

# Owen Sound Police Services Board

Wednesday June 22, 2022

## PUBLIC SESSION MINUTES

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**Members Present:** J. Thomson (Chair), G. Pierce, J. Sampson, J. Tamming

**Absent with Regrets:** I. Boddy

**Management Present:** Chief C. Ambrose, Inspector J. Fluney, Inspector D. Bishop

**Guests Attending:** Community Service Officer J. Cranny

**Minutes:** K. Wardell

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### 1. Call to Order

Chair Thomson called the meeting to order at 10:03 a.m.

*“Prior to today’s meeting the Board met in closed session to review and discuss matters that in their opinion fell under Section 35 (4) of the Police Services Act, R.S.O 1990 c. P.15 and as per the Owen Sound Police Services Board BY-LAW NO. 2019-01 Section 19.1 Closed Items.”*

### 2. Approval of the Agenda

Chair Thomson added to item 4 as Community Service Officer J. Cranny is to make a presentation to the board regarding Community Policing.

**Moved by J. Tamming, seconded by J. Sampson.**

*“That the agenda dated May 25, 2022 be approved.”* **CARRIED**

### 3. Declaration of Conflict of Interest arising out of the Minutes and Matters Listed on the Agenda. HEARING NONE

### 4. Presentations, Deputations, and Public question period.

Community Service Officer J. Cranny presented to the board regarding Community Policing.

### 5. Confirmation of the Minutes of the Public Session held May 25, 2022.

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**Moved by J. Sampson, seconded by G. Pierce.**

*“That the minutes dated May 25, 2022 be approved.”* **CARRIED**

**6. Business arising out of the Public Session Minutes of the May 25, 2022.  
HEARING NONE**

**7. Correspondence received**

- a) Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police (OACP) update on Organized Crime in Ontario

**8. Chairman’s Report**

- a) Update from OAPSB Spring Conference and AGM

The OAPSB Spring Conference and AGM was held on May 25 to May 27. It was the first time they held a hybrid conference, there were approximately 100 in person and 150 via Zoom. Chair Thomson and Member Pierce attended in person, and Member Sampson attended via zoom. Presentations can be found on the OAPSB website under Member portal.

- b) Update from OAPSB Zone 5

Chair Thomson attended the OAPSB Zone 5 meeting virtually on June 7, 2022. Currently no update for training, no educational session awaiting approval of the new CSPA. Sargent Jason Bonikowsky from the Waterloo Regional Police Service gave a presentation on Human Trafficking which has been sent to Board Members and will be included in the minutes.

**9. Reports from Inspector D. Bishop**

- Inspector Bishop presented the following reports
  - a) Criminal Investigations Branch
  - b) Drug Enforcement and Intelligence
  - c) Auxiliary Unit Report
  - d) Community Oriented Response & Enforcement Unit
  - e) OSPS Prisoner Meal Partnership

**Moved by G. Pierce, seconded by Sampson.**

*“That the REACH Center Grey/Bruce and OSHaRE (Owen Sound Hunger and Relief Effort) in partnership with OSPS will provide meal bags and sandwiches to make up prisoner meals.” **CARRIED***

**10. Reports from Inspector J. Fluney**

- Inspector Fluney presented the following reports
  - a) Collision Statistics
  - b) Community Services Office
  - c) Lost Hours and Training
  - d) Front Line Patrol

**11. Reports from Director of Civilian Services K. Fluney**

- Inspector Bishop presented the following reports on behalf of Director Fluney
  - a) Board By-laws - 2021 and 2022
  - b) Court - 2021 and 2022
  - c) Records - 2021 and 2022

**12. Report from Director of Corporate Services S. Bell-Matheson**

- Inspector Fluney presented the following reports on behalf of Director Bell-Matheson

**13. Report from Director of Information Technology Services C. Hill**

- Chief Ambrose presented the following reports on behalf of Director Hill

**14. Financial Reports from the Chief of Police**

- a) Financials

Chief Ambrose reviewed the financials ending May 31, 2022 and noted an under-budget variance of approximately 2.34%. Chief Ambrose highlighted the board expenses are higher with legal expenses. He noted on the capital budget which is over as two new police cruisers were purchased, one of which was booked in 2021 but delivery was delayed until 2022, also some grant purchases that are not covered by the grants. Capital budget is quite high but will be offset once the revenue is received. With the budget being 91% salaries and benefits, all other divisions are in line.

As there were no requests for action in any of the above reports, and were provided for information purposes, they will be placed on file with the minutes of this meeting for future reference.

b) Approval of Outstanding Accounts for Payment

**Moved by G. Pierce, seconded by J. Sampson.**

*“That the payment for outstanding accounts of \$ 70,981.01 for the period May 1, 2022 to May 31, 2022 be approved.”* **CARRIED**

## **15. Operating Reports from the Chief of Police**

a) Chief’s Activity Report

As there were no requests for action in any of the above reports, and were provided for information purposes, they will be placed on file with the minutes of this meeting for future reference.

## **16. Other Items and New Business**

Inspector Bishop updated the board that the four new Special Constables have completed their Ministry required training and have begun on the job training. Applications have been made to the Ministry to begin their appointment process as Special Constables.

**Moved by J. Tamming and G. Pierce.**

*“That the board appoint Wardrop, Riches, Clayton and Kent as Special Constables under Section 53 of the Police Services Act.”* **CARRIED**

Inspector Bishop notified the board that they are compliant with the Missing Person Act, and that the annual report has been submitted and will be posted on the OSPS website.

## **17. Termination of the Public Meeting**

As the board had dealt with all of the items on the agenda, and there being no additional business to conduct, the chair declared the open session to be terminated at 11:24 a.m.

**Next meeting: Wednesday September 28, 2022**

# OUT OF THE SHADOWS

Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police



OACP

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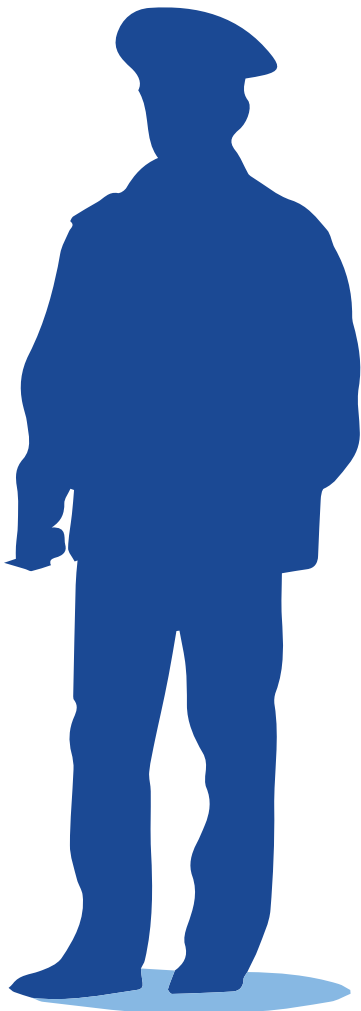
# The Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police (OACP): Ontario's Police Leaders

During the 1930s, Ontario's Chiefs of Police determined that the existing standards in policing were inadequate to meet the demands of a modern society. The challenges of emerging technology to law enforcement brought policing standards of the day into sharper focus. Chiefs of Police had played an active role in the Chief Constables' Association of Canada since its inception in 1905. However, that national association was not meeting the specific needs of provincial Chiefs.

By 1951, Ontario Chiefs of Police identified a need to re-establish themselves as a recognized police interest group on a provincial level and founded the Chief Constables' Association of Ontario (CCAO). This association gradually evolved, opening membership to senior officers and police managers. The CCAO's influence was a significant factor in the establishment of the Ontario Police College in 1963, an initiative that enhanced the organization's prestige and growth. A formal name change to the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police (OACP) was adopted in 1965.

In 1993-94, the OACP was licensed to deliver the Constable Selection System (CSS) in partnership with the Ministry of Solicitor General, a selection tool now widely used to improve the quality of candidates for the position of constable in Ontario's police services. Recognizing the need for Executive Training, the OACP cooperated with the Ontario Police College to conduct a police executive "Training Needs Assessment" in 2000. This was followed by the launch of a competency-based executive development "Police Leadership Program" (PLP) with the Joseph L. Rotman School of Management (University of Toronto) in April 2001. The PLP continues to be offered to leaders within police services.

Today, the OACP has more than 1,400 members and represents the RCMP, the OPP, First Nations, and municipal police services. Members are divided into seven categories: Active, Associate Affiliate, Honorary, Life, Associate, Associate Retired, and Affiliate. The association's members maintain a global perspective by going beyond provincial issues to address national and international concerns.



# Message from the OACP Intelligence & Organized Crime Committee

**Law enforcement plays a part in countering the effects of crimes perpetrated by those who seek to commit crimes. We have a responsibility to help everyone be safe wherever they live.**

Ontario is a great place to live. Diverse workplaces, vibrant communities, safe public spaces, caring neighbourhoods and businesses, amazing natural beauty – these are just some of the things that make Ontario special. As Ontario's police leaders, members of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police (OACP) know that they have a responsibility to help everyone be safe wherever they live. Being a victim of crime takes away from the safety and well-being that every person in Ontario has a right to.

As society evolves to meet the changing needs of Ontarians, our police services also change to meet evolving public safety needs. That's why crime prevention is so important to us. We also know, that just as police services evolve, so do criminal organizations who prey on vulnerable people, businesses, people groups, etc.

Law enforcement plays a part in countering the effects of crimes perpetrated by those who seek to commit crimes. This document seeks to bring organized crime "Out of the Shadows". It is our hope that everyone reading this resource document will resolve to play their part in keeping Ontario safe.





## ALERT

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Modern organized crime is borderless and capitalizes on vast global networks. It takes a collaborative approach on the part of law enforcement, government, and the community to effectively combat such criminal organizations.

# Organized Crime in Ontario

## Introduction



Our understanding of organized crime is often influenced by popular culture (films, books, television shows, etc.) and biographies of retired or reformed criminals. However, we know that popularized accounts of organized crime can desensitize the public to its true nature and impact. Organized crime can erroneously be seen to operate in a world of its own, with little consequence to our communities. Organized crime has real economic and social costs, is present in almost every facet of society, and affects the daily lives of Ontarians.

This report addresses some common misconceptions and beliefs about organized crime, particularly regarding its structure, composition, methods of operation, activities, and motivations. The third section, which forms the bulk of this report, provides an overview of some key organized crime issues. Issue-areas are supplemented by information on associated socio-economic costs, emerging trends, and phenomena, and recent law enforcement investigations and projects. In addition, tips are included on how the public can help identify crimes and how citizens can help further educate themselves about particular criminal markets. The conclusion emphasizes the important role that the public plays in helping Ontario law enforcement mitigate the threat of organized crime.

Through this report, we hope that Ontarians will gain a greater understanding of organized crime so that they can be better equipped to take precautionary measures to keep themselves safe from crime. We also hope individuals will be willing to assist Ontario law enforcement organizations fight the types of crimes criminal organizations engage in. Although it cannot completely be eliminated, organized crime and its impacts can be significantly lessened if law enforcement works hand-in hand with the public.



### ALERT

Public perception of the nature of organized crime is mainly derived from popular culture. Although there is some reality to caricatures portrayed in movies and fiction, organized crime appears in many forms, varying in its structure, composition, methods of operation, activities, and motivations.

## WHAT IS ORGANIZED CRIME?

The Criminal Code of Canada defines that any group of three or more persons committing a serious offence for the purpose of material gain is considered a “Criminal Organization”. This includes groups with exclusive memberships as well as individuals that work together to facilitate criminal activity. Individuals working within particular criminal networks may not regard themselves as members of a criminal organization, and may not be perceived by outsiders as operating within a criminal organization. Nevertheless, these networks come together in a series of criminal projects and display a measure of an organization that allows them to achieve results beyond what each individual could achieve by working alone.

There are hundreds of Organized Crime Groups (OCGs) with a presence in Ontario. These groups often work in tandem with other OCGs to collaborate and achieve common goals, and play a specific role in the illicit activity or outsource roles and activities. Such interconnected networks create larger, intertwined networks, thus increasing the potential of one individual group. Criminals do not need to self-identify to be members of organized crime, and may not be easy to recognize and identify. For example, some Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMGs) wear specific clothing and patches to indicate membership. However, some OCGs are less overt.



### ALERT

Organized Crime Groups know that police are challenged with tremendous fiscal and resource constraints. OCG's see this as an advantage and capitalize by expanding their operations, networks, and influence while police deal with emerging technology, legal decisions such as *R. vs Jordan*, and privacy rulings, which are personnel and resource intensive.

## CLARIFYING THE TERM MAFIA.

The term “mafia” is often used interchangeably with “organized crime”.

Mafia actually refers to the Sicilian Cosa Nostra of Italy, and is also commonly used to describe an American criminal organization comprised of Americans of Sicilian Heritage.

## What is organized crime?

Canada’s Criminal Code Definition Section 467.1 (1) if the Criminal Code of Canada states that a ‘criminal organization’ means a group, however, organized, that:

- is composed of three or more persons in
- (a) or outside of Canada; and
- has as one of its main purposes or main
- (b) activities the facilitation or commission of one or more serious offences that, if committed, would likely result in the direct or indirect receipt of a material benefit, including a financial benefit, by the group or by any of the persons who constitute the group.

It does not include a group of persons that forms randomly for the immediate commission of a single offence.

## United Nations Definition

Article 2 (a) of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime states that an ‘Organized criminal group’ shall mean a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with this Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefits.



## Debunking popular media stereotypes

Popular culture often portrays organized crime members in a positive light to allow viewers to sympathize and relate to the characters to increase viewership and ratings. Characters often have justification for the crimes they commit and the effects of their actions are rarely the focus of the plot. In reality, organized crime has serious implications and detrimental effects on communities.

## Impact of Organized Crime in Ontario

There are many different types of illicit activities committed by OCGs. All Ontarians are affected directly or indirectly by organized crime, sometimes without even being aware. An individual may be the victim of fraud and personally affected by monetary loss, or an individual may be affected by an increase in insurance premiums due to an increase in insurance fraud. It is sometimes difficult to identify and recognize all of the impacts of organized crime.

Law enforcement agencies, as well as provincial and federal regulatory agencies, employ numerous resources to combat organized crime. Resource allocation committed to combat organized crime adversely affects the ability to fund other programs in Ontario. Other governmental resources are indirectly affected by organized crime such as Emergency Medical Services (EMS), hospitals, and firefighters. An increase in overdoses in a community due to a surge in available illicit drugs, such as fentanyl, can consume emergency and medical resources.

## Reported Criminal Activities of Organized Crime

OCGs are often involved in multiple illicit activities, diversifying income streams, and also partaking in opportunistic illicit activities. Although some crime groups have developed a niche in their criminal market, criminals are often seeking the most lucrative avenue with a minimal amount of risk and can be flexible with their illicit activities.

Some OCGs demonstrate high levels of sophistication which have made the use of traditional law enforcement techniques difficult. Criminals have adapted and developed new techniques and applied technology to facilitate criminal activity and to evade law enforcement.



## COVID-19, A Catalyst for Organized Crime

The COVID-19 pandemic had a profound effect on the criminal landscape in Ontario, all across Canada, and the world. The primary objective of organized crime is to exploit every gap in civil society to expand their illicit profits and influence, resulting in immeasurable harm to communities in Ontario and all across Canada. Public health measures implemented at the federal and provincial levels likely made it more difficult for organized crime to operate. These measures decreased revenue in their typical criminal activities and may have expanded into other illicit activities. One element of organized crime that has not changed during the pandemic is their commitment to targeting the most vulnerable in our communities.

Illicit drug trafficking was and continues to be impacted by the pandemic. International restrictions at ports-of-entries likely made it more difficult to import and export illegal goods, such as drugs and guns. Consequently, some illicit goods probably faced supply issues. Fentanyl, a drug linked to organized crime, saw an increase in police seizures and overdose-linked deaths. This uptick, coupled with supply issues of other drugs, may have contributed to an increase in overdoses across Ontario and Canada.

Although Canada was seemingly not subject to the level of COVID-related frauds as experienced in other countries (such as medical supply fraud), organized crime did exploit the pandemic to facilitate some new frauds. For example, identity fraud, namely from fraudulent COVID-benefit claims related to the income supports introduced by the Government of Canada, were reported. Similarly, authorities in Ontario and Canada continue to report the use of false COVID-19 documents, such as fraudulent test results and vaccine certificates, by those aiming to circumvent public health measures. These fraudulent documents have become readily available online.

The COVID-19 pandemic saw significant reductions in overall crime in North America. Many major crime categories saw a decline in Ontario, including break and enter, homicides, and attempted murders. Although organized crime was also impacted by COVID-19, unlike other facets of crime, organized crime adapted to the restrictions and impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic faster.



## STREET GANGS

A common distinction between street gangs and other forms of organized crime is that street gangs are often identified with specific communities or territories. Street gangs claim control of their respective communities or territories to engage in illegal and for-profit activity and violent behaviour. Historically, street gangs were most often active in urban settings; however, there has been a shift as street gangs in Ontario are expanding into other geographic areas and the digital environment. For instance, these groups are now more often found participating in criminal activity outside of their home turf, in other communities in Northern Ontario, Eastern Ontario, and Southwestern Ontario. Street gangs are increasingly becoming linked with criminals in other Ontario communities, other provinces, territories, and even other countries. Furthermore, street gang members often represent their specific community through social media and verbally attack rivals through these digital platforms. This form of behaviour triggers retaliatory online responses, leading to physical violence and shootings.

Another defining characteristic of street gangs is their demographic, as those associated with street gangs are comparatively younger than others involved in organized crime. Often, young adults (ages 18-21), and sometimes youth, comprise most of the street gangs' membership. Street gangs engage in criminal activities like other forms of organized crime – predominately drug and firearms trafficking, weapons offences, human trafficking, robberies, and homicides. Many of these criminal activities are facilitated by the fear and intimidation brought to suburban and rural towns by historically urban-based street gangs. In addition, on the rise over the past few years is street gangs' involvement with human trafficking – their expansion in this criminal activity is assisted by their expansion to other geographic areas. As street gangs' dominion expands across the province, their profit increases.

### Resource Alert!

[Ontario's Guns, Gang and Violence Reduction Strategy](#)

[Public Safety Canada's Gang Prevention Strategy](#)

For example, a joint police investigation (Project Sunder) into the alleged street gang Eglinton West Crips resulted in the seizure of 31 firearms, seven kilograms of cocaine, two kilograms of fentanyl, two kilograms of crystal methamphetamine, and over \$300,000 in Canadian currency. The total street value of drugs and firearms seized was over \$1.6 million. This police investigation was in cooperation with 11 police agencies across the province and revealed that this street gang was involved in homicides, shootings, and drug and human trafficking throughout Ontario.



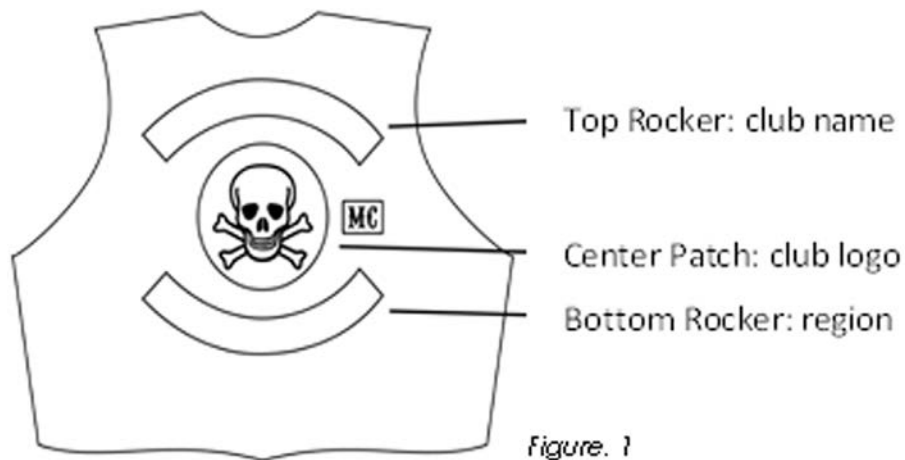
Although some street gangs are becoming more capable in their criminal activities and have expanded geographically in criminal operations, they continue to pose a significant public safety concern due to their blatant use of firearms and violence to conduct criminal activity.

Street gangs are continuing to work with other organized crime groups to expand their illegal operations into other areas of the province and are sometimes utilized to commit violent crimes as part of this partnership.

## OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANGS

Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMGs) are organized crime groups composed of motorcycle “enthusiasts” that participate in criminal activity for financial profits. OMGs sometimes refer to themselves as “one-percenters” or “1%ers”, referring to public statements made after the 1947 Hollister, California, riots that 99% of motorcycle riders were law-abiding citizens and not responsible for the irrational and criminal actions that occurred that summer. Members of OMGs identify themselves as members of a specific outlaw motorcycle club by wearing a symbol or emblem. In Ontario, a full-patch member of such a motorcycle club and a 1%er wears a three-piece patch vest (see Figure 1), known as “colours”. These colours openly assert their “outlaw” (i.e., non-law abiding) status.

OMGs are currently active in Ontario, including the 1% clubs and support clubs.



These motorcycle gangs are involved in all aspects of the illegal drug trade, from importation to production to distribution. This includes the importation and distribution of cocaine and the production and distribution of methamphetamine and fentanyl. It is not uncommon for motorcycle gangs to build coalitions with other crime groups when they can be in a position to profit from those relationships. Additionally, OMGs are engaged in intimidation, illegal gaming, prostitution, human trafficking, and money laundering. OMGs are known for their propensity for violence, and they continue to have conflicts with other rival clubs and other criminal groups operating in the province as they control criminal markets and territories.

The threat of violence will continue to be an increasing concern to the public. OMGs have taken on a lower profile, and it is recognized that 1% of gang members and their networks are now comfortable dropping their “colours” operating within boardrooms to operate business fronts that allow them to launder money while expanding their influence in mainstream business and civil society.

## TRADITIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

Traditional Organized Crime (TOC) groups are formal or informal groups whose members, and close associates’ ancestry trace back to a shared country of origin and are linked to a criminal network in that country of origin. Common examples of TOC groups include the ‘NDRANGHETA, LA COSA NOSTRA, CAMORRA, TRIADS, and DRUG CARTELS. TOC groups can also be traced to any part of the world with links to criminal networks in regions such as Europe, Asia, Africa, and Central and South America. Other characteristics of TOC groups include hierarchies, networks, and cells with a criminal enterprise structured for economic gain.



Historically, TOC groups engage in violence, intimidation, and extortion to exert control and/or influence over subjects, businesses, and rivals. This includes systematic corruption to gain trust, social acceptance, and legitimacy to increase its influence within the private and public sectors. Many of these groups are heavily involved in the illicit drug trade, illegal gaming, and money laundering. They have highly sophisticated networks, associations, and operations that enable them to profit from their criminal activities. Conflict among TOC groups continues to be a concern for law enforcement in Ontario as retaliation for targeted violence contributes to an ongoing cycle of violence. Through continued criminal activity and involvement, TOC groups perpetrate crime in Ontario, while undermining trust in our societal institutions, from real estate, to the stock market and law enforcement.

## ILLEGAL FIREARMS

In Ontario, violence committed by illegal firearms has risen over the past five years. The increasing involvement of organized crime groups in the cross-border trafficking of illicit firearms is a paralleling trend. Available information suggests that over three-quarters of illicit handguns discovered in Ontario are from the United States and have come to Ontario through various smuggling networks, with varying levels of sophistication.

As such, organized crime operating in Ontario, in a region near the Canada-US border, is usually well-positioned to successfully coordinate, smuggle, and/or traffic illicit firearms onto the province's streets.



Also, of concern for Ontario police services is the continued use of 3D-printed firearms and firearm parts. The Criminal Code of Canada defines a “firearm” as a barreled weapon from which any shot, bullet, or other projectiles can be discharged, and that can cause serious bodily injury or death to a person. This definition also includes any frame or receiver of such a barreled weapon and anything that can be adapted for use as a firearm. All firearms in Canada, including 3D-printed firearms, are subject to the *Firearms Act* and associated regulations. Under current laws, the unlicensed manufacturing or possession of 3D-printed firearms is illegal. However, blueprints for 3D-printed gun parts are widely available online, and there have been illegal manufacturing operations of 3D-printed firearms in Canada. On-going advancements in 3D printing, simplification of domestic firearms assembly, and the relative ease of obtaining firearm kits/parts continue to impact public safety.

In other countries, measures have been introduced to control the production of these dangerous goods by making files that contain firearm blueprints illegal—Canada should examine such measures to prevent the trade of such goods. In Ontario, police services are increasingly uncovering so-called “ghost guns” or guns without serial numbers, in their investigations. Various techniques are being used by criminals in combination with genuine gun parts to produce a functioning but untraceable firearm.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on Ontario's illegal firearms trade. At the onset of the pandemic, illicit firearms, which comprise most of all crime guns in Ontario, may have experienced some supply issues around domestic thefts.

Although there is a strong likelihood that the illicit firearms trade in Ontario experienced some supply constraints due to COVID-19 public health measures, illegal gun supply accompanied by an increase in shootings increased in Ontario. While the reasons for this remain unknown, the increase of shootings could

## ILLEGAL DRUGS

Illegal drugs represent the most significant and profitable criminal market for organized crime in Ontario. Organized crime has adopted various criminal roles throughout the illegal drug cycle: traffic, distribution, import, export, finance, and manufacture of illegal drugs. Further, many crime groups involved in the illegal drug trade may have recovered from initial setbacks due to COVID-19 restrictions and are likely moving operations back to pre-pandemic levels.

Nationally, there are some indications that the illegal drug market is expanding. For instance, the prevalence of past-year use of at least one of six illegal drugs was 15% (4.5 million), an increase from 13% (3.7 million) in 2015, which can be mainly attributed to cannabis and cocaine.<sup>i</sup> In addition, access to drugs has also become increasingly accessible via online sales, and major drug markets on the Dark Web are estimated to be worth \$315 million annually.<sup>ii</sup>

With significant profit margins, organized crime involvement in the illegal drug trade will undeniably persist and have a detrimental impact on public safety, economic prosperity, and the well-being of Ontarians. Despite their proven dangers, drug overdose deaths increased to a high of 2,235 in 2020<sup>iii</sup>, with a substantial proportion linked to opioid abuse, which presents the most significant harm to the health of users. As such, Ontario law enforcement continues to be committed in combatting organized crime and its involvement in the illegal drug trade in Ontario and Canada.

### Cocaine

Cocaine is not a domestic commodity in North America. Cocaine is made from the coca plant, grown mainly in South America. It is imported into several transit countries worldwide before making its way to those that consume it, including Canada. Although cocaine typically enters Ontario via land border crossings, law enforcement agencies note the drug has also been smuggled through air travel.

Over the past few decades, cocaine has remained the most prolific drug trafficked by organized crime in Ontario. Cocaine's historical dominance is believed to be primarily the profits and the consistent demand of the drug by its users. To meet this demand, organized crime in Ontario is largely involved in the trafficking and distribution of the drug. A smaller number of more sophisticated forms of organized crime are involved in the planning, financing, and importation of the drug, as these activities require significant resources and logistics.

Despite the challenges of operating in a COVID-19 environment, organized crime continues to engage in international cocaine importation into Canada. In July 2021, the Canada Border Services Agency and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police seized 87 kilograms of cocaine from planes originating from the Caribbean and destined for Ontario. As reported in the media, the investigation, Project Southam, was a joint effort by several domestic and international police agencies that led to the arrest of 22 individuals charged with 139 offences in total.<sup>iv</sup>

Aside from smuggling operations, law enforcement officials are also concerned about the health effects of consuming cocaine and its derivatives. Prior to its packaging, cocaine is often supplemented or 'cut' with filling agents, which can reduce the drug's potency but increase its profitability. Traces of Fentanyl have also been found in cocaine and may be a consequence of cross-contamination. This combination of cocaine and fentanyl can have lethal side effects and, as such, is a pressing concern for law enforcement and health officials.



## Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is a synthetic stimulant made from chemical ingredients and comes in several forms, including powder, crystals, and tablets. It is commonly known as ice, meth, chalk, crank, and crystal meth. Methamphetamine is highly addictive, and high doses have been linked to fatal accidents, suicides, and violent aggression causing death.

Methamphetamine represents the largest quantity of amphetamine-type stimulants seized globally. Over the last five years, methamphetamine has become a national threat due to increasing use and availability. The quantities of methamphetamine seized in Canada have risen twelvefold from 2009 to 2019 and doubled between 2018 and 2019<sup>v</sup>. In Ontario, large-scale methamphetamine smuggling attempts continue to be reported, including approximately 200 kilograms of methamphetamine seized at the Ambassador Bridge port of entry in Windsor in December 2019.

Clandestine methamphetamine labs are also well-documented in Ontario and Canada, which has contributed to significant environmental damage. Some estimates suggest that Canada produces 0.6% – 4.6% of the world's supply of amphetamine-type stimulants<sup>vi</sup>. Depending on the production method, every kilogram of manufactured methamphetamine produces 6-to-10 kilograms of hazardous, toxic waste<sup>vii</sup>. In one instance, a 2019 police investigation in York Region resulted in the seizure of more than 21,000 kg of toxic waste and 50 kg of methamphetamine worth \$5 million<sup>viii</sup>.

Domestic production of methamphetamine is believed to have increased due to the lucrative profit margins of drug-production operations. Methamphetamine recipes can be easily found online, and many non-essential chemicals can be used interchangeably to produce methamphetamine.

Economic-based labs which are highly organized and can produce significant amounts of methamphetamine are a growing concern in Ontario. In April 2020, police dismantled a clandestine lab in Oshawa and seized 43 kilograms of crystal methamphetamine with a potential street value of over \$3.4 million.

Overall, there is an increased level of crime in communities where methamphetamine is prevalent. Such crimes are often committed in pursuit of funds to sustain consumption. Furthermore, the involvement of organized crime has also been linked to an increase in violence in communities where methamphetamine labs exist.<sup>x</sup>



## Opioids

The term “opioid” refers to all-natural, synthetic, or semi-synthetic chemicals that interact with opioid receptors in the body. Examples of synthetic opioids include fentanyl and its analogues, and other prescription pain medications, such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, and codeine. Natural opioids, also referred to as opiates, include substances such as opium and morphine. Semi-synthetic opioids such as heroin are derived from opiates and then synthesized into a compound.

There has been significant national and provincial focus regarding opioid use, specifically fentanyl. Fentanyl is estimated to be 80-100 times more potent than morphine and roughly 40 times more potent than heroin. Fentanyl is also odourless and tasteless and can be mixed with other drugs such as heroin, cocaine, benzodiazepines, caffeine, and other cutting agents like dimethyl sulphone. Increasingly, fentanyl is also found in counterfeit pills made to look like prescription opioids. As little as 2 milligrams of fentanyl can be lethal, and there is a very high risk of accidental overdose. Most recently, in Ontario, opioid-related deaths increased 60% between 2019 and 2020.

Additionally, fentanyl directly contributed to 87% of opioid-related deaths during the COVID-19 pandemic. Nearly all regions in Ontario have reported an increase in opioid-related deaths, including regions in Northern Ontario, which has the highest rates of opioid-related deaths per population. <sup>xi</sup>

Fentanyl enters the illicit market from one of two sources: pharma-diverted or through illegal production. Pharma-diverted refers to pharmaceutically produced fentanyl patches or injection grades that are diverted from the medical stream to be sold on the black market. Illicitly produced fentanyl refers to the non-pharmaceutical version of the drug manufactured in illicit labs. It is believed that fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, and its precursors are easily being purchased over the internet from China, India, Hong Kong, and Mexico. There are also indications that domestic illicit production of fentanyl has expanded in Canada. In 2021 British Columbia dismantled an illicit drug lab that was estimated to be capable of producing up to 26 kilograms — or 13 million fatal doses — of pure fentanyl every week. Similarly, nearly 1,500 kilograms of precursor chemicals were seized in July 2021 off Canada’s west coast, effectively preventing 2 billion doses of potential fentanyl from being produced.

Law enforcement and public health authorities are increasingly concerned about new and emerging synthetic opioids. Benzimidazole opioids such as etonitazene, isotonitazene, and metonitazene continue to be found in Ontario’s illicit drug supply which is concerning due to the potency of these drugs that can be similar or greater than fentanyl. Other synthetic opioids such as carfentanil, 10,000 times more potent than morphine, are also a serious public safety concern.

In all, there is strong indication to suggest that synthetic opioids, mainly fentanyl, have become a primary drug for many in organized crime. It is also very likely that criminal involvement of synthetic opioids, including production, smuggling, and trafficking, will continue to increase and consequently exacerbate the current opioid crisis in Ontario and Canada. As such, the immeasurable harm of fentanyl and opioids will impact both small and large cities and require significant resources for public health (e.g., harm reduction) and law enforcement (e.g., targeting suppliers and organized crime).



## Cannabis

The Government of Canada legalized, regulated, and restricted access to cannabis in 2018 as part of a plan to reduce criminal involvement in the illicit cannabis market. The Government of Ontario initially issued 25 retail licenses for brick-and-mortar storefronts to sell recreational cannabis; the selection was based on strict requirements and a lottery system. However, due to the relatively low number of retail outlets and the high retail prices, the black market remained prevalent.

By April 2020, the Government of Ontario eliminated the lottery system and began issuing roughly 20 new permits per month to increase availability and combat unlicensed sales by black market dealers. The Government of Canada will be conducting a review of the current cannabis legislation in the fall of 2022. The purpose of this review is to determine the impact on public health, particularly young persons, Indigenous persons, and communities, and how the home cultivation of cannabis plants has changed. The result of the review will aid in identifying what is necessary to improve the way Canadians access and use cannabis moving forward.

It is believed that criminal activity has increased since the legalization of cannabis. Organized crime continues to exploit loopholes due to medical license misuse, pooling of licenses and authorizations to create large cannabis production sites, continued abuse of imposed limits by overgrowing cannabis plants by the thousands.

The absence of oversight regarding the inspection of production sites, transparency with law enforcement to share information of suspected criminal activity, monitoring doctor's prescription amounts, and a rigorous verification process for applicants have provided an opportunity for organized crime to abuse the legal cannabis market. Infiltration by criminals and criminal groups to produce illegal cannabis continues in Ontario.

By the direction of the Government of Canada, each province has created their own cannabis regime. Ontario settled on a hybrid mix of online and in-person shopping. The Ontario Cannabis Store is a crown corporation and is the only online retailer. Those shopping in person can visit privately run authorized retailers. The Alcohol and Gaming Commission is responsible for the regulation of all retail cannabis stores in Ontario. Despite best efforts to ensure that all retailers are compliant with the processes of selling cannabis, there are still instances of illegal retailers for in-person and online shopping.

Since the legalization of recreational cannabis, the federal and provincial governments have taken steps to ensure a secure cannabis supply for Canadians. Despite efforts to regulate safe and efficient access to recreational and medical cannabis products, organized crime has continued to infiltrate and profit from the production and sale of illegal cannabis. Illegal cannabis production is often perceived as a harmless crime, and as such, it continues to be a low-risk/high-profit commodity.

Additionally, correctional institutions in Canada have noted occurrences of 'drone drops' to smuggle illegal drugs and other contraband into facilities. Criminals may increasingly use drones for counter-surveillance and cross-border drug trafficking. Drone technology is expected to advance, allowing drones to travel greater distances, carry heavier loads, and become more affordable. Drones capable of carrying larger loads may perpetuate drug trafficking and smuggling. As organized crime continue to adopt evolving technologies, drone use in support of illegal drug activity may increase.

## FRAUD

In 2020, the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre (CAFC) received 101,483 reports of fraud, amounting to approximately \$160 million in reported losses. More than 60,000 of these reports were submitted by Canadian consumers and businesses and accounted for over \$100 million in losses. Fewer than 5% of victims filed a fraud report with the CAFC. <sup>xii</sup>

## Romance Scams

Romance scams accounted for \$18.5 million in financial losses, making it the top form of fraud affecting Canadians in 2020. <sup>xiii</sup> Criminals engaging in this type of fraud typically use fake social media and dating profiles to coerce their victims into having an online relationship to gain their trust and affection. Scammers then manufacture stories or situations in which their victims may wish to provide financial aid. Some stories include medical emergencies or family assistance and appear to be of an urgent nature. Other tactics involve luring victims to join a business venture or invest in cryptocurrency.

Canadians can reduce their risk of being victimized by romance scams by looking for warning signs. Scammers typically try to guilt their victims into sending money and often write with poor grammar and spelling. They usually have excuses not to meet in person and may even attempt to isolate their victims by discouraging them from discussing their online relationships with family and friends.

## Investment Fraud

Investment scams accounted for \$16.5 million in financial losses, making it the second most frequent fraud affecting Canadians in 2020.<sup>xiv</sup> In this type of fraud, criminals persuade their victims into investing in false or deceptive investment opportunities with the promise of higher-than-average returns. Common investment scams include fixed income, the pump and dump, franchise/business opportunities, as well as gem, Ponzi or pyramid scams.<sup>xv</sup> Scammers utilize an array of deceptive tactics such as high-pressure sales, financial schemes offering high financial returns, and spear phishing.

Canadians can mitigate their risk of falling victim to these investment scams by verifying the individual's identity, their company website, and personal credentials and contacting the company using the phone number listed on their website. However, Canadians should also be mindful of phishing schemes involving fake websites that appear to look legitimate but contain false contact information, which may redirect them to the scammers themselves.

More information about the various types of fraud, and how to report fraud can be found on the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre [website](#).

## Spear Phishing

Spear phishing accounted for \$14.4 million in financial losses, making it the third most impactful fraud affecting Canadians in 2020.<sup>xvi</sup> Spear phishing is a type of cyberattack which involves criminals pretending to be legitimate entities such as banks, government agencies, or corporations. These cybercriminals scour social media for information about their intended target. Doing so allows them to craft personalized emails which often look authentic and credible. Another common tactic involves spoofing—the act of falsely displaying a trusted email address as the source of a message—and attempting to lure victims into clicking on malicious links or opening attachments containing malware. The result is a compromised system or network and the potential loss of money, login credentials, intellectual property, and other sensitive information.

Businesses can take steps to protect themselves from falling victim to spear-phishing attacks by providing adequate training opportunities to employees and developing effective security awareness policies. Employees should scrutinize invoices as scammers are known to use the names of legitimate businesses and corporations to appear credible. Verifying the sender of an email before opening any attachments can greatly reduce the risk of suffering financial losses due to spear-phishing attacks. Lastly, businesses should be mindful of the information they publish on social media platforms, as criminals often use this information to give their phishing emails an authentic look and feel.

## Extortion

Extortion accounted for \$12.5 million in financial losses, making it the fourth most impactful fraud affecting Canadians in 2020.<sup>xvii</sup> In 2020, Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre received 17,390 complaints about extortion. Today, there are many types of extortion scams. One of the most common extortion scams is the Canada Revenue Agency Scam: Scammers claim to be Canada Revenue Agency employees and attempt to persuade their victims into making payments to settle outstanding income tax balances. They often intimidate their victims by suggesting they might be fined, arrested, or deported if they do not cooperate. Payments are typically requested in cryptocurrency or prepaid gift cards.

In 2020, Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre received over 100,000 reports of fraud resulting in significant financial losses to Canadians and Canadian businesses. Criminals, scammers, and blackmailers continue to use intimidation and high-pressure sales tactics to coerce their victims. Individuals and businesses can take a few steps to mitigate the risk of falling victim to various types of fraud. Some countermeasures include (but are not limited to): refusing to provide personal and sensitive information such as your name, address, birth date, Social Insurance Number, and credit card or banking details; requesting information in writing if a caller claims to be a government employee; verifying the caller and his/her organization; and, protecting your computer from malware and other viruses.

Fraudsters are also known to play on their victims' emotions and manufacture situations that appear urgent to coerce their victims into providing some form of payment (e.g., Bitcoin and pre-paid gift cards). Do not be afraid to say "no" or ask for a phone number that can be used to contact the caller's organization.

## Alert!

Lower your risk of being a victim of identity theft! Use strong passwords for online accounts containing personal or sensitive information (e.g., social media accounts and online banking). A strong password contains a minimum of eight characters, including upper- and lower-case letters, and at least one number and one special character. Enable two-factor authentication for an additional layer of protection.

## CYBERCRIME

For legitimate businesses, the internet has provided broader capabilities and opportunities to many of their activities, amplifying the speed, ease, and range with which many financial transactions can be conducted. However, the continuing growth of the technology offers enormous new prospects for illicit activities, such as social and privacy intrusion, identity theft, financial crimes, fraud, and numerous other criminal acts that may have a direct impact on personal and community safety.

## Malware

Malware is any software designed with the intent to exploit or cause harm to other software or hardware, including small and large networks, single workstations such as laptops or desktops, and smartphones. Common types of malware include viruses, trojans, spyware, keyloggers, worms, ransomware, adware, rootkits, cryptominers, and logic bombs. <sup>xviii</sup>

State and non-state-sponsored cybercriminals have been known to use malware to facilitate data theft by gaining unauthorized access to networks and systems housing sensitive information. Other motives include cyberwarfare, extortion, financial gain, and espionage. State-sponsored cybercriminals are also suspected of being involved in disruption activities: In November 2020, the Communications Security Establishment reported foreign state-sponsored cybercriminals may be developing additional cyber capabilities to target Canada's supply of electricity. <sup>xix</sup>



Adopting a security awareness mindset is key to mitigating the risk of inadvertently infecting a workstation or network with malware. Preventative measures such as acquiring a reliable Ad Blocker and anti-malware software can significantly reduce the risk of infection. Ensuring all systems and software are updated with the latest security patches has also been a proven way of preventing infection by malware variants designed to exploit security vulnerabilities.



## Ransomware

Ransomware is a type of malware designed to infiltrate a network and restrict a user's access to information by encrypting its contents until a ransom is paid, usually via cryptocurrency such as bitcoin. Ransomware is one of the most disruptive types of cyber attacks and is most often deployed using malware such as trojans and worms specifically designed to grant criminals backdoor access to vulnerable systems. Common tactics used by cybercriminals to extort their victims include data theft of intellectual property and encryption of sensitive information. Ransom demands vary greatly depending on the target and the value of the hijacked information and can range from hundreds to millions of dollars.

Targeted ransomware attacks appear to be increasing in frequency and sophistication, leading to significantly higher demands, greater financial losses, and lasting damage to victims. Cybercriminals are known to advertise their access to various organizations to other underground cybercriminals with the intent to coordinate ransomware attacks tailored to specific private and public sector organizations. Such targeted attacks may be capable of penetrating deeper into sensitive systems housing intellectual property, thereby putting these organizations at greater risk of extortion. Cybercriminals have also targeted average citizens' personal computers using similar tactics to extort their victims.

Reviewing threat preparedness strategies and policies, as well as assessing employee awareness and providing on-going training opportunities are effective countermeasures to ransomware attacks. Developing a robust crisis management and communications plan may greatly assist employees during a ransomware attack by providing a structured plan to identify, nullify, and contain the attack.



## Phishing

Phishing is a type of cyber attack which involves criminals sending an email or text messages, sometimes specifically tailored to a victim, purporting to be a credible bank, government agency, or corporation. Victims are typically lured into providing login credentials, credit card details, and other sensitive information. Common lures include providing login credentials to regain access to a locked bank account, inputting a social insurance number to receive a tax refund, or providing credit card details to accept a reimbursement for a product or service. Criminals may also contact individuals by phone or use social media to lure a victim into clicking on a malicious link or downloading malware.

Phishing appears to be the most common attack vector used by criminals to facilitate cyberattacks, resulting in mass collection of personal information, stolen intellectual property, and significant financial losses for victims. Current data indicate phishing attacks cost corporations approximately \$2.8 million in losses.<sup>xx</sup> The advent of work-from-home arrangements resulting from the COVID-19 health pandemic may have incentivized criminals to adapt their phishing strategies to target individuals working remotely on unsecured networks. Increased adoption of cloud services and virtual collaboration tools may have also contributed to a rise in phishing attacks.

Incorporating anti-phishing software and security awareness best practices can significantly reduce an attack surface and minimize the risk of suffering a data breach resulting in significant financial losses. Educating employees to identify warning signs and providing ongoing security awareness training can help reduce risk. Verifying email attachments before opening them and applying software updates and patches in a timely fashion are also effective countermeasures.

### Alert!

Cyber attacks are on the rise. Targets for such attacks are not limited to large private and public sector organizations—everyday citizens are also at risk. Adopt a healthy security awareness mindset to protect your personal information by use of an encrypted password management tool to secure strong passwords; enable two-factor authentication for highly sensitive accounts such as banking; procure reputable anti-virus and anti-malware software solutions and ensure all software updates and security patches are applied in a timely

## MONEY LAUNDERING

Money laundering is the process of making illegally gained proceeds (i.e., “dirty”) appear legal (i.e., “clean”). Typically, it involves three steps: placement, layering, and integration. First, the illegitimate funds are deceitfully introduced into the legitimate financial system. The money is then moved around to create confusion, sometimes by wiring or transferring through numerous accounts. Finally, the money is integrated into the financial system through additional transactions until the “dirty money” appears “clean.” Money laundering can facilitate crimes such as drug trafficking, firearms trafficking, human trafficking, and terrorism and can adversely impact the global economy. Large-scale money laundering by sophisticated organized crime negatively impacts the integrity of financial services, democratic control of various sectors, the value of goods and services, and national and government reputations. <sup>xxi</sup>

One of the most sophisticated money laundering operations is trade-based money laundering. In this operation, illicit funds are concealed and cleaned through complicated high-volume trade transactions of goods and payments. The trade-based process requires professionals with specialized skills from sectors such as finance, trading, banking, and law.

Real estate purchases are another method used by organized crime. Based on studies by Global Financial Integrity, from 2015-2020, Canada has found almost a billion dollars (\$822.7 million CAD) worth of laundered real estate. <sup>xxii</sup> Some purchasers conceal their real identity by using shell companies, trusts, and nominees. In these instances, organized crime has utilized professionals such as real estate lawyers to facilitate the transactions of real estate purchases.

In most jurisdictions, the most common money laundering method is through legitimate cash-intensive businesses, such as restaurants, bars, and convenience stores. Criminals use this method to create cash-intensive businesses where a large portion of revenue is received in cash. Through these businesses, criminals can deposit criminally obtained cash into business accounts, effectively generating cash revenue from legitimate sources and illicit income.

Casinos are often utilized by criminals to launder their illicit funds. Although not as sophisticated as trade-based money laundering, large amounts of illicit funds can easily be laundered. Criminals buy casino chips using illicit money, engage in minimal play, and cash out the chips for a casino-issued cheque. The Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario and the Ontario Provincial Police are responsible for regulating and enforcing the province’s gaming industry.

Cryptocurrencies are another method that enables criminals to launder illicit funds. It has developed a reputation for being the commodity of choice for money launderers and criminals over the years due to its anonymous transactions.

In addition to federal legislation, Ontario’s anti-money laundering efforts are related to regulations on data collection and information sharing on business ownership records and real estate transactions.



## CRYPTOCURRENCY

Cryptocurrencies are virtual currency that works as a medium of exchange using cryptography to secure financial transactions. Though Canada allows the use of virtual currencies, including cryptocurrencies, they are not considered legal tender in Canada and generally operate independently of a central bank, central authority, or government.

Canada's tax laws and rules, including the Income Tax Act, also apply to cryptocurrency transactions. The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) has characterized cryptocurrency as a commodity and maintains that the use of cryptocurrency to pay for goods or services should be treated as a barter transaction. In addition, every cryptocurrency business or dealer in virtual currency operating in Canada or providing services to the Canadian market must register with the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) and comply with applicable regulations.

Through its decentralized administration, cryptocurrency's instant transactions, portability, and international reach mean it can be used as a tool for the furtherance of tax avoidance and money-laundering. Cryptocurrencies are also attractive to criminals because they allow for anonymity and place transactions beyond the reach of normal government regulation. Between 2017 and 2020, cryptocurrency fraud in Canada increased by over 400 percent.<sup>xxiii</sup> Growing public interest and the potential wide adoption of cryptocurrencies may encourage organized crime to use cryptocurrencies to engage in fraud, scams, and money laundering activities. More information on cryptocurrencies can be found on the Canada Revenue Agencies' website.

## ILLEGAL SPORTS BETTING

This year we saw the legalization of single-event sports betting in Canada. Previously only parlay betting (picking multiple events on a single ticket) was sanctioned, which meant that bettors had to use illegal bookmakers and/or offshore online gambling platforms to bet on single events. Though the introduction of single event betting is expected to result in increased legal betting by the public, it is expected that organized crime is still positioned to make money from illegal, unregulated bets. They can achieve this by offering their clients two key things: better odds and higher levels of credit than legal gambling venues can offer. Organized crime profits significantly from loan sharking by charging exorbitant levels of interest from their gambling customers, also known as loansharking.

The soon-to-be growing market for legal online betting will also provide organized crime with an additional venue to launder its proceeds of crime. It can achieve this using various accounts and electronic gaming platforms to place significant amounts of money on both teams in a single sporting event. This will ensure that minimal money is lost regardless of the game's result while at the same time gaining a seemingly legitimate source of income made.

# HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Since human trafficking was first identified as a prevalent issue and enforcement focus in Ontario, it has continued to grow into a highly profitable crime. Victims are recruited and forced into a wide range of economic sectors, most commonly the sex trade, agricultural work, construction, and domestic servitude. In some instances, victims are also coerced and or forced into the removal of organs and involuntary marriage.

To address human trafficking, the provincial government passed new legislation, the *Combating Human Trafficking Act, 2021*. This act aims to enhance the province's commitment in responding to and providing support to victims and survivors of human trafficking. In addition, a further two new acts; the *Anti-Human Trafficking Strategy Act, 2021* and the *Accommodation Sector Registration of Guests Act, 2021*, will provide a comprehensive plan to combat this issue, including education and training to law enforcement officials that respond to these crimes. The creation of these acts, along with amendments to current legislation, builds upon the province's \$307-million Anti-Human Trafficking Strategy.

Human trafficking continues to be one of the most profitable criminal acts perpetrated by organized crime. Due to its clandestine nature and the fact that many victims are reluctant to come forward, human trafficking remains low risk with a high reward for organized crime to exploit. Many of the components of human trafficking occur out of the public eye proving difficult for law enforcement bodies to detect. By exploiting avenues detailed below, traffickers can conduct activities generally unobserved:

- Hotels, motels, and short-term rentals, and transient accommodations for sex trafficking
- Migrant workers housed together without community contact
- Domestic workers isolated by nature of work in private settings/residences

As a result, victims are coerced by violence, threats, and intimidation, along with the withholding of legal documents. These factors contribute to the ability for organized crime to successfully traffic humans, especially women and young girls.

In Canada, Ontario is considered a hub for human trafficking activity. Trans Canada and 400 series highways are key pipelines for trafficking movement, allowing traffickers to quickly move victims between cities and towns across Ontario and throughout Canada. Traffickers often use highways 11 and 17 to move victims through Northern Ontario. The low population density and relative remoteness of these highways and rural communities benefit the efforts of traffickers to avoid detection. Traffickers often utilize these corridors to strategically maximize their profits, maintain physiological control over their victims, and avoid detection by law enforcement. Human trafficking also occurs within local communities, and a victim may be forced or manipulated into an exploitative situation without ever leaving the town or home they live in. A crime group may generate enough profit and have an established clientele base in their neighborhood, allowing them to never have to move a victim from city to city.

## Resource Alert!

Ontario's Anti-Human Trafficking Strategy 2020-2025

[Public Safety Canada: Support for Victims and Survivors](#)

srvvrs-en.aspx



## VEHICLES AND CONVEYANCES

The importation of illicit goods via the Canada/US border is a key facilitator of organized crime throughout Ontario. Drugs are both imported into Canada and exported from Canada, mainly from/to the US and other countries. Smugglers also import illegal firearms from the US. The flow of these illicit goods has been a longstanding issue, and organized crime has utilized the various modes of transportation (land, air, and water) to facilitate these markets.

Law enforcement and intelligence agencies are aware that organized crime groups (OCG) leverage their connections within the commercial trucking industry to facilitate drug importation and human smuggling operations at numerous Canada-US borders. In September 2017, Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) officers found three women and nine children inside a transport truck attempting to cross the Ambassador Bridge border connecting Windsor, ON, and Detroit, USA. The women and children were allegedly being smuggled into Canada.<sup>xxiv</sup> In March 2021, CBSA officers conducted a secondary search of a commercial truck at an unnamed border crossing in the Pacific Highway District and discovered 71.5 kilograms of cocaine concealed within the trailer. The street value of the seizure was estimated to be roughly \$3.5 million dollars.<sup>xxv</sup> In June 2021, law enforcement officers discovered a group of smugglers may have used tractor-trailers to import up to 100 kilograms of drugs from Mexico and California to Ontario via various border crossings. Investigators noted the methods used to conceal the drugs were so sophisticated that x-ray scanners were unable to penetrate the hydraulic-powered trap door compartments housed within the trailers.<sup>xxvi</sup>

Transnational organized crime groups have historically exploited commercial air travel to facilitate the movement of illicit goods. Today, this can be done in the form of individual passengers carrying small amounts of illicit goods via passenger planes – often direct flights from source countries in South America and the Caribbean. Similarly, organized crime groups have also been known to compromise airport personnel to better facilitate the flow of illicit goods through airports and flights. In 2019, an RCMP investigation named OWOODCRAFT dismantled a drug ring importing various drugs through Toronto Pearson International Airport with the help of two airline employees. Organized crime has also utilized private aircrafts, such as helicopters, to move illicit goods across the Canada/US border due to the porous nature of the border.

Methods of importing and exporting illicit goods via air are similar to those used over water. The various lakes connecting North Eastern United States to Ontario are commonly utilized by crime groups to smuggle goods across the border.

The importation of illicit commodities into Canada is of great concern to law enforcement officials. These activities do not only impact individuals at border crossings—Canadians across the country are also at risk. OCGs use the proceeds of international smuggling operations to further their criminal enterprises, expand the scope of their activities, and exert control over the communities in which they operate. Members of such crime syndicates often have a propensity for violence and can endanger the lives of innocent bystanders, especially during conflicts with rival groups. Law enforcement officers must continue to work with the general public to mitigate the risks to the community and public safety.

## Alert!

Activities such as drug and firearm smuggling, as well as human trafficking, pose significant public safety risks to the communities we serve and protect.

Public assistance in addressing these social aisles helps keep our communities safe. The public is requested to immediately report suspicious border activity to the Canadian Border Services Agency by calling 1-888-502-9060 toll-free or [online](#).

Within the province, the public can also assist by contacting their local police service or, if you wish to remain anonymous, via Crime Stoppers by calling 1-800-222-TIPS(8477) toll-free or [online](#).

Provide as much detail as possible, including the name, approximate age, and physical description of the individual(s); the suspicious activity you observed; the date and time the activity took place; the approximate location; and the method of transportation (e.g. car, boat, airplane, train).

Smuggling activities such as drug and firearms smuggling and human trafficking pose significant public safety risks to the communities we serve and protect. Immediately report suspicious border activity to CBSA by calling 1-888-502-9060 toll-free. Provide as much detail as possible, including: the name, approximate age, and physical description of the individual(s); the suspicious activity you observed; the date and time the activity took place; the approximate location; and the method of transportation (e.g., car, boat, airplane, train). Canadians are also encouraged to use the [Online Tip Submission](#) portal to report such activities.

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- <sup>xxiv</sup> CTV News Windsor. Human smuggling trial: Trucker testifies he didn’t know about 11 people in his cab. CTV News, 2021, <https://windsor.ctvnews.ca/human-smuggling-trial-trucker-testifies-he-didn-t-know-about-11-people-in-his-cab-1.4760146>. Accessed 8 October 2021.
- <sup>xxv</sup> CTV News Vancouver. \$3.5 million of suspected cocaine destined for Canada seized at border. CTV News, 2021, <https://bc.ctvnews.ca/3-5-million-of-suspected-cocaine-destined-for-canada-seized-at-border-1.5389321>. Accessed 8 October 2021.
- <sup>xxvi</sup> CTV News Toronto. 20 people charged, \$61M worth of drugs seized in largest bust in Toronto police history. CTV News, 2021, <https://toronto.ctvnews.ca/20-people-charged-61m-worth-of-drugs-seized-in-largest-bust-in-toronto-police-history-1.5480301>. Accessed 8 October 2021.



## Report to the Board

### Criminal Investigations Branch and Drug Enforcement Unit **May, 2022**

*From: Inspector D. Bishop*

*Date: June 10<sup>th</sup>, 2022*

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**Sexual Assault** (May 7<sup>th</sup>) – Police responded to the river district with respect to a sexual assault that had occurred in the 900 block of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. The investigation revealed that the 22-year-old victim had been injected with an unknown substance then sexually assaulted by the 47-year-old accused in a stairwell. The accused was identified by police with the assistance of video surveillance of a business in the downtown core of Owen Sound. The accused was arrested by police and remanded into custody for the offences: administer noxious substance and sexual assault.

**Harassment** (May 12<sup>th</sup>) – Police investigated an incident of Harassment after several downtown businesses received a music CD in their mailbox over the weekend. Music was thought to be motivated by ‘hate’ however deemed not to fit the criminal code definition of hate a crime due to religious context of the music. Suspect who delivered the CD remains unknown.

**Sexual Assault** (May 16<sup>th</sup>) – Police investigated a report of inappropriate touching of a student by an 81-year-old male bus monitor. The investigation identified two victims aged 5 and 8 who were touched by the bus monitor for a sexual purpose. The bus monitor has since been arrested and charged with two counts of Sexual Assault and two counts of Sexual Interference. Police continue to work with the School Board, School Officials, and Bus Company to ensure no further victims were impacted by the bus monitors actions.

**Sexual Assault/Harassment** (May 19<sup>th</sup>) - Concerns through several 3<sup>rd</sup> parties were brought forward to police that a female high school student was sexually assaulted by a male student off school property and that a string of shaming/bullying/harassment incidents are continuing. Police are speaking with those involved including both students, parents and school officials. Investigation continues.

**Weapons (Shooting)** (May 26<sup>th</sup>) – At approximately 12:30am there was a weapons offence that occurred in the 900 block of 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue East which is a residential neighborhood. The investigation has revealed that two vehicles, a black sedan and a white sedan were involved and that an occupant of the black sedan fired approximately seven 9mm rounds at the white sedan from a handgun. It is unknown if the white sedan was struck by any of the rounds however, 9mm casing were located in the street and two 9mm rounds were located in vehicles in the area. The investigation is on-going at this time.

**Sexual Assault** (May 30<sup>th</sup>) – Complainant reported a sexual assault to uniform officers during a welfare check. The complainant was reluctant to provide information at first but later provided some details of an assault. The victim accepted medical services including a sexual assault nurse examination at the hospital. Arrangements were made for interviews later that day. It was later found that the complainant had left the hospital refusing all examinations and directing hospital staff not to notify the police about her departure. All efforts, with negative results, have been made by CIB and uniform officers to locate the complainant to offer assistance and investigate the matter further. Community addictions and mental health supports have been requested to notify the complainant of OSPS desire to follow up with her.

### **Uniform Assistance:**

- Assist Hanover Police Service – Data extraction from cellular device
- Assist Saugeen Shores Police Service – Data extraction from cellular device
- May 5 - OW22002337 – Review Fraud Report provide feedback to Uniform.
- May 5 – OW22005505 – Assist Uniform with BOLO for suicidal male party, located, and apprehended.
- May 9 – OW22005570 – Review incident/investigation for uniform officer and provide assistances.

### **Follow Up:**

- OW22001022 – Historical Sexual Assault – Investigation On-Going and currently pending a Crown Consultation.
- OW21006144 – Follow up interview for Hunter Homicide investigation

### **MMHART Statistics**

Officer Referrals = 4

Follow Up's = 17

Officer Consultations = 4

Community Support Consultations = 6

Community Support Referrals = 3

Incident Response/Support = 4

STAR cases = 2

### **Training:**

- May 2<sup>nd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> - IACP Leadership Course – D/Sgt. Baker – Niagara Falls
- May 3<sup>rd</sup> – D/Cst. Hawke – Block Training (firearms)
- May 3, 10 & 12 – D/Cst. Houston – Instructing Firearms Requalification.
- May 4 – D/Cst. Tremblay – Block Training.
- May 16–20 – D/Cst. Houston – CISO Instructor – Technical Investigations
- May 18<sup>th</sup> – D/Cst. Hartley – RCMP Fraud seminar for Counterfeit Currency, Travel, ID documents and Payment Card
- May 30<sup>th</sup> & June 1<sup>st</sup> – D/Cst. Hawke – Advanced Surveillance Training (initial theory portion)

### **Meetings:**

- May 3<sup>rd</sup> – D/Cst. Tremblay – HRT Meeting
- May 10<sup>th</sup> – D/Sgt. Baker – Area Crime Meeting (by Zoom)
- May 11<sup>th</sup> - D/Sgt. Baker & D/Cst. Tremblay – Anonymous/3<sup>rd</sup> Party Sex Assault Protocol Discussion/meeting
- May 11<sup>th</sup> – CIB/Drug/CORE meeting
- May 25<sup>th</sup> – D/Cst. Tremblay – LEAPS Meeting
- May 25<sup>th</sup> – D/Cst. Tremblay – Ontario IPV Meeting
- May 3,10,17,31<sup>st</sup> – D/Cst Hartley – STAR (situation table) Two situations brought forward that OSPS are involved with.

### **Other:**

- May 2<sup>nd</sup> – D/Cst. Hawke – covered on Uniform Patrol due to staffing shortage during block training
- D/Cst. Tremblay – completed background checks for special constables.
- D/Cst. Houston – completed background checks for part-time dispatch.

### **Drug Overdose Information:**

As of the end of May 2022 the city has not experienced further deaths as a direct result of drug poisoning. At this time for 2022 the total number of deaths remain at three (3).

2021 ended with the Owen Sound Police having investigated a total of fourteen (14) drug overdose fatalities, and in 2020 a total of eight (8) were investigated.



## Report to the Board: Auxiliary Unit

*From: Inspector D. Bishop*

*Date: June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022*

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On May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2020, Auxiliary Members attended Zehrs Grocery store in Owen Sound for the annual “Shop with a Cop” event. This has always been a popular day and this year the Owen Sound Police partnered with the Optimist Club of Sydenham & District as well as students from East Ridge Community School. Among other OSPS members in attendance, Auxiliary Sgt. Jessica Brown represented the Unit. During the shop, groups of students were partnered with an OSPS member and provided \$100, where the goal was to maximize their grocery shop using the donated funds in a friendly competition with the other groups. All grocery items purchased, totaling approximately \$600, were donated to the local Salvation Army Food Bank.

Members of the Auxiliary Unit further took part in their annual Use of Force with OSPS Training Officer, Carlo Obillos, on May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The requalification requirements are consistent with the Ministry’s approved Use of Force options and include officer presence, communication, physical control (empty hand techniques, handcuffing etc) and intermediate weapons (baton).

Our Auxiliary Members continue to participate in ride-alongs with our uniformed officers throughout each month. The total number of volunteer hours for the Auxiliary Unit for the month of May totaled 89 hours.





## **Community Oriented Response & Enforcement Unit (CORE)**

PC Martin #173 & PC Edmiston #179 (as of May 24<sup>th</sup>)

Month End Report

**MAY 2022**

<b>HOURS WORKED</b>	160
	(23 Hours Covering Platoon for Block Training)
<b>FOOT PATROL (Hours)</b>	10
<b>CRIMINAL CHARGES</b>	7
<b>TRESPASS TO PROPERTY ACT NOTICES ISSUED</b>	1

- **COMMUNITY PARTNERS**

- **Sydenham & District Optimist Club & Salvation Army Food Bank**

- Participated in the 'Shop with a Cop' event at Zehrs Food Market with East Ridge Students to support the Salvation Army Food Bank

- **Grey County Housing**

- Met with Tenant Services Manager and staff members regarding ongoing and increasing problems within their buildings
- Established partnership providing members of CORE/CIB/Drugs with access to video surveillance system as well as key fob allowing access to all buildings

- **REACH Center**

- Attended Café on three occasions
- Continued to proceed with Prisoner Meal Partnership

- **O.S.D.S.S.**

- Participated in Career Fair organized and hosted by students

- **FOOT PATROL LOCATIONS**

- River District – including Farmer's Market
- REACH Center Café
- 305 14<sup>th</sup> Street West Apartment Building
- Missions Thrift Store at request of staff due to increasing thefts
- Julie McArthur Rec Center / YMCA
- Encampment Areas – Rear Walmart/Home Depot/Winners/Rail Trail/Centennial Tower

- **ASSIST C.I.B. / DRUG UNIT / MMHART**

- Conducted interviews of two child victims of sexual assault by bus chaperone
- Assisted Drug Unit with observations
- Conducted canvass and collected video surveillance footage for investigation into shooting

- **ASSIST UNIFORM PLATOONS**

- Assisted with 17 calls for service while covering platoon during block training, as well as being in the area during foot patrols in River District
- Liaise with Bylaw Department after officer on platoon requested assistance with individual residing on his disabled boat in water near Bayshore Boat Launch

- **PROBLEM AREAS / COMMUNITY COMPLAINTS**
  - **The Harb – 332 8<sup>th</sup> Street East**
    - Notified of numerous issues one weekend relating to over service and lack of security
    - Provided occurrence reports to AGCO and arranged to conduct inspection with them on an upcoming weekend night
    - Met with Harb owner, Jason KONG, to discuss issues and caution regarding potential charges if issues continue
  - **Various Encampments Around City of Owen Sound**
    - Notified all officers by email of strategy Bylaw department will be following regarding encampments
    - Visited common encampment areas and offered supports to those located within
  
- **INVESTIGATIONS**
  - **Threats to Cause Death / Damage to Property**
    - Resulted in three charges of uttering threats against 28-year-old female – warrant issued for her arrest
  - **Canadian Tire – Recovered Kayaks**
    - Discovered advertisement on Facebook Marketplace social media platform for two kayaks being sold by female
    - Kayaks were depicted in what appeared to be a wooded area and female was known to be camping
    - Located campsite and recovered kayaks which were seized for investigation and determined to have been previously stolen from Canadian Tire
    - Warrant issued for the arrest of a male and female for possessing property obtained by crime
  - **Hillcrest Elementary School - Threats**
    - Investigated threat sent by text message from one male student to a female student
    - Met with female student and her mother to discuss safety plan
    - Met with male student and his mother following his suspension to discuss consequences of his actions
  - **Theft & Unlawful Use of Credit Cards**
    - Male suspect used stolen credit cards at various locations around Owen Sound
    - Currently in process of obtaining video footage
    - Charges pending
  
- **TRAINING / MEETINGS**
  - Annual Spring Block Training (2 days) – Firearms Requalification, First Aid/CPR, RADAR Requalification
  - CIB Internal Meeting
  - Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training (ASIST) (2 Days)
  - Grey County Housing regarding ongoing issues in their buildings
  - Home Takeover (Zoom)
  - Area Crime Meeting (Zoom) with other Police Services within Grey Bruce
  - Presentation to Police Services Board regarding CORE Unit





## Report to the Board: Prisoner Meal Proposal

*From: Inspector D. Bishop*

*Date: June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022*

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Please refer to the attached proposal as advanced by Constable Chevonne Martin of our CORE Unit.

Constable Martin is advancing this proposal as an alternative to our current practice of purchasing prisoner meals from Tim Hortons, and instead streaming the business to two local charities, being the Reach Centre and OSHaRE. In the case of the Reach Centre, it will provide for an opportunity for some of the program participants to practice skills in packaging the meal components and will assist in a revenue stream to support the Centre. OSHaRE is offering to provide sandwiches free of charge, but we would propose to compensate them by way of a reasonable donation to assist their program.

The Board currently does not have a contract or any obligation to continue purchasing from Tim Horton's. Cst. Martin's proposal would seem to not only provide for an equivalent meal replacement but carries with it benefit to two of our community partner agencies.

It is recommended that the Board support this proposal. Should any issues be encountered as we move forward, the Service can still access Tim Hortons as needed.



## PRISONER MEALS

Under certain circumstances when a person is detained in custody the police service is required to provide that person(s) with suitable food and drink.

The Owen Sound Police Service currently purchases food and drink from Tim Hortons on an as needed basis. The "breakfast" meal consists of a small carton of white or chocolate milk and a muffin (\$3.48), and a "lunch" or "dinner" meal consists of a small carton of white or chocolate milk, ham and cheese sandwich, and a donut (\$8.12). When a meal is required, the on-duty Sergeant directs a patrol officer to attend Tim Hortons to pick up as many as needed. The receipt is signed, a copy is returned to the station and Tim Horton's invoices the Service every few months. The timing of breakfast and dinner coincides with the end of an officer's shift, and although the process of attending the drive thru and delivering the meal is not excessively lengthy, it is one more task added at an already busy time of day.

In an effort to demonstrate how the Owen Sound Police Service truly is a Community Partner, the REACH Center Grey/Bruce and OSHaRE (Owen Sound Hunger and Relief Effort) were approached and are excited to enter into a partnership to provide meals for those in custody. The REACH Center provides programming for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities, focusing on skill acquisition to foster independence. OSHaRE is a registered charity organization that serves hot, nutritious meals to everyone in need, no questions asked, and depends on local support to assist those in our community who are less fortunate.

Participants of the REACH Center, as part of their programming, will acquire, assemble and deliver the meal bags, containing a pull top juice cup and Nutri-Grain cereal bar, to the Owen Sound Police Service at a cost of \$3.00 per bag. A base amount of 50 bags per month will be provided, which can be supplemented at any time if needed. These bags, which will be provided as the breakfast meal, contain products which have an extended shelf life, thereby minimizing waste and ensuring that products are on hand at the station at all times.

The aforementioned bags supplied by the REACH Center will also serve as part of the lunch and dinner meal, supplemented by a meat and cheese sandwich from OSHaRE. OSHaRE makes sandwiches for their grab-and-go lunch service Monday through Saturday and will

provide individually wrapped sandwiches, as needed, to the Owen Sound Police Service. The REACH Center has graciously offered to provide a small refrigerator for the cell block area to store the sandwiches. The sandwich will consist of a deli meat and cheese, and will be wrapped with the date it was made noted on the packaging. The sandwiches, which will not come with the condiment on it, should last for three to four days refrigerated, therefore only requiring officers to attend OSHaRE a few times a week to replenish the supply. OSHaRE's motto is "What We Have We Will Share", and Executive Director Colleen Trask-Seaman is happy to support the work of the Owen Sound Police Service by providing sandwiches without compensation, however it is proposed that a monthly donation be made.

By entering into a partnership with the REACH Center and OSHaRE to provide meals for those in custody at the Owen Sound Police Service, it will reduce costs and reduce the need to dispatch an officer to Tim Hortons to pick up a meal, which sometimes occurs multiple times per day. More importantly, it will support two very worthwhile organizations within the City of Owen Sound, highlighting that the Owen Sound Police Service is a Community Partner.

Chevonne Martin

Constable #173

Community Oriented Response  
& Enforcement (CORE) Unit

Owen Sound Police Service

Enclosure:

1. Letter from REACH Center Executive Director Jennifer MILLER
2. Letter from OSHaRE Executive Director Colleen TRASK-SEAMAN



March 30, 2022

PC Chevonne Martin  
Owen Sound Police Service (CORE) Unit  
922 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue West  
Owen Sound, ON N4K 4M7

Dear Chevonne,

The REACH Centre Grey Bruce would like to propose a partnership opportunity with the Owen Sound Police Services for the provision of bagged base meals for detainees. Currently you offer a breakfast meal consisting of a small milk and a muffin for an average product cost of \$3.38. You also offer a lunch/dinner option which includes a small milk, ham/cheese sandwich and a donut for an average cost of \$7.72/meal.

In the last six (6) months, the volume of breakfasts provided ranges between 25-63/month for an average of 45. In the same period of time, the volume of lunches/dinners provided ranges from 26-128/month for an average of 77. The product cost to the Owen Sound Polices Services per month is \$152.10 for breakfasts and \$594.44 for dinners for a product cost total of \$746.54 (an average of \$9.70/meal). The additional cost for time spent by Officers ordering, picking up, delivering and then processing the detainee meals has not been factored into the overall costs but should also be considered when looking at this opportunity.

The REACH Centre is proposing that you partner with our agency to allow our adults with disabilities to fulfill a meaningful job by acquiring, assembling and delivering the meal bags at a cost of \$3.00 per bag which will include a Nutri Grain cereal bar and a pull top juice cup. These could be supplemented with a sandwich for lunches or dinners; or given out in the evening for after-hour meal provision. The REACH Centre would agree to make a base amount of 50/month which can be supplemented at any time should additional bags be needed. The benefit of our proposal also allows for the items to have an extended shelf life so there is low risk of waste while still providing a nutritious option that considers lactose intolerance, vegetarians and religious dietary restrictions.

In closing, by using the aforementioned averages, the Owen Sound Police Services would save approximately \$335.00/month. Even with allowing for you to supplement the lunch/dinner meals with a perishable sandwich at a cost of \$4.50 each (\$225.00/month based on 50 meals), that is still a savings of \$110.00/month (\$1,320/year) plus the time spent by your Officers. To simplify administration, the REACH Centre will invoice monthly for this service but can provide the meal bags bi-weekly or monthly depending on your preferences and access to storage.



As a self-funded agency, this would provide us with a reliable monthly income amount to offset program costs as well as give us an opportunity to work with our local law enforcement as an excellent community partner. Participants would have a sense of pride and accomplishment building upon other partnerships we have with organizations like Public Health and service clubs.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to connecting with you to answer any questions you might have and discuss next steps.

Kindly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Miller", written in a cursive style.

Jennifer Miller  
Executive Director



**Owen Sound Hunger and Relief Effort**  
946 - 3rd Avenue East, Owen Sound, ON N4K 2K9  
519-376-3899  
info@oshare.ca



Owen Sound Police Service  
922 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave. W.  
Owen Sound, Ontario  
N4K4M7

Attention: Constable Chevonne Martin

OSHaRE would be happy to partner with the Owen Sound Police Department in providing sandwiches for their use whenever needed. The sandwiches will have meat (turkey, ham, or salami), cheese and mustard. They will be individually wrapped and labeled with the date made.

Sandwiches can be picked up at OSHaRE at anytime Monday to Friday from 8:30am-5:30pm, Saturday 8:30am-1:30pm and on Sunday morning (by request). Although we have sandwiches always made for our guests, it would be helpful if someone gave us a quick call to let us know sandwiches were needed and an estimated pick-up time. That way we could ensure they are put together and labelled for pick up.

Our moto at OSHaRE is *What we have, We will share*. So, if providing sandwiches is a way we can support and help all the great work you do in our city, then we are happy to do it. If compensation is possible than a donation made to OSHaRE would be appreciated.

Thank you,

Colleen Trask Seaman  
Executive Director  
OSHaRE  
*What we have, We will share.*



## Report to the Board: Collision Statistics

*From: Inspector J. Fluney*

*Date: June 7, 2022*

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### **May 2022 – Collision Statistics**

	<b>May 2022</b>	<b>April 2022</b>	<b>May 2021</b>
<b>Total Collisions:</b>	50	30	34
Collisions - East side	19	15	16
Collisions - West side	8	3	6
Collisions - parking lots	23	12	12
Fail to Remain Collisions	8	5	8
<b>Collisions referred to CRC</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Collisions investigated by OSPS</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>



## Report to the Board: Community Services

*From: Inspector J. Fluney*

*Date: June 10, 2022*

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In May the Community Services Officer engaged in the following highlights:

- Continued with traditional corporate and social media for OSPS
  - Traffic safety, School safety engagement, Mental Health Week, Ceremony of Remembrance, REACH Centre, Shop with a Cop, Career Fair, Police Week, #SAIDDAY Students against drinking and driving.

Community Partnership/Provincial Collaboration & Internal Committee work

- LEAPPS (Law Enforcement Agencies & Partners to Protect Seniors) Provincial meeting
- Torch Run meeting- Regional meeting
- Human Trafficking collaboration with local high schools
- Youth in Policing Community of Practice- Provincial monthly meeting
- Alpha Street Resource community meeting- planning for summer onsite education sessions with local youth.
- Work with East Ridge and Hillcrest- safety issues with students
- Communication Committee- OSPS video next steps
- Vital Signs Committee, focus on youth in Grey Bruce.
- COP meeting
- Silver C's Presentation- fraud and scams



## Community Presentations;

- Saint Dominique Savio- Social Media Awareness & The Law (Grade 6)
- Saint Dominique Savio- #SAIDDAY & Health & Safety Fair
- Saint Basil's lockdown drill presentation to staff
- Silver C's

## Training

- First Aid Training- Block training



Picture at Saint Dominique Savio's Safety Day & #SAIDDAY



## Report to the Board: Lost Hours and Training

*From: Inspector Jeff Fluney*

*Date: June 9, 2022*

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Month/Year	SICK/STD			WSIB		
	Number of Fulltime Members	Total Number of Shifts (complete and partial)	Total Number of Hours	Number of Members	Total Number of Shifts (complete and partial)	Total Number of Hours
May 2022	11	30	285	2	21	169
April 2022	10	38	399	2	19	214
May 2021	8	25	278	1	21	70

Additionally, we had 2 full time employees that were absent due to illness or isolation related to the pandemic for a total of 76 hours

Two members were on WSIB during the month. One is on modified duties and another remains long term. Two members are on LTD.

### Training:

- Officers completed annual Spring block training including firearms and first aid training
- Six members attended the Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training Course in Owen Sound
- One member continues with the IACP Leadership Course



## Report to the Board: Front Line Patrol May 2022

*From: Inspector J. Fluney*

*Date: June 9, 2022*

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<b><u>Platoon #1 – 4</u></b>	<b><u>May 22</u></b>	<b><u>May 21</u></b>	<b><u>Part time Officers</u></b>	<b><u>May 22</u></b>	<b><u>May 21</u></b>
<b>Highway Traffic Act:</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>Highway Traffic Act:</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Compliance Reports:</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Compliance Reports:</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Recorded Cautions:</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>Recorded Cautions:</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Liquor Licence Act:</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Liquor Licence Act:</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>Criminal Code/ CDSA:</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>Criminal Code/ CDSA:</b>		
<b>Other POA/By-Law:</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Other POA/By-Law:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Foot Patrol:</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>Foot Patrol:</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>

### **R.I.D.E.**

There was a total of 10 on-duty R.I.D.E. checks in the month of May and one Joint Forces RIDE with area services in Sauble Beach on the Victoria Day Long Weekend.

The combined statistics for RIDE were:

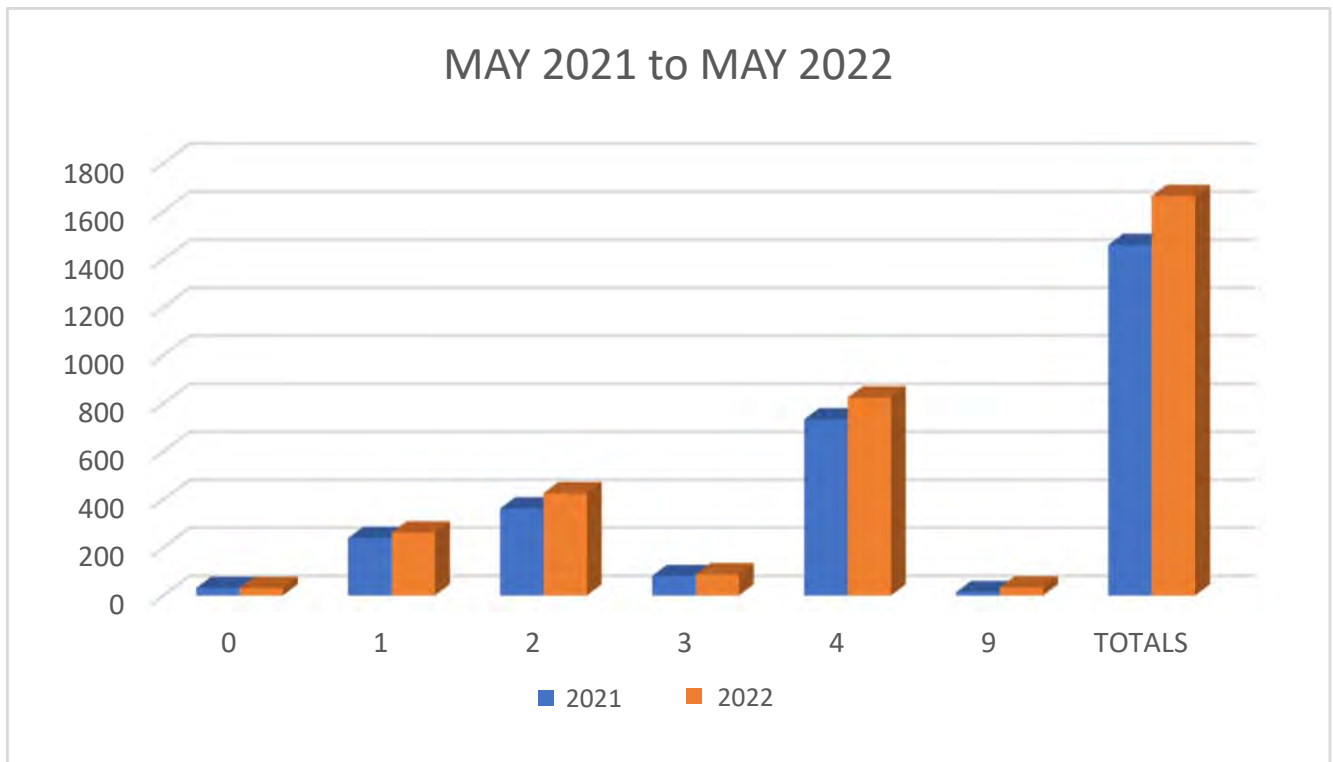
- 20 officers
- 8 hours
- 507 vehicle drivers checked

Two drivers were charged with impaired driving during regular patrols.

# CALLS FOR SERVICE BY PRIORITY

## MAY 2021 to MAY 2022

CALLS FOR SERVICE BY PRIORITY		
MAY 2021 vs MAY 2022		
	2021	2022
<b>0</b>	31	31
<b>1</b>	239	262
<b>2</b>	362	426
<b>3</b>	81	88
<b>4</b>	733	824
<b>9</b>	14	33
<b>TOTALS</b>	1460	1664



Increase of 13.0602% from May 2021 to May 2022

Increase of 0.487106% from overall year to date 2021 to year to date 2022



## Report to the Board: Information Technology

*From: Director of Information Technology Services – C. Hill*

*Date: June 12 2022*

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- Fire RFP for Huron County including site visits to several locations
- Training for Cyber Security for all IT members via Global Knowledge
- Onboarding of several staff members
- Niche RMS upgrade to all workstations
- Large amount of video processed for criminal investigations and uniform branches
- Installations of infrastructure and documentation on Grey County Radio System under County MoU and Dispatch requirements



**Owen Sound Police Service**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**MAY 2022**

Prepared by: Emilie Sauks  
Financial Coordinator  
June 17, 2022

OWEN SOUND POLICE SERVICE  
FINANCIAL REPORT  
For the Five Months Ending 31/05/2022

	<b>2022</b>					2021	2020
	<b>MAY</b>	<b>MAY</b>		<b>2022</b>		<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>YTD</b>	<b>BUDGET</b>	<b>VARIANCE</b>	<b>BUDGET</b>		<b>YEAR END</b>	<b>YEAR END</b>
					<b>% by Dept</b>		
<b>Summary</b>							
3100 - Officers	2,762,615	2,850,829	(88,213)	6,701,777	<b>-3.1%</b>	6,234,756	5,979,836
3200 - Civilians	49,429	405,418	(355,989)	973,003	<b>-87.8%</b>	1,247,568	1,319,455
3300 - Court Security	221,103	173,643	47,460	266,743	<b>27.3%</b>	187,236	175,828
3000 - Police Board	72,014	32,223	39,791	44,836	<b>123.5%</b>	46,598	31,165
Capital	170,089	0	170,089	0		149,544	309,824
<b>Owen Sound Police Services Total</b>	<b>3,275,251</b>	<b>3,462,113</b>	<b>(186,862)</b>	<b>7,986,359</b>		<b>7,865,702</b>	<b>7,816,108</b>
					<b>-2.34%</b>		

9:08 AM  
20/05/2022

OWEN SOUND POLICE SERVICE  
FINANCIAL REPORT  
For the Five Months Ending 31/05/2022

2022

**Department 3100 Police Officers**

CSP GRANT:

	MAY YTD	MAY BUDGET	VARIANCE	2022 BUDGET	2021 YEAR END	2020 YEAR END
OTHER ONTARIO GRANTS	0	(45,000)	45,000	(218,000)	(201,698)	(193,365)
<b>Total CSP GRANT</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(45,000)</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>(218,000)</b>	<b>(201,698)</b>	<b>(193,365)</b>

**Personnel**

Personnel - GENERAL:

DONATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	500
FR SICK BANK RESERVE	0	0	0	0	0	0
WAGES-FULL TIME	1,661,368	1,918,493	(257,125)	4,604,383	4,117,592	4,173,538
WAGES-PARTTIME	89,533	104,293	(14,759)	250,302	175,321	192,371
WAGES-OVERTIME	26,384	31,250	(4,866)	75,000	87,965	86,526
WSIB EARNINGS RECOVERY	(25,330)	(24,850)	(480)	(59,640)	(31,940)	(89,437)
SICK BANK PAYOUTS	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTINGENCY	0	(90,000)	90,000	(216,000)	0	0
PAYROLL BENEFIT OVERHEAD	539,144	583,520	(44,375)	1,400,447	1,288,130	1,312,074
RETIREMENT INCENTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALLOWANCES-RETIREMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLOTHING & C. ALLOWANCE	2,192	6,042	(3,850)	14,500	11,321	11,842
UNIFORMS & EQUIPMENT	14,219	0	14,219	0	32,297	24,387
PENSIONERS BENEFITS	70,797	77,083	(6,287)	185,000	133,540	136,886
PAYROLL ACCRUAL EXPENSE	(3,997)	0	(3,997)	0	(27,699)	(237,965)
CAR ALLOWANCES	4,500	4,500	0	10,800	10,800	9,600
TRAVEL EXPENSES	3,873	417	3,457	1,000	962	37
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	21,553	20,833	720	50,000	77,747	34,614
MEMBERSHIPS	6,105	3,750	2,355	9,000	4,396	6,970
EXPENSE RECOVERY	0	(1,042)	1,042	(2,500)	0	(5,077)
POLICE EARNINGS REALLOCATION	23,276	23,276	0	55,862	55,862	55,862
<b>Total Personnel - GENERAL</b>	<b>2,433,617</b>	<b>2,657,564</b>	<b>(223,947)</b>	<b>6,378,154</b>	<b>5,936,292</b>	<b>5,712,727</b>

Personnel - PAID DUTY:

REVENUE	(2,040)	(16,667)	14,627	(40,000)	(13,407)	(27,999)
WAGES-OVERTIME	0	6,667	(6,667)	16,000	4,190	9,948
<b>Total Personnel - PAID DUTY</b>	<b>(2,040)</b>	<b>(10,000)</b>	<b>7,960</b>	<b>(24,000)</b>	<b>(9,217)</b>	<b>(18,050)</b>

Personnel - RIDE:

OTHER ONTARIO GRANTS	0	(5,674)	5,674	(13,618)	(13,271)	(12,624)
WAGES-OVERTIME	4,426	5,674	(1,249)	13,618	6,580	14,695
PAYROLL ACCRUAL EXPENSE	0	0	0	0	0	(1,751)
<b>Total Personnel - RIDE</b>	<b>4,426</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,426</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(6,691)</b>	<b>320</b>

Personnel - AUXILIARY:

CLOTHING & C. ALLOWANCE	0	625	(625)	1,500	0	0
UNIFORMS & EQUIPMENT	0	625	(625)	1,500	0	832
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	0	208	(208)	500	0	68
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE	31	0	31	0	142	0
<b>Total Personnel - AUXILIARY</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>(1,427)</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>900</b>

**Personnel Total**

<b>Administration</b>	<b>2,436,034</b>	<b>2,649,022</b>	<b>(212,988)</b>	<b>6,357,654</b>	<b>5,920,527</b>	<b>5,695,896</b>
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Admin - CISO:

ONTARIO GRANT	(5,361)	0	(5,361)	0	(6,976)	(6,814)
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	36	0	36	0	828	0
REPAIRS	0	0	0	0	0	603
VEHICLE LEASE	2,327	0	2,327	0	5,058	7,270
<b>Total Admin - CISO</b>	<b>(2,997)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,997)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,091)</b>	<b>1,060</b>



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	MAY YTD	MAY BUDGET	VARIANCE	2022 BUDGET	2021 YEAR END	2020 YEAR END
Admin - Crime Prevention:						
OTHER ONTARIO GRANTS	(7,801)	0	(7,801)	0	(3,670)	(17,100)
GOV'T OF CANADA GRANT	0	0	0	0	0	0
DONATIONS	(17,763)	(833)	(16,930)	(2,000)	(3,714)	(4,246)
WAGES-FULL TIME	27,758	30,214	(2,456)	72,513	71,159	70,542
WAGES-PARTTIME	0	0	0	0	8,759	6,040
PAYROLL BENEFIT OVERHEAD	8,605	9,366	(761)	22,479	23,323	22,220
CLOTHING & C. ALLOWANCE	27	42	(15)	100	143	122
PAYROLL ACCRUAL EXPENSE	0	0	0	0	360	(3,738)
JOB TRAINING COURSES	0	0	0	0	2,133	650
MEETING EXPENSES	0	0	0	0	129	17
OFFICE SUPPLIES AND EXPENSES	0	0	0	0	43	583
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	5,887	1,250	4,637	3,000	4,078	6,169
PROMOTIONAL EXPENSE	0	417	(417)	1,000	501	1,312
MISCELLANEOUS	0	42	(42)	100	0	254
EXPENSE RECOVERY	0	0	0	0	2,022	1,910
TELEPHONES & LINE LEASES	243	271	(27)	650	437	591
POLICE EARNINGS REALLOCATION	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Admin - Crime Prevention</b>	<b>16,956</b>	<b>40,767</b>	<b>(23,812)</b>	<b>97,842</b>	<b>105,700</b>	<b>85,327</b>
Admin - Use of Force:						
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	0	5,000	(5,000)	12,000	6,148	11,857
<b>Total Admin - Use of Force</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>(5,000)</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>6,148</b>	<b>11,857</b>
Admin - POC:						
ONTARIO GRANT	(24,567)	0	(24,567)	0	(72,298)	0
TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	13,727	0	13,727	0	0	0
EXPENSE RECOVERU	0	0	0	0	55,328	0
TELEPHONE COSTS	0	0	0	0	1,355	0
CONSULTANT	13,395	0	13,395	0	0	0
OFFICE EQUIP	533	0	533	0	0	0
<b>Total Admin - POC</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(15,615)</b>	<b>0</b>
Admin - General:						
OTHER REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
POLICE REPORTS	0	0	0	0	0	0
INVESTMENT INCOME	0	0	0	0	0	0
BANK SERVICE CHARGES	1,079	0	1,079	0	2,420	2,386
TO RESERVES	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEETING EXPENSES	109	625	(516)	1,500	553	18
INVESTIGATION EXPENSE	3,758	2,917	842	7,000	1,095	11,516
POSTAGE/COURIER/SHIPPING	1,118	1,042	76	2,500	1,704	1,510
PHOTOCOPY CHARGES	5,462	2,750	2,712	6,600	7,498	8,869
OFFICE SUPPLIES AND EXPENSES	8,330	8,333	(4)	20,000	19,604	22,439
SUBSCRIPTION/PUBLICATION	946	2,500	(1,554)	6,000	3,967	2,790
ADVERTISING	381	417	(36)	1,000	974	0
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE	123	0	123	0	1,022	923
TELEPHONES & LINE LEASES	12,678	16,146	(3,467)	38,750	29,972	30,151
LEGAL FEES	5,501	1,042	4,460	2,500	2,280	0
CONSULTANT FEES	0	0	0	0	3,256	4,681
HR CONSULTANT	13,178	13,229	(51)	31,749	26,315	30,070
BANK SERVICE CHARGES	0	625	(625)	1,500	0	0
EQUIPMENT LEASE RENTAL	2,299	2,333	(34)	5,600	6,563	6,822
<b>Total Admin - General</b>	<b>54,963</b>	<b>51,958</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>124,699</b>	<b>107,224</b>	<b>122,174</b>
<b>Administration Total</b>	<b>72,009</b>	<b>97,725</b>	<b>(25,717)</b>	<b>234,541</b>	<b>202,365</b>	<b>220,418</b>

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	MAY YTD	MAY BUDGET	VARIANCE	2022 BUDGET	2021 YEAR END	2020 YEAR END
<b>Equipment</b>						
Equipment - GENERAL:						
EXPENSE RECOVERY	0	(3,333)	3,333	(8,000)	0	(815)
LICENCE	2,038	668	1,371	1,602	1,746	1,727
FUEL	35,985	35,417	568	85,000	63,249	46,102
PARTS/MATERIAL	34,079	0	34,079	0	9,023	0
REPAIRS	21,943	14,583	7,360	35,000	36,213	41,075
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	2,402	2,708	(307)	6,500	16,791	6,288
INSURANCE	51,114	19,920	31,194	19,920	32,981	23,295
SERVICE AGREEMENTS	107,012	73,958	33,053	177,500	152,725	132,588
EQUIPMENT LEASE RENTAL	0	2,667	(2,667)	6,400	0	0
LICENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
FUEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPAIRS	0	833	(833)	2,000	835	3,999
INSURANCE	0	1,660	(1,660)	1,660	0	2,629
<b>Total Equipment - GENERAL</b>	<b>254,573</b>	<b>149,081</b>	<b>105,492</b>	<b>327,582</b>	<b>313,562</b>	<b>256,887</b>
<b>Equipment Total</b>	<b>254,573</b>	<b>149,081</b>	<b>105,492</b>	<b>327,582</b>	<b>313,562</b>	<b>256,887</b>
<b>Police Officers Total</b>	<b>2,762,615</b>	<b>2,850,829</b>	<b>(88,213)</b>	<b>6,701,777</b>	<b>6,234,756</b>	<b>5,979,836</b>
<b>Department 3200 Civilians</b>						
Revenue - Dispatch:						
OTHER ONTARIO GRANTS	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISPATCH RECOVERY O/MUN.	(701,039)	(439,010)	(262,028)	(1,053,624)	(1,025,888)	(1,005,077)
NG911 REVENUE	(52,004)	0	(52,004)	0	0	0
INTERNAL DISPATCH RECOVERY	(117,203)	(48,253)	(68,950)	(115,807)	(112,434)	(77,695)
FIRE PAGING REVENUES	(157,165)	(190,415)	33,250	(456,995)	(218,087)	(209,114)
COUNTY REVENUE E911	(119,316)	(48,199)	(71,117)	(115,679)	(109,790)	(92,109)
TO UNFINANCED CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	100,000	0
<b>Total Revenue - Dispatch</b>	<b>(1,146,726)</b>	<b>(725,877)</b>	<b>(420,849)</b>	<b>(1,742,105)</b>	<b>(1,366,198)</b>	<b>(1,383,995)</b>
<b>Personnel</b>						
Personnel - DISPATCH:						
WAGES-FULL TIME	281,909	306,539	(24,630)	735,693	711,689	657,509
WAGES-PARTTIME	214,883	218,774	(3,891)	525,057	326,329	475,254
WAGES-OVERTIME	44,029	2,083	41,945	5,000	141,853	56,893
PAYROLL BENEFIT OVERHEAD	117,191	130,031	(12,839)	312,074	265,799	261,681
RETIREMENT INCENTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLOTHING ALLOWANCE	0	0	0	0	605	647
PENSIONERS BENEFITS	15,985	0	15,985	0	30,316	19,858
PAYROLL ACCRUAL EXPENSE	(11,982)	1,458	(13,440)	3,500	(13,447)	(59,834)
TRAVEL EXPENSES	105	0	105	0	205	82
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	6,612	12,500	(5,888)	30,000	14,641	8,322
SOFTWARE LICENCE AND UPGRADES	0	0	0	0	0	105,829
CONTRACT SERVICES	11,666	0	11,666	0	0	39,690
TO RESERVES	0	0	0	0	0	0
POLICE EARNINGS RECOVERY	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Personnel - DISPATCH</b>	<b>680,399</b>	<b>671,385</b>	<b>9,014</b>	<b>1,611,324</b>	<b>1,477,991</b>	<b>1,565,931</b>
Personnel - RECORDS/DATA ENTRY:						
RECORDS MGM	0	0	0	0	0	0
POLICE REPORTS	(17,076)	(16,667)	(410)	(40,000)	(40,551)	(37,711)
EXTERNAL POLICE REPORTS	(10,040)	(12,500)	2,460	(30,000)	0	0
WAGES-FULL TIME	110,630	145,276	(34,646)	348,662	287,965	349,450
WAGES-PARTTIME	37,693	42,408	(4,715)	101,780	108,154	107,095
WAGES-OVERTIME	1,245	625	620	1,500	4,570	6,193
CONTINGENCY	0	(16,667)	16,667	(40,000)	0	0
PAYROLL BENEFIT OVERHEAD	46,466	51,821	(5,355)	124,370	109,080	122,795
PAYROLL ACCRUAL EXPENSE	(2,915)	0	(2,915)	0	2,282	(28,990)
TRAVEL EXPENSES	0	0	0	0	0	164
POLICE EARNINGS RECOVERY	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Personnel - RECORDS/DATA ENTRY</b>	<b>166,003</b>	<b>194,297</b>	<b>(28,294)</b>	<b>466,311</b>	<b>471,500</b>	<b>518,994</b>

OWEN SOUND POLICE SERVICE  
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	<b>2022</b>					
	<u>MAY</u>	MAY		2022	2021	2020
	YTD	BUDGET	VARIANCE	BUDGET	YEAR END	YEAR END
Personnel - ADMINISTRATION:						
WAGES-FULL TIME	90,177	30,367	59,809	72,882	43,691	61,731
WAGES-PARTTIME	22,051	20,347	1,705	48,832	55,171	54,651
PAYROLL BENEFIT OVERHEAD	31,600	12,669	18,931	30,406	21,224	26,892
PAYROLL ACCRUAL EXPENSE	(969)	0	(969)	0	(24,550)	20,127
POLICE EARNINGS RECOVERY	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Personnel - ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>142,860</b>	<b>63,383</b>	<b>79,476</b>	<b>152,120</b>	<b>95,537</b>	<b>163,401</b>
Personnel - IDENTIFICATION:						
WAGES-FULL TIME	31,498	34,360	(2,862)	82,464	80,928	82,166
PAYROLL BENEFIT OVERHEAD	9,764	10,652	(887)	25,564	25,088	25,471
PAYROLL ACCRUAL	0	0	0	0	409	(5,180)
<b>Total Personnel - IDENTIFICATION</b>	<b>41,262</b>	<b>45,011</b>	<b>(3,749)</b>	<b>108,027</b>	<b>106,425</b>	<b>102,457</b>
Personnel - LICENCING:						
PERMITS/BYLAWS	(3,340)	(8,333)	4,993	(20,000)	(18,640)	(19,200)
WAGES-FULL TIME	4,562	4,966	(404)	11,918	11,243	12,132
WAGES-OVERTIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAYROLL BENEFIT OVERHEAD	1,414	1,539	(125)	3,695	3,485	3,761
PAYROLL ACCRUAL EXPENSE	0	0	0	0	0	(1,638)
<b>Total Personnel - LICENCING</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>(1,828)</b>	<b>4,465</b>	<b>(4,388)</b>	<b>(3,912)</b>	<b>(4,945)</b>
Personnel - SWITCHBOARD:						
WAGES - FULL TIME	21,984	47,595	(25,611)	114,227	47,256	27,848
WAGES - PARTTIME	12,369	4,167	8,202	10,000	153,194	81,877
WAGES - OVERTIME	0	0	0	0	17,660	1,217
PAYROLL BENEFIT OVERHEAD	8,990	15,421	(6,431)	37,010	36,909	19,514
PAYROLL ACCRUAL EXPENSE	(252)	0	(252)	0	(95)	(4,161)
<b>Total Personnel - SWITCHBOARD</b>	<b>43,091</b>	<b>67,182</b>	<b>(24,091)</b>	<b>161,237</b>	<b>254,925</b>	<b>126,295</b>
Personnel - CELL BLOCK MONITORING:						
EXTERNAL POLICE REPORTS	0	(41,667)	41,667	(100,000)	(77,413)	0
WAGES - PARTTIME	36,099	36,282	(182)	87,076	77,161	12,028
WAGES - OVERTIME	1,365	0	1,365	0	1,629	0
PAYROLL BENEFIT OVERHEAD	4,972	5,805	(834)	13,932	10,728	1,735
PAYROLL ACCRUAL	(1,972)	0	(1,972)	0	1,100	872
<b>Total Personnel - CELL BLOCK MONITORING</b>	<b>40,464</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>40,043</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>13,205</b>	<b>14,636</b>
Personnel - INFO TECHNOLOGY:						
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	(36,844)	(62,500)	25,656	(150,000)	(84,395)	(59,566)
WAGES - FULL TIME	90,325	110,904	(20,578)	266,169	211,975	184,802
WAGES - OVERTIME	790	0	790	0	949	447
PAYROLL BENEFIT OVERHEAD	28,289	34,380	(6,091)	82,512	65,712	57,289
PAYROLL ACCRUAL	0	0	0	0	(23,375)	16,017
POLICE EARNINGS RECOVERY	(26,964)	(26,964)	0	(64,715)	(64,715)	(64,715)
<b>Total Personnel - INFO TECHNOLOGY</b>	<b>55,596</b>	<b>55,819</b>	<b>(223)</b>	<b>133,966</b>	<b>106,152</b>	<b>134,274</b>
<b>Personnel Total</b>	<b>1,172,310</b>	<b>1,095,670</b>	<b>76,640</b>	<b>2,629,607</b>	<b>2,521,823</b>	<b>2,621,043</b>

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	MAY YTD	MAY BUDGET	VARIANCE	2022 BUDGET	2021 YEAR END	2020 YEAR END
<b>Administration</b>						
Admin - General:						
PENSIONERS BENEFITS	0	16,667	(16,667)	40,000	0	0
TELEPHONES & LINE LEASES	44,332	20,208	24,123	48,500	129,503	116,827
TEL COST RECOVERY	(20,487)	(4,167)	(16,320)	(10,000)	(50,990)	(44,058)
Total Admin - General	23,845	32,708	(8,864)	78,500	78,513	72,769
<b>Administration Total</b>	<b>23,845</b>	<b>32,708</b>	<b>(8,864)</b>	<b>78,500</b>	<b>78,513</b>	<b>72,769</b>
<b>Equipment</b>						
Equipment - GENERAL:						
REPAIRS	0	2,917	(2,917)	7,000	13,430	9,639
Total Equipment - GENERAL	0	2,917	(2,917)	7,000	13,430	9,639
<b>Equipment Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>(2,917)</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>13,430</b>	<b>9,639</b>
<b>Police Civilians Total</b>	<b>49,429</b>	<b>405,418</b>	<b>(355,989)</b>	<b>973,003</b>	<b>1,247,568</b>	<b>1,319,455</b>
<b>Department 3300 Court Security and Prisoner Transport</b>						
<b>Personnel</b>						
Personnel - COURT CASE MANAGERS:						
WAGES-FULL TIME	45,806	72,348	(26,542)	173,636	156,214	108,575
WAGES-OVERTIME	0	417	(417)	1,000	0	0
PAYROLL BENEFIT OVERHEAD	14,273	22,428	(8,155)	53,827	48,426	33,119
CLOTHING & C. ALLOWANCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAYROLL ACCRUAL EXPENSE	0	625	(625)	1,500	(23,813)	18,231
POLICE EARNINGS RECOVERY	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Personnel - COURT CASE MANAGERS	60,080	95,818	(35,738)	229,963	180,827	159,924
Personnel - SPECIAL CONSTABLES:						
OTHER ONTARIO GRANTS	0	(93,750)	93,750	(375,000)	(403,985)	(422,213)
WAGES-FULL TIME	26,476	28,270	(1,794)	67,848	69,686	71,243
WAGES-PARTTIME	108,555	108,333	221	260,000	264,272	312,193
WAGES-OVERTIME	646	625	21	1,500	4,294	1,867
PAYROLL BENEFIT OVERHEAD	23,659	26,097	(2,438)	62,633	59,135	64,300
RETIREMENT INCENTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLOTHING & C. ALLOWANCE	284	646	(362)	1,550	1,315	1,323
UNIFORMS & EQUIPMENT	117	1,667	(1,550)	4,000	4,286	3,207
PENSIONERS BENEFITS	1,740	3,646	(1,906)	8,750	3,328	3,090
PAYROLL ACCRUAL EXPENSE	(3,184)	0	(3,184)	0	1,167	(23,036)
JOB TRAINING COURSES	0	1,458	(1,458)	3,500	0	813
Total Personnel - SPECIAL CONSTABLES	158,293	76,992	81,301	34,780	3,497	12,787
<b>Personnel Total</b>	<b>218,372</b>	<b>172,810</b>	<b>45,563</b>	<b>264,743</b>	<b>184,324</b>	<b>172,711</b>
<b>Administration</b>						
Admin - General:						
PRISONER & ESCORT EXP	1,742	417	1,325	1,000	4,512	8,256
PRIS ESCORT EXP RECOVERY	503	(208)	712	(500)	(3,237)	(7,436)
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE	0	208	(208)	500	222	787
TELEPHONES & LINE LEASES	485	417	69	1,000	1,415	1,511
Total Admin - General	2,730	833	1,897	2,000	2,912	3,117
<b>Administration Total</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,912</b>	<b>3,117</b>
<b>Court Security Total</b>	<b>221,103</b>	<b>173,643</b>	<b>47,460</b>	<b>266,743</b>	<b>187,236</b>	<b>175,828</b>

OWEN SOUND POLICE SERVICE  
FINANCIAL REPORT  
For the Five Months Ending 31/05/2022  
2022

**Department 3000 Police Board**

**Personnel**

Personnel - GENERAL:

	MAY YTD	MAY BUDGET	VARIANCE	2022 BUDGET	2021 YEAR END	2020 YEAR END
DONATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0
FROM PRIOR RESERVES	0	0	0	(32,500)	(32,500)	(36,500)
REMUNERATION	2,781	4,667	(1,886)	11,200	11,124	11,124
WAGES-FULL TIME	15,775	2,749	13,026	6,598	3,333	15,361
WAGES-PARTTIME	3,120	0	3,120	0	2,789	0
PAYROLL BENEFIT OVERHEAD	5,324	440	4,884	1,056	1,436	4,499
PAYROLL ACCRUAL EXPENSE	0	0	0	0	0	(2,178)
APPRECIATION FUNCTIONS	0	4,167	(4,167)	10,000	8,688	3,418
EXPENSE RECOVERY	0	0	0	0	0	(900)
LEGAL FEES	0	0	0	0	0	1,276
EMP EARNINGS ALLOCATION	0	0	0	0	22,500	0
POLICE EARNINGS REALLOCATION	12,022	12,022	0	28,853	8,853	8,853

Total Personnel - GENERAL

**39,022**      24,044      14,978      25,206      26,223      4,953

**Personnel Total**

**39,022**      **24,044**      **14,978**      **25,206**      **26,223**      **4,953**

**Administration**

Admin - General:

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	2,167	2,500	(333)	6,000	3,190	916
MEMBERSHIPS	3,355	1,513	1,842	3,630	3,355	3,630
MEETING EXPENSES	0	417	(417)	1,000	51	944
OFFICE SUPPLIES AND EXPENSES	0	0	0	0	8	82
ADVERTISING	2,465	0	2,465	0	855	55
TELEPHONES & LINE LEASES	0	0	0	0	0	444
LEGAL FEES	25,007	3,750	21,257	9,000	12,916	18,141
CONSULTANT FEES	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Admin - General

**32,992**      8,179      24,813      19,630      20,375      24,212

**Administration Total**

**32,992**      **8,179**      **24,813**      **19,630**      **20,375**      **24,212**

**Activities**

Activities - Police Board:

REVENUE	(2,096)	0	(2,096)	0	(3,208)	(24,927)
POLICE REPORT REVENUE	(219,535)	0	(219,535)	0	(279,114)	(148,090)
INTEREST REVENUE	(1,422)	0	(1,422)	0	(1,493)	(2,282)
BANK SERVICES CHARGES	93	0	93	0	60	111
TO POLICE BOARD RESERVES	222,960	0	222,960	0	283,755	177,189

Total Activities - Police Board

0      0      0      0      0      2,000

**Activities Total**

**0**      **0**      **0**      **0**      **0**      **2,000**

**Police Board Total**

**72,014**      **32,223**      **39,791**      **44,836**      **46,598**      **31,165**

**CAPITAL**

POLICE BOARD CAPITAL :

TO RESERVE FUND	0	0	0	0	13,044	0
OFFICE EQUIPMET CAPITAL	0	7,000	(7,000)	7,000	13,676	1,588
COMPUTER CAPITAL	21,530	22,500	(970)	22,500	38,197	31,744
SOFTWARE CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
AUTOMOBILES	118,719	75,000	43,719	75,000	50,052	54,027
USE OF FORCE EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	47,544	0
COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	0	15,500	(15,500)	15,500	78,839	83,631
IDENTIFICATION EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	3,887	3,867
ALL OTHER EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	31,288
ALL OTHER CAPITAL ITEMS	0	30,000	(30,000)	30,000	27,803	1,143
FROM RESERVES	0	0	0	0	0	(6,056)
FROM CAPITAL RESERVE	0	(150,000)	150,000	(150,000)	(50,000)	0
PROVINCIAL GRANT	0	0	0	0	0	(93,176)
SALE OF FIXED ASSETS	0	0	0	0	(13,044)	(9,807)
Total POLICE BOARD CAPITAL	140,249	0	140,249	0	209,999	98,248

POC CAPITAL:

EXPENSE RECOVERY	0	0	0	0	27,251	0
AUTOMOBILES	29,841	0	29,841	0	0	0
ONTARIO POC GRANT	0	0	0	0	(147,526)	0

Total POC CAPITAL

**29,841**      0      29,841      0      (120,276)      0

**Capital Total**

**170,089**      **0**      **170,089**      **0**      **149,544**      **309,824**

**OWEN SOUND POLICE SERVICES**

**PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR APPROVAL**

For the period May 1 - 31, 2022

Detailed list available upon request

	<u>AMOUNT</u>
DEPARTMENT 3000 (Board)	\$ 19,770.14
DEPARTMENT 3100 (Officers)	44,940.78
DEPARTMENT 3200 (Civilians)	5,345.19
DEPARTMENT 3300 (Court Security)	924.90
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b><u>\$ 70,981.01</u></b>



## Report to the Board: Chief 's Activities

From: Chief C. Ambrose

Date: Thursday June 16, 2022

- Holiday and Sick Time – 7 days
- City Hall Mgmt Meeting – 3.5 hours
- M'Wikwedong/GBHS sexual assault response – 1 hour
- Grey Bruce Police Leaders Call – 2 hours
- SOLGEN ALPR Grant Call – 1 hour
- Dispatch and NG911 meetings – 16 hours
- Policy and Procedure Review – 3.5 hours
- OACP Community Safety and Crime Prevention Committee – 2 hours
- OACP Small/Mid sized Chiefs meeting in Chatham Kent - 2 days
- Niche RMS Meeting – 2 hours
- CISO Governing Body Meeting – 1 day
- Preparation for presentation to City Council – 1 hour
- STAR Table Executive Meeting – 1 hour



## Report to the Board: New Special Constables

*From: Inspector D. Bishop*

*Date: June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022*

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The following new Special Constables have been hired;

**Rick Wardrop (Part time Court Special Constable)**  
**David Riches (Part time Court Special Constable)**  
**Brenden Clayton (Part time Court Special Constable)**  
**Michelle Kent (Full time Court Case Manager)**

The four new Special Constables have completed their Ministry required training and have begun on the job training. Applications have been made to the Ministry to begin their appointment process as Special Constables.

As their Special Constable appointment is a function of the Board under Section 53 of the Police Services Act, it is requested that the Board move to appoint Wardrop, Riches, Clayton and Kent as Special Constables.