296.00
Assault Peace Officer			14.80		1	2	2	14.80	29.60
Assault With Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm - Level 2	2	5	14.80	74.00	1	4	5	14.80	74.00
Criminal Harassment	4	7	14.80	103.60	1	2	3	14.80	44.40
Extortion	1	1	14.80	14.80	1	1	1	14.80	14.80
Forcible confinement			14.80		1		1	14.80	14.80
Indecent/Harassing Communications	1	1	14.80	14.80	1	4	6	14.80	88.80
Non-Consensual Distribution of Intimate Images	1	1	14.80	14.80	1			14.80	
Robbery - Other			14.80		1	1	1	14.80	14.80
Sexual Assault	4	4	14.80	59.20	1		3	14.80	44.40
Sexual Assault With a Weapon	1	1	14.80	14.80	1			14.80	
Utter Threats to Person	4	5	14.80	74.00	1	5	9	14.80	133.20
Utter Threats to Person - Government Employee (non-police)			14.80		1	1	1	14.80	14.80
Total	27	37		547.60		28	52		769.60

Detailed Report View - Expanded view of the report listing the counts by actual offence within each billable work group.

Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report - Detail

Max Date Loaded Jul 14, 2026

Billing Category: Property Crime Violations

DUFFERIN Co. - Alt MPB Billing Name

2026

2025

Offence	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs	
Break & Enter	7	15	6.20	93.00	2	11	19	6.20	117.80
Fraud - False Pretence Over \$5,000			6.20		2	2	2	6.20	12.40
Fraud - False Pretence Under \$5,000	1	2	6.20	12.40	2			6.20	
Fraud - Forgery & Uttering			6.20		2	1	1	6.20	6.20
Fraud - Fraud through mails			6.20		2	1	1	6.20	6.20
Fraud - Master Code		1	6.20	6.20	2	3	8	6.20	49.60
Fraud - Money/property/security Over \$5,000		1	6.20	6.20	2	2	5	6.20	31.00
Fraud - Money/property/security Under \$5,000	3	4	6.20	24.80	2	5	11	6.20	68.20
Fraud - Other	1	3	6.20	18.60	2	6	7	6.20	43.40
Fraud - Steal/Forge/Poss./Use Credit Card	1	1	6.20	6.20	2		4	6.20	24.80
Fraud - Transportation	1	1	6.20	6.20	2			6.20	
Identity Fraud			6.20		2		1	6.20	6.20
Mischief	6	11	6.20	68.20	2	2	5	6.20	31.00
Mischief - Interfere with lawful use, enjoyment of property			6.20		2	1	2	6.20	12.40
Personation with Intent (fraud)			6.20		2		1	6.20	6.20
Possession of Stolen Goods under \$5,000			6.20		2	1	1	6.20	6.20
Property Damage	1	1	6.20	6.20	2	2	6	6.20	37.20
Theft Over - Master Code	2	4	6.20	24.80	2	1	1	6.20	6.20
Theft FROM Motor Vehicles Under \$5,000		2	6.20	12.40	2	1	1	6.20	6.20
Theft of - All Terrain Vehicles	3	3	6.20	18.60	2	1	1	6.20	6.20
Theft of - Automobile	1	2	6.20	12.40	2	3	4	6.20	24.80
Theft of - Farm Vehicles	1	1	6.20	6.20	2	1	1	6.20	6.20
Theft of - Snow Vehicles		1	6.20	6.20	2			6.20	
Theft of - Trucks			6.20		2	2	3	6.20	18.60
Theft of Motor Vehicle		1	6.20	6.20	2	4	6	6.20	37.20
Theft Over \$5,000 - Construction Site			6.20		2		1	6.20	6.20
Theft Over \$5,000 - Boat (Vessel)	1	1	6.20	6.20	2			6.20	
Theft Over \$5,000 - Farm Equipment	1	1	6.20	6.20	2	1	2	6.20	12.40
Theft Over \$5,000 - Other Theft	1	3	6.20	18.60	2	2	4	6.20	24.80
Theft Over \$5,000 - Trailers			6.20		2	1	1	6.20	6.20
Theft Under \$5,000 - Farm Equipment	1	1	6.20	6.20	2		1	6.20	6.20
Theft Under \$5,000 - Gasoline Drive-off	2	4	6.20	24.80	2	3	3	6.20	18.60
Theft Under \$5,000 - Master Code	2	3	6.20	18.60	2	2	2	6.20	12.40
Theft Under \$5,000 - Other Theft	4	6	6.20	37.20	2	8	11	6.20	68.20
Theft Under \$5,000 - Persons	1	1	6.20	6.20	2			6.20	
Theft Under \$5,000 - Trailers			6.20		2	1	1	6.20	6.20
Theft Under \$5,000 SHOPLIFTING			6.20		2	2	2	6.20	12.40
Unlawful in a dwelling house			6.20		2	1	1	6.20	6.20
Willful act/omission likely to cause mischief			6.20		2	1	1	6.20	6.20
Total	41	74		458.80		72	121		750.20

Detailed Report View - Expanded view of the report listing the counts by actual offence within each billable work group.

Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report - Detail

Max Date Loaded Jul 14, 2026

DUFFERIN Co. - All MPB Billing Name									
Billing Category: Other Criminal Code Violations (Excluding traffic)									
Offence	2026				2025				
	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs	
Bail Violations - Fail To Comply	4	8	7.10	56.80	3	8	17	7.10	120.70
Breach of Probation	2	2	7.10	14.20	3	2	2	7.10	14.20
Child Pornography - Master Code			7.10		3	1	1	7.10	7.10
Counterfeit Money-Master code			7.10		3	1	1	7.10	7.10
Disturb the Peace	1	3	7.10	21.30	3	2	2	7.10	14.20
Indecent acts - Other	1	1	7.10	7.10	3	1	1	7.10	7.10
Offensive Weapons-Other Offensive Weapons	1	1	7.10	7.10	3			7.10	
Other Criminal Code * Sec. 78 - Sec. 96	2	2	7.10	14.20	3			7.10	
Trespass at Night		1	7.10	7.10	3		1	7.10	7.10
Total	11	18		127.80		15	25		177.50

Detailed Report View - Expanded view of the report listing the counts by actual offence within each billable work group.

Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report - Detail

Max Date Loaded Jul 14, 2026

Billing Category: Drug Possession

DUFFERIN Co. - Alt MPB Billing Name

Offence	2026				2025			
	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs
DRUG related occurrence		1	5.90	5.90 4	1	2	5.90	11.80
Possession - Cocaine		1	5.90	5.90 4			5.90	
Possession - Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	1	1	5.90	5.90 4		1	5.90	5.90
Possession of illicit or over 30g dried cannabis (or equivalent) by adult	1	1	5.90	5.90 4			5.90	
Total	2	4		23.60	1	3		17.70

Detailed Report View - Expanded view of the report listing the counts by actual offence within each billable work group.

Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report - Detail

Max Date Loaded Jul 14, 2026

Billing Category: Drugs

DUFFERIN Co. - Alt MPB Billing Name
2026

2025

Offence	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs
Trafficking - Cocaine	1	1	88.10	88.10	5		88.10	
Total	1	1		88.10				

Detailed Report View - Expanded view of the report listing the counts by actual offence within each billable work group.

Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report - Detail

Max Date Loaded Jul 14, 2026

Billing Category: Operational

DUFFERIN Co. - Alt MPB Billing Name
2026

Billing Category: Operational		2026				2025			
Offence	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs	
ACCIDENT - NON-MVC - Master Code		2	3.90	7.80	6		4	3.90	15.60
ACCIDENT - NON-MVC - PUBLIC PROPERTY			3.90		6	1	1	3.90	3.90
Alarm - Others	1	1	3.90	3.90	6			3.90	
Animal - Dog Owners Liability Act		3	3.90	11.70	6			3.90	
Animal - Master Code			3.90		6	1	1	3.90	3.90
Animal - Other	1	1	3.90	3.90	6	1	1	3.90	3.90
Animal Bite	2	3	3.90	11.70	6			3.90	
Animal Injured	4	8	3.90	31.20	6	1	8	3.90	31.20
Animal Rabid	1	1	3.90	3.90	6			3.90	
Animal Stray	5	8	3.90	31.20	6	16	24	3.90	93.60
Assist Fire Department	3	6	3.90	23.40	6	1	1	3.90	3.90
Assist Public	51	104	3.90	405.60	6	58	131	3.90	510.90
By-Law-Master code	1	3	3.90	11.70	6	2	2	3.90	7.80
Distressed / Overdue Motorist	2	3	3.90	11.70	6			3.90	
Dogs By-Law			3.90		6		1	3.90	3.90
Domestic Disturbance	34	57	3.90	222.30	6	31	51	3.90	198.90
FAMILY DISPUTE	13	25	3.90	97.50	6	12	25	3.90	97.50
Fire - Building	3	5	3.90	19.50	6	3	5	3.90	19.50
Fire - Other		1	3.90	3.90	6	1	4	3.90	15.60
Fire - Vehicle	1	4	3.90	15.60	6	5	7	3.90	27.30
Firearms (Discharge) By-Law	1	1	3.90	3.90	6	1	1	3.90	3.90
Found - Others		1	3.90	3.90	6			3.90	
Found Property - Master Code	5	6	3.90	23.40	6	10	13	3.90	50.70
Insecure Condition - Master Code	1	1	3.90	3.90	6	1	1	3.90	3.90
Lost - License Plate			3.90		6		2	3.90	7.80
Lost - Personal Accessories	1	2	3.90	7.80	6			3.90	
Lost Property - Master Code	5	12	3.90	46.80	6	8	11	3.90	42.90
Missing Person 12 & older	2	2	3.90	7.80	6	1	2	3.90	7.80
Missing Person Located 12 & older	3	4	3.90	15.60	6		1	3.90	3.90
Missing Person under 12			3.90		6	1	2	3.90	7.80
Neighbour Dispute	4	9	3.90	35.10	6	10	20	3.90	78.00
Noise By-Law			3.90		6	1	1	3.90	3.90
Noise Complaint - Animal	1	1	3.90	3.90	6			3.90	
Noise Complaint - Master Code	5	5	3.90	19.50	6	10	13	3.90	50.70
Noise Complaint - Others	1	2	3.90	7.80	6		1	3.90	3.90
Noise Complaint - Residence	2	3	3.90	11.70	6			3.90	
Other Municipal By-Laws	1	2	3.90	7.80	6	2	8	3.90	31.20
Phone - Master Code	1	2	3.90	7.80	6			3.90	
Phone - Nuisance - No Charges Laid	1	3	3.90	11.70	6	2	6	3.90	23.40
Phone - Obscene - No Charges Laid			3.90		6		1	3.90	3.90
Phone - Other - No Charges Laid	3	11	3.90	42.90	6		1	3.90	3.90
Sudden Death - Natural Causes	3	3	3.90	11.70	6	3	7	3.90	27.30
Sudden Death - Others	1	1	3.90	3.90	6	1	2	3.90	7.80
Sudden Death - Suicide			3.90		6		1	3.90	3.90
SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE			3.90		6	1	1	3.90	3.90
Suspicious Person	24	37	3.90	144.30	6	25	35	3.90	136.50
Suspicious vehicle	19	44	3.90	171.60	6	41	51	3.90	198.90
Trouble with Youth	5	8	3.90	31.20	6	6	7	3.90	27.30
Unwanted Persons	7	13	3.90	50.70	6	7	16	3.90	62.40
Vehicle Recovered - Automobile		3	3.90	11.70	6	2	5	3.90	19.50
Vehicle Recovered - Snow Vehicles		1	3.90	3.90	6			3.90	
Vehicle Recovered - Trucks			3.90		6		2	3.90	7.80
Total	218	412		1,606.80		266	477		1,860.30

Detailed Report View - Expanded view of the report listing the counts by actual offence within each billable work group.

Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report - Detail

Max Date Loaded Jul 14, 2026

Billing Category: Operational2

DUFFERIN Co. - All MPB Billing Name

Offence	2026				2025			
	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs
911 call - Dropped Cell	7	11	1.70	18.70	7	13	22	37.40
911 call / 911 hang up	3	12	1.70	20.40	7	2	22	37.40
False Alarm - Others	28	79	1.70	134.30	7	24	54	91.80
False Holdup Alarm - Accidental Trip	3	7	1.70	11.90	7	4	8	13.60
Keep the Peace	17	36	1.70	61.20	7	17	26	44.20
Total	58	145		246.50		60	132	224.40

Detailed Report View - Expanded view of the report listing the counts by actual offence within each billable work group.

Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report - Detail

Max Date Loaded Jul 14, 2026

Billing Category: Statutes & Acts

DUFFERIN Co. - All MPB Billing Name

Offence	2026				2025			
	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs
Custody Dispute			3.50	8	1	1	3.50	3.50
Landlord / Tenant	13	25	3.50	87.50	8	15	32	112.00
Mental Health Act	22	31	3.50	108.50	8	8	22	77.00
Mental Health Act - Apprehension	6	11	3.50	38.50	8	2	4	14.00
Mental Health Act - Attempt Suicide		1	3.50	3.50	8		1	3.50
Mental Health Act - No Contact with Police	3	4	3.50	14.00	8	1	4	14.00
Mental Health Act - Placed on Form	1	1	3.50	3.50	8		1	3.50
Mental Health Act - Threat of Suicide	4	5	3.50	17.50	8	1	3	10.50
Mental Health Act - Voluntary Transport	4	6	3.50	21.00	8	1	2	7.00
Trespass To Property Act	11	14	3.50	49.00	8	24	29	101.50
Total	64	98		343.00		53	99	346.50

Detailed Report View - Expanded view of the report listing the counts by actual offence within each billable work group.

Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report - Detail

Max Date Loaded Jul 14, 2026

Billing Category: Traffic

DUFFERIN Co. - All MPB Billing Name

Billing Category: Traffic		2026				2025			
Offence	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs	April to June	Year to Date	Time Std	YTD Weighted Hrs	
MVC - FATAL (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)	1	2	3.80	7.60	9		3.80		
MVC - OTHERS (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)			3.80		9	4	3.80	15.20	
MVC - PERSONAL INJURY (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)	10	14	3.80	53.20	9	7	9	3.80	34.20
MVC - PROP. DAM. FAILED TO REM (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)		5	3.80	19.00	9	5	11	3.80	41.80
MVC - PROP. DAM. NON REPORTABLE (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)	4	21	3.80	79.80	9	7	52	3.80	197.60
MVC - PROP. DAM. REPORTABLE (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)	32	85	3.80	323.00	9	32	118	3.80	448.40
MVC (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION) - Master Code		5	3.80	19.00	9	1	11	3.80	41.80
Total	47	132		501.60		52	205		779.00

Detailed Report View - Expanded view of the report listing the counts by actual offence within each billable work group.



OPP Dufferin Detachment Mono, Mulmur, Melancthon Report Template- Other Categories

Q2 2026

Staffing Updates

Transfers/ Recruits/ EPO's:	During the second quarter one member transferred from Caledon detachment to Dufferin. Two new recruits arrived at Dufferin detachment in late April
Promotions:	No members promoted during the second quarter
Awards/ Recognition:	

Detachment Road Safety Initiatives

Number of Targeted Media Releases:	<i>April 26 media releases (1st in Central Region)</i> <i>May 32 releases (1st in Central Region)</i> <i>June 26 releases (2nd in Central Region)</i>
Crime and Traffic Campaigns/Initiatives:	<i>Easter Weekend Campaign- 295 stops. 245 total charges (26 seatbelt)</i> <i>Canada Road Safety Week- 377 stops. 375 total charges (244 Big Four)</i>
	<i>Focused Patrols</i> <i>During this quarter there were six focus patrols conducted in the areas of Melancthon, Mono, Orangeville and East Garafraxa. They were focused on issues which included speeding, break and enters and suspicious activities.</i>

Detachment Road Safety Initiatives

Number of Targeted Media Releases: 84 total media releases

Crime and Traffic Campaigns/Initiatives:

Easter Weekend Campaign- 295 stops. 245 total charges (26 seatbelt)

Canada Road Safety Week- 377 stops. 375 total charges (244 Big Four)

Focused Patrol- Seven focus patrols were conducted during this quarter. These focused on speeding, break and enters in Melancton, suspicious incidents in Mono and other crime related matters

Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement:



- In April one Commercial Motor Vehicle initiative was conducted with the following results:
- 30 inspections conducted (a mix of Level 1 and Level 2)
- 6 vehicles placed out of service due to major faults
- 14 Part 1 offence notices issued
- 6 ASD screenings conducted, all resulting in 0 readings

In May two joint Commercial Motor Vehicle initiative were conducted in Melancton resulting in the following:

- 5 vehicles placed out of service for major faults
- 4 Level 1 inspections completed
- 11 Level 2 inspections completed
- 2 ASD results of (0)
- 14 PON notices issued

Community Response Unit/Community Engagement Events

- **April 2026**
- Autism Awareness Events – Shelburne, Orangeville
- Maple Madness – Mulmur
- Sikh Heritage Events – Shelburne, Orangeville, Mono, Dufferin County
- Crime Prevention Campaign – Orangeville, Shelburne, Grand Valley
- MTO/OPP Traffic Blitz – Various locations throughout Dufferin County
- Bike Rodeos – Various schools throughout Dufferin County
- Lockdown Drills – 3 schools across Dufferin County
- 30 School Presentations across Dufferin County
- Community Living Presentation
- Parent Counsel presentation at Glenbrook Elementary School
- School Career Day at West Side Secondary School

Community Response Unit/Community Engagement Events

- **May 2026**
- Honeywood Community Run – Mulmur
- Grand Valley Duck Race – Grand Valley
- Princess Margaret Public School (PMPS) Traffic Meetings – Orangeville
- Fraud Awareness Presentation – Orangeville
- Dufferin Community Watch Program – Dufferin County
- Mulmur Spring Market – Mulmur
- 33 School Presentations across Dufferin County
- Girl Guides Presentation
- Parkinson Elementary School Community Services Event
- Coffee & Connections with all community members
- McHappy Day – McDonalds

Community Response Unit/Community Engagement Events

- **June 2026**
- Crossing Guard Appreciation Events – Orangeville, Shelburne
- Dufferin Community Watch Program – Dufferin County
- Dufferin OPP Veterans BBQ – Dufferin County
- Bike Rodeo Finale – Orangeville
- Compass Community Run – Mono
- Shelburne Town Pharmacy SickKids Fundraiser – Shelburne
- Celebrate Your Awesome Event – Orangeville

Community Street Crime Unit

Rural Break and Enters: Melancthon

In the Spring of 2026 Police have received many complaints regarding rural properties in Northern Dufferin County and Southern Grey County being victims of theft of high value items such as machinery, heavy equipment trailers, farm implement, tools etc.

On May 30th, 2026, Dufferin CSCU executed a 487-search warrant at a Melancthon address locating and seizing numerous stolen items. The above noted Accused parties were located on the property with the stolen items some of which were actively being cut down to smaller pieces to be sold as scrap metal. Some of the property was reunited with its owners and investigators are continuing to locate the owners of other stolen property seized.

One of the focus patrols was directed to this area of Melancthon during the investigation.

Community Street Crime Unit

Drug Trafficking Orangeville

In May 2026 Police initiated a CDSA investigation and obtained witness statements from numerous neighbours who described seeing hand-to-hand drug dealing outside a residence in Orangeville. Dufferin OPP has received approximately 80 calls for service for this address consisting mainly of neighbours complaining of drug trafficking occurring at the address which is located near 2 schools and the community recreation center.

Through various investigative techniques police confirmed activity consistent with drug trafficking.

On May 28th, 2026, Dufferin CSCU with the assistance of Nottawasaga and Collingwood CSCU executed a CDSA search warrant at the Accused's address locating the above noted items. The Accused was currently on 2 weapons prohibitions. The Accused was released on an undertaking with a future court date with conditions to not re-attend this address of the search warrant.

Major Crime Unit

Summary of the David Robson Homicide Investigation : Arrests made in April 2026

The Ontario Provincial Police made two arrests in late April in connection with the homicide of David Robson, 65, of Melancthon, whose body was found in Caledon on April 1, 2024 after he had been reported missing on March 25, 2024.

Arrests and Charges

Jacek Trela, 29, of Mississauga

First-degree murder

Arson

Indignity to a body

Piotr Olszewski, 42, of Toronto

Arson

Accessory after the fact to murder

Major Crime Unit

Summary of the David Robson Homicide Investigation

Investigation Background

Robson was last seen on March 21, 2024 in Melancthon.

His black 2017 Kia Sportage was reported missing.

On March 25, 2024, Robson was reported missing and a fire was reported at his residence the same day.

His body was discovered on April 1, 2024, near Chinguacousy Road and King Street in Caledon.

Police later determined his death was a homicide.

Current Status

The investigation remains ongoing



Auxiliary Unit :Total Hours 643

208 hours general administration

15 hours meetings

2.5 hours training

242 hours other

3 hours presentations

8 hours cruiser patrol

126.5 hours attendee

Offender Management Program (OMAP)

Formerly known as Intelligence-Led Policing, Crime Abatement Strategy. OMAP is a crime suppression program designed to deter the criminal activities of repeat offenders. The program focuses on offenders that are deemed to be a high-risk to the safety of communities and individuals and are often involved in repeat criminal behaviour.

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Date information was collected from Records Management System:	
Number of Offenders in Program	28
Number of Offenders Charged	2
Number of Charges Laid	4
Number of Checks Performed	56