

**NORTH HURON POLICE SERVICES BOARD
AGENDA**

Date: Tuesday, March 20, 2018
Time: 7:00 pm
Location: HELD IN THE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL CHAMBERS

	Pages
1. CALL TO ORDER	
2. ACCEPT OR AMEND AGENDA	
<i>THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby accept the Agenda for the March 20, 2018 Police Services Board Meeting, as presented.</i>	
3. DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTEREST	
4. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING	4
<i>THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby adopts the Minutes of the Police Services Board Meeting held February 27, 2018; as presented.</i>	
5. DELEGATIONS / PETITIONS / INVITED GUESTS	
6. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES	
7. POLICE CHIEF'S REPORT	
7.1 DEPARTMENT UPDATE - MARCH 2018	12
<i>THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby approves the Police Chief's Report for March 2018; as presented.</i>	
8. TREASURY REPORT	
8.1 BILLS & ACCOUNTS	32
Police (2200) \$9,798.01 Police Station (2210) \$1,261.44 Total \$11,059.45	
<i>THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby authorizes and approves payment of the Bills and Accounts in the total amount of \$11,059.45 for the period ending March 16, 2018.</i>	
9. BY-LAWS AND POLICIES FOR CONSIDERATION	
10. CORRESPONDENCE	
<i>THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby directs that the correspondence be ordered, read and filed.</i>	
10.1 OAPSB	
10.1.1 OAPSB Presentation at the Standing Committee on Justice Policy	37

10.1.2	New Release - OAPSB applauds passage of Safer Ontario Act	44
10.1.3	Invitation - Planning, Design, and Construction of Police Facilities Course (Niagara Regional Police Service)	46
10.1.4	OAPSB Status Update - Bill 175	49
10.2	Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services	
10.2.1	All Chiefs Memo - 18-0015 - New Ontario Major Case Management Manual	52
10.2.2	All Chiefs Memo - 18-0016 - Recent Supreme Court Decision: R. v. G.T.D	112
10.2.3	All Chiefs Memo - 18-0017 - 12th Annual Ontario Domestic Violence Coordinators Network (ODVCN) Training Conference, Ontario Police College: March 27 – 29, 2018	113
10.2.4	All Chiefs Memo - 18-0018 - Follow Up: New Ontario Major Case Management Manual	118
10.2.5	All Chiefs Memo - 18-0019 - Streamlining Driver Licence Returns for Administrative Roadside Suspensions Submitted through SIMS	240
10.2.6	All Chiefs Memo - 18-0020 - All Chiefs Memo 2018-0020-Basic Constable Training Program – Police Service Requests for Positions for May 2 – June 26, 2018 Intake	241
11.	NEW BUSINESS	
12.	BOARD MEMBERS' INQUIRIES & REPORTS	
13.	PUBLIC GALLERY QUESTIONS AND / OR COMMENTS	
14.	IN CAMERA SESSION	
	<i>THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby proceeds at pm to an In Camera Session (Closed to the Public) pursuant to Section 35 (4) of the Police Services Act, to discuss matters that are of the opinion fall under either:</i>	
	<i>(a) matters involving public security may be disclosed and, having regard to the circumstances, the desirability of avoiding their disclosure in the public interest outweighs the desirability of adhering to the principle that proceedings be open to the public; or</i>	
	<i>(b) intimate financial or personal matters or other matters may be disclosed of such a nature, having regard to the circumstances, that the desirability of avoiding their disclosure in the interest of any person affected or in the public interest outweighs the desirability of adhering to the principal that proceedings be open to the public, R.S.O. 1990, C. p 15, S.35.</i>	
	<i>THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby moves out of Closed Session at ... pm and returns to open session.</i>	
	<i>THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby confirms the direction given in Closed Session.</i>	

15. NEXT MEETING

April 17, 2018 at 7:00 pm in the Township of North Huron Council Chambers.

16. ADJOURNMENT

THAT there being no further business before the North Huron Police Services Board, the meeting be hereby adjourned at ... p.m.

**MINUTES OF THE NORTH HURON
POLICE SERVICES BOARD MEETING**

Date: Tuesday, February 27, 2018
Time: 7:01 pm
Location: HELD IN THE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL CHAMBERS

MEMBERS PRESENT: Trevor Seip
Yolanda Ritsema-Teeninga
Bill Gregoriadis
Kathy Adams
STAFF PRESENT: Tim Poole, Chief, Wingham Police Service
Richard Al, Secretary
OTHERS PRESENT: Rob Enders

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Seip called the meeting to order at 7:01 pm.

2. ACCEPT OR AMEND AGENDA

PSB14/18
MOVED BY: Yolanda Ritsema-Teeninga
SECONDED BY: Bill Gregoriadis
THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby accept the Agenda for the February 27th, 2018 Police Services Board Meeting, as presented.
CARRIED

3. DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

None noted.

4. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

PSB15/18
MOVED BY: Kathy Adams
SECONDED BY: Yolanda Ritsema-Teeninga
THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby adopts the Minutes of the Police Services Board Meeting held January 23rd, 2018; as presented.
CARRIED

5. DELEGATIONS / PETITIONS / INVITED GUESTS

None in attendance.

6. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

Chair Seip noted that Reeve Vincent, CAO Dwayne Evans and Member Ritsema-Teeninga's letter regarding Bill 175 has been distributed to the board members for review.

Discussion took place regarding Bill 175 including the status of the Bill.

7. POLICE CHIEF'S REPORT

7.1 DEPARTMENT UPDATE - FEBRUARY 2018

Wingham Police Chief, Tim Poole presented details of the Police Chief's Report for February 2018.

T. Poole reported 108 calls for service, 6 being calls to assist OPP and 4 being calls in OPP area.

T. Poole noted that repairs to the Wingham Police Station roof are not yet complete.

T. Poole noted that the Ford Explorer cruiser has taken more damage while transporting an individual. It was noted that the final bill for this repair is approximately \$1,400.

T. Poole noted that Council has directed that the cleaning of the police station be brought in-house and will be performed by Township facilities staff. It was further noted that this may appear as an increase on the Police budget however it will provide cost savings for the Township overall.

T. Poole noted that Wingham Police Service was approximately \$23,000 under budget for 2017. It was further noted that the Township of North Huron Director of Finance has been instructed to place the funds in reserves.

Chair Seip thanked the Chief and the Wingham Police Association for their continued hard work and for coming in under budget despite various unexpected expenses in 2017.

PSB16/18

MOVED BY: Yolanda Ritsema-Teeninga

SECONDED BY: Bill Gregoriadis

THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby approves the Police Chief's Report for February 2018; as presented.

CARRIED

8. TREASURY REPORT

8.1 BILLS & ACCOUNTS

Police (2200) \$3,753.79

Police Station (2210) \$518.55

Total \$4,272.34

PSB17/18

MOVED BY: Yolanda Ritsema-Teeninga

SECONDED BY: Kathy Adams

THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby authorizes and approves payment of the Bills and Accounts in the total amount of \$4,272.34 for the period ending February 22nd, 2018.

CARRIED

9. BY-LAWS AND POLICIES FOR CONSIDERATION

None for consideration.

10. CORRESPONDENCE

Wingham Police Chief Tim Poole inquired if any members plan to attend the OAPSB conference and noted that if there were, he would like to attend as well.

T. Poole commented that the Major Case Management inspection notice details were in the correspondence and noted that he will send in the required documentation.

T. Poole noted that the Major Case Management and ViCLAS report has been submitted.

Discussion took place regarding board members that may be attending the Zone 5 and the OAPSB meetings.

Member Ritsema-Teeninga noted that she will be attending AMO and will attend sessions to gather further information regarding Bill 175.

10.1 OAPSB

10.1.1 OAPSB's 2018 Spring Conference

10.1.2 Notice of Meeting - Zone 5 - March 6, 2018

10.1.3 OAPSB 2018 Spring Conference - Member Sponsorship Opportunities

10.2 Ministry of Community Safety & Correctional Services

10.2.1 All Chiefs Memo - 18-0003 - 2018 Sexual Violence and Harassment Action Plan

10.2.2 All Chiefs Memo - 18-0004 - Update on MCSCS Response to Ombudsman's Report

10.2.3 All Chiefs Memo - 18-0005 - ONP Expansion Launch for Police Services

10.2.4 All Chiefs Memo - 18-0006 - Apparent Natural Deaths Case Screening/Selection

10.2.5 All Chiefs Memo - 18-0008 - MCM-ViCLAS Annual Reporting Requirements

10.2.6 All Chiefs Memo - 18-0009 - Revised Guidance Note on Workplace Violence and Harassment

10.2.7 All Chiefs Memo - 18-00010 - Job Posting - Chief of Police, Wikwemikong Tribal Police Service

10.2.8 All Chiefs Memo - 18-00013 - Amateur Combative Sports - Fact Sheet

10.2.9 All Chiefs Memo - 18-00015 - New MCM Manual

10.2.10 All Chiefs Memo - 18-00014 - Standard Field Sobriety Testing Training Update

10.2.11 Inspection Notice

10.3 Other

10.3.1 AMO Makes Submission on Policing - Bill 175, Safer Ontario Act

PSB18/18

MOVED BY: Yolanda Ritsema-Teeninga

SECONDED BY: Kathy Adams

THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby directs that the correspondence be ordered, read and filed.

CARRIED

11. NEW BUSINESS

Chair Seip inquired whether the board thinks that a policy should be developed to address media releases from the Wingham Police Service.

Discussion took place regarding media releases and whether or not a policy is required.

Chair Seip will follow up with other Police Services Boards to see if they have media release policies however noted that the direction from the board was to remain status quo.

12. BOARD MEMBERS' INQUIRIES & REPORTS

None noted.

13. PUBLIC GALLERY QUESTIONS AND / OR COMMENTS

Question from the public gallery regarding the status of negotiations with the Wingham Police Association.

Chair Seip noted that negotiations have been halted until Council has made a decision on policing for the Wingham ward.

Questions from the public gallery relating to negotiation information being made public, whether the Board approved the release of negotiation information and the information being received by North Huron Council.

Chair Seip noted that both parties agreed that it was in the best interest of both of them to disclose certain information and the Board had also discussed this item.

Question from public gallery regarding whether a labour lawyer was consulted, the Chair's experience with labour negotiations and whether based on negotiation information being released if effective negotiations can still take place.

Chair Seip noted that a labour lawyer was not contacted and indicated having limited experience with labour negotiations.

A member of public gallery shared a letter regarding concerns that information was released related to agreement negotiations. The member of the public gallery cited Section 24.6 and 24.10 of the Police Service Board

By-law 01-2018 and called on the board to follow through with Section 25 of the By-law that being a Breach of Code of Conduct.

Chair Seip departed the Chair at 7:38 pm.

Discussion took place regarding selecting an Acting Chair to facilitate discussion of the complaint.

Member Ritsema-Teeninga assumed the position of Chair at 7:39 pm.

Discussion took place regarding the code of conduct complaint and the process to follow.

Member Ritsema-Teeninga departed the Chair at 7:43 pm.

Chair Seip assumed the position of Chair at 7:43 pm.

PSB19/18

MOVED BY: Kathy Adams

SECONDED BY: Bill Gregoriadis

THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby requests that Member Ritsema-Teeninga assume the position as Chair to discuss a code of conduct complaint raised by a member of the public against the Chair of the Board.

CARRIED

PSB20/18

MOVED BY: Bill Gregoriadis

SECONDED BY: Kathy Adams

THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby directs Member Ritsema-Teeninga to contact the OCPC for direction on how to proceed with the code of conduct complaint filed against the Chair of the Board.

CARRIED

14. IN CAMERA SESSION

PSB21/18

MOVED BY: Yolanda Ritsema-Teeninga

SECONDED BY: Kathy Adams

THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby proceeds at 7:45 pm to an In Camera Session (Closed to the Public) pursuant to Section 35 (4) of the Police Services Act, to discuss matters that are of the opinion fall under either:

(a) matters involving public security may be disclosed and, having regard to the circumstances, the desirability of avoiding their disclosure in the public interest outweighs the desirability of adhering to the principle that proceedings be open to the public; or
(b) intimate financial or personal matters or other matters may be disclosed of such a nature, having regard to the circumstances, that the desirability of avoiding their disclosure in the interest of any person affected or in the public interest outweighs the desirability of adhering to the principal that proceedings be open to the public, R.S.O. 1990, C. p 15, S.35.

CARRIED

PSB22/18

MOVED BY: Bill Gregoriadis

SECONDED BY: Kathy Adams

THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby moves out of Closed Session at 8:15 pm and returns to open session.

CARRIED

PSB23/18

MOVED BY: Bill Gregoriadis

SECONDED BY: Yolanda Ritsema-Teeninga

THAT the North Huron Police Services Board hereby confirms the direction given to the Chair in Closed Session.

CARRIED

15. NEXT MEETING

March 20th, 2018 at 7:00pm in Township of North Huron Council Chambers.

16. ADJOURNMENT

PSB24/18

MOVED BY: Kathy Adams

SECONDED BY: Yolanda Ritsema-Teeninga

THAT there being no further business before the North Huron Police Services Board, the meeting be hereby adjourned at 8:15 p.m.

CARRIED

Trevor Seip, Chair

Richard Al, Secretary

BOARD REPORT MARCH 2018

CALLS FOR SERVICE

During the month of February, 2018 Wingham Police responded to 117 calls for service one of those calls was assisting the OPP in their area. During the same period in 2017, we had 110 calls. Attached is the crime statistics summary for January.

BUILDING PROBLEMS

Still no word on the roof repair.

POLICE STATION CLEANING

Cleaning of the police station by facilities staff has started. We are very pleased with the service and feel that a much better job is being done.

ANISHINABEK POLICE

I have been contacted by the Anishinabek Police to meet with them and discuss our current policing model to determine if it is something that can be adapted to First Nations Policing. This meeting is to take place prior to the PSB meeting and the board can be updated at our meeting.

OACP

On March 8th, I attended the Zone 5 OACP meeting. Nothing new at this time. The Major Case Management review is underway and if the board so desires, our advisor will attend a board meeting prior to our part of the inspection to do a pre brief with all of the board. This briefing is usually done the first day of the review but they have found that more board members are available at a regular meeting.

UCR Occurrence Stats

From 2018/02/01 to 2018/02/28

All codes

1000 Series violations	Reported	Un-founded	Actual	Clearance			Complete Solved	Adult		Youth		
				By Charge	Other- wise	Rate		Male	Female	Male	Female	Not Charged
1110 Murder 1st Degree	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1120 Murder 2nd Degree	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1130 Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1140 Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1150 Criminal Neg. Causing Death	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1160 Other Related Offences Causing Death-Master code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1210 Attempted Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1220 Conspire to Commit Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1310 Aggravated Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1320 Sexual Assault With a Weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1330 Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1340 Other Criminal Code * Sec. 151 - Sec. 160 (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1345 Sexual Interference	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1350 Invitation to Sexual Touching	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1355 Sexual Exploitation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1356 Sexual exploitation of a person with a disability	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1360 Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1365 Corrupting morals of a child	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1367 Sexually explicit material to child with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1368 Parent or guardian procuring sexual activity	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1369 Householder permitting sexual activity	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1370 Luring a child via a computer	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1371 Agreement or Arrangement - sexual offence against child	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1375 Anal Intercourse	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1380 Bestiality - Commit/Compel/Incite Person	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1381 Bestiality - in presence of, or incites, a child	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1385 Voyeurism	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1390 Non-Consensual Distribution of Intimate Images	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0

UCR Occurrence Stats

From 2018/02/01 to 2018/02/28

All codes

1000 Series violations	Reported	Un-founded	Actual	Clearance		Complete Rate	Solved	Adult		Youth		
				By Charge	Other-wise			Male	Female	Male	Female	Not Charged
1410 Aggravated Assault - Level 3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1420 Assault With Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm - Level 2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1430 Assault - Level 1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1440 Unlawfully Causing Bodily Harm	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1450 Discharge Firearm with Intent	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1455 Using firearm (or imitation) in commission of offence	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1457 Pointing a Firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1460 Assault Peace Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1461 Assault Peace Officer with weapon OR cause bodily harm	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1462 Aggravated assault on Peace Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1470 Criminal Negligence - Bodily Harm	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1475 Trap likely to or cause bodily harm	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1480 Other Assaults / Admin Noxious thing	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1510 Kidnapping/Confinement-Master Code (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1515 Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1516 Forcible confinement	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1520 Hostage Taking	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1525 Trafficking in persons	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1530 Abduction Under 14	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1540 Abduction Under 16	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1545 Remove Child from Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1550 Abduction Contravening A Custody Order	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1560 Abduction - No Custody Order	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1610 Robbery-Master code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1611 Robbery of firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1620 Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1621 Intimidation of a justice system participant or a journalist	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1622 Intimidation of a non-justice participant	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0

UCR Occurrence Stats

From 2018/02/01 to 2018/02/28

All codes

	Reported	Un- founded	Actual	Clearance		Complete Rate	Solved	Adult		Youth		Not Charged
				By Charge	Other- wise			Male	Female	Male	Female	
1000 Series violations												
1625 Criminal Harassment	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1626 Indecent/Harassing Communications	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1627 Utter Threats-Master code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1628 Explosives - master code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1629 Arson - Disregard for Human Life	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1630 Other Criminal Code * against public order"	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1631 Failure to comply with safeguards (MAID)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1632 Forging/destruction of documents (MAID)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1711 Obtaining sexual services for consideration	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1712 Obtaining sexual services for consideration from person under the age of 18 years	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1721 Material benefit from sexual services	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1722 Material benefit from sexual services provided by person under the age of 18 years	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1731 Procuring	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1732 Procuring a person under the age of 18 years	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
1740 Advertising sexual services	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Reported	Un- founded	Actual	Clearance		Complete Rate	Solved	Adult		Youth		Not Charged
				By Charge	Other- wise			Male	Female	Male	Female	
2000 Series violations												
2110 Arson - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2120 Break & Enter	3	1	2	1	0	50.0%	0	2	0	0	0	0
2121 Break & Enter - Firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2125 Break & Enter - steal firearm from motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2130 Theft Over - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2131 Theft Over \$5,000 - Motor Vehicle [Master Code] (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2132 Theft FROM Motor Vehicles Over \$5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2133 Theft Over \$5,000 SHOPLIFTING	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2135 Theft of Motor Vehicle	3	1	2	2	0	100.0%	0	1	0	0	0	0
2140 Theft Under \$5,000 - Master Code	4	0	4	1	1	50.0%	0	1	0	0	0	2

UCR Occurrence Stats

From 2018/02/01 to 2018/02/28

All codes

	Reported	Un-founded	Actual	Clearance			Complete Solved	Adult		Youth		
				By Charge	Other- wise	Rate		Male	Female	Male	Female	Not Charged
2000 Series violations												
2141 Theft Under \$5,000 - Motor Vehicle [Master Code] (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2142 Theft FROM Motor Vehicles Under \$5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2143 Theft Under \$5,000 SHOPLIFTING	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2150 Possession of Stolen Goods - Master Code (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2152 Trafficking in Stolen Goods over \$5,000 (incl. possession with intent to traffic)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2153 Possession of Stolen Goods over \$5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2155 Trafficking in Stolen Goods under \$5,000 (incl. possession with intent to traffic)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2156 Possession of Stolen Goods under \$5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2160 Fraud - Master Code	3	0	3	2	1	100.0%	0	1	0	0	0	0
2165 Identity Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2166 Identity Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2170 Mischief	3	0	3	1	0	33.3%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2172 Mischief to Property Over \$5,000 (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2174 Mischief to Property Under \$5,000 (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2175 Mischief in Relation to Cultural Property	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2176 Mischief to Religious Property motivated by Hate	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2177 Mischief Relating to War Memorials	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2178 Altering/Destroying/Removing a vehicle identification number	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16	2	14	7	2	64.3%	0	5	0	0	0	2
3000 Series violations												
3110 Prostitution - Bawdy House (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3115 Live on avails of prostitution (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3120 Parent/Guardian Procure sexual activity (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3125 Prostitution under 18 - procuring (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3130 Prostitution - Other Prostitution (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3140 Prostitution - Communicate to provide sexual services for consideration	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3141 Prostitution - Stop vehicle/impede traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0

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All codes

	Reported	Un- founded	Actual	Clearance			Complete Solved	Adult		Youth		
				By Charge	Other- wise	Rate		Male	Female	Male	Female	Not Charged
3000 Series violations												
3145 Prostitution - Communicate (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3146 Prostitution - Communicate Under 18 years (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3150 Prostitution - Living off the avails (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3151 Prostitution - Living off the avails under 18 years (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3155 Prostitution - Procuring (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3156 Prostitution - Procuring under 18 years (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3160 Prostitution - Advertises (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3165 Parent or guardian procuring sexual activity (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3166 Parent/Guardian Procure - 16-17 yrs (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3167 Householder permitting prohibited sexual activity (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3168 Household owner Permit - 16-17 yrs (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3210 Betting House	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3220 Gaming House	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3230 Other Gaming and Betting	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3240 Common Bawdy House	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3310 Offensive Weapons - Explosives	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3360 Use Firearm in offence - master code (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3365 Offensive Weapons - Weapons Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3370 Possess Firearm while prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3375 Other Criminal Code * Sec. 78 - Sec. 96	1	0	1	1	0	100.0%	0	0	0	1	0	0
3380 Import/Export - Firearm/weapon/ammunition/device	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3385 Offensive Weapons - Point Firearm (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3390 Other Criminal Code * Sec 105 - Sec. 108	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3395 Breach of Firearms regulation - Unsafe Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3410 Bail Violations - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3420 Counterfeit Money-Master code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3430 Disturb the Peace	2	2	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3440 Escape Custody	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0

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All codes

	Reported	Un- founded	Actual	Clearance			Complete Solved	Adult		Youth		
				By Charge	Other- wise	Rate		Male	Female	Male	Female	Not Charged
3000 Series violations												
3450 Indecent acts - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3455 Child Pornography - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3456 Child Pornography - Making or distributing	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3457 Voyeurism (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3460 Public Morals	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3461 Lure child via Computer (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3470 Obstruct Public Peace Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3480 Prisoner Unlawfully At Large	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3490 Trespass at Night	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3510 Fail to Attend Court	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3520 Breach of Probation	1	0	1	1	0	100.0%	0	1	0	0	0	0
3530 Threatening/Harassing Phone Calls (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3540 Utter Threats to Property / Animals	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3550 Advocating Genocide	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3560 Public Incitement of Hatred	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3700 Unauthorized record for sale, rental, comm distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3710 Other Criminal Code * Sec.46 - Sec.78.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3711 Property or Services for Terrorist Activities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3712 Terrorism - Property - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3713 Participate in Activity of Terrorist Group	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3714 Facilitate Terrorist Activity	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3715 Instruct Terrorist Act - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3716 Harbour or conceal a Terrorist (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3717 Hoax terrorism	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3718 Advocating or Promoting commission of Terrorism Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3720 Offensive Weapons - Careless use of firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3721 Leave Canada to Participate in Activity of a Terrorist Group	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3722 Leave Canada to facilitate Terrorist Activity	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	Reported	Un- founded	Actual	Clearance			Complete Solved	Adult		Youth		
				By Charge	Other- wise	Rate		Male	Female	Male	Female	Not Charged
3000 Series violations												
3723 Leave Canada to commit an offence for a Terrorist Group	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3724 Leave Canada to Commit an offence that is a Terrorist Activity	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3725 Harbour/Conceal Known terrorist where Terrorist Activity had Max=Life	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3726 Harbour/Conceal known Terrorist where Terrorist Activity had Max not=Life	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3727 Harbour/Conceal person Likely to Carry out Terrorist Activity	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3730 Bribery / Perjury - Master code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3740 Other Criminal Code * Sec. 176 - Sec. 182	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3750 Interception/disclosure of communication	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3770 Other Criminal Code * Sec. 215 - Sec. 319	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3771 Fail to comply regulations/obligations (MAID)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3780 Other Criminal Code * Sec. 337 - Sec. 352	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3790 Other Criminal Code * Sec.415 - Sec.427	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3791 Intimidation of Justice System Participant (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3810 Other Criminal Code * Sec. 437 - Sec 447	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3820 Offences Related to Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3825 Proceeds of Crime - master code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3830 Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3840 Instruct Offence for Criminal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3841 Commission of offence for Criminal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3842 Participate in Activities of Criminal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3843 Recruitment of Members by a Criminal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
3890 Other Criminal Code * Sec.462 - Sec.753	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4	2	2	2	0	100.0%	0	1	0	1	0	0
4000 Series violations												
4110 Possession - Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4120 Possession - Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4130 Possession - Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	1	0	1	0	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0

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4000 Series violations	Reported	Un-founded	Actual	Clearance			Complete Solved	Adult		Youth		
				By Charge	Other- wise	Rate		Male	Female	Male	Female	Not Charged
4140 Possession - Cannabis	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4150 Possession - Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4160 Possession - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4170 Possession – Opioid (other than heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4210 Trafficking - Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4220 Trafficking - Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4230 Trafficking - Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	1	0	1	1	0	100.0%	0	1	0	0	0	0
4240 Trafficking - Cannabis	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4250 Trafficking - Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4260 Trafficking - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4270 Trafficking – Opioid (other than heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4310 Import / Export - Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4320 Import / Export - Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4330 Import / Export - Other Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4340 CDSA * Sec.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4350 Import / Export - Methamphetamines (Crystal Meth)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4360 Import / Export - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4370 Importation and Exportation – Opioid (other than heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4410 Production - Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4420 Production - Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4430 Production - Other Controlled Drugs & Substances	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4440 Production - Cannabis (Marihuana) (Cultivation)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4450 Production - Methamphetamines (Crystal Meth)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4460 Production - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4470 Production – Opioid (other than heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4590 Pre-Cursor/Equipment (Possess, Produce, Import, Traffic)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
4825 CDSA - Poss./Launder Drugs - Master Code (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	2	1	1	100.0%	0	1	0	0	0	0

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All codes

	Reported	Un- founded	Actual	Clearance		Complete Rate	Solved	Adult		Youth		
				By Charge	Other- wise			Male	Female	Male	Female	Not Charged
6000 Series violations												
6100 Bankruptcy Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
6150 Income Tax Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
6200 Canada Shipping Act - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
6250 Canada Health Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
6300 Customs Act - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
6350 Competition Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
6400 Excise Act - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
6450 Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
6500 Immigration and Refugee Protection Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
6510 Human Trafficking (involving the use of abduction, fraud, deception or use of threat)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
6520 Human Smuggling fewer than 10 persons	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
6530 Human Smuggling 10 persons or more	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
6550 Firearms Act - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
6560 National Defence Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
6900 Other Federal Statutes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
7000 Series violations												
7100 Liquor Licence Act - Master Code	1	0	1	0	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
7200 Securities Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
7300 Other Provincial Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	1	0	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8000 Series violations												
8500 Animal - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8501 Alarm - Master Code	5	0	5	0	1	20.0%	4	0	0	0	0	0
8502 Landlord / Tenant	3	0	3	0	0	0.0%	3	0	0	0	0	0

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8000 Series violations	Reported	Un-founded	Actual	Clearance			Complete Solved	Adult		Youth		
				By Charge	Other- wise	Rate		Male	Female	Male	Female	Not Charged
8503 Community Service - Master Code	7	0	7	0	0	0.0%	7	0	0	0	0	0
8504 Danger. Cond.- Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8505 Strikes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8506 Domestic Disturbance	3	0	3	0	1	33.3%	2	0	0	0	0	0
8507 Suspicious Person	3	0	3	0	0	0.0%	2	0	0	0	0	0
8509 Phone - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8510 Prisoner Escort - Master Code	2	0	2	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	0	0	0
8511 Traffic - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8512 Fire Alarm - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8513 Fire - Master code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8514 Insecure Condition - Master Code	1	0	1	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	0	0	0
8515 Marine	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8520 Missing Person-Master code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8521 MVC (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION) - Master Code	4	0	4	0	0	0.0%	3	0	0	0	0	0
8522 Licence - Municipal - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8523 Noise Complaint - Master Code	1	0	1	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	0	0	0
8524 ACCIDENT - NON-MVC - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8525 Police Assistance - Master Code	14	0	14	0	6	42.9%	7	0	0	0	0	0
8526 Police Information - Master Code	7	0	7	0	2	28.6%	5	0	0	0	0	0
8527 Found Property - Master Code	1	0	1	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	0	0	0
8528 Lost Property - Master Code	1	0	1	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	0	0	0
8529 Mental Health Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8530 Sudden Death - master code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8531 Towed vehicle - Master Code	1	0	1	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	0	0	0
8532 Suspicious vehicle	2	1	1	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	0	0	0
8533 Firearms - Property - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8534 Criminal Record Check - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8535 Trouble with Youth	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0

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8000 Series violations	Reported	Un-founded	Actual	Clearance			Complete Solved	Adult		Youth		
				By Charge	Other- wise	Rate		Male	Female	Male	Female	Not Charged
8536 Crisis Negotiator	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8537 Private Security and Investigative Services Act (PSISA)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8538 Safe Streets Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8539 Medical Assistance - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8540 Warrant-Master code	2	0	2	0	1	50.0%	1	0	0	0	0	0
8541 Property Damage	1	0	1	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8542 Person Check-In	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8543 Executed Warrant (Historical use) (Expired)	1	0	1	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	0	0	0
8544 Custody Dispute	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8545 Vehicle Recovered - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8546 Unwanted Persons	3	0	3	0	0	0.0%	3	0	0	0	0	0
8547 Neighbour Dispute	2	0	2	0	0	0.0%	2	0	0	0	0	0
8548 Keep the Peace	3	0	3	0	0	0.0%	3	0	0	0	0	0
8549 Abandoned Vehicle - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8550 Other - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8551 Sex Offenders Loitering Near School	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8552 Bomb Threat	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8553 Watch And Beset	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8556 Off Roads Vehicle Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8557 Motorized Snow Vehicle Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8558 Environmental Protection Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8559 Retail Business Holidays Act - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8560 Trespass To Property Act	1	0	1	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	0	0	0
8562 By-Law-Master code	2	0	2	0	0	0.0%	2	0	0	0	0	0
8563 Complaint Investigation - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8564 Financial Escort-Master code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8565 Education Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8566 E-Crime - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0

UCR Occurrence Stats

From 2018/02/01 to 2018/02/28

All codes

8000 Series violations	Reported	Un-founded	Actual	Clearance			Complete Solved	Adult		Youth		
				By Charge	Other- wise	Rate		Male	Female	Male	Female	Not Charged
8567 Health Insurance Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8568 Health Card Numbers Control Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8569 Medicine Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8570 Regulated Health Professions Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8571 Alarm Registry	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8572 Commercial Motor Vehicle - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8573 Dangerous Goods Transportation Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8574 Solvent Abuse - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8575 DRUG Operation - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8594 Ontario Fishing Regulation 2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8600	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8832 Compulsory Automobile Insurance Act - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8833 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8834 Forest Fires Prevention Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8835 Fuel Tax Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8836 Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8837 Public Lands Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8838 Public Transportation and Highway Improvements Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8839 Public Vehicles Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8840 Smoke-Free Ontario Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8841 Truck Transportation Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8842 Benchmark Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8843 Victim Assistance Program	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8844 Community Policing Liaison	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8845 First Nations Policing Liaison	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8846 Elder Abuse - Master code (Senior)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8847 Press Release	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8848 Agricultural Occurrence	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0

UCR Occurrence Stats

From 2018/02/01 to 2018/02/28

All codes

8000 Series violations	Reported	Un-founded	Actual	Clearance			Complete Solved	Adult		Youth		
				By Charge	Other- wise	Rate		Male	Female	Male	Female	Not Charged
8849 Block Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8850 Neighbourhood Watch	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8851 Road Rage	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8852 Crime Stoppers	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8854 Police Unit Emergency Alarm	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8855 Intelligence Information	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8856 Forestry Occurrence	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8857 Court Orders	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8858 ViCLAS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8859 Applicant Investigation - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8860 Assist - Master Code	1	0	1	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	0	0	0
8861 Distressed / Overdue Motorist	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8862 Compassionate Message	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8863 Request Patrols / Property Checks	3	0	3	0	0	0.0%	3	0	0	0	0	0
8864 Residence Inspection	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8865 Emergency Medical Conveyance	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8866 Date Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8867 Gang-Master code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8868 Child Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8869 Health Care Crime - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8870 R.I.D.E. (RIDE)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8871 Internet Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8872 FAC/POL/PAL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8873 Traffic Control - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8874 Pornography Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8875 Precious Metal Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8876 Gaming Crime - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8877 Proceeds of Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0

UCR Occurrence Stats

From 2018/02/01 to 2018/02/28

All codes

8000 Series violations	Reported	Un-founded	Actual	Clearance		Complete Rate	Solved	Adult		Youth		
				By Charge	Other-wise			Male	Female	Male	Female	Not Charged
8878 Youth victim - Under 12-Master code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8879 Youth victim - 12 - 17	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8880 ENVIRONMENTAL OCCURRENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8881 ADLS - ADMINISTRATIVE DRIVERS LICENCE SUSPENSION [90 Day]	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8882 PROVINCIAL SECURITY-Master code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8883 DNA REGISTER [Do Not Use] (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8884 DOG AND COCK FIGHTING	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8885 SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY (SOR)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8886 FAMILY LAW ACT - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8887 CHILDREN'S LAW REFORM ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8888 FAMILY DISPUTE	2	0	2	0	0	0.0%	2	0	0	0	0	0
8889 FIREARM LICENCE - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8890 SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8891 CHILD NEGLECT	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8892 911 call / 911 hang up	3	0	3	0	0	0.0%	3	0	0	0	0	0
8893 Airplane crash	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8894 Traffic Hazard - Vehicle/Debris/Animal/Pedestrian	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8895 Hydro wires down	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8896 Vehicle impoundment	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8897 Indian Act	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8898 Road Watch	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8899 DUPLICATE OCCURRENCE	2	2	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8900 Highway Traffic Act - Master Code	3	0	3	2	0	66.7%	1	2	0	0	0	0
8901 Focused Patrol / Directed patrol	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8904 Request for Flag/Caution Removal	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8905 Compliance Check - Master	3	0	3	0	1	33.3%	2	0	0	0	0	0
8906 Vulnerable Sector - Fingerprints (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8907 Freeman of the Land	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0

UCR Occurrence Stats

From 2018/02/01 to 2018/02/28

All codes

	Reported	Un- founded	Actual	Clearance				Complete Solved	Adult		Youth		
				By Charge	Other- wise	Rate			Male	Female	Male	Female	Not Charged
8000 Series violations													
8910 ILPCAS Intelligence Led Policing Crime Abatement Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
8911 Conditional Sentence Order (CSO)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
8912 Pro-active Assignment	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
8949 USAR/CBRNE Response Team	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
8953 Emergency Response Team (ERT)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
8954 Canine Unit Response	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
8963 Major Event Occurrence	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
8964 Event Management	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
8965 Protest/Demonstration	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
8970 Sexting	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
8971	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
	87	3	84	2	12	16.7%	65		2	0	0	0	0
9000 Series violations													
9110 Dangerous Operation Causing Death-Master code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
9120 Dangerous Operation Causing Bodily Harm - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
9130 Dangerous Operation - Master Code	1	0	1	1	0	100.0%	0		1	0	0	0	0
9131 DANGEROUS OPERATION - EVADE POLICE - CAUSE DEATH (PURSUIT)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
9132 DANGEROUS OPERATION - EVADE POLICE - CAUSE BODILY HARM (PURSUIT)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
9133 DANGEROUS OPERATION - EVADE POLICE (PURSUIT)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
9210 Impaired Operation (Alcohol) - Causing Death - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
9215 Impaired Operation (Drugs) - Causing Death - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
9220 Impaired Operation (Alcohol) - Causing Bodily Harm - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
9225 Impaired Operation (Drugs) - Causing Bodily Harm - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
9230 Impaired Operation (Alcohol) - Master Code	2	0	2	2	0	100.0%	0		2	0	0	0	0
9235 Impaired Operation (Drugs) - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
9240 Fail To Provide Breath Sample (Alcohol) - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0
9245 Failure to comply or refusal (Drugs) - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0		0	0	0	0	0

UCR Occurrence Stats

From 2018/02/01 to 2018/02/28

All codes

	Reported	Un- founded	Actual	Clearance		Complete Rate	Solved	Adult		Youth		Not Charged
				By Charge	Other- wise			Male	Female	Male	Female	
9000 Series violations												
9250 Fail To Provide Blood Sample (Alcohol) - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
9255 Fail To Provide Blood Sample (Drugs) - Master Code	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
9310 Fail To Stop Or Remain C.C.- Master Code (Expired)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
9311 Failure to Stop Causing Death	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
9312 Fail to Stop Causing Bodily Harm	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
9313 Fail to Stop or Remain - C.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
9320 Drive While Prohibited (Crim. Code)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
9330 Other Criminal Code * Sec.249 - Sec.251 (Driving)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
9410 Cause death by criminal negligence - street racing	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
9420 Criminal negligence causing bodily harm - street racing	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
9430 Dangerous operation causing death - street racing	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
9440 Dangerous operation causing bodily harm - street racing	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
9450 Dangerous operation MV - street racing	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
9510 Fail to Stop for Police [PURSUIT] - HTA	1	0	1	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
9520 Careless Driving - HTA	1	0	1	1	0	100.0%	0	1	0	0	0	0
9530 Driving while Licence Suspended - HTA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	5	4	0	80.0%	0	4	0	0	0	0
Totals	115	7	108	16	16	29.6%	65	13	0	1	0	2

Crime statistics

WINGHAM Police Service

Report Description: No report description was given.

Printed: March 13, 2018 at 11:21 by #367 POOLE, T.

Daily and hourly occurrences

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
NUMBER OF EVENTS -	10	13	16	11	25	14	18	10	117
>									
0:00 TO 0:59			2		1				3
1:00 TO 1:59									0
2:00 TO 2:59					2	1			3
3:00 TO 3:59	1				1				2
4:00 TO 4:59					1				1
5:00 TO 5:59	1					1			2
6:00 TO 6:59	1		1						2
7:00 TO 7:59					2		1		3
8:00 TO 8:59		1		1					2
9:00 TO 9:59	2	2	1	1		1			7
10:00 TO 10:59		2		1	3	3	1		10
11:00 TO 11:59	2	2				1			5
12:00 TO 12:59			2		1	1			4
13:00 TO 13:59		2	1	1		1	2		7
14:00 TO 14:59		1	1		4	2	2		10
15:00 TO 15:59		1	1	1			2		5
16:00 TO 16:59			3	1	2		1		7
17:00 TO 17:59					1		1		2
18:00 TO 18:59				2	3		1		6
19:00 TO 19:59			1			1	2		4
20:00 TO 20:59	1	1	1	2	1				6
21:00 TO 21:59	1		1		2				4
22:00 TO 22:59		1	1	1	1		3		7
23:00 TO 23:59	1					2	2		5
UNKNOWN HOUR								10	10

Breakdown by month:

Month	Number of occurrences	Percentage of total
January	3	2.6%

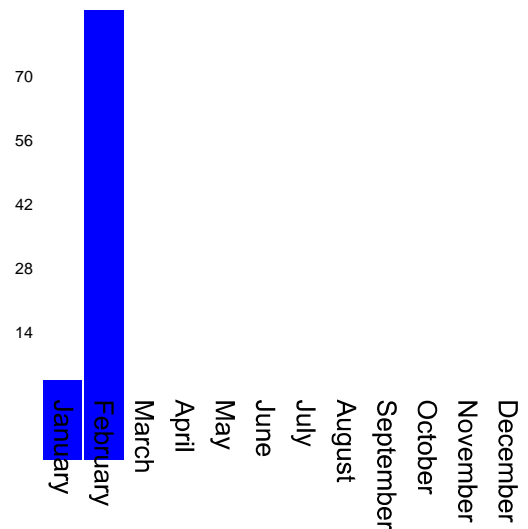
112

98

9.4



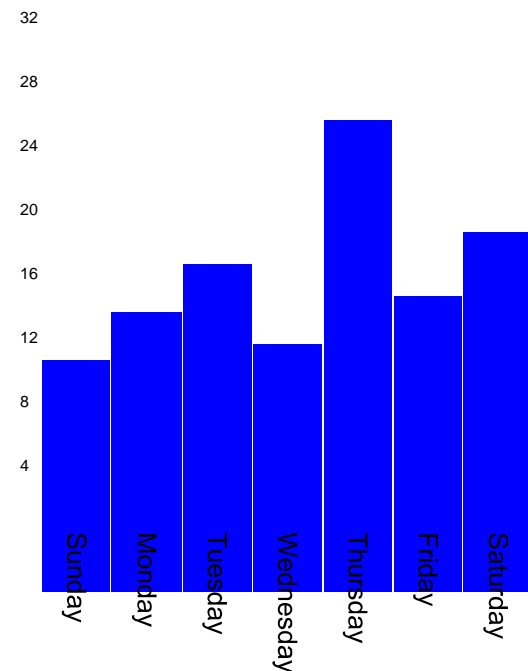
February	104	88.9%
March	0	0.0%
April	0	0.0%
May	0	0.0%
June	0	0.0%
July	0	0.0%
August	0	0.0%
September	0	0.0%
October	0	0.0%
November	0	0.0%
December	0	0.0%
Unknown	10	8.5%
Total	117	100%



Number of occurrences per month

Breakdown by day of the week:

<i>Weekday</i>	<i>Number of occurrences</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
Sunday	10	8.5%
Monday	13	11.1%
Tuesday	16	13.7%
Wednesday	11	9.4%
Thursday	25	21.4%
Friday	14	12.0%
Saturday	18	15.4%
Unknown	10	8.5%
Total	117	100%

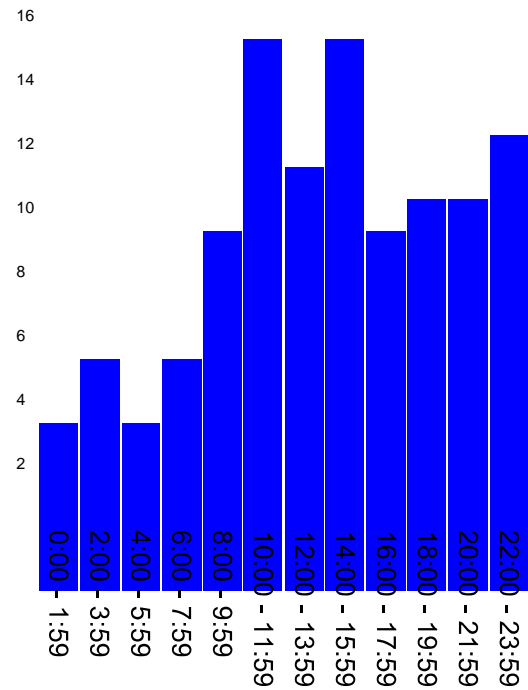


Number of occurrences per weekday

Breakdown by time of day:

<i>Time</i>	<i>Number of occurrences</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
0:00	3	2.6%
1:00	0	0.0%
2:00	3	2.6%

3:00	2	1.7%
4:00	1	0.9%
5:00	2	1.7%
6:00	2	1.7%
7:00	3	2.6%
8:00	2	1.7%
9:00	7	6.0%
10:00	10	8.5%
11:00	5	4.3%
12:00	4	3.4%
13:00	7	6.0%
14:00	10	8.5%
15:00	5	4.3%
16:00	7	6.0%
17:00	2	1.7%
18:00	6	5.1%
19:00	4	3.4%
20:00	6	5.1%
21:00	4	3.4%
22:00	7	6.0%
23:00	5	4.3%
Unknown	10	8.5%
Total	117	100%



Number of occurrences per time of day

General Ledger

Ledger Detail for Fiscal Year Ending DEC 31,2018 - Posting Date: 2018-02-23 To 2018-03-16

Pd.	Date	Trace #	Source Description	Ref	Debits	Credits	Balance
Account: 01-2200-6200 Clothing/Uniforms					Beginning Balance	268.86	
					YTD Account Total		268.86
					Annual Budget		0.00
Account: 01-2200-6210 Subscriptions/Memberships					Beginning Balance	35.56	
					YTD Account Total		35.56
					Annual Budget		0.00
Account: 01-2200-6220 Training/Travel/Workshops					Beginning Balance	94.55	
03	2018-03-02	062937	PURCH TIM POOLE, 2-15-2018	POLICE- OACP	712.32	0.00	806.87
					Period 03 Total	712.32	0.00
					Period Net		712.32
					YTD Account Total		806.87
					Annual Budget		0.00
Account: 01-2200-6225 Police Board Expenses					Beginning Balance	250.00	
03	2018-03-02	062937	PURCH WARD & UPTIGROVE CONSULTING &, 50877	POLICE- HR	330.72	0.00	580.72
					Period 03 Total	330.72	0.00
					Period Net		330.72
					YTD Account Total		580.72
					Annual Budget		0.00
Account: 01-2200-6250 Office Supplies					Beginning Balance	850.05	
03	2018-03-15	063192	PURCH CIBC VISA, MSDS-175060	MSDS ONLINE	386.52	0.00	1,236.57
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH MICROAGE BASICS, 256818	POLICE-	41.68	0.00	1,278.25
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH MICROAGE BASICS, 259446	POLICE- DVD	25.43	0.00	1,303.68
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH PUROLATOR COURIER LTD, 437241077	POLICE-	19.86	0.00	1,323.54
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH PUROLATOR COURIER LTD, 437309618	POLICE-	6.64	0.00	1,330.18
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH RICOH, SCO91884086	POLICE-	48.96	0.00	1,379.14
					Period 03 Total	529.09	0.00
					Period Net		529.09
					YTD Account Total		1,379.14
					Annual Budget		0.00
Account: 01-2200-6260 Phone/Fax/Internet					Beginning Balance	323.84	
					YTD Account Total		323.84
					Annual Budget		0.00
Account: 01-2200-6270 Insurance					Beginning Balance	12,198.57	

General Ledger

Ledger Detail for Fiscal Year Ending DEC 31,2018 - Posting Date: 2018-02-23 To 2018-03-16

Pd.	Date	Trace #	Source Description	Ref	Debits	Credits	Balance
					YTD Account Total		12,198.57
					Annual Budget		0.00
Account: 01-2200-6400 Equip Repair/Maintenance					Beginning Balance		86.38
03	2018-03-02	062937	PURCH MARKS BROTHERS AUTO BODY LTD., 6339	POLICE-	1,278.11	0.00	1,364.49
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH JOE'S AUTOMOTIVE, 41540	POLICE-	35.62	0.00	1,400.11
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH LESLIE MOTORS LTD, 926810	POLICE-	57.39	0.00	1,457.50
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH LESLIE MOTORS LTD, 926905	POLICE-	483.83	0.00	1,941.33
Period 03 Total					1,854.95	0.00	
					Period Net		1,854.95
					YTD Account Total		1,941.33
					Annual Budget		0.00
Account: 01-2200-6410 Fuel					Beginning Balance		1,223.64
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH FOXTON FUELS LIMITED, 352096	POLICE -	16.08	0.00	1,239.72
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH FOXTON FUELS LIMITED, 354452	POLICE-	1,228.85	0.00	2,468.57
Period 03 Total					1,244.93	0.00	
					Period Net		1,244.93
					YTD Account Total		2,468.57
					Annual Budget		0.00
Account: 01-2200-6650 Communication System					Beginning Balance		965.46
03	2018-03-02	062937	PURCH OWEN SOUND POLICE SERVICES, 3385-18	POLICE-	2,252.60	0.00	3,218.06
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH RECEIVER GENERAL FOR CANADA, 20180050018	POLICE-	730.00	0.00	3,948.06
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH OWEN SOUND POLICE SERVICES, 3426-18	POLICE -	2,034.60	0.00	5,982.66
Period 03 Total					5,017.20	0.00	
					Period Net		5,017.20
					YTD Account Total		5,982.66
					Annual Budget		0.00
Account: 01-2200-6685 OPTIC					Beginning Balance		0.00
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH COMPUGEN INC, 4089308	VIRUS	108.80	0.00	108.80
Period 03 Total					108.80	0.00	
					Period Net		108.80
					YTD Account Total		108.80
					Annual Budget		0.00

General Ledger

Ledger Detail for Fiscal Year Ending DEC 31,2018 - Posting Date: 2018-02-23 To 2018-03-16

Pd.	Date	Trace #	Source	Description	Ref	Debits	Credits	Balance
-----	------	---------	--------	-------------	-----	--------	---------	---------

Report Summary

	Balance Forward:	16,296.91
Total Debits/Credits:	9,798.01	0.00
	Report Net:	26,094.92

General Ledger

Ledger Detail for Fiscal Year Ending DEC 31,2018 - Posting Date: 2018-02-23 To 2018-03-16

Pd.	Date	Trace #	Source Description	Ref	Debits	Credits	Balance
Account: 01-2210-6270 Insurance					Beginning Balance	2,062.80	
					YTD Account Total		2,062.80
					Annual Budget		0.00
Account: 01-2210-6300 Bldg Repair/Maintenance					Beginning Balance	17.28	
					YTD Account Total		17.28
					Annual Budget		0.00
Account: 01-2210-6330 Inspections/Contracts					Beginning Balance	369.98	
03	2018-03-02	062937	PURCH SWAN DUST CONTROL LTD, 5129176	POLICE-	32.86	0.00	402.84
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH SWAN DUST CONTROL LTD, 5082961	POLICE-	32.86	0.00	435.70
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH SWAN DUST CONTROL LTD, 5137803	POLICE-	32.86	0.00	468.56
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH WEILER'S CLEANING & RESTORATI, 12309223	POLICE-	271.40	0.00	739.96
Period 03 Total					369.98	0.00	
					Period Net		369.98
					YTD Account Total		739.96
					Annual Budget		0.00
Account: 01-2210-6350 Electricity					Beginning Balance	0.00	
02	2018-02-28	062897	PURCH WESTARIO POWER INC., 2103807138	6018.55 KWH -	577.25	0.00	577.25
Period 02 Total					577.25	0.00	
					Period Net		577.25
					YTD Account Total		577.25
					Annual Budget		0.00
Account: 01-2210-6360 Water/Sewer					Beginning Balance	131.29	
					YTD Account Total		131.29
					Annual Budget		0.00
Account: 01-2210-6370 Natural Gas/Heat					Beginning Balance	0.00	
03	2018-03-08	063055	PURCH UNION GAS LIMITED, January 2018-5109	787 M3-	230.24	0.00	230.24
Period 03 Total					230.24	0.00	
					Period Net		230.24
					YTD Account Total		230.24
					Annual Budget		0.00
Account: 01-2210-6380 Waste Disposal					Beginning Balance	0.00	
03	2018-03-02	062937	PURCH WASTE MANAGEMENT, 0536132-0256-2	TOWN HALL	46.65	0.00	46.65

General Ledger

Ledger Detail for Fiscal Year Ending DEC 31,2018 - Posting Date: 2018-02-23 To 2018-03-16

Pd.	Date	Trace #	Source	Description	Ref	Debits	Credits	Balance
03	2018-03-16	063212	PURCH	WASTE MANAGEMENT, 0537803-0256-7	TOWN HALL	37.32	0.00	83.97
Period 03 Total						83.97	0.00	
Period Net								83.97
YTD Account Total								83.97
Annual Budget								0.00
Report Summary								
Balance Forward:								2,581.35
Total Debits/Credits:						1,261.44	0.00	
Report Net:								3,842.79

Ontario Association of Police Services Boards

on Bill 175

Standing Committee on Justice Policy, 22 Feb 2018



Overview

- What we like
- What we take exception to
- Other suggestions
- Q&A

What we like

- Progressive reforms regarding police oversight, as per Justice Tulloch
- Special constable code of conduct and oversight, and the introduction of standards for special constable employers
- Mandatory community safety & well-being plans, as a catalyst to interagency cooperation for improved overall results
- Flexibility to outsource some community safety tasks to non-police including private companies
- Clarifications on the board's responsibility to strategically govern police operations, without interfering with a specific police activity
- Minister now responsible for police board training

What we take exception to

- Section 67 – while the creation of OPP detachment boards is supported, the disbandment of any Section 10 OPP contract boards should be a municipal decision, rather than a provincial one
- Section 164, 42(4) - boards should be allowed to be represented in collective agreement negotiations by professional staff of their choosing, without having to accompany them in the process – just like any other employer in Ontario

What we take exception to

- Section 38 (5) and 40(4) – police boards should be able to make policies about police deployment, while being prohibited from making any decisions about the deployment of an individual officer or in response to an individual event
- Section 50(9) the board's strategic plan for policing in its jurisdiction should carry the same weight as provincial adequacy standards, in budget arbitration decisions

Other suggestions

- The creation of OPP detachment boards should be a consultative process involving local stakeholders
- Implementation of changes to investigations under the Complaints Review Director should be phased in
- Former police officers serving on the police board who was their past employer, should be grandfathered from ineligibility



Thank you for listening!

Email us: admin@oapsb.ca | Call us: 1-800-831-7727



OAPSB applauds passage of *Safer Ontario Act*

Major update to policing legislation good news for communities

March 8, 2018

(Toronto)—The Ontario Association of Police Services Boards (OAPSB) welcomes today's passage of the *Safer Ontario Act*, the first major update to police governance in Ontario in a generation.

The legislation address several major OAPSB priorities:

- Increasing transparency and accountability around investigations of police wrongdoing
- Giving police chiefs the power to suspend without pay officers accused of the most serious crimes, something chiefs can do in every other province
- Allowing police officers to focus on core functions that require the use of police powers, rather than administrative tasks or traffic control duties
- Modernizing police labour relations practices
- Introducing Mandatory Governance training for police board members.

QUOTES

“OAPSB is thrilled with the passage of these long overdue reforms. These changes will ensure that policing in Ontario reflects the needs, values, and expectations of our communities.”

—*Eli El-Chantiry, Chair of the Ottawa Police Services Board and Chair of the OAPSB*

“Ontario taxpayers pay the highest per-capita cost for policing in all of Canada, even though we have the lowest crime rates. With the *Safer Ontario Act*, communities will now be able to more efficiently and effectively cooperate with partners to take advantage of cost savings that will benefit budgets while letting police officers get back to doing what they do best.”

—*Fred Kaustinen, Executive Director of the OAPSB*

QUICK FACTS

- Revising the legislative framework for community safety has long been OAPSB's top priority.
- This is the first major update of the *Police Services Act*, which became law in 1990.
- Since that time, technological and social changes have drastically changed the way police operate and the work they are required to do; change was long overdue.

Eli El-Chantiry, Chair of the OAPSB and Fred Kaustinen, Executive Director of the OAPSB are available for interviews. For further information, please contact:

MEDIA CONTACT

Sarbjit Kaur - [416-274-5324](tel:416-274-5324)

Holly Doty
Ontario Association of Police Services Boards

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- A panel discussion featuring key members of the team from the NRPS, Regional Municipality of Niagara and local design firm.

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CAN\$560 March 29 or after

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OAPBS Status Update - Bill 175

Greetings Members,

As you've likely heard, Bill 175 – the *Safer Ontario Act* – was amended by the Standing Committee on Justice last week and received third reading and Royal Assent on Thursday March 8th. The amended Bill is posted at [here](#) .

This is an historic occasion. The *Safer Ontario Act* is the largest modernization to community safety legislation in a generation. For us, Royal Assent marks the culmination of six years of consensus-building within OAPSB, and external advocacy efforts on behalf of OAPSB.

Notwithstanding this momentous progress, there are a large number of Regulations that now need to be developed under this Act, prior to its “proclamation” (which brings the Act into effect). **Until proclamation of the *Safer Ontario Act*, the pre-existing *Police Services Act* remains in effect.**

Bill 175 is not without controversy. Opposition parties opposed it at third reading, the NDP vowed to repeal it if elected, and police labour associations (unions) have condemned it despite extraordinary lobbying efforts by them over the past couple of years, and

extraordinary attempts by the Government to appease them. A comprehensive list of media coverage of the Bill and stakeholder views is attached to this email.

There are lots of changes in Bill 175 – the *Safer Ontario Act*. Some of the highlights are:

Provincial legislation regarding community safety is extended, on a voluntary basis, to all First Nations

OPP governance is extended to 200+ more communities, through the establishment a detachment board for each detachment, or more than one board in accordance with the regulations - Section 67

Every municipality must develop a community safety and well-being plan; this plan will be the catalyst for cooperation between various human and health services, including police – Sections 195-204.

There are two types of municipal boards: police service boards and First Nations boards (the term “police service board” replaces the term “police services board”)

Municipal councils must prepare and follow diversity plans regarding their appointments to police service boards – Section 27-29

The Minister is now responsible develop, promote and provide education and training to both policing *and police governors* - Section 3(1)(j); A board member must complete training prior to acting as a board member – Section 35

Police service boards are now responsible to provide adequate and effective policing in the area for which it has policing responsibility (previously a municipal responsibility) – Sections 10, 37 – including alternate service delivery (ASD) options ensconced in legislation - Section 14(4)

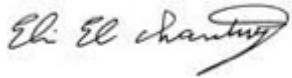
Board policies must address the provision of adequate and effective policing (Section 38 (1)(b)); the board “may establish policies respecting any other matters related to the police service or the provision of policing” (Section 38(2)), except that the board shall not make policies with respect to specific [i.e. individual] investigations, the conduct of specific [i.e. individual] operations, the management or discipline of specific [i.e. individual] police officers (Section 38(5))

Municipal boards’ strategic plans must cover a wide-range of matters – Section 39

Persons other than board members (such as lawyers) may conduct collective bargaining on behalf of a police service board, without police board members being present (confirmed by Minister’s Policy Director on 6 March 2018) - Section 171(2)

We encourage everyone to come to the Spring Conference and Annual General Meeting, May 23-26th at Blue Mountain, to learn more about the new *Safer Ontario Act*.

As always, thanks for your engagement and support!



Eli El-Chantiry, Chair



Fred Kaustinen, Executive Director



MEMORANDUM TO:

All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner J.V.N. (Vince) Hawkes
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM:

Stephen Beckett
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division and Public Safety Training Division

SUBJECT:

New Ontario Major Case Management Manual

DATE OF ISSUE:	February 22, 2018
CLASSIFICATION:	Directive
RETENTION:	Indefinite
INDEX NO.:	18-0015
PRIORITY:	High

Over the past three years, extensive consultations have been held with the police community and ministry partners to review and update the Ontario Major Case Management (MCM) Manual. The result of those consultations is the new MCM Manual dated December 1, 2017. Additionally, I am pleased to announce that Cabinet approved the updated MCM Regulation on February 7, 2018 and it has been filed. The use of the new MCM Manual is now required as of the date of this memorandum.

In support of Ontario's Strategy to End Human Trafficking, one of the key amendments to the MCM Manual is the addition of human trafficking as a designated non-threshold criteria offence. This designation allows police services to assign these investigations to an officer who is not a Primary Investigator but has the knowledge, skills and abilities to undertake the investigation in accordance with the criminal investigation management plan of the police service. However, where one of the following criteria exists, the data entry procedures for threshold cases shall be followed:

1. The occurrence involves the use of a firearm;
2. Kidnapping;
3. Torture;
4. Sexual Assault committed by the offender involving oral, vaginal, or anal penetration;
5. Aggravated assault; or
6. Use of restraints, bondage or disguise.

I would like to thank everyone who was involved in the consultation process. The changes ensure that police services have the best tools available to protect the safety of our communities. It is a collaboration and product that we can all be proud of.

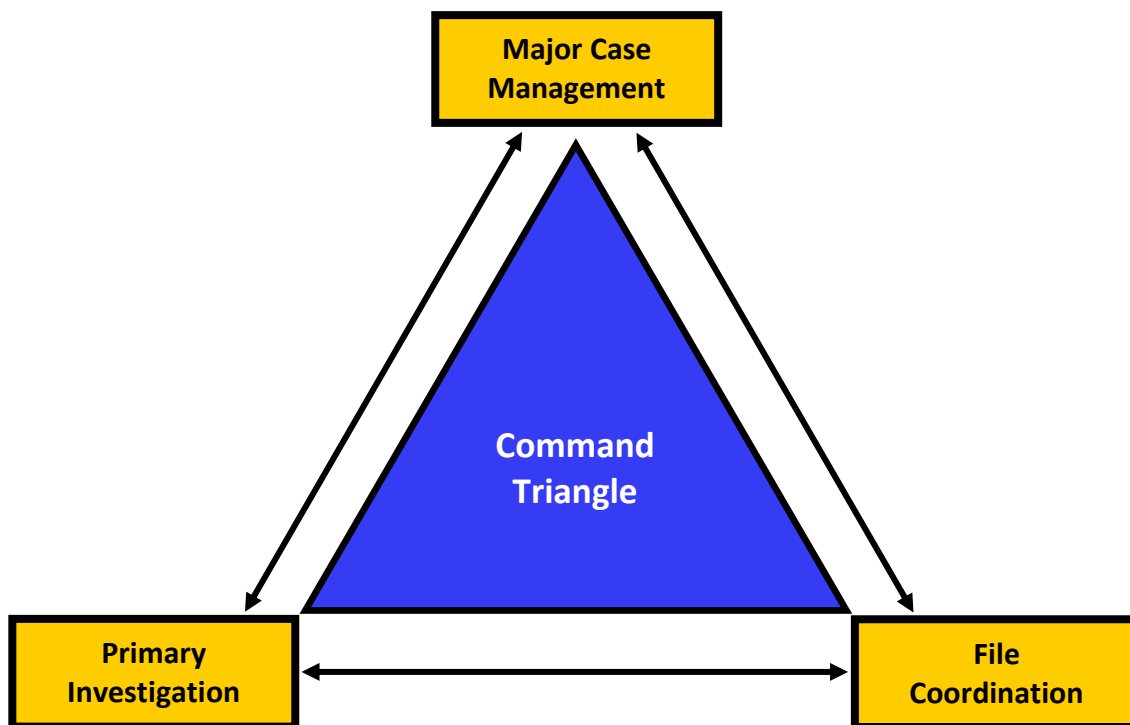
If you have any questions please contact Detective Inspector Jacques Bois at (705) 725-4566; email Jacques.Bois@opp.ca or Staff Sergeant Robert Gravel, Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator at (705) 790-6038; email Rob.Gravel@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Beckett', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Stephen Beckett
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division and Public Safety Training Division

Ontario Major Case Management Manual



Ontario

Ministry of Community Safety
and Correctional Services

December 1, 2017



**Ministry of Community Safety
and Correctional Services**

Ontario Major Case Management Unit

Telephone: (416) 314-3091
Email: MCM@ontario.ca

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Overview of the Major Case Management System

The Major Case Management (MCM) System is a case management methodology emphasizing accountability and a multi-disciplinary approach to investigations of major case criteria offences. It comprises a centralized coordinating body, investigative standards covering all areas, standardized training, and common case management technology for use by all Ontario police services during the investigation of criteria offences. The MCM System will also facilitate the coordination of all law enforcement agencies involved in multi-jurisdictional cases. It ensures the sharing of information between investigations in a manner that is based on co-operation among individual police services. The MCM methodology combines unified leadership across police jurisdictions with standardized case management procedures and, inter-disciplinary support from forensic scientists and other agencies. The MCM software provides investigators with the necessary tools to organize, manage, retrieve and analyze the potentially large volumes of investigative data collected during major case investigations.

Mandate of the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services

The statutory responsibilities of the Solicitor General are set out in section 3(2) of the *Police Services Act* (the “*Act*”). They require the Solicitor General to:

- monitor police forces to ensure that adequate and effective police services are provided at the municipal and provincial levels;
- develop and promote programs to enhance professional police practices, standards and training;
- conduct a system of inspection and review of police forces across Ontario;
- assist in the coordination of police services;
- provide information and advice respecting the management and operation of police forces;
- issue directives and guidelines on policy matters; and,
- develop and promote programs for community-oriented police services.

Purpose of the Manual

The manual and the standards contained within, is one of the mechanisms by which the Solicitor General meets the statutory requirements set in section 3(2) of the *Act*. In particular, the standards:

- set out the ministry’s position in relation to policy matters;
- provide information and advice regarding the management and operation of major case investigations by police forces;
- promote the inter-disciplinary approach to major case investigations; and,
- promote professional police practices, standards and training.

The standards are also one of the primary tools to assist police services boards, chiefs of police, police associations and municipalities with their understanding and implementation of the *Regulation* of the MCM System.

Major Case Designations

1. Criteria Offences

The following criteria offences are deemed to be major cases:

- a) homicides as defined in subsection 222(4), Criminal Code, and attempts;
- b) sexual assaults, and all attempts (for the purpose of this standard, is deemed to include sexual interference, sexual exploitation and invitation to sexual touching);
- c) trafficking in persons as defined in section 279.01, 279.011 or 279.04, Criminal Code, and attempts as defined in section 24(1) Criminal Code;
- d) occurrences involving non-familial abductions and attempts;
- e) missing person occurrences, as outlined in this Ontario Major Case Management Manual;
- f) occurrences suspected to be homicide involving found human remains;
- g) criminal harassment cases in which the offender is not known to the victim; and,
- h) any other types of cases designated as a major case pursuant to this Ontario Major Case Management Manual.

2. Threshold Offences

The following major case occurrences are deemed to be threshold offences and shall be assigned to a Primary Investigator who shall undertake the investigation:

- a) all major cases which are serial or predatory in nature;
- b) any major case that is linked to another major case within the same or another jurisdiction with the exception of human trafficking cases unless the criteria specified under section 3 of the Data Entry Standards section for Non-Threshold Major Cases within this Manual is met.
- c) homicides as defined in subsection 222(4), *Criminal Code*, and attempts;
- d) sexual assaults and attempts (for the purpose of this standard, is deemed to include sexual interference, sexual exploitation and invitation to sexual touching) in which one or more of the following factors is believed to exist:
 - i) the occurrence involves an offence in section 272 (carries, uses, or threatens to use a weapon/imitation; bodily harm; party to the offence) or section 273 (wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers life) of the Criminal Code;
 - ii) the offender is known to have been or suspected to have been previously involved in a similar offence;
 - iii) multiple victims within a single offence;
 - iv) multiple sexual acts;
 - v) the use of restraints, bondage, disguise(s) by the offender;
 - vi) the use of photographic, video or audio equipment to record the offence;
 - vii) the removal of a personal item(s) of the victim from the scene
 - viii) by the offender (e.g., driver's licence or article of clothing as a souvenir);
 - ix) scripting (i.e., the offender forces the victim to recite words/phrases or engage in prompted dialogue);
 - x) the use of a con or ruse by the offender to lure the victim including the use of the Internet, chat lines or dating services;
 - xi) the commission of any other offence in conjunction with the sexual assault (e.g., criminal harassment, forcible confinement, administration of a noxious substance or suspected administration of a noxious substance intended to incapacitate);
 - xii) the victim is under the age of 16 years and the offender is a person in a
 - xiii) position of trust or authority or is a person with whom the victim is in a relationship of dependency;
 - xiv) torture; and,
 - xv) penetration, including oral, vaginal or anal.

- e) missing person occurrences, where the circumstances indicate a strong possibility of foul play;
- f) occurrences suspected to be homicide involving found human remains;
- g) occurrences involving non-familial abductions and attempts in which one or more of the following factors is believed to exist:
 - i) the occurrence involves an offence in section 272 (carries, uses, or threatens to use a weapon/imitation; bodily harm; party to the offence) or section 273 (wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers life) of the Criminal Code;
 - ii) the offender is unknown;
 - iii) the offender is known to have been or suspected to have been previously involved in similar offences;
 - iv) multiple victims within a single offence;
 - v) the use of restraints, bondage, disguise(s) by the offender;
 - vi) the use of photographic, video, or audio equipment to record the offence;
 - vii) the removal of a personal item(s) of the victim from the scene by the offender (e.g. driver's licence or article of clothing as a souvenir);
 - viii) scripting (e.g. the offender forces the victim to recite words/phrases or engaged in prompted dialogue);
 - ix) the use of a con or ruse by the offender to lure the victim including the use of the Internet, chat lines or dating services;
 - x) the victim is under the age of 16 years, and;
 - xi) torture.

3. Non-Threshold Offences

The following major case occurrences are deemed to be non-threshold offences and may be assigned to an officer who is not a Primary Investigator and has the knowledge, skills and abilities to undertake the investigation in accordance with the criminal investigation management plan of the police service:

- a) sexual assaults including sexual interference, and attempted sexual assaults, sexual exploitation and invitation to sexual touching where the factors listed in 2(d) (above) are not believed to exist;
- b) sexual assaults including sexual interference, and attempted sexual assaults, sexual exploitation and invitation to sexual touching with a suspect known to police when the conduct is not predatory or serial in nature and any of the following circumstances are present:
 - i) the victim and suspect are in a familial relationship including genealogical blood lines or common-law union, and shall include adoptive parents/siblings, step parents/siblings and legal guardians;
 - ii) the victim and suspect have a previous relationship;
 - iii) the case involves historical sexual offences (e.g., an offence reported more than a year after having been committed); and
 - iv) any sexual assault where a suspect has been identified and arrested within 14 days.
- c) in sexual assaults with an unknown offender where the factors listed in 2(d) are not believed to exist;
- d) trafficking in persons as defined in section 279.01, 279.011 or 279.04, Criminal Code and attempts as defined in section 24(1), Criminal Code;
- e) criminal harassment cases in which the offender is not known to the victim; and,
- f) missing persons, where police have yet to ascertain whether foul play is involved when the individual remains outstanding and unaccounted for 30 days after being reported missing.

4. Investigation of a Non-Threshold Offence

During the investigation of a non-threshold offence in section 3, above, a Major Case Manager shall approve the results of the investigation or reassign the occurrence for further investigation.

5. Offences to be Deemed as Major Cases

The following offences to be deemed as major cases for the purposes of using the Minister-approved software:

- Child pornography;
- Indecent act;
- Indecent exposure;
- Luring child by means of a computer;
- Major fraud investigations;
- Organized crime/intelligence projects;
- Trespassing at night; and,
- Voyeurism.

The use of the Minister-approved software for these offences may be used at the discretion of the police service. The Non-Threshold Data Entry Standard would apply.

6. Use of the Minister-Approved Software for Offences Not Deemed as Major Cases

Any investigator requesting to utilize the Minister-approved software for a case not otherwise deemed a major case shall contact the Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator (SPCIC), and provide a synopsis of the investigation for addition. The SPCIC will seek final approval from the Officer in Charge, Ontario MCM Unit.

Major Case Management Definitions**1. Abduction**

Taking of or causing a person to be taken under 16 years out of the possession of and against the will of the parent, guardian or someone that is in lawful care. If the person is over the age of 16 years, shall include any person that is confined, imprisoned or seized against the person's will.

2. Canvass Plan

A Canvass Plan may include, but is not limited to:

- a) area/location to be canvassed using electronic mapping technology;
- b) whether to establish a separate Canvass Command Post;
- c) the sequence of areas/locations to be canvassed;
- d) the questions to be asked during the canvass;
- e) resources required to conduct the canvass; and,
- f) whether to advise the community of the canvass.

3. Case Conference

Consultation with appropriate representation from all involved agencies and any other experts who may assist in the investigation. This includes obtaining inter-disciplinary input at the earliest opportunity to assist in developing investigative strategies, establishing priorities, and determining the sequence of any necessary investigative procedures.

4. Case Review

An examination of the administrative management and/or operational aspects of the investigation including a peer evaluation. This can take place anytime during the investigation.

5. Confirmation

In the context of evidence from an in-custody informer, confirmation is credible evidence or information available to the Crown Attorney, independent of the in-custody informer, which significantly supports the position that the in-custody informer is telling the truth regarding the inculpatory aspects of the proposed evidence or information. One in-custody informer generally does not provide confirmation for another in-custody informer.

6. Consideration

Includes a promise, conferral or undertaking to make "best efforts" regarding any of the following in return for, or in connection with, the in-custody informer's testimony in the criminal proceeding in which the Crown Attorney intends to call him or her as a witness.

This includes, but is not limited to:

- a) bail;
- b) reduction or modification of sentence or charge;
- c) withdrawal of charges, stay or dismissal;
- d) financial assistance or reward;
- e) amelioration of current or future conditions of incarceration;
- f) any other leniency or benefit; and,
- g) the extension of any of the above to any person connected with the in-custody informer.

Consideration does not include measures taken to ensure the safety or security of the in-custody informer or any person connected with the in-custody informer.

7. Expert

A person, other than an employee of a police service, Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, or the Centre of Forensic Sciences, with a proven expertise in a scientific or medical discipline who may be consulted during a major case investigation.

8. Familial

Person(s) known to each other through genealogical blood lines or common-law union, and shall include adoptive parents/siblings, step parents/siblings and legal guardians.

9. Historical Sexual Offence

An offence reported more than a year after being committed.

10. In-custody Informer(s)

Someone who allegedly receives one or more statements from an accused while both are in custody and where the statement(s) relate to an offence(s) that occurred outside of the custodial institution.

The accused need not be in custody for, or charged with, the offence(s) to which the statement(s) relate.

Excluded from this definition are informers who allegedly have direct knowledge of the offence(s) independent of the alleged statement(s) of the accused (even if a portion of their evidence includes a statement from the accused).

11. In-custody Informer Review Committee

This Committee will be composed of three or five persons depending on the circumstances of each case. The Chairperson (appointed by the Assistant Deputy Attorney General), local Crown Attorney (or neighbouring Crown if the local Crown is involved in the case), and an experienced trial or appellate Crown Attorney from another region. A five-member Committee shall also include the Director of Crown Operations (or designate) where the case is being tried, and a second trial or appellate Crown Attorney from another region.

In cases where the Crown Attorney proposes to use an in-custody informer as a witness, an in-custody informer brief must be submitted to the Review Committee for a determination of whether there is a compelling public interest in presenting the evidence of the in-custody informer.

12. Investigation Information

All information that may be relevant to the investigation.

13. Investigative Chronology

A record of the order in which the investigative events occur.

14. Investigative Consultant Team

The group that is formed to “case conference”. The formation of this Team is mandatory in a multi-jurisdiction investigation, and discretionary in a single jurisdiction investigation. An Investigative Consultant Team may include, but is not limited to, forensic experts, medical experts, Centre of Forensic Sciences experts, Office of the Chief Coroner, forensic psychiatry, Office of the local Crown Attorney, forensic pathology, an alternate Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, and other experienced investigators. The Investigative Consultant Team shall include members of the Command Triangle.

15. Linked Cases

Two or more defined major cases where there is a reasonable suspicion that the same person(s) is responsible for the commission of the offences.

16. Person of Interest

A person whose background, relationship to the victim or the opportunity to commit the offence(s) warrants further investigation, but no evidence currently exists to suggest culpability in the commission of the offence.

17. Predatory in Nature

Activity characterized by systematic targeting for the purpose of exploiting others for one’s own gain.

18. Previous Relationship

A romantic or intimate relationship that existed between two persons.

19. Serial In Nature

Similar crimes committed within an unspecified lapse of time between incidents.

20. Suspect

A suspect is a person whom investigators believe had culpability in the commission of the offence(s) based on the evidence.

21. Tombstone Information

Information that captures an overview of a non-threshold investigation. This information includes, but is not limited to: full name(s), alias(es), date of birth, personal descriptors, telephone number(s), address(es), unique identifier (e.g., driver's licence) and vehicle(s) and a detailed summary of the investigation.

22. Major Case Management Executive Board

The MCM Executive Board supports cooperation between police services, unified leadership, inter-disciplinary coordination and the Minister-approved software.

The MCM Executive Board shall be comprised of the following members or their designate:

- Assistant Deputy Minister, Public Safety Division, Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services;
- Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Criminal Law Division, Ministry of the Attorney General;
- The Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police;
- President, Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police;
- The Chief of Police of the Toronto Police Service; and,
- Officer in Charge, Ontario MCM Unit.

Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Identification Systems

This is a process for early detection of similarities and linkages in crimes to prompt multi-jurisdictional police investigations. The analysis and recognition of linked crimes provide additional information that leads to the prevention and early apprehension of serial offenders.

Early recognition of serial crimes may be achieved through the following mechanisms:

1. Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System (ViCLAS)

An automated case linkage system designed to capture, collate and compare crimes of violence through the analysis of victimology, offender/suspect description, modus operandi, forensic and behavioural data.

2. Centre of Forensic Sciences

The mandate of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide scientific laboratory services in support of the administration of justice and public safety. The laboratories conduct scientific investigations in cases involving injury or death in unusual circumstances and in crimes against persons or property.

3. DNA Data Bank

National repository for DNA profiles of unknown DNA samples from crime scenes and profiles of offenders convicted of designated offences.

4. Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service

The Chief Coroner's office is the central repository of all death reports that have been investigated by all Coroners throughout the Province of Ontario. Through this data bank, investigators can draw on province-wide comparisons involving unidentified human remains and other death investigations.

5. Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC)

National repository of data on charged, wanted, missing persons, stolen vehicles, property and other crime-related data.

6. Major Case Management Software

The Minister-approved case management software.

7. Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator

The Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator is responsible for the review, development and coordination of multi-jurisdictional and single jurisdiction investigations of linked major cases.

8. Major Case Management Bulletins

Upon receipt of a MCM Bulletin from the SPCIC, the recipient shall ensure dissemination to impacted officers within their police service.

9. Ontario Sex Offender Registry

Provincial legislation, which requires convicted sex offenders to, on court order, report and supply local police services with their current address and notify police of any address change.

10. National Sex Offender Registry

Federal database which provides rapid access by police to current vital information about convicted sex offenders.

11. Police Information Portal (PIP)

Accessed through CPIC and managed by the RCMP, PIP is a searchable index of all police agency Record Management Systems across the country and is an important means of gathering information during serial predator investigations, organized crime investigations, and investigations where the subject moves from one jurisdiction to another.

Minister-Approved Software Definitions**1. Action**

An assignment an officer must perform, such as taking a statement. In the Minister-approved software, actions are represented by on-screen forms that contain instructions to the officer.

2. Ad Hoc Search

An on-demand global functionality of the Minister-approved software central database which allows investigators to search for information in all data fields and text, notwithstanding, the data has not been indexed.

3. Cross Reference

A unique record of a descriptive link connecting two other records. For example, two name records can be linked to show a father/son relationship. The Minister-approved software automatically creates records associated with the registration of documents and indexing. Users have the option to create customized cross reference records.

4. Free Text Search

A Minister-approved software feature used to search for words and narrative sections of records across the entire database.

5. Incident Overview

A feature of the Minister-approved software that allows users to maintain an updated synopsis of an incident.

6. Index Plan

A part of a document or action record that lists items to be considered for indexing.

7. Manual Indexing

A Minister-approved software function used to build records from the source document record.

8. Object

A type of record that represents an entity. The Minister-approved software recognizes ten specific entities; account, category, event, location, person, property, sequence, telephone, e-communication, and vehicles. There are also seven document records.

9. Officer's Report

A type of document record containing an officer's information commonly referred to as the follow-up or supplementary report.

10. Person Profile Record (PPR)

A document that formally describes the physical appearance of a person.

11. Personal Identifiers

Any government issued identification.

12. Register

A Minister-approved software function that commits a document or action to the incident and gives it a unique document number.

13. Report

An officer's report and/or a research report.

14. Research

A Minister-approved software function that checks the incident for similar records.

15. Research Form

A type of window that allows certain users to research objects in an index plan or find records in the incident.

16. Research Report

A feature of the research form that shows how the Minister-approved software calculated the match score.

17. Resulting Documents

Any documents produced as the result of an action. For example, if an action instructed an officer to take a statement, the statement would be a resulting document of the action.

18. Task

A data flow function that a user may perform within the Minister-approved software.

19. Tip/Message

A type of document containing the text and details of an incoming message, such as a phone message or electronic correspondence.

INTRODUCTION

This standard establishes policies and procedures for the investigation and management of major cases, conducted within a single jurisdiction or combined as a multi-jurisdictional investigation.

The implementation of the investigative functions contained in this standard are supported and reinforced by the application of the Minister-approved software to ensure the efficient analysis and sharing of data and early identification of linked cases.

This standard describes the selection criteria, reporting relationships, duties and responsibilities for personnel performing case management and other functions within single and multi-jurisdictional major cases.

The MCM System is designed to provide for a flexible, yet standardized, response to major case investigations based on the requirements of the particular case. The circumstances of each major case will dictate the level and extent to which resources will be assigned to each investigative function. The functions may be utilized as an investigative checklist by a Major Case Manager to conduct a systematic and ongoing examination of the circumstances of a case. The objective is to ensure that the police response is commensurate with the requirements of the particular investigation.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**Command Triangle**

1. In every threshold major case investigation within a single jurisdiction, a Command Triangle shall be formed consisting of the functions and responsibilities of Major Case Management, Primary Investigation, and File Coordination.
2. In every linked multi-jurisdiction major case investigation, a Command Triangle shall be formed, consisting of the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager and the Command Triangles of the police services involved. The Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall consider blending the existing Command Triangles.
3. In a large or complex investigation, the investigative functions including Major Case Management, Primary Investigation and File Coordination may be performed by different individuals. Alternatively, in a small or less complex investigation, one person may be responsible for more than one function.

Major Case Management

1. In every threshold major case, a Major Case Manager, who is responsible for the effective governance of the investigation, shall be assigned to undertake the following major case management functions and responsibilities:
 - a) assume overall responsibility and accountability for the investigation;
 - b) determine strategies regarding the direction, speed and flow of the investigation;
 - c) maintain thorough and complete investigative notes;
 - d) upon notification of any potential linkage between major cases identified through any investigative technique or process, shall, as soon as possible, ensure the linkage is investigated;
 - e) if there is a reasonable likelihood that the same person(s) has committed the crime(s) within a single or multi-jurisdiction shall, within seven days, notify the Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator;
 - f) identify, acquire and deploy necessary investigative and support resources;
 - g) in consultation with officers performing primary investigation and file coordination functions, develop investigative strategies and ensure the implementation of those strategies;
 - h) ensure all necessary investigative functions are conducted;
 - i) ensure compliance with this Ontario Major Case Management Manual for threshold major cases and, where applicable, non-threshold major cases;
 - j) ensure adherence to prescribed reporting and communication procedures;
 - k) facilitate a case conference at the earliest stage of the investigation involving different disciplines, where applicable;
 - l) when appropriate, request the assignment of a scientific advisor from the Centre of Forensic Sciences;
 - m) ensure a detailed chronology of the investigation is maintained;
 - n) liaise with the Office of the Chief Coroner, Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, Centre of Forensic Sciences and representatives from other disciplines and agencies, as required;
 - o) in consultation with the primary Investigator, liaise with the Crown Attorney on matters as required relating to search and seizure, evidence gathering, use of electronic surveillance, recording of interviews, use of undercover operations, use of agents or informers, charging decisions and disclosure issues;
 - p) establish and participate as a member of the Investigative Consultant Team, as required;
 - q) ensure that all involved criteria offences are reported to ViCLAS in accordance with Ont. Reg. 550/96 pursuant to the Police Services Act;
 - r) assign victim liaison; and,
 - s) assign media liaison.
2. The Major Case Manager may authorize another member of the Investigative Team or a designated member of the police service to speak to the media.

3. In multi-jurisdictional major case investigations, the Major Case Manager shall:
 - a) meet daily, or as required, with the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager to obtain information for briefing the Major Case Manager's investigative team;
 - b) in consultation with the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager liaise with the Crown Attorney, Office of the Chief Coroner, Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, Centre of Forensic Sciences and representatives from other disciplines and agencies, as required; and,
 - c) participate as a member of the Investigative Consultant Team, as required.
4. The Major Case Manager shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in sections 1 to 3.
5. The Major Case Manager shall have successfully completed the Ontario Major Case Management Course or equivalent, as defined by the Ontario Police College.
6. The Major Case Manager shall have the resources to manage investigations through the Minister-approved software.

Primary Investigation

1. In every threshold major case, a Primary Investigator shall be selected and assigned by the Major Case Manager to undertake the following functions and responsibilities:
 - a) report directly to the Major Case Manager;
 - b) report as soon as possible any potential linkage to the Major Case Manager;
 - c) identify the human and material resources required to conduct the type of investigation and advise the Major Case Manager;
 - d) audit, review and communicate all investigative information relevant to the investigation through regular meetings/briefings to the Investigative Team;
 - e) maintain appropriate scheduling of the Investigative Team;
 - f) assign duties, authorities and responsibilities to personnel within the Investigative Team commensurate with their skills, experience and training;
 - g) in consultation with the Major Case Manager, control the direction, speed and flow of the investigation;
 - h) provide clear, concise instructions on job duties to all personnel;
 - i) ensure actions are generated and completed in a timely fashion;
 - j) ensure all persons submitting exhibits to forensic testing facilities provide status reports every 30 days;
 - k) in consultation with the File Coordinator ensure the preparation and maintenance of the detailed chronology of the investigation;
 - l) participate as a member of the Investigative Consultant Team, as required;
 - m) in consultation with the File Coordinator maintain meeting/briefing minutes;
 - n) in consultation with the Command Triangle ensure each tip/message is prioritized for action and investigated; and,
 - o) maintain thorough and complete investigative notes.

2. The officer who performs a primary investigation function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.
3. The officer who performs a primary investigation function shall have successfully completed the Ontario Major Case Management Course or equivalent, as defined by the Ontario Police College.

File Coordination

1. In every threshold major case, a File Coordinator shall be selected and assigned by the Major Case Manager to undertake the following file coordination functions and responsibilities:
 - a) report to the Major Case Manager;
 - b) scrutinize all documents received during the investigation to ensure their quality and completeness;
 - c) report any potential linkage to the Major Case Manager;
 - d) ensure all investigative information is researched, indexed, and cross-referenced by a person who has successfully completed the Ontario Major Case Management Software Course or equivalent, as defined by the Ontario Police College;
 - e) implement standards and controls for the file coordination system;
 - f) create and maintain the detailed chronology of the investigation, in consultation with the Primary Investigator;
 - g) the File Coordinator shall maintain meeting/briefing minutes through consultation with the Primary Investigator;
 - h) ensure the appropriate security of all records and information;
 - i) ensure classification and dissemination of records in accordance with established policy or directions received from the Major Case Manager;
 - j) ensure all investigative information is entered and maintained in the Minister-approved software;
 - k) participate as a member of the Investigative Consultant Team, as required;
 - l) maintain minutes of the Investigative Consultant Team meetings in the records of the investigation;
 - m) select and assign data entry personnel whose duties may include: report to and follow the directions of the File Coordinator; input data arising out of the investigation; ensure the information submitted for data entry is complete and is consistent; identify and report immediately any inconsistencies observed in information from different sources to the File Coordinator; and,
 - n) maintain thorough and complete investigative notes.
2. The officer performing a file coordination function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.
3. The officer shall have successfully completed the Ontario Major Case Management Course or equivalent, as defined by the Ontario Police College.
4. The officer who performs a File Coordinator function shall have received training on the Minister-approved software in fulfilling their functions and responsibilities.

Search Warrant Coordination

1. In every threshold major case, the duties of a Search Warrant Coordinator may be assigned by the Primary Investigator to undertake the following search warrant coordination functions and responsibilities as required:
 - a) report directly to the Primary Investigator;
 - b) be responsible for the preparation of, or supervise the person(s) responsible for, the preparation of consent authorizations and all judicial authorizations;
 - c) ensure that, when judicial authorizations to intercept private communications are required, a qualified member of the Investigative Team prepares the documents and liaises closely with the Crown Attorney designated as agent for the Attorney General;
 - d) be responsible for diary dates relating to returns and detention orders;
 - e) maintain current versions of computerized search and seizure forms;
 - f) utilize the contents of the detailed investigation chronology, in consultation with members of the Command Triangle, in the preparation of search warrant documents and judicial authorizations;
 - g) communicate closely with the Command Triangle regarding search warrant documents required to be sealed;
 - h) maintain a close working relationship with the Command Triangle and the File Coordinator in particular;
 - i) liaise with the Scene Investigator and Forensic Identification Officer regarding details to be included in search warrant documents regarding the crime scene(s) or specialized investigative techniques; and,
 - j) liaise with a Crown Attorney on legal issues, as required, including:
 - i) identification of the elements of offence(s) under investigation;
 - ii) sufficiency of reasonable grounds in support of search warrant applications;
 - iii) use of information attributed to informers and/or agents;
 - iv) connection between item(s) being sought and location(s) to be searched; and,
 - v) any other complex legal issues related to the gathering of evidence.
2. The officer who performs a search warrant coordination function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.

Media Liaison

1. In every threshold major case, a member of the police service shall be selected and assigned by the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager to undertake the following Media Liaison(s) functions and duties as required:
 - a) report to the Major Case Manager in a single jurisdiction investigation or the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager in a multi-jurisdictional investigation;
 - b) be available to attend at all active scenes, and be available daily at the Command Post for briefings;
 - c) in consultation with the Command Triangle, prepare the content of releases to the news media (including answers to anticipated questions);
 - d) obtain approval for all media releases from the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager;

- e) manage and control all media releases;
 - f) liaise directly with the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager on matters concerning written releases, media enquiries, problems involving media personnel, or procedures;
 - g) meet with the media when and where as necessary;
 - h) collect all media releases and reports in any medium and forward same to the File Coordinator; and,
 - i) work with the media.
2. The individual who performs a media liaison function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.

Victim Liaison

1. In every threshold major case, a Victim Liaison Officer (includes civilian member) shall be selected and assigned by the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, in consultation with other members of the Command Triangle, to undertake the following victim liaison functions and duties:
- a) report to the Major Case Manager in a single jurisdiction investigation or the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager in a multi-jurisdictional investigation;
 - b) immediately liaise with the victim(s) or other individual(s) and maintain consistent contact and support throughout the investigative and judicial process;
 - c) control all information released by the investigative team to the victim, family, and close associates and ensure they are treated with sensitivity;
 - d) ensure all information releases to the general public are preceded by similar releases to the victim;
 - e) without jeopardizing any investigative strategy, discuss the need and the rationale for public information releases;
 - f) ensure all information releases to the victim are authorized by the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager;
 - g) ensure sufficient security arrangements and personnel are in place to provide appropriate protection to victims;
 - h) assist victims in obtaining support, assistance, referrals and compensation;
 - i) work closely with the appropriate support service liaison or Victim/Witness Assistance Program personnel to ensure the appropriate and consistent treatment and consideration of victims and their families (during and following the investigation); and,
 - j) ensure victims/witnesses are informed of the case status, bail conditions, court dates, final disposition, etc.
2. The officer performing a victim liaison function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.
3. Given the duties may be prolonged and possibly continue after all court action has been completed, the officer, who performs a victim liaison function, shall, when necessary and circumstances permit, be prepared to commit to this function for a number of months or years or, if necessary, until a suitable replacement is obtained.

Interviewing

1. In every threshold major case, an Interviewer(s) shall be selected and assigned by the Primary Investigator to undertake the following interviewing functions and duties as required:
 - a) report directly to the Primary Investigator;
 - b) conduct interviews of witnesses, suspect(s) etc., as assigned;
 - c) provide the File Coordinator with all documentation concerning interviews conducted;
 - d) where practicable, prior to any interview, de-brief any member of the Investigative Team who may be able to provide information relevant to the interview;
 - e) where practicable, review all documentation relevant to the interview in preparation for the interview;
 - f) provide a detailed summary of all interviews, ensuring that all investigative information is captured (names, personal identifiers, vehicles, locations, events – including dates, times, and objects); and,
 - g) in consultation with the Primary Investigator and File Coordinator, develop appropriate interviewing strategies that will maximize the value of information and evidence obtained from interviews.
2. The officer performing an interviewing function shall be selected and appointed on the basis of the investigative and evidentiary requirements of the case and the individual to be interviewed, and shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.

Scene Investigation

1. In every threshold major case, a Scene Investigator shall be selected and assigned by the Primary Investigator, as required, to undertake the following scene investigation duties and functions:
 - a) report directly to the Primary Investigator;
 - b) identify and assess the scene and implement crime scene control and health and safety procedures in consultation with the Primary Investigator, Major Case Manager and Forensic Identification Officer(s);
 - c) in consultation with the Command Triangle and Forensic Identification Officer(s), develop a scene investigation plan that includes the following at minimum:
 - i) areas to be searched;
 - ii) items to be searched for;
 - iii) specialized investigative techniques/equipment to be employed;
 - iv) sequence of examinations;
 - v) personnel requirements;
 - vi) potential hazards; and,
 - vii) legal search requirements.
 - d) ensure a crime scene continuity register is maintained;
 - e) oversee the activities of the search team in identifying, cataloguing, and documenting seized items and preserving/recording details of the scene, regardless of whether immediate relevance to the investigation is established;

- f) issue clear, concise directions in matters of:
 - i) security;
 - ii) confinement of suspect(s);
 - iii) delegation of duties (pending approval by Primary Investigator); and,
 - iv) protection from health hazards.
 - g) make recommendations to the Primary Investigator regarding additional resources such as:
 - i) forensic specialists;
 - ii) experts; for example, civilian search organizations, anthropologists, archaeologists, botanists, knot specialists, forensic odontologists, arson investigators from the Office of the Fire Marshal, etc.;
 - iii) police canine services;
 - iv) supplies and equipment for crime scene personnel; and,
 - v) secondary search teams.
 - h) liaise with the Search Warrant Coordinator regarding the requirements for judicial authorization, items to be searched for, and offences that may have been committed;
 - i) ensure search warrants for the crime scene are obtained in accordance with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, case law and statute law;
 - j) on the authority of the Major Case Manager, release the scene in consultation with the Command Triangle and Forensic Identification Officer(s), only after ensuring that all practicable search methods and investigative techniques in relation to the scene have been exhausted; and,
 - k) ensure personnel are deployed to maintain security of the scene and provide appropriate instruction to such personnel.
2. The officer performing a scene investigation function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.

Forensic Identification

1. In every threshold major case, a Forensic Identification Officer shall be selected and assigned by the Forensic Identification Supervisor to undertake the following forensic identification functions and duties:
- a) report directly to the Primary Investigator or designate;
 - b) work in close cooperation with the Scene Investigator and liaise with the Primary Investigator;
 - c) photograph and video record all homicide scenes;
 - d) consider photographing and video recording other major case crime scene(s) depending on the complexity of the case and the nature of the scene;
 - e) observe and/or photograph/video record exhibits;
 - f) identify and sort the exhibits and photographs;
 - g) make observations and notes which relate the position of the exhibit to the focal point of the scene;
 - h) take measurements, where necessary, suitable for a plan drawing;
 - i) record time, date, location, description and number for each exhibit;
 - j) coordinate the marking of the exhibit, container, etc. with initials, number and date, accompanied by the notes of the Scene Investigator;

- k) secure and preserve all exhibits against loss, contamination, deterioration, theft, or other detriment;
 - l) contact the Centre of Forensic Sciences or other forensic testing facilities regarding the status of exhibits submitted by the Forensic Identification Officer(s) at least every 30 days and report the results of the contacts to the Command Triangle;
 - m) when forensic testing results are obtained in writing, compare the results against requested examinations;
 - n) in consultation with the Scene Investigator, issue clear, concise directions in matters relating to search patterns and protection from health hazards; and,
 - o) when delegating duties, provide adequate instruction and ensure compliance with appropriate standards and practices.
2. A Scenes of Crime Officer may undertake the duties of a Forensic Identification Officer in any major case other than homicide, when the Primary Investigator, in consultation with the Forensic Identification Officer, determines that the Scenes of Crime Officer is qualified to conduct the required tasks.
 3. A Scenes of Crime Officer shall have successfully completed the required training or have equivalent qualifications and skills as approved by the ministry.
 4. The officer, who performs a forensic identification function, shall have successfully completed the required training or have equivalent qualifications and skills.
 5. The officer, who performs a forensic identification function, shall have reviewed the tombstone elements of judicial authorizations (search warrants) and any endorsements where applicable. Tombstone elements include but, are not restricted to, Items to be searched for, location(s) to be searched, grounds to believe that the items searched for will be found at the location(s) searched and that the items will afford evidence of a crime.

Field Investigation

1. In every threshold major case, a Field Investigator shall be selected and assigned by the Primary Investigator based on the nature of the investigation and the experience of the person to undertake the following functions and duties:
 - a) report directly to the Primary Investigator;
 - b) perform investigative duties assigned by the Primary Investigator;
 - c) perform various non-investigative duties in support of the Investigative Team; and,
 - d) prepare and forward reports as required by the Primary Investigator.

Canvass Coordination

1. In every threshold major case, a Canvass Coordinator may be selected and assigned by the Primary Investigator to undertake the following canvass coordination functions and duties:
 - a) i
2. The officer performing a canvass coordination function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.

Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager

1. In addition to the investigative functions and responsibilities of a Major Case Manager in a single jurisdiction investigation, the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall undertake the additional functions and duties assigned to the case manager as follows:
 - a) report to the Joint Management Team as required regarding the overall direction and management of the investigation and decisions to change investigative strategies or directions;
 - b) at the commencement of a multi-jurisdictional major case investigation, consult with the Joint Management Team to establish the need for an Investigative Consultant Team, and meet as a member of the Investigative Consultant Team as required;
 - c) at the earliest opportunity, consider the need for a case conference involving representatives from identified stakeholders (e.g., Centre of Forensic Sciences, Office of the Chief Coroner, Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, other expert forensic resources, Crown Attorney, Behavioural Sciences and Analysis Section and involved police services) to review the known facts of the case from an inter-disciplinary perspective to develop protocols, for the processing of forensic exhibits, and to gather expert input to assist the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager in developing an investigative plan;
 - d) assume overall control, responsibility and accountability for the direction, speed and flow of the linked multi-jurisdictional major case investigations, and any related cases to which he/she is assigned;
 - e) if at any time during the multi-jurisdiction investigation, there is any potential linkage identified through any triggering mechanism between the major cases under investigation and any other major case outside of the investigation, ensure the linkage is investigated as soon as possible;
 - f) if there is a reasonable likelihood that the same person(s) has committed the additional reported major case(s), then the SPCIC shall be notified within seven days;
 - g) address investigative issues, strategies, policy issues and problem areas to ensure the effective management of the overall investigation is consistent with major case management standards;
 - h) in consultation with the members of the respective Command Triangle(s) of the linked investigations, identify and obtain the necessary human and material resources;
 - i) in consultation with the Major Case Managers of the linked investigations, liaise with the Crown Attorney on matters as required;
 - j) in consultation with the members of the respective Command Triangle(s) of the linked investigations, develop an operational plan to be approved by the Joint Management Team;
 - k) where necessary, in consultation with the SPCIC, prepare a request for provincial funding;
 - l) ensure adherence to this Ontario Major Case Management Manual by all members of the Investigation Teams;
 - m) ensure duplication of effort and counterproductive interference are eliminated;
 - n) ensure detailed written progress updates, reports and briefing notes are prepared;
 - o) ensure the detailed investigation chronology is prepared and maintained by the File Coordinator(s) in consultation with the Primary Investigator(s);

- p) ensure that detailed and accurate financial records pertaining to the investigation are maintained and reported in accordance with established funded joint forces operation procedures;
 - q) coordinate the preparation of comprehensive court briefs;
 - r) participate in a case review or operational de-briefing for the purpose of making recommendations relating to the direction, speed and flow of the investigation; and,
 - s) participate in a case review, or operational de-briefing, convened by the SPCIC, to review the concluded investigation(s).
2. The Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.
3. The Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall:
- a) be appointed by the Joint Management Team;
 - b) have experience as a major case manager in homicide and/or sexual assault investigations;
 - c) have experience directly relating to the nature of the crime(s) under investigation;
 - d) have successfully completed the Ontario Major Case Management Course;
 - e) be an active member of the provincial Multi-jurisdictional MCM resource pool; and,
 - f) have successfully completed the Ontario Police College's Multi-jurisdictional MCM Course or equivalent.

Criteria and Activation

1. For a case to be a multi-jurisdictional investigation, two or more police services working on independent major case investigations must establish a link between two or more defined major cases where there is a reasonable suspicion that the same person(s) is responsible for the commission of the offences.
2. Section 1 does not apply to two or more linked Human Trafficking cases unless the criteria specified under section 3 of the Data Entry Standards section for Non-Threshold Major Cases within this Manual is met.
3. Once the criteria in section 1, above, have been met, the Major Case Managers shall, within seven days, notify the SPCIC.
4. In every multi-jurisdictional investigation, a Joint Management Team shall be formed comprising representatives from senior management of each involved service. The Joint Management Team shall meet with the involved Major Case Managers and the SPCIC.
5. The Joint Management Team shall appoint a Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager. A Command Triangle shall be formed consisting of the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager and the Command Triangles of the police services involved. Large or complex investigations may require the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager be dedicated full-time to the investigation.

6. The Joint Management Team shall consider the need to integrate the linked investigations. If two or more investigations are integrated, the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall consider blending the existing command triangles.
7. The Major Case Managers, Victim Liaison(s) and Media Liaison(s) functions within each linked investigation shall report directly to the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager.
8. Where deemed necessary, the MCM Executive Board shall review the appointment of the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager. The MCM Executive Board may appoint a Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager from the provincial pool after consideration of all relevant factors, including:
 - a) the nature of the offences;
 - b) scope and complexity;
 - c) number of victims;
 - d) time frame;
 - e) likelihood of escalation;
 - f) the involved police services' degree of compliance with the MCM System; and,
 - g) the suitability of the incumbent Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager.

Joint Management Team

1. A Joint Management Team shall be formed, comprised of representatives from the involved police services and other disciplines as appropriate, to undertake the following functions and duties:
 - a) upon confirmation of a multi-jurisdictional investigation, meet with the involved Major Case Managers and the SPCIC to appoint a Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager;
 - b) at the commencement of a multi-jurisdictional major case investigation, consult with the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager to establish an Investigative Consultant Team;
 - c) determine the frequency of reviews of the investigation by the Investigative Consultant Team;
 - d) monitor the expenditure, financial accountability and cost effectiveness of the investigation;
 - e) provide general oversight of the investigation without participating in investigative decisions unless they involve a major change of direction or policy;
 - f) authorize additional resources;
 - g) after consultation with the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, terminate the investigation;
 - h) review the progress of the investigation and audit reports submitted by the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, which shall be retained in the records of the investigation;
 - i) provide advice and support to the investigation and facilitate its progress;
 - j) consult with the Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator throughout the investigation; and,
 - k) ensure the minutes of Joint Management Team meetings are retained in the records of the investigation.

Investigative Consultant Team

1. The Investigative Consultant Team shall perform the following functions and duties:
 - a) meet to review the investigation as required or by the Joint Management Team; and,
 - b) provide support to the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, through guidance, assistance and support.
2. Members of the Investigative Consultant Team shall be assigned on the basis of the knowledge, experience and expertise specific to the investigation.
3. Membership on the Investigative Consultant Team will be dependent on the requirements of the investigation, but consideration shall be given to include representatives from:
 - a) Centre of Forensic Sciences;
 - b) Office of the Chief Coroner;
 - c) Office of the Crown Attorney;
 - d) Forensic Pathology Service;
 - e) forensic psychiatry; and,
 - f) any other discipline that can provide value to the investigation.

INTRODUCTION

This standard applies to the treatment of victims of major cases and, where applicable, members of their families.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. The Victim Liaison Officer may delegate certain duties (e.g., victim services personnel) while ensuring that the number of personnel interacting with the victim is kept to a minimum.
2. The Victim Liaison Officer shall be responsible for the following:
 - a) ensuring the victim has immediate access to the appropriate translation services necessary;
 - b) maintaining on-going contact with the victim during the trial process;
 - c) where charges have been laid in a major case investigation, ensuring that the Victim/Witness Assistance Program is notified where applicable and, if the victim wishes to utilize those services, ensuring that an appointment for the victim is arranged;
 - d) when arrangements have been made with a member of the investigative team and/or Crown Attorney for an interview, ensuring the following factors are taken into consideration:
 - i) date/time/location;
 - ii) transportation arrangements;
 - iii) child care;
 - iv) existing safety plans;
 - v) medical issues;
 - vi) support persons;
 - vii) length of interview; and,
 - viii) method of recording the interview.
 - e) ensuring the victim is made aware of, and provided with, information regarding the criminal injuries compensation process and, where practical, ensuring that assistance is provided to the victim in making application to the criminal injuries compensation process;
 - f) serving subpoenas and other court documents to the victim;
 - g) ensuring the victim has access to the following information:
 - i) the services and remedies available to victims of crime;
 - ii) the provisions of the Victims' Bill of Rights and of the Compensation for Victims of Crime Act that might assist them;
 - iv) the protection available to victims to prevent unlawful intimidation;
 - v) the progress of investigations that relate to the crime;
 - vi) the charges laid with respect to the crime and, if no charges are laid, the reasons why no charges were laid;
 - vii) the victim's role in the prosecution;
 - viii) court procedures that relate to the prosecution;

- ix) the dates and places of all significant proceedings that relate to the prosecution;
 - x) the outcome of all significant proceedings, including any proceedings on appeal;
 - xi) any pretrial arrangements that are made that relate to a plea that may be entered by the accused at trial;
 - xii) the interim release and, in the event of conviction, the sentencing of an accused;
 - xiii) any disposition made under section 672.54 or 672.58 of the Criminal Code in respect of an accused who is found unfit to stand trial or who is found not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder; and,
 - xiv) their right under the Criminal Code to make representations to the court by way of a victim impact statement.
- h) ensuring the victim receives assistance in preparing a victim impact statement, if necessary;
 - i) ensuring that necessary referrals to victim service providers are made; and,
 - j) assisting the victim in developing a safety plan where, it is in the opinion of members of the Command Triangle that a victim's safety may be in question.
3. The Major Case Manager, through the Victim Liaison Officer, shall notify the victim of the following, where applicable:
- a) if the accused person is remanded into custody;
 - b) if the accused person is released and any conditions of release;
 - c) if the accused person is remanded into custody and released as a result of a judicial review and any conditions of release;
 - d) if the accused person is sentenced, and any conditions of probation;
 - e) if the accused person is released on temporary absence, parole or an unescorted temporary absence pass and any conditions; and,
 - f) any escape of the accused/convicted person from custody immediately upon the Major Case Manager becoming aware of the escape.
4. Where the safety of the victim may be in question, the Major Case Manager shall ensure the Crown Attorney is notified in writing with respect to any disclosures that may put the victim at further risk.
5. Members of a major case investigation shall make every attempt to accommodate victims with special needs.
6. The Major Case Manager, in conjunction with the Crown Attorney, shall ensure that after a judicial proceeding, the victim is advised of any verdicts or decisions made by a Judge or Justice of the Peace, as well as sentences and appeals.
7. The Major Case Manager, in conjunction with the Crown Attorney, shall ensure the victim is informed of the provisions of section 745.6 of the *Criminal Code* (Application for Judicial Review).
8. The Major Case Manager shall take reasonable steps to ensure the victim does not hear or see details of a major case investigation for the first time in court or through the media.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this standard is to provide a consistent approach for contacts with the media in the investigation of major cases. The investigation may be affected by the information released and the manner in which it is released to the media. The release of unauthorized information can seriously impact the investigation or a criminal proceeding. A positive working relationship with members of the media should be maintained.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Release of Information

1. The Media Liaison Officer shall be the designated spokesperson for release of information to the media.
2. Notwithstanding section 1, the Major Case Manager may authorize another member of the investigative team to speak to the media when circumstances dictate.
3. No member shall release information unless authorized to do so by the Major Case Manager.
4. When a member of the investigative team receives approval from the Major Case Manager to prepare a news release, the member shall:
 - a) research, compile and draft the pertinent information;
 - b) submit the information to the Media Liaison Officer for editing;
 - c) submit the draft release to the Major Case Manager for final approval;
 - d) forward the approved release to the Media Liaison Officer who shall circulate the release to media outlets; and,
 - e) forward a copy of the approved release to the File Coordinator.
5. In preparing all news releases, the Major Case Manager shall consider consulting with a member of the police service who has received media relations training.
6. The Major Case Manager and the Media Liaison Officer shall consider the release of proactive public safety messages.
7. Consideration shall be given to releasing the following information:
 - a) time and location of the occurrence;
 - b) general description of the victim; and,
 - c) generic description of the crime.

8. The Major Case Manager in consultation with the Victim Liaison Officer shall give consideration to releasing the following information after an arrest and the laying of a charge:
 - a) information in relation to the accused person, including name, address and age;
 - b) charges laid;
 - c) time and location of the arrest;
 - d) circumstances of the arrest;
 - e) investigating unit; and,
 - f) date and location of the accused person's first court appearance.
9. Media requests for photographs, taken under the authority of the *Identification of Criminals Act*, shall only be granted if:
 - a) a wanted person is at large and public assistance is requested; and,
 - b) the request is approved by the Chief of Police or Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police or designate.
10. If a photograph of a missing person or victim is requested by the media, permission shall be received from an immediate family member or the victim prior to releasing the photograph if practicable.
11. Suspect(s) and accused person(s) shall not be posed by the police for photographing by media representatives.
12. All news releases and information contained in public appeal(s) shall be made available to all media outlets.

Information Release Prohibitions

Consideration should be given to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, any publication bans, the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* and the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

1. The following information shall not be released to the media:
 - a) the name, address of a young person charged with an offence, except in accordance with a Judge's Order (age, sex and general area of residence can usually be released);
 - b) information that would identify a victim except:
 - i) in homicide cases, following notification of next of kin;
 - ii) in compelling circumstances when the health or safety of an individual may be affected;
 - iii) where disclosure is necessary to continue the investigation (e.g., in cases of non-familial abductions);
 - iv) when a compelling public interest in disclosure of the personal information clearly outweighs the individual's right to privacy (e.g., in cases of non-familial abductions); and,
 - v) in compassionate circumstances, to facilitate contact with the next of kin or a friend of an individual who is injured, ill or deceased.

- c) information relating to an accused as follows:
 - i) the existence of an alibi, admission, confession or statement;
 - ii) the reputation, character, or criminal record of an accused;
 - iii) any tests taken by, refused by, or offered to the accused; and,
 - iv) any evidence or information that may prejudice a trial.
 - d) any other information that, in the view of the Major Case Manager, may prejudice the investigation.
2. In sexual assault cases, information that may identify the victim shall not be released. Such information may include the name of the accused person(s).

The Crime Scene

In the event the Major Case Manager allows media access to the crime scene, the media representative shall be accompanied by either the Media Liaison Officer or another member of the investigative team.

Media Interviews

1. When a member of the investigative team is assigned to meet with a member of the media in connection with a special news feature, the Major Case Manager and the Media Liaison Officer shall:
- a) brief the member;
 - b) where possible and when necessary, attend the interview; and,
 - c) ensure a written report is submitted to the File Coordinator with the results of the interview and the names of the individuals who were in attendance.
2. Upon receiving the approval of the Major Case Manager, a member of the investigative team shall consider providing information to the media at a crime scene as follows:
- a) identifying him/herself as a member of the investigative team and giving a brief rationale as to his/her presence;
 - b) introducing the Media Liaison Officer, if available, and indicating that the Media Liaison Officer will be the regular contact for the media in relation to the investigation;
 - c) releasing as much information as possible, including confirmation of the type of case under investigation without compromising the investigation;
 - d) confirming with the media that, if the need arises, the member, along with the Media Liaison Officer, will personally meet with the media; and,
 - e) if necessary, indicating that the assistance of the media may be sought as the case develops.

Public Appeals

1. In a single jurisdiction investigation, the Major Case Manager shall consider consulting with the Media Liaison Officer, prior to any public appeal, to review its content and the medium of delivery.
2. In a multi-jurisdictional investigation, public appeals shall be the subject of discussion among the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, the Joint Management Team, Major Case Managers, Media Liaison Officer and, where appropriate, the Crown Attorney to review the potential impact of the appeal.

INTRODUCTION

This standard addresses the collection, classification, prioritization and flow of investigative information for threshold major cases. The standard also addresses the classification of suspect(s) for the purpose of investigating suspect(s) to the point at which the individual can be confidently eliminated as a suspect or prioritized for probability in the interests of effective and efficient allocation of investigative resources.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. Following the receipt of investigation information, background inquiries shall be conducted.
2. The investigative information and results of the inquiries shall be forwarded to the Command Triangle.
3. When a person of interest is identified, steps shall be taken to ensure a thorough investigation of that individual.
4. If an individual is identified as a suspect, the Command Triangle shall ensure a thorough and complete investigation is conducted. The suspect shall be prioritized as high, medium or low based on the following criteria:
 - a) existence and extent of corroborating evidence;
 - b) reliability of investigative information;
 - c) number of references to the same person;
 - d) existence of motive;
 - e) existence of opportunity;
 - f) relationship to the victim; and,
 - g) background of the suspect.
5. All Actions shall be recorded in the Minister-approved software.
6. The Command Triangle shall prioritize all actions as high, medium or low based on the following factors:
 - a) risk to public safety;
 - b) potential for loss of evidence;
 - c) availability of the source/subject of the information;
 - d) number of references to the same information;
 - e) specificity of the information;
 - f) whether the source of the information is known or anonymous;
 - g) seriousness of the offence, and,
 - h) reliability of the source, if known.
7. In relation to all other investigative information, the information management cycle shall continue until the Command Triangle determines:
 - a) that all relevant investigative avenues have been exhausted; or,
 - b) that no further follow-up is required.

INTRODUCTION

The identification of a suspect in any criminal case by an eyewitness can be valuable evidence when properly presented during a prosecution. Diligence must be exercised during the investigation of major cases to ensure that any potential identification of a suspect is not prejudiced in any way. Police officers conducting identification processes should be cognizant of current case law pertaining to eyewitness evidence.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. Various methods of suspect identification shall be considered including: physical line-ups, photo line-ups, voice line-ups, video images, etc.
2. The Major Case Manager shall consider assigning an officer who is not a member of the investigative team to arrange and conduct the line-up.
3. The officer conducting the line-up shall suggest to the witness that the suspect may or may not be in the line-up.
4. The officer conducting the line-up shall not identify the suspect in any way by word or gesture.
5. The witness shall be advised that he or she is not obliged to make an identification.
6. Records in relation to the line-up shall be forwarded to the File Coordinator.
7. All material (e.g., photographs) shall be retained as exhibits.
8. The Major Case Manager shall consider requesting that the media not publish photograph(s) of an accused person(s) in cases where identification is an issue following arrest.
9. Witnesses shall view line-ups independently of other witnesses.
10. All line-ups shall be recorded in detail and include:
 - a) instructions provided to the witness;
 - b) instructions provided to the line-up participants;
 - c) make-up of the line-up and identities of all persons therein or the exact lay-out of the photo spread indicating the person chosen by the witness and accompanied by the witness' signature and date of identification;
 - d) comments made by the witness and any physical action/reaction upon identification or partial identification and the witness' stated confidence at the time; and,
 - e) all persons present during the line-up.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this standard is to identify the data entry requirements for the Minister-approved software for both threshold and non-threshold major cases. The maintenance of these standards will ensure the integrity of the case management investigative data and the triggering database.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. All investigative information shall be entered in the software within 30 days of receipt of the information. In the situation where an investigation has been reclassified as a major case, then all investigative information shall be entered in the software as soon as resources allow.
2. Tombstone information shall include, but is not limited to, the following relevant information: full name(s), alias(es), date of birth, personal descriptors, telephone number(s), address(es), unique identifier (e.g., driver's licence), vehicle(s), and a detailed summary of the investigation.
3. The entry of cases that have been reported prior to the installation of the Minister-approved software at the police service of jurisdiction may be entered in the software at the discretion of the Major Case Manager.
4. Command Triangle personnel shall consider the privilege attached to the identity of confidential informants. Personal information or information that, by reason of its exclusivity would tend to identify a confidential informant should not be entered into the incident database, notwithstanding the necessity to disclose certain information to the Crown Attorney, once judicial proceedings are commenced or until such time as the case is declared inactive and the case file is archived.
5. Command Triangle personnel shall consider the security of agents and undercover police officers utilized during an investigation. Personal information or information that by reason of its exclusivity would tend to identify an agent or undercover police officer should not be entered into the incident database, notwithstanding the necessity to disclose certain information to the local Crown Attorney, once judicial proceedings are commenced or until such time as the case is declared inactive and the case file is archived.

Threshold Major Cases

1. For threshold major cases, the following procedures shall be followed:
 - a) all investigative information shall be entered, indexed, researched, and cross-referenced into the Minister-approved software; and,
 - b) the File Coordinator shall ensure the investigative information entered into the Minister-approved software is filed within the appropriate document.

Non-Threshold Major Cases

1. For non-threshold major cases, tombstone information shall be entered, indexed, researched and cross-referenced into the Minister-approved software:
 - a) a summary of the offence providing the date and time, location and circumstances;
 - b) the name and personal identifiers of the victim;
 - c) the name and personal identifiers of the accused, suspect or person of interest; and,
 - d) any other relevant investigative information that may, in the opinion of the Case Manager, assist in the early detection of serial or predatory behaviour;and where there is evidence of serial or predatory behaviour, the data entry procedures for threshold cases shall be followed.
2. Missing persons, where police have yet to ascertain whether foul play is involved, and where the individual remains outstanding and unaccounted for 30 days after being reported missing, the data entry procedures for threshold cases shall be followed.
3. Trafficking in persons as defined in section 279.01, s. 279.011 or 279.04, Criminal Code, and attempts as defined in section 24(1) Criminal Code, where one of the following criteria exists, the data entry procedures for threshold cases shall be followed.
 - a) The occurrence involves the use of a firearm;
 - b) Kidnapping;
 - c) Torture;
 - d) Sexual Assault committed by the offender involving oral, vaginal, or anal penetration;
 - e) Aggravated assault;
 - f) Use of restraints, bondage or disguise

Data Entry Standard Exceptions to Threshold Major Cases

The data entry requirements for a non-threshold major case as indicated in sections 1-3 above may be used in the following situations:

- a) sexual assaults including sexual interference, and attempted sexual assaults, sexual exploitation and invitation to sexual touching with a suspect known to police when the conduct is not predatory or serial in nature and any of the following circumstances are present:
 - i) the victim and suspect are in a familial relationship including genealogical blood lines or common-law union, and shall include adoptive parents/siblings, step parents/siblings and legal guardians;
 - ii) the victim and suspect have a previous relationship;
 - iii) the case involves historical sexual offences (e.g., an offence reported over a year after having been committed);
 - iv) any sexual assault where a suspect has been identified and arrested within 14 days; and,
 - v) sections (a) (i) to (a) (iv) do not apply in cases which are deemed to be predatory or serial in nature.

- b) in homicide investigations, including attempts where:
 - i) the victim and suspect were in a familial relationship including genealogical blood lines or common-law union, and shall include adoptive parents/siblings, step parents/siblings and legal guardians; and/or,
 - ii) the suspect has been arrested and identified within 14 days or is deceased;
 - iii) sections (b) (i) and (b) (ii) do not apply in cases which are deemed to be predatory or serial in nature.

INTRODUCTION

This standard addresses the process for interviewing witness(es), victim(s) and suspect(s). An interview is a conversation designed to obtain information on a specific occurrence, incident or event. The purpose of the interview(s) is to gather information to determine whether an offence(s) has been committed, to identify the individual(s) responsible for the commission of the offence(s) and/or to obtain evidence which may assist in the investigation/prosecution.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. Appropriate personnel shall be assigned to conduct interviews on the basis of their qualifications and experience.
2. The interviewer shall fully prepare and plan for any interview to be conducted. Interviews shall be recorded in one of the following methods:
 - a) written record;
 - b) audio recording;
 - c) video recording;
 - d) interviewers shall be guided by the direction of current case law and statute law; and,
 - e) interviewers shall follow current recommendations regarding the interviewing of children, young persons and taking sworn statements.
3. Where an electronically recorded statement is not transcribed, a detailed summary of the relevant information from the interview shall be recorded for data entry purposes.
4. The use of specialized resources (e.g., Children's Aid Society personnel, interpreters) for assistance with interviews of particular witnesses (e.g., children, sexual assault victims, and spouse/partner abuse victims) shall be considered.
5. A Crown Attorney shall be consulted with respect to any request for consideration on behalf of the individual or another person with respect to immunity, charge reduction, plea bargaining, etc. Any other considerations shall be the subject of consultation with other authorities (e.g., corrections personnel), as appropriate.
6. The victim of a sexual assault shall be asked if he or she would prefer to be interviewed by a qualified officer of a particular gender if available.

INTRODUCTION

The importance of canvassing as an investigative tool applies to all major case investigations where there is a need to seek relevant information from an identifiable group of people.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. When a canvass is deemed necessary, the Canvass Coordinator shall, in consultation with the Major Case Manager and Primary Investigator, establish a canvass plan.
2. Canvassers shall be provided with an overview of the case and briefed on the reason for the canvass and the methodology for conducting the canvass.
3. Consideration shall be given to having interviewers available to conduct follow-up interviews and forensic identification personnel available in the event physical evidence is located.
4. The Canvass Coordinator shall collect all documents relating to the canvass and forward the documents to the File Coordinator.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this standard is to provide direction regarding protection and integrity of crime scenes and the collection and preservation of evidence.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Initial Crime Scene Functions

1. Ensure the best practices of crime scene management are observed, giving due consideration to health and safety concerns and the preservation of evidence.
2. A crime scene continuity register shall be maintained until the scene is released.
3. In the event of possible contamination of evidence, forensic identification personnel shall be advised at the scene.
4. Where a suspect is arrested, the officer shall, in addition to the initial search of the suspect, ensure measures are taken to avoid contamination of potential evidence. The following shall be considered:
 - a) in the event the suspect used a firearm, or has evidence on his/her hands, he/she shall not be allowed to wash his/her hands;
 - b) clothing and footwear may need to be seized for possible trace evidence; and,
 - c) hair and biological samples may be needed for comparison purposes.
5. Officers shall exercise caution to prevent cross-contaminating multiple crime scenes and/or the persons of victims and suspects/accused (e.g., in situations in which an officer proceeds directly from a crime scene to handle a suspect in custody).
6. Officers shall, whenever possible, utilize protective clothing to prevent the possible transfer of trace evidence or, where practicable, change clothing between crime scenes.

Experts

The decision to use expert resources to conduct examinations shall be made by the Command Triangle, in consultation with the Scene Investigator, Forensic Identification Officer, and/or the Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service.

Search of the Crime Scene

1. The Scene Investigator, in consultation with the Command Triangle and Forensic Identification Officer, shall develop a scene investigation plan.
2. All items of potential evidentiary value shall be identified, catalogued, documented, seized and preserved, regardless of whether immediate relevance to the investigation is established.
3. In major case crime scenes, consideration shall be given to photographing and videotaping the crime scene depending on the complexity of the case and the nature of the scene.
4. All examinations and evidence collection procedures shall be documented and an exhibit register shall be maintained that documents the following:
 - a) items seized;
 - b) location from which the items were seized;
 - c) date and time of seizure; and,
 - d) name of seizing individual.
5. After a crime scene has been thoroughly searched, consideration shall be given to the deployment of additional searchers who may be able to provide a different perspective and/or specialized search expertise to ensure that all avenues of the search have been exhausted.

Release of the Crime Scene

1. Only the Major Case Manager, in consultation with the Command Triangle, the Forensic Identification Officer and the Scene Investigator, shall have the authority to release the crime scene after ensuring that all practicable search methods and investigative techniques in relation to the scene have been exhausted.
2. The Major Case Manager shall consider maintaining security of every homicide scene until the conclusion of the autopsy.
3. When releasing a crime scene, documentation shall include:
 - a) date and time of release;
 - b) to whom the scene was released, if applicable; and,
 - c) the name of the individual who authorized the release of the scene.

INTRODUCTION

Major case investigations require a coordinated inter-disciplinary approach to ensure that all pertinent issues are satisfactorily addressed in the appropriate sequence.

Experts

Services of experts that may be of assistance during a major case death investigation include, but are not limited to:

- a) forensic pathology;
- b) forensic odontology/dentistry;
- c) forensic anthropology/archaeology;
- d) forensic entomology;
- e) pattern/wound interpretation;
- f) other medical experts; and,
- g) other forensic experts (e.g., forensic knot craft, forensic climatology).

Office of the Chief Coroner and the Ontario Forensic Pathology Service

1. The Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service shall be consulted in the following circumstances:
 - a) when a Major Case Manager deems it necessary to obtain the services of an expert in relation to the body of a deceased person in the investigation of a major case death investigation;
 - b) in cases where a second autopsy is required or has been requested;
 - c) where a request is made to have a body exhumed; and,
 - d) in cases of found human skeletal remains or an interred body, for advice and guidance on processing the body site to ensure the preservation of physical evidence.
2. The Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service may be consulted in relation to the investigation of all major cases.
3. In cases of homicide or suspicious death, the Major Case Manager shall consult with the attending Coroner regarding the location for an autopsy, the necessity for other post-mortem examinations or the preservation of other forms of short-lived evidence.
4. The Major Case Manager shall consult with the Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service regarding responsibility for the costs involved in employing the services of an expert prior to the expert being retained.

5. In the event of a dispute between the Major Case Manager and the attending coroner and/or pathologist that cannot be resolved, the Office of the Regional Coroner and, if necessary, the Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, shall be contacted to facilitate a resolution.
6. Where applicable, the Major Case Manager shall conduct a case conference at the earliest possible opportunity for the purposes of obtaining inter-disciplinary input to assist in developing investigative strategies, establishing priorities and ranking the sequence of any necessary investigative procedures.

Centre of Forensic Sciences

1. Major Case Managers and investigators shall consider the range of services provided by the Centre of Forensic Sciences.
2. Prior to a crime scene being released, the Major Case Manager shall consider consulting the Director of the Centre of Forensic Sciences if it is believed that expert services are required that are not offered by the Centre of Forensic Sciences.
3. Prior to a body being released to the next of kin, the Major Case Manager shall consider consulting with the Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service and/or the Director of the Centre of Forensic Sciences if it is believed that the expert services required are not offered by the Centre of Forensic Sciences.

INTRODUCTION

A standardized approach to post-mortem examinations ensures the preservation, integrity and continuity of evidence.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Duties and Responsibilities

1. The Major Case Manager shall be aware of the duties and responsibilities of the Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service with respect to human remains.
2. The Major Case Manager shall ensure that officers attending the post-mortem examination are aware of the duties and responsibilities of the pathologist under the direction of the Ontario Forensic Pathology Service.

Procedures to be followed prior to and during the autopsy

1. The Major Case Manager shall:
 - a) ensure that measures are taken to prevent trace evidence from being transferred between crime scenes, post-mortem examinations and a suspect(s) in custody;
 - b) ensure the coroner is advised of the known facts of the investigation, including the identity of the deceased, if known, circumstances of the discovery of the deceased, and any known history of the deceased;
 - c) ensure that continuity of the deceased is maintained from the discovery of the body to the completion of the post-mortem examination;
 - d) in the event that a dispute between the Major Case Manager and the attending coroner and/or pathologist cannot be resolved, the Office of the Regional Coroner and, if necessary, the Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service shall be contacted to facilitate a resolution;
 - e) ensure the deceased is formally identified to the pathologist;
 - f) ensure the coroner and pathologist are advised of any requested post-mortem examinations;
 - g) ensure the appropriate investigative personnel attend the post-mortem examination, including forensic identification personnel;
 - h) ensure an attending officer records the preliminary opinion regarding the cause of death as stated by the pathologist;
 - i) ensure notes are maintained that include the following:
 - i) the date and time the post-mortem was started and completed;
 - ii) individuals present;
 - iii) preliminary opinion regarding the cause of death as provided by the pathologist;
 - iv) seizure of evidence; and,
 - v) major findings that may assist with the investigation.

- j) ensure consultation with the coroner takes place in relation to the following:
 - i) the need to maintain security of the body following the autopsy, where necessary;
 - ii) the provision of information, if any, to the media and the family of the deceased regarding the results of the post-mortem examination and ensuring that the media and family receive similar information; and,
 - iii) consultation with the coroner and pathologist takes place in relation to whether the body should be re-examined 24 hours after the post-mortem in selected cases of suspicious death.
- k) ensure all samples requiring forensic examination received by the police are delivered to appropriate examiners/laboratories as soon as practicable with due regard for the rate of deterioration of the samples;
- l) ensure all relevant reports and notes are completed and submitted, and that all formal documentation is received and submitted to the File Coordinator;
- m) consider, in consultation with the Coroner and/or Forensic Pathologist, circumstances when attendance at the scene would be valuable, where policy does not exist; and
- n) provide initial information to the pathologist in writing, and the information should be as complete as possible. Any additions should be made based on dialogue during consultations.

2. When provided a preliminary report from the pathologist it should be in writing. If it is not in writing, the officer should note what is said and allow the pathologist to review the notes for accuracy indicating it conforms with his or her opinion, including its limitations. The pathologist should also retain a copy of the relevant entries.

Evidence Samples

1. The Major Case Manager shall ensure evidence is preserved using the best current practices, and that the Centre of Forensic Sciences is consulted for clarification when necessary.
2. The Major Case Manager shall, when appropriate, consult with the coroner and/or the pathologist, regarding the seizure of biological samples, which may include:
 - a) head hair for comparison;
 - b) body hair for comparison;
 - c) vaginal/penile swabs, rectal swabs, oral swabs, vaginal washings;
 - d) urine for toxicological examination;
 - e) blood for serology, toxicology, DNA profiles;
 - f) stomach content for toxicological examination;
 - g) liver for toxicological examination;
 - h) kidney for toxicological examination;
 - i) vitreous fluid for toxicological and chemical examination;
 - j) lung tissue for toxicological examination and accelerants;
 - k) bullets and fragments;
 - l) biological samples for DNA analysis from alternative sources;
 - m) one intact femur for diatom examination if drowning is suspected;
 - n) fingernail clippings;
 - o) excised wound(s); and,
 - p) other services provided by the Centre of Forensic Sciences.

INTRODUCTION

This standard addresses the type of behavioural sciences services that are available for the investigation of a major case. In any major case investigation, priority must be given to community safety and security through the suppression of activities and/or the early identification and apprehension of the offender.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. The Major Case Manager shall, at the earliest opportunity, consider the need to access behavioural sciences services, including the following:
 - a) **ViCLAS** for potential linkages to other cases;
 - b) **Threat Assessment** to assist in the formulation of police/community safety and prevention strategies and the ongoing security and protection of witnesses and victims;
 - c) **Criminal Profiling** to support the investigation of a major crime including the prioritization of suspects or persons of interest, crime scene analysis, crime reconstruction, statement analysis, interview and interrogation strategies, and access to geographic profiling for assistance in determining a criminal's base of operations or residence and setting investigative strategies for directed patrol, surveillance, canvasses and searches;
 - d) **Forensic Psychiatry** for assistance with mental health issues, dealing with the mentally ill, identification of disorders and operational assistance to support undercover operations, develop interview, investigative and trial strategies, equivocal death analysis;
 - e) **Polygraph Testing** for the examination of deception that may facilitate confessions, the detection of criminal offences, recovery of property and redirection of investigative efforts; and,
 - f) **Ontario Sex Offender Registry** for the identification and location of registered sex offenders.
2. The Major Case Manager shall consult with the Ontario Provincial Police Behavioural Sciences and Analysis Section prior to accessing behavioural sciences from a service provider outside of Ontario.

INTRODUCTION

All documents collected shall be managed in accordance with the filing system set out in this standard and includes electronic documents managed in an electronic filing system.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. The file name and numbering system shall remain constant whether or not some files are utilized. File headings may be sub-divided into sub-categories at the discretion of the File Coordinator.
2. The document management system shall contain the following file numeric MCM System headings:

MCMS 1 - Daily Activity Reports (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)

MCMS 2 Original Occurrences

This file shall contain a copy of the original occurrence report, any supplementary report(s) and Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) printouts.

MCMS 3 Related Occurrences

This file shall contain a copy or copies of all occurrences on file as they relate to the accused or any other person or place relevant to the investigation.

MCMS 4 Meetings/Briefings Summaries

This file shall contain the minutes and decisions made at all Investigative Team, Investigative Consultant Team, Joint Management Team and case conferencing meetings and briefings regarding the direction, speed and flow of the investigation. The minutes shall be filed chronologically.

MCMS 5 Chronologies

This file shall contain the detailed investigative chronology and any other chronologies (timelines) created.

MCMS 6 Analytical Reports

This file shall contain investigative analytical reports.

MCMS 7 Operational Plans

This file shall contain operational plans related to the investigation or project.

MCMS 8 Police Statements, Notes and Reports (Police)

This file shall contain copies of officers' daily notebook entries, police statements/"will says", police reports and any other investigative notes. (Does not include FIS)

MCMS 9 Statements (Civilian)

This file shall contain civilian statements filed alphabetically and, where there are multiple statements from the same subject, filed chronologically. This file shall include witness background information (CPIC, MTO, credit checks etc.) and audio/video recordings.

MCMS 10 Officer Notes (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 11 Crime Scene Continuity Register**

This file shall contain the original Crime Scene Continuity Register completed by the officer(s) conducting scene security and shall contain information relating to the name, rank, agency, dates and times in relation to persons entering and leaving the crime scene and the reason for attending the crime scene.

MCMS 12 Exhibit Management Register

This file shall contain a copy of the Exhibit Management Register that shall contain information pertaining to seizure and subsequent continuity of each exhibit seized.

MCMS 13 Forensic Identification Officer Reports

This file shall contain notes, reports and copies of video recordings, photographs, diagrams, etc., prepared by forensic identification personnel as they relate to the crime scene(s) or exhibits. Original video recordings, photographs, diagrams, etc. shall be maintained in a secured area.

MCMS 14 Centre of Forensic Sciences Reports

This file shall contain reports from the Centre of Forensic Sciences.

MCMS 15 Forensic Specialist Reports

This file shall contain reports or other materials completed by forensic or civilian specialists, including behavioural sciences personnel (excluding Forensic Identification Officers and Centre of Forensic Sciences personnel) regarding specialized services or examinations conducted or performed.

MCMS 16 Autopsy Reports

This file shall contain pathologist reports.

MCMS 17 Coroners' Reports

This file shall contain documents issued by the Coroner's office.

MCMS 18 Deceased Continuity

This file shall contain information relating to the continuity of the deceased.

MCMS 19 Judicial Authorizations/Search Warrants

This file shall contain judicial authorizations/search warrants, as well as other Search Documents/Reports to a Justice, except Criminal Code Part VI authorizations.

MCMS 20 Criminal Code Part VI Authorizations

This file shall contain copies of Part VI authorizations and include copies of recordings, transcripts and corresponding continuity logs pertaining to invasion of privacy interceptions. The material shall be maintained in a secure area that precludes unauthorized scrutiny.

MCMS 21 Surveillance Reports

This file shall contain surveillance reports and notes, including photographs and/or video recordings. Reports shall be filed chronologically.

MCMS 22 Polygraph Reports and Video Recordings

This file shall contain reports submitted by polygraph examiners as well as the video recording(s) made during the examination(s).

MCMS 23 Communications Recordings and Corresponding Transcripts

This file shall contain copies of recorded conversations by police communications centre(s), and 911 and regular calls for service. Original recordings shall be maintained in a secure area.

MCMS 24 CPIC Information (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 25 Reports - Law Enforcement Agencies**

This file shall contain reports to and from law enforcement agencies and all related correspondence received by the investigation.

MCMS 26 News Releases and Media Reports

This file shall contain news releases and media reports from any medium including print, audio, video, electronic and Internet. The file shall also contain information relating to public appeal(s).

MCMS 27 Tip Forms/Register

This file shall contain tip forms generated during the investigation and the Tip Register, which shall be utilized to numerically track all tips.

MCMS 28 Tip Register (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 29 Canvass Documents**

This file shall contain all canvass documents/plans and reports.

MCMS 30 Search Management

This file shall contain documentation related to public searches.

MCMS 31 Action Forms/Register

This file shall contain copies of all actions assigned and the Action Register that provides for the tracking of actions assigned by the Primary Investigator.

MCMS 32 Assignment/Action Register (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 33 Persons of Interest**

This file shall contain information collected on Person(s) of Interest to the investigation.

MCMS 34 Suspect Persons

This file shall contain all information collected on Suspect Person(s) in the investigation.

MCMS 35 Vehicles

This file shall contain a separate folder for each vehicle of interest to the investigation that shall include vehicle registration information, off-line searches, photographs, CPIC etc.

MCMS 36 Victim Information

This file shall contain all information on the victim(s) including background and Victim Impact Statements

MCMS 37 Victim Impact Statements (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 38 Accused Information**

This file shall contain information on the accused, any statements made by the accused to any person in authority and copies of any other statements made by the accused to persons not in authority, information with respect to any person having contact with the accused and any movements of the accused from the time of his/her arrest to the time he/she is delivered to a detention facility or arraigned, whichever comes first and contain court documents in relation to the accused.

MCMS 39 Statement of Accused (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 40 Continuity of Accused (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)****MCMS 41 ViCLAS Reports**

This file shall contain ViCLAS submissions and reports.

MCMS 42 Photo Line-Ups/Composite Images

This file shall contain copies of photo line-ups and composite sketches used during the investigation.

MCMS 43 Motel/Hotel Registration Inquiries

This file shall contain information relating to inquiries done at hotels or motels and other forms of public lodging (e.g., campgrounds, rooming houses).

MCMS 44 Credit Card/Banking Inquiries

This file shall contain the results of inquiries, including credit history inquiries, made with credit card companies or other financial institutions.

MCMS 45 Passenger Lists/Transportation Inquiries

This file shall contain the results of inquiries made with any mode of public transportation (e.g., airplanes, trains, taxis).

MCMS 46 Telephone/E-Communication Information

This file shall contain phone toll, text messages, tower dumps and subscriber information.
(This does not include email)

MCMS 47 Administrative Reports

This file shall contain reports to management and other administrative reports not captured in other files and correspondence not captured in other files

MCMS 48 Financial Reports

This file shall contain financial reports associated with the investigation.

MCMS 49 Internal Alerts and Bulletins

This file shall contain bulletins, zone and provincial alerts, off-line searches, law enforcement queries and includes bulletins and alerts circulated within the police service.
(Combines MCMS 24).

MCMS 50 Miscellaneous

This file shall contain information not captured in other files.

MCMS 51 Disclosure Requests and Correspondence

This file shall contain disclosure requests and all correspondence obtained between the Crown and defence.

MCMS 52 Court Documents of Accused (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 53 Internet Based Information**

This file shall contain the results of the search of any devices electronic memory for Voice Over Internet Protocols information. (Skype, MSN, Yahoo, Facebook, VOX etc.).

MCMS 54 Email

This file shall contain email generated throughout the investigation.

INTRODUCTION

This standard addresses the procedures to be followed by police in obtaining evidence from witnesses who are characterized as in-custody informer(s), who may be used in a judicial proceeding. The evidence of in-custody informer(s) is admissible in court and may form part of the Crown's case. This standard does not apply to offences within the institution and is not intended to address the use of undercover operatives outside the custodial setting, nor limit the use of the evidence of in-custody informer(s) to advance police investigations.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. The Major Case Manager shall ensure that an in-custody informer fits the definition set out in these standards.
2. The Major Case Manager shall forward a brief to the local Crown Attorney in relation to an in-custody informer for submission to the In-Custody Informer Registry at the Ministry of the Attorney General. The brief shall include the in-custody informer's name, alias, date of birth, and FPS number, name of case (accused), charges against the accused, name of Major Case Manager, decision of In-custody Informer Review Committee. The report shall have a copy of the in-custody informer's waiver of privilege attached.
3. The Major Case Manager shall consider including in the brief, where appropriate, a credibility assessment of the information received from the in-custody informer.
4. In preparation of an in-custody informer brief, the Major Case Manager shall ensure the local Crown Attorney is consulted for the purposes of determining whether the in-custody informer is registered with the In-Custody Informer Registry. A request shall be made in writing to the Crown Attorney for the results of any inquiry to the In-Custody Informer Registry.
5. Where the in-custody informer comes to the attention of a member of the investigative team, the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall be notified and consulted before any contact is made with the in-custody informer.
6. The Command Triangle shall develop a plan of action which will include the following:
 - a) selecting two members of the investigative team to interview the in-custody informer(s);
 - b) conducting an initial background check of the in-custody informer including the reason the person is in custody, criminal record check, local Record Management System check, outstanding charges, numbered informer status, if any, and information received from police services that have had direct contact with the in-custody informer;
 - c) the initial background check shall also include the results of an inquiry to the In-Custody Informer Registry, Ministry of the Attorney General;

- d) briefing the interviewers in relation to the following:
 - i) ensuring every attempt is made not to offer or give any considerations during the interview;
 - ii) preparing a list of questions to be asked (e.g., “You asked to speak to us. What is it that you want to tell us?”);
 - iii) at the very least, in the first instance, audio recording the interview, unless it is impracticable to do so;
 - iv) where the initial interview is not audio recorded, detailed notes of the interview shall be made;
 - v) ensuring one interviewer takes notes during the interview, or immediately thereafter, when the in-custody informer refuses to allow the officers to take notes during the interview;
 - vi) ensuring the interview is non-leading, detailed, allows the in-custody informer to tell the story and, when finished, allows the in-custody informer an opportunity to add to the story;
 - vii) recording in detail any considerations requested; and,
 - viii) ensuring that the interviewers do not compromise the safety of the in-custody informer.
- e) preparing to have the in-custody informer sign a prisoner's consent as outlined under subsection 527(7) in the Criminal Code, which will form part of a future application for release for the purpose of a sworn statement outside the custodial institution;
- f) the sworn statement may take place within the custodial institution if it does not compromise the safety of the in-custody informer;
- g) direct the in-custody informer not to elicit any information from the accused although it is still permissible for the in-custody informer to listen to any conversations by the accused;
- h) advising the in-custody informer of informer privilege and encouraging him/her to seek independent legal advice before signing any document and before privilege is waived;
- i) if the in-custody informer declines to consult with legal counsel, this shall be documented and signed by the in-custody informer;
- j) developing a safety plan (cover story) with the in-custody informer to ensure his/her security including removal to and from the custodial institution and the use of additional police personnel for security;
- k) de-briefing the Command Triangle on return from the custodial institution; and,
- l) evaluating the information from the in-custody informer for the purpose of follow-up.

7. If a determination is made for follow-up, the Major Case Manager or designate shall consult with the Crown Attorney for the purpose of:
 - a) obtaining the proper authority to remove the in-custody informer from their custodial setting for the purpose of a sworn statement if the sworn statement is not obtained in the custodial institution;
 - b) determining the appropriateness and feasibility of requesting the in-custody informer consent to an electronic surveillance of further conversation with the accused, bearing in mind that, in taking this step, the in-custody informer will become an agent of the state;
 - c) determining the feasibility and appropriateness of other investigative techniques including undercover operations, number recorder or interception with consent, to confirm the evidence of the in-custody informer, while being aware that with some techniques the in-custody informer will become an agent of the state;
 - d) the requirements for the preparation of an in-custody informer brief for the In-custody Informer Review Committee;
 - e) obtaining advice in the preparation of any search warrants seeking confirmation of the information received from the in-custody informer;
 - f) obtaining other legal advice as required; and,
 - g) the negotiation of any consideration.
8. The Command Triangle in consultation with the interviewers shall:
 - a) determine when and where the sworn statement will be taken;
 - b) develop a plan for the interview that ensures the following:
 - i) where a prior statement exists, the in-custody informer shall be asked to adopt the statement under oath;
 - ii) that the original audio statement be transcribed, whenever possible, and that the in-custody informer be asked to read the transcript;
 - iii) after the statement has been read, the in-custody informer is asked if there are any changes he/she wishes to make to this statement and whether he/she wants to adopt the statement;
 - iv) the in-custody informer be asked if he/she wishes to add anything to the original statement; and,
 - v) the interviewer conducts a question and answer process to include, but not be limited to:
 - to the extent possible, specifics of the alleged statements (actual/verbatim words and comments, quotes, specific details) made by the accused (as opposed to general statements);
 - when and where these statements were made;
 - whether anyone else was present during these alleged statements by the accused;
 - whether the in-custody informer made any record of the alleged statement of the accused and when it was made;
 - whether the record was made contemporaneously to the alleged statement of the accused;
 - whether the in-custody informer told anyone else including any other police officer or person in authority; and,
 - whether the in-custody informer previously claimed to have received statements while in custody or previously testified in any court proceedings.

9. Interviewers shall not discuss any details of the case with the in-custody informer or confirm any of the information given to them by the in-custody informer.
10. Interviewers shall attempt to avoid unconsciously affirming information provided by the in-custody informer.
11. In the event the in-custody informer requests any considerations, the interviewer shall not make any commitment other than to refer the considerations to the Major Case Manager. The Major Case Manager shall record, in writing, all considerations requested by the in-custody informer however seemingly insignificant, including what the in-custody informer is requesting and the reason for the request. This shall be forwarded to the Crown Attorney.
12. The Major Case Manager shall ensure all law enforcement personnel, who may have had contact with the in-custody informer, are interviewed to determine whether the accused requested or was granted any consideration.
13. The interviewers shall advise the in-custody informers not to elicit any information from the accused, although it is still permissible for the in-custody informer to listen to any conversations by the accused.
14. The sworn statement shall be live monitored, whenever possible, by selected members of the investigative team.
15. Before the completion of the sworn statement, the interviewers shall consult with those individual(s) who are monitoring the video, which shall be left running during this time.
16. The interviewers shall consult with the Command Triangle on completion of the sworn statement to determine the need for follow-up investigation.
17. Follow-up investigation shall include confirmation of the information received from the in-custody informer. This confirmation shall include but not be limited to the following:
 - a) the in-custody informer's background and character which shall be examined for reliability, including previous history as an informer, psychiatric history, as well as any criminal record, especially for crimes of dishonesty, deception or manipulative behaviour;
 - b) the interviewers shall obtain a signed consent from the in-custody informer for the release of all medical and psychiatric evidence as well as prison records pertaining to the in-custody informer;
 - c) the extent to which the Major Case Manager or designate confirmed the statement as being credible, independent of the in-custody informer which will assist in establishing the truthfulness of the in-custody informer regarding the inculpatory aspects of the proposed evidence;
 - d) what the in-custody informer exactly said, including any quotes;
 - e) the extent to which the statement contains details or leads to the discovery of evidence known only to the perpetrator;

- f) the extent to which the statement contains details which could reasonably be accessed by the in-custody informer, other than through inculpatory statements by the accused and an assessment of the information reasonably accessible to the in-custody informer (e.g., through media reports, availability of the accused's Crown brief in jail, etc.);
 - g) any request the in-custody informer has made for benefits or special treatment (whether or not agreed to) and any promises which may have been made (or discussed with the in-custody informer) by a person in authority in connection with the provision of the statement or an agreement to testify;
 - h) whether the in-custody informer has, in the past, given reliable information to the authorities;
 - i) whether the in-custody informer has previously claimed to have received statements while in custody which may be relevant not only to the in-custody informer's reliability or unreliability but to whether the public interest would be served by utilizing a recidivist in-custody informer who previously traded information for benefits;
 - j) whether the in-custody informer has previously given evidence in court and any judicial findings in relation to the accuracy and reliability of that evidence, if known. The interviewer shall ask the in-custody informer for information regarding any previous testimony;
 - k) whether the in-custody informer made some written or other record of the words allegedly spoken by the accused and, if so, whether the record was made contemporaneously to the alleged statement of the accused;
 - l) the circumstances in which the in-custody informer's report of the alleged statement was taken (e.g., report made immediately after the statement was made, report made to more than one officer, etc.);
 - m) the manner in which the report of the statement was taken by the police which shall be done through the use of non-leading questions using a sworn format (under oath, audio/video recorded);
 - n) record of actions taken by an officer to access any other known evidence that may attest to or diminish the credibility of the in-custody informer;
 - o) any relevant information contained in any available registry of informers;
 - p) whether there is any relationship between the in-custody informer and the accused, friends or family of the accused, or any other person involved in the incident under investigation;
 - q) the degree of access that the in-custody informer may have had to external sources of information about the offence and/or accused including media reports, crown disclosure to defence then to accused, other inmates, visitors, information from bail hearings or preliminary inquiries; and,
 - r) any other known evidence that may attest to or diminish the credibility of the in-custody informer.
18. In the event one in-custody informer provides confirmation for another in-custody informer, the Major Case Manager shall ensure a detailed background check of the source in-custody informer shall be conducted.
19. The Major Case Manager, in consultation with other members of the Command Triangle, shall delegate a member of the investigative team to work with the trial Crown Attorney and prepare an in-custody informer brief for the In-custody Informer Review Committee.

20. Prior to final submissions to the Committee, the Command Triangle shall review the brief and approve its content and completeness.
21. Any false statements by an in-custody informer shall be referred to the Crown Attorney for referral of the matter to an outside police service for investigation.
22. Police shall advise the Crown Attorney as soon as possible where an in-custody informer commits further offences after giving information about the accused to the police or the Crown Attorney.



MEMORANDUM TO:

All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner J.V.N. (Vince) Hawkes
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM:

Stephen Beckett
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division and Public Safety Training Division

SUBJECT:

Recent Supreme Court Decision: *R. v. G.T.D*

DATE OF ISSUE:	February 23, 2018
CLASSIFICATION:	General Information
RETENTION:	Indefinite
INDEX NO.:	18-0016
PRIORITY:	Normal

At the request of the Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG), I am sharing a memo communicating a recent Supreme Court decision, which relates to the standard caution used by various police services in Ontario.

Please review the attached memo from Assistant Deputy Attorney General Susan Kyle, which provides a detailed overview of the decision, and also includes the decision in a separate attachment. If you have further questions, please contact your local crown office.

Sincerely,

Stephen Beckett
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division and Public Safety Training Division

Attachment



MEMORANDUM TO:

All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner J.V.N. (Vince) Hawkes
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM:

Stephen Beckett
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division and Public Safety Training Division

SUBJECT:

**12th Annual Ontario Domestic Violence Coordinators
Network (ODVCN) Training Conference, Ontario Police
College: March 27 – 29, 2018**

DATE OF ISSUE:	February 27, 2018
CLASSIFICATION:	General Information
RETENTION:	March 27, 2018
INDEX NO.:	18-0017
PRIORITY:	Normal

On behalf of the Ontario Domestic Violence Coordinators Network (ODVCN), the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services is pleased to announce the 12th Annual Ontario ODVCN training conference to be held March 27 – 29, 2018, at the Ontario Police College (OPC) located at 10716 Hacienda Road, Aylmer, Ontario.

The conference is designed for Domestic Violence Coordinators and police officers involved with the investigation of Domestic Violence.

Registration for the ODVCN conference is now open. The cost for this conference, including meals and accommodations, is covered by the Ministry. Police Services will be responsible for the travel costs of their members. Please note that a travel expense subsidy of up to \$600 per service will be made available for attendees from municipal and First Nations police services that travel more than 400 kilometers round trip.

The conference agenda and registration form are attached. The registration instructions are available at www.opcva.ca. Please fax the completed registration form to the OPC Registrar at (519) 765-1519 by **March 9, 2018** or via e-mail at opc.registrar@ontario.ca.

Registration numbers are limited to 120 seats. Preference will be given to designated Domestic Violence Coordinators. Allocations will be confirmed following the registration deadline of March 9, 2018.

If you have any questions, please contact Instructor Linda Skoyles, Conference Coordinator, at (519) 773-4214 or via e-mail at Linda.Skoyles@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Beckett', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Stephen Beckett
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division and Public Safety Training Division

Attachments

2018 ONTARIO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COORDINATORS NETWORK ANNUAL CONFERENCE

March 27, 2018 – March 29, 2018

TIME	Monday	Tuesday March 27, 2018	Wednesday March 28, 2018	Thursday March 29, 2018	Friday
8:30 - 10:00		Registration	Responding to Domestic Violence in the LGBTQ2S Community Danielle Bottineau	Effects of DV on children Constable Nick Tansley 8:00 - 9:00	
		Welcome and Introductions Opening Remarks 9:30 -10:00		Criminal Harassment Dr. Peter Collins	
9:30 - 10:00		BREAK			
10:00 - 11:30		Trauma and Vicarious Resilience Anna Ho	Domestic Violence and Non- consensual Distribution of Images (Revenge Porn)". Lisa Henderson MAG	Abdille Family Homicide a Muslim Tragedy D/Sgt Tam Bui DVRDC Panel	
11:30 - 12:30		LUNCH			
12:30 - 2:00		Effects of DV on Children Diane Benoit	Natalie Novak Dawn Novak	Course Review	
2:00 - 2:30		BREAK			
2:30 - 4:00		Diane Benoit Cont'd 6:30-8:30 Meet and Greet	Natalie Novak Case D/Sgt Stacey Gallant Crown Karen Simone	Travel	

**2018 ONTARIO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COORDINATORS NETWORK
ANNUAL CONFERENCE
March 27, 2018 – March 29, 2018**



ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY SAFETY and CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

APPLICATION FORM

Senior and Special Courses Ontario Police Services

(Please Print)

Fully completed application must be received three weeks prior to course commencement.

COURSE NAME _____

COURSE DATE _____

COURSE LOCATION _____

Surname (if other name previously used write in brackets) _____

First Name _____

Middle Name _____

E-mail address _____

Badge / Service No. (if applicable) _____

Employer: Ontario Provincial Police/Municipal Police Service/Other _____

Rank / Title _____

Employment date MM / DD / YY

☐

Male

☐

Female

D.O.B. MM / DD / YY OR Student Number _____

COURSE PREREQUISITES / RELATED POLICE TRAINING

Date	Course/Training/Other Equivalent	Training Agency Name/Location
____ / ____ / ____	_____	_____
MM / DD / YY	_____	_____

Signature (student) _____

Signature (Chief/OPP Commissioner/designate) _____

NOTE: Submission of completed application presumes authorization from the applicant's agency.
Applications not completed in full with prerequisites may be delayed or deferred.

Personal information contained on this form is collected pursuant to section 38(2) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and will be used for the purpose of course registration and administration with the Ontario Police College.



MEMORANDUM TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner J.V.N. (Vince) Hawkes
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM: Stephen Beckett
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division and Public Safety Training Division

SUBJECT: **Follow Up: New Ontario Major Case Management
Manual**

DATE OF ISSUE:	March 1, 2018
CLASSIFICATION:	Directive
RETENTION:	Indefinite
INDEX NO.:	18-0018
PRIORITY:	High

On Thursday, February 22nd, 2018 the new Ontario Major Case Management (MCM) Manual was circulated under All Chiefs Memo (ACM), index number 18-0015. Following its release, formatting issues in the English version of the Manual were uncovered and have been corrected.

Please disregard the Manual distributed in ACM 18-0015. Attached is the revised MCM Manual for your immediate use.

This revised Manual is named "2017 Ontario MCM Manual" to assist you in distinguishing it from the one you received on February 22nd, which was named "2017 Ontario Major Case Management Manual".

Although the French version of the Manual that was distributed on February 22nd did not experience any formatting issues, it is being included again under this Memo for your convenience.

A draft version, "MCM Manual - Tracked Changes", is also being included to assist you in easily identifying the changes (in red) in the new Manual.

Services are also reminded that the Ministry's MCM Inspection that was announced under ACM 17-0078 will only be examining major cases that preceded the release and changes included in this new Manual.

.../2

If you have any questions please contact Detective Inspector Jacques Bois at (705) 725-4566 or by email at Jacques.Bois@opp.ca, or Staff Sergeant Robert Gravel, Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator at (705) 896-3728 or by email at Rob.Gravel@ontario.ca.

Please accept our apologies for any inconvenience that the issuance of this revised Manual may cause.

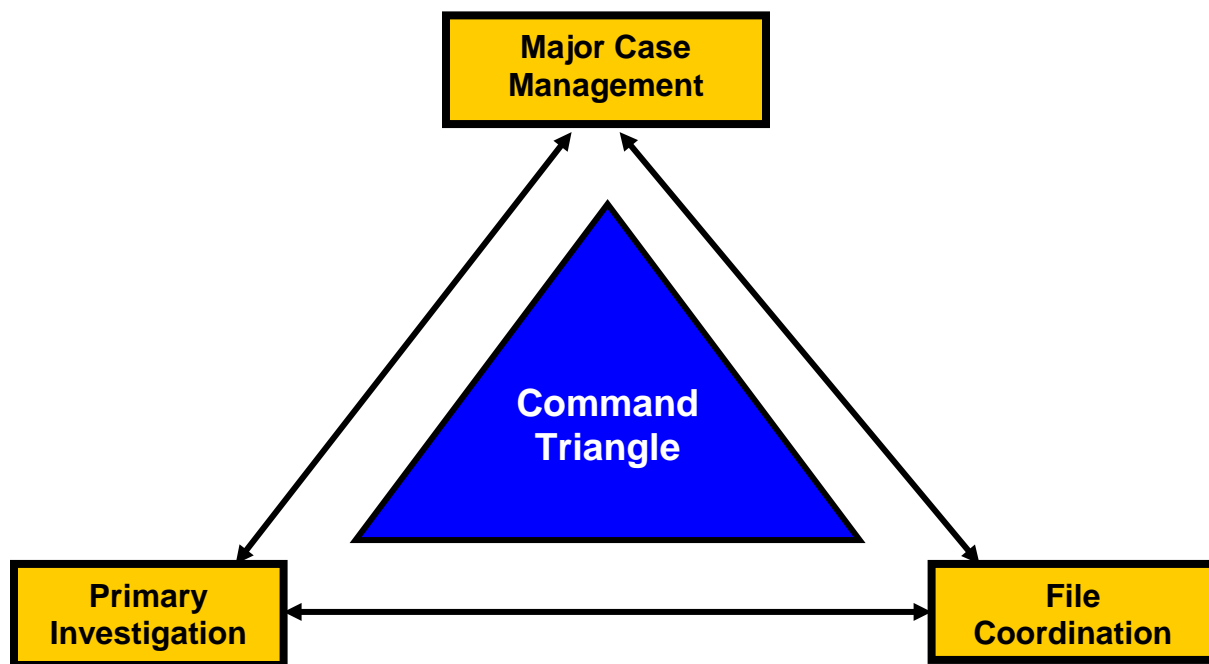
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Beckett', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Stephen Beckett
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division and Public Safety Training Division

Attachments

Ontario Major Case Management Manual



Ontario

Ministry of Community Safety
and Correctional Services

December 1, 2017



**Ministry of Community Safety
and Correctional Services**

Ontario Major Case Management Unit

Telephone: (416) 314-3091
Email: MCM@ontario.ca

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Overview of the Major Case Management System

The Major Case Management (MCM) System is a case management methodology emphasizing accountability and a multi-disciplinary approach to investigations of major case criteria offences. It comprises a centralized coordinating body, investigative standards covering all areas, standardized training, and common case management technology for use by all Ontario police services during the investigation of criteria offences. The MCM System will also facilitate the coordination of all law enforcement agencies involved in multi-jurisdictional cases. It ensures the sharing of information between investigations in a manner that is based on co-operation among individual police services. The MCM methodology combines unified leadership across police jurisdictions with standardized case management procedures and, inter-disciplinary support from forensic scientists and other agencies. The MCM software provides investigators with the necessary tools to organize, manage, retrieve and analyze the potentially large volumes of investigative data collected during major case investigations.

Mandate of the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services

The statutory responsibilities of the Solicitor General are set out in section 3(2) of the *Police Services Act* (the “*Act*”). They require the Solicitor General to:

- monitor police forces to ensure that adequate and effective police services are provided at the municipal and provincial levels;
- develop and promote programs to enhance professional police practices, standards and training;
- conduct a system of inspection and review of police forces across Ontario;
- assist in the coordination of police services;
- provide information and advice respecting the management and operation of police forces;
- issue directives and guidelines on policy matters; and,
- develop and promote programs for community-oriented police services.

Purpose of the Manual

The manual and the standards contained within, is one of the mechanisms by which the Solicitor General meets the statutory requirements set in section 3(2) of the *Act*. In particular, the standards:

- set out the ministry’s position in relation to policy matters;
- provide information and advice regarding the management and operation of major case investigations by police forces;
- promote the inter-disciplinary approach to major case investigations; and,
- promote professional police practices, standards and training.

The standards are also one of the primary tools to assist police services boards, chiefs of police, police associations and municipalities with their understanding and implementation of the *Regulation* of the MCM System.

Major Case Designations

1. Criteria Offences

The following criteria offences are deemed to be major cases:

- a) homicides as defined in subsection 222(4), *Criminal Code*, and attempts;
- b) sexual assaults, and all attempts (for the purpose of this standard, is deemed to include sexual interference, sexual exploitation and invitation to sexual touching);
- c) trafficking in persons as defined in section 279.01, 279.011 or 279.04, *Criminal Code*, and attempts as defined in section 24(1) *Criminal Code*;
- d) occurrences involving non-familial abductions and attempts;
- e) missing person occurrences, as outlined in this Ontario Major Case Management Manual;
- f) occurrences suspected to be homicide involving found human remains;
- g) criminal harassment cases in which the offender is not known to the victim; and,
- h) any other types of cases designated as a major case pursuant to this Ontario Major Case Management Manual.

2. Threshold Offences

The following major case occurrences are deemed to be threshold offences and shall be assigned to a Primary Investigator who shall undertake the investigation:

- a) all major cases which are serial or predatory in nature;
- b) any major case that is linked to another major case within the same or another jurisdiction with the exception of human trafficking cases unless the criteria specified under section 3 of the Data Entry Standards section for Non-Threshold Major Cases within this Manual is met.
- c) homicides as defined in subsection 222(4), *Criminal Code*, and attempts;
- d) sexual assaults and attempts (for the purpose of this standard, is deemed to include sexual interference, sexual exploitation and invitation to sexual touching) in which one or more of the following factors is believed to exist:
 - i) the occurrence involves an offence in section 272 (carries, uses, or threatens to use a weapon/imitation; bodily harm; party to the offence) or section 273 (wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers life) of the *Criminal Code*;
 - ii) the offender is known to have been or suspected to have been previously involved in a similar offence;
 - iii) multiple victims within a single offence;
 - iv) multiple sexual acts;
 - v) the use of restraints, bondage, disguise(s) by the offender;
 - vi) the use of photographic, video or audio equipment to record the offence;
 - vii) the removal of a personal item(s) of the victim from the scene by the offender (e.g., driver's license or article of clothing as a souvenir);
 - viii) scripting (i.e., the offender forces the victim to recite words/phrases or engage in prompted dialogue);
 - ix) the use of a con or ruse by the offender to lure the victim including the use of the Internet, chat lines or dating services;
 - x) the commission of any other offence in conjunction with the sexual assault (e.g., criminal harassment, forcible confinement, administration of a noxious substance or suspected administration of a noxious substance intended to incapacitate);
 - xi) the victim is under the age of 16 years and the offender is a person in a position of trust or authority or is a person with whom the victim is in a relationship of dependency;
 - xii) torture; and,
 - xiii) penetration, including oral, vaginal or anal.

- e) missing person occurrences, where the circumstances indicate a strong possibility of foul play;
- f) occurrences suspected to be homicide involving found human remains;
- g) occurrences involving non-familial abductions and attempts in which one or more of the following factors is believed to exist:
 - i) the occurrence involves an offence in section 272 (carries, uses, or threatens to use a weapon/imitation; bodily harm; party to the offence) or section 273 (wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers life) of the *Criminal Code*;
 - ii) the offender is unknown;
 - iii) the offender is known to have been or suspected to have been previously involved in similar offences;
 - iv) multiple victims within a single offence;
 - v) the use of restraints, bondage, disguise(s) by the offender;
 - vi) the use of photographic, video, or audio equipment to record the offence;
 - vii) the removal of a personal item(s) of the victim from the scene by the offender (e.g. driver's licence or article of clothing as a souvenir);
 - viii) scripting (e.g. the offender forces the victim to recite words/phrases or engaged in prompted dialogue);
 - ix) the use of a con or ruse by the offender to lure the victim including the use of the Internet, chat lines or dating services;
 - x) the victim is under the age of 16 years, and;
 - xi) torture.

3. Non-Threshold Offences

The following major case occurrences are deemed to be non-threshold offences and may be assigned to an officer who is not a Primary Investigator and has the knowledge, skills and abilities to undertake the investigation in accordance with the criminal investigation management plan of the police service:

- a) sexual assaults including sexual interference, and attempted sexual assaults, sexual exploitation and invitation to sexual touching where the factors listed in 2(d) (above) are not believed to exist;
- b) sexual assaults including sexual interference, and attempted sexual assaults, sexual exploitation and invitation to sexual touching with a suspect known to police when the conduct is not predatory or serial in nature and any of the following circumstances are present:
 - i) the victim and suspect are in a familial relationship including genealogical blood lines or common-law union, and shall include adoptive parents/siblings, step parents/siblings and legal guardians;
 - ii) the victim and suspect have a previous relationship;
 - iii) the case involves historical sexual offences (e.g., an offence reported more than a year after having been committed); and
 - iv) any sexual assault where a suspect has been identified and arrested within 14 days.
- c) in sexual assaults with an unknown offender where the factors listed in 2(d) are not believed to exist;
- d) trafficking in persons as defined in section 279.01, 279.011 or 279.04, Criminal Code and attempts as defined in section 24(1), Criminal Code;
- e) criminal harassment cases in which the offender is not known to the victim; and,
- f) missing persons, where police have yet to ascertain whether foul play is involved when the individual remains outstanding and unaccounted for 30 days after being reported missing.

4. Investigation of a Non-Threshold Offence

During the investigation of a non-threshold offence in section 3, above, a Major Case Manager shall approve the results of the investigation or reassign the occurrence for further investigation.

5. Offences to be Deemed as Major Cases

The following offences to be deemed as major cases for the purposes of using the Minister-approved software:

- Child pornography;
- Indecent act;
- Indecent exposure;
- Luring child by means of a computer;
- Major Fraud Investigations;
- Organized Crime/Intelligence Projects;
- Trespassing at night; and,
- Voyeurism.

The use of the Minister-approved software for these offences may be used at the discretion of the police service. The Non-Threshold Data Entry Standard would apply.

6. Use of the Minister-Approved Software for Offences Not Deemed as Major Cases

Any investigator requesting to utilize the Minister-approved software for a case not otherwise deemed a major case shall contact the Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator (SPCIC), and provide a synopsis of the investigation for addition. The SPCIC will seek final approval from the Officer in Charge, Ontario MCM Unit.

Major Case Management Definitions**1. Abduction**

Taking of or causing a person to be taken under 16 years out of the possession of and against the will of the parent, guardian or someone that is in lawful care. If the person is over the age of 16 years, shall include any person that is confined, imprisoned or seized against the person's will.

2. Canvass Plan

A Canvass Plan may include, but is not limited to:

- a) area/location to be canvassed using electronic mapping technology;
- b) whether to establish a separate Canvass Command Post;
- c) the sequence of areas/locations to be canvassed;
- d) the questions to be asked during the canvass;
- e) resources required to conduct the canvass; and,
- f) whether to advise the community of the canvass.

3. Case Conference

Consultation with appropriate representation from all involved agencies and any other experts who may assist in the investigation. This includes obtaining inter-disciplinary input at the earliest opportunity to assist in developing investigative strategies, establishing priorities, and determining the sequence of any necessary investigative procedures.

4. Case Review

An examination of the administrative management and/or operational aspects of the investigation including a peer evaluation. This can take place anytime during the investigation.

5. Confirmation

In the context of evidence from an in-custody informer, confirmation is credible evidence or information available to the Crown Attorney, independent of the in-custody informer, which significantly supports the position that the in-custody informer is telling the truth regarding the inculpatory aspects of the proposed evidence or information.

One in-custody informer generally does not provide confirmation for another in-custody informer.

6. Consideration

Includes a promise, conferral or undertaking to make "best efforts" regarding any of the following in return for, or in connection with, the in-custody informer's testimony in the criminal proceeding in which the Crown Attorney intends to call him or her as a witness. This includes, but is not limited to:

- a) bail;
- b) reduction or modification of sentence or charge;
- c) withdrawal of charges, stay or dismissal;
- d) financial assistance or reward;
- e) amelioration of current or future conditions of incarceration;
- f) any other leniency or benefit; and,
- g) the extension of any of the above to any person connected with the in-custody informer.

Consideration does not include measures taken to ensure the safety or security of the in-

custody informer or any person connected with the in-custody informer.

7. Expert

A person, other than an employee of a police service, Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, or the Centre of Forensic Sciences, with a proven expertise in a scientific or medical discipline who may be consulted during a major case investigation.

8. Familial

Person(s) known to each other through genealogical blood lines or common-law union, and shall include adoptive parents/siblings, step parents/siblings and legal guardians.

9. Historical Sexual Offence

An offence reported more than a year after being committed.

10. In-custody Informer(s)

Someone who allegedly receives one or more statements from an accused while both are in custody and where the statement(s) relate to an offence(s) that occurred outside of the custodial institution.

The accused need not be in custody for, or charged with, the offence(s) to which the statement(s) relate.

Excluded from this definition are informers who allegedly have direct knowledge of the offence(s) independent of the alleged statement(s) of the accused (even if a portion of their evidence includes a statement from the accused).

11. In-custody Informer Review Committee

This Committee will be composed of three or five persons depending on the circumstances of each case. The Chairperson (appointed by the Assistant Deputy Attorney General), local Crown Attorney (or neighbouring Crown if the local Crown is involved in the case), and an experienced trial or appellate Crown Attorney from another region. A five-member Committee shall also include the Director of Crown Operations (or designate) where the case is being tried, and a second trial or appellate Crown Attorney from another region.

In cases where the Crown Attorney proposes to use an in-custody informer as a witness, an in-custody informer brief must be submitted to the Review Committee for a determination of whether there is a compelling public interest in presenting the evidence of the in-custody informer.

12. Investigation Information

All information that may be relevant to the investigation.

13. Investigative Chronology

A record of the order in which the investigative events occur.

14. Investigative Consultant Team

The group that is formed to “case conference”. The formation of this Team is mandatory in a multi-jurisdiction investigation, and discretionary in a single jurisdiction investigation. An Investigative Consultant Team may include, but is not limited to, forensic experts, medical experts, Centre of Forensic Sciences experts, Office of the Chief Coroner, forensic psychiatry, Office of the local Crown Attorney, forensic pathology, an alternate Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, and other experienced investigators. The Investigative Consultant Team shall include members of the Command Triangle.

15. Linked Cases

Two or more defined major cases where there is a reasonable suspicion that the same person(s) is responsible for the commission of the offences.

16. Person of Interest

A person whose background, relationship to the victim or the opportunity to commit the offence(s) warrants further investigation, but no evidence currently exists to suggest culpability in the commission of the offence.

17. Predatory in Nature

Activity characterized by systematic targeting for the purpose of exploiting others for one’s own gain.

18. Previous Relationship

A romantic or intimate relationship that existed between two persons.

19. Serial In Nature

Similar crimes committed within an unspecified lapse of time between incidents.

20. Suspect

A suspect is a person whom investigators believe had culpability in the commission of the offence(s) based on the evidence.

21. Tombstone Information

Information that captures an overview of a non-threshold investigation. This information includes, but is not limited to: full name(s), alias(es), date of birth, personal descriptors, telephone number(s), address(es), unique identifier (e.g., driver's licence) and vehicle(s) and a detailed summary of the investigation.

22. Major Case Management Executive Board

The MCM Executive Board supports cooperation between police services, unified leadership, inter-disciplinary coordination and the Minister-approved software.

The MCM Executive Board shall be comprised of the following members or their designate:

- Assistant Deputy Minister, Public Safety Division, Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services;
- Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Criminal Law Division, Ministry of the Attorney General;
- The Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police;
- President, Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police;
- The Chief of Police of the Toronto Police Service; and,
- Officer in Charge, Ontario MCM Unit.

Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Identification Systems

This is a process for early detection of similarities and linkages in crimes to prompt multi-jurisdictional police investigations. The analysis and recognition of linked crimes provide additional information that leads to the prevention and early apprehension of serial offenders.

Early recognition of serial crimes may be achieved through the following mechanisms:

1. Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System (ViCLAS)

An automated case linkage system designed to capture, collate and compare crimes of violence through the analysis of victimology, offender/suspect description, modus operandi, forensic and behavioural data.

2. Centre of Forensic Sciences

The mandate of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide scientific laboratory services in support of the administration of justice and public safety. The laboratories conduct scientific investigations in cases involving injury or death in unusual circumstances and in crimes against persons or property.

3. DNA Data Bank

National repository for DNA profiles of unknown DNA samples from crime scenes and profiles of offenders convicted of designated offences.

4. Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service

The Chief Coroner's office is the central repository of all death reports that have been investigated by all Coroners throughout the Province of Ontario. Through this data bank, investigators can draw on province-wide comparisons involving unidentified human remains and other death investigations.

5. Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC)

National repository of data on charged, wanted, missing persons, stolen vehicles, property and other crime-related data.

6. Major Case Management Software

The Minister-approved case management software.

7. Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator

The Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator is responsible for the review, development and coordination of multi-jurisdictional and single jurisdiction investigations of linked major cases.

8. Major Case Management Bulletins

Upon receipt of a MCM Bulletin from the SPCIC, the recipient shall ensure dissemination to impacted officers within their police service.

9. Ontario Sex Offender Registry

Provincial legislation, which requires convicted sex offenders to, on court order, report and supply local police services with their current address and notify police of any address change.

10. National Sex Offender Registry

Federal database which provides rapid access by police to current vital information about convicted sex offenders.

11. Police Information Portal (PIP)

Accessed through CPIC and managed by the RCMP, PIP is a searchable index of all police agency Record Management Systems across the country and is an important means of gathering information during serial predator investigations, organized crime investigations, and investigations where the subject moves from one jurisdiction to another.

Minister-Approved Software Definitions**1. Action**

An assignment an officer must perform, such as taking a statement. In the Minister-approved software, actions are represented by on-screen forms that contain instructions to the officer.

2. Ad Hoc Search

An on-demand global functionality of the Minister-approved software central database which allows investigators to search for information in all data fields and text, notwithstanding, the data has not been indexed.

3. Cross Reference

A unique record of a descriptive link connecting two other records. For example, two name records can be linked to show a father/son relationship. The Minister-approved software automatically creates records associated with the registration of documents and indexing. Users have the option to create customized cross reference records.

4. Free Text Search

A Minister-approved software feature used to search for words and narrative sections of records across the entire database.

5. Incident Overview

A feature of the Minister-approved software that allows users to maintain an updated synopsis of an incident.

6. Index Plan

A part of a document or action record that lists items to be considered for indexing.

7. Manual Indexing

A Minister-approved software function used to build records from the source document record.

8. Object

A type of record that represents an entity. The Minister-approved software recognizes ten specific entities; account, category, event, location, person, property, sequence, telephone, e-communication, and vehicles. There are also seven document records.

9. Officer's Report

A type of document record containing an officer's information commonly referred to as the follow-up or supplementary report.

10. Person Profile Record (PPR)

A document that formally describes the physical appearance of a person.

11. Personal Identifiers

Any government issued identification.

12. Register

A Minister-approved software function that commits a document or action to the incident and gives it a unique document number.

13. Report

An officer's report and/or a research report.

14. Research

A Minister-approved software function that checks the incident for similar records.

15. Research Form

A type of window that allows certain users to research objects in an index plan or find records in the incident.

16. Research Report

A feature of the research form that shows how the Minister-approved software calculated the match score.

17. Resulting Documents

Any documents produced as the result of an action. For example, if an action instructed an officer to take a statement, the statement would be a resulting document of the action.

18. Task

A data flow function that a user may perform within the Minister-approved software.

19. Tip/Message

A type of document containing the text and details of an incoming message, such as a phone message or electronic correspondence.

INTRODUCTION

This standard establishes policies and procedures for the investigation and management of major cases, conducted within a single jurisdiction or combined as a multi-jurisdictional investigation.

The implementation of the investigative functions contained in this standard are supported and reinforced by the application of the Minister-approved software to ensure the efficient analysis and sharing of data and early identification of linked cases.

This standard describes the selection criteria, reporting relationships, duties and responsibilities for personnel performing case management and other functions within single and multi-jurisdictional major cases.

The MCM System is designed to provide for a flexible, yet standardized, response to major case investigations based on the requirements of the particular case. The circumstances of each major case will dictate the level and extent to which resources will be assigned to each investigative function. The functions may be utilized as an investigative checklist by a Major Case Manager to conduct a systematic and ongoing examination of the circumstances of a case. The objective is to ensure that the police response is commensurate with the requirements of the particular investigation.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**Command Triangle**

1. In every threshold major case investigation within a single jurisdiction, a Command Triangle shall be formed consisting of the functions and responsibilities of Major Case Management, Primary Investigation, and File Coordination.
2. In every linked multi-jurisdiction major case investigation, a Command Triangle shall be formed, consisting of the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager and the Command Triangles of the police services involved. The Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall consider blending the existing Command Triangles.
3. In a large or complex investigation, the investigative functions including Major Case Management, Primary Investigation and File Coordination may be performed by different individuals. Alternatively, in a small or less complex investigation, one person may be responsible for more than one function.

Major Case Management

1. In every threshold major case, a Major Case Manager, who is responsible for the effective governance of the investigation, shall be assigned to undertake the following major case management functions and responsibilities:
 - a) assume overall responsibility and accountability for the investigation;
 - b) determine strategies regarding the direction, speed and flow of the investigation;
 - c) maintain thorough and complete investigative notes;
 - d) upon notification of any potential linkage between major cases identified through any investigative technique or process, shall, as soon as possible, ensure the linkage is investigated;
 - e) if there is a reasonable likelihood that the same person(s) has committed the crime(s) within a single or multi-jurisdiction shall, within seven days, notify the Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator;
 - f) identify, acquire and deploy necessary investigative and support resources;
 - g) in consultation with officers performing primary investigation and file coordination functions, develop investigative strategies and ensure the implementation of those strategies;
 - h) ensure all necessary investigative functions are conducted;
 - i) ensure compliance with this Ontario Major Case Management Manual for threshold major cases and, where applicable, non-threshold major cases;
 - j) ensure adherence to prescribed reporting and communication procedures;
 - k) facilitate a case conference at the earliest stage of the investigation involving different disciplines, where applicable;
 - l) when appropriate, request the assignment of a scientific advisor from the Centre of Forensic Sciences;
 - m) ensure a detailed chronology of the investigation is maintained;
 - n) liaise with the Office of the Chief Coroner, Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, Centre of Forensic Sciences and representatives from other disciplines and agencies, as required;
 - o) in consultation with the primary Investigator, liaise with the Crown Attorney on matters as required relating to search and seizure, evidence gathering, use of electronic surveillance, recording of interviews, use of undercover operations, use of agents or informers, charging decisions and disclosure issues;
 - p) establish and participate as a member of the Investigative Consultant Team, as required;
 - q) ensure that all involved criteria offences are reported to ViCLAS in accordance with *Ont. Reg. 550/96* pursuant to the *Police Services Act*;
 - r) assign victim liaison; and,
 - s) assign media liaison.
2. The Major Case Manager may authorize another member of the Investigative Team or a designated member of the police service to speak to the media.

3. In multi-jurisdictional major case investigations, the Major Case Manager shall:
 - a) meet daily, or as required, with the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager to obtain information for briefing the Major Case Manager's investigative team;
 - b) in consultation with the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager liaise with the Crown Attorney, Office of the Chief Coroner, Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, Centre of Forensic Sciences and representatives from other disciplines and agencies, as required; and,
 - c) participate as a member of the Investigative Consultant Team, as required.
4. The Major Case Manager shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in sections 1 to 3.
5. The Major Case Manager shall have successfully completed the Ontario Major Case Management Course or equivalent, as defined by the Ontario Police College.
6. The Major Case Manager shall have the resources to manage investigations through the Minister-approved software.

Primary Investigation

1. In every threshold major case, a Primary Investigator shall be selected and assigned by the Major Case Manager to undertake the following functions and responsibilities:
 - a) report directly to the Major Case Manager;
 - b) report as soon as possible any potential linkage to the Major Case Manager;
 - c) identify the human and material resources required to conduct the type of investigation and advise the Major Case Manager;
 - d) audit, review and communicate all investigative information relevant to the investigation through regular meetings/briefings to the Investigative Team;
 - e) maintain appropriate scheduling of the Investigative Team;
 - f) assign duties, authorities and responsibilities to personnel within the Investigative Team commensurate with their skills, experience and training;
 - g) in consultation with the Major Case Manager, control the direction, speed and flow of the investigation;
 - h) provide clear, concise instructions on job duties to all personnel;
 - i) ensure actions are generated and completed in a timely fashion;
 - j) ensure all persons submitting exhibits to forensic testing facilities provide status reports every 30 days;
 - k) in consultation with the File Coordinator ensure the preparation and maintenance of the detailed chronology of the investigation;
 - l) participate as a member of the Investigative Consultant Team, as required;
 - m) in consultation with the File Coordinator maintain meeting/briefing minutes;
 - n) in consultation with the Command Triangle ensure each tip/message is prioritized for action and investigated; and,
 - o) maintain thorough and complete investigative notes.

2. The officer who performs a primary investigation function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.
3. The officer who performs a primary investigation function shall have successfully completed the Ontario Major Case Management Course or equivalent, as defined by the Ontario Police College.

File Coordination

1. In every threshold major case, a File Coordinator shall be selected and assigned by the Major Case Manager to undertake the following file coordination functions and responsibilities:
 - a) report to the Major Case Manager;
 - b) scrutinize all documents received during the investigation to ensure their quality and completeness;
 - c) report any potential linkage to the Major Case Manager;
 - d) ensure all investigative information is researched, indexed, and cross-referenced by a person who has successfully completed the Ontario Major Case Management Software Course or equivalent, as defined by the Ontario Police College;
 - e) implement standards and controls for the file coordination system;
 - f) create and maintain the detailed chronology of the investigation, in consultation with the Primary Investigator;
 - g) the File Coordinator shall maintain meeting/briefing minutes through consultation with the Primary Investigator;
 - h) ensure the appropriate security of all records and information;
 - i) ensure classification and dissemination of records in accordance with established policy or directions received from the Major Case Manager;
 - j) ensure all investigative information is entered and maintained in the Minister-approved software;
 - k) participate as a member of the Investigative Consultant Team, as required;
 - l) maintain minutes of the Investigative Consultant Team meetings in the records of the investigation;
 - m) select and assign data entry personnel whose duties may include: report to and follow the directions of the File Coordinator; input data arising out of the investigation; ensure the information submitted for data entry is complete and is consistent; identify and report immediately any inconsistencies observed in information from different sources to the File Coordinator; and,
 - n) maintain thorough and complete investigative notes.
2. The officer performing a file coordination function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.
3. The officer shall have successfully completed the Ontario Major Case Management Course or equivalent, as defined by the Ontario Police College.
4. The officer who performs a File Coordinator function shall have received training on the Minister-approved software in fulfilling their functions and responsibilities.

Search Warrant Coordination

1. In every threshold major case, the duties of a Search Warrant Coordinator may be assigned by the Primary Investigator to undertake the following search warrant coordination functions and responsibilities as required:
 - a) report directly to the Primary Investigator;
 - b) be responsible for the preparation of, or supervise the person(s) responsible for, the preparation of consent authorizations and all judicial authorizations;
 - c) ensure that, when judicial authorizations to intercept private communications are required, a qualified member of the Investigative Team prepares the documents and liaises closely with the Crown Attorney designated as agent for the Attorney General;
 - d) be responsible for diary dates relating to returns and detention orders;
 - e) maintain current versions of computerized search and seizure forms;
 - f) utilize the contents of the detailed investigation chronology, in consultation with members of the Command Triangle, in the preparation of search warrant documents and judicial authorizations;
 - g) communicate closely with the Command Triangle regarding search warrant documents required to be sealed;
 - h) maintain a close working relationship with the Command Triangle and the File Coordinator in particular;
 - i) liaise with the Scene Investigator and Forensic Identification Officer regarding details to be included in search warrant documents regarding the crime scene(s) or specialized investigative techniques; and,
 - j) liaise with a Crown Attorney on legal issues, as required, including:
 - i) identification of the elements of offence(s) under investigation;
 - ii) sufficiency of reasonable grounds in support of search warrant applications;
 - iii) use of information attributed to informers and/or agents;
 - iv) connection between item(s) being sought and location(s) to be searched; and,
 - v) any other complex legal issues related to the gathering of evidence.
2. The officer who performs a search warrant coordination function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.

Media Liaison

1. In every threshold major case, a member of the police service shall be selected and assigned by the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager to undertake the following Media Liaison(s) functions and duties as required:
 - a) report to the Major Case Manager in a single jurisdiction investigation or the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager in a multi-jurisdictional investigation;
 - b) be available to attend at all active scenes, and be available daily at the Command Post for briefings;
 - c) in consultation with the Command Triangle, prepare the content of releases to the news media (including answers to anticipated questions);
 - d) obtain approval for all media releases from the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager;

- e) manage and control all media releases;
 - f) liaise directly with the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager on matters concerning written releases, media enquiries, problems involving media personnel, or procedures;
 - g) meet with the media when and where as necessary;
 - h) collect all media releases and reports in any medium and forward same to the File Coordinator; and,
 - i) work with the media.
2. The individual who performs a media liaison function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.

Victim Liaison

1. In every threshold major case, a Victim Liaison Officer (includes civilian member) shall be selected and assigned by the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, in consultation with other members of the Command Triangle, to undertake the following victim liaison functions and duties:
- a) report to the Major Case Manager in a single jurisdiction investigation or the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager in a multi-jurisdictional investigation;
 - b) immediately liaise with the victim(s) or other individual(s) and maintain consistent contact and support throughout the investigative and judicial process;
 - c) control all information released by the investigative team to the victim, family, and close associates and ensure they are treated with sensitivity;
 - d) ensure all information releases to the general public are preceded by similar releases to the victim;
 - e) without jeopardizing any investigative strategy, discuss the need and the rationale for public information releases;
 - f) ensure all information releases to the victim are authorized by the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager;
 - g) ensure sufficient security arrangements and personnel are in place to provide appropriate protection to victims;
 - h) assist victims in obtaining support, assistance, referrals and compensation;
 - i) work closely with the appropriate support service liaison or Victim/Witness Assistance Program personnel to ensure the appropriate and consistent treatment and consideration of victims and their families (during and following the investigation); and,
 - j) ensure victims/witnesses are informed of the case status, bail conditions, court dates, final disposition, etc.
2. The officer performing a victim liaison function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.
3. Given the duties may be prolonged and possibly continue after all court action has been completed, the officer, who performs a victim liaison function, shall, when necessary and circumstances permit, be prepared to commit to this function for a number of months or years or, if necessary, until a suitable replacement is obtained.

Interviewing

1. In every threshold major case, an Interviewer(s) shall be selected and assigned by the Primary Investigator to undertake the following interviewing functions and duties as required:
 - a) report directly to the Primary Investigator;
 - b) conduct interviews of witnesses, suspect(s) etc., as assigned;
 - c) provide the File Coordinator with all documentation concerning interviews conducted;
 - d) where practicable, prior to any interview, de-brief any member of the Investigative Team who may be able to provide information relevant to the interview;
 - e) where practicable, review all documentation relevant to the interview in preparation for the interview;
 - f) provide a detailed summary of all interviews, ensuring that all investigative information is captured (names, personal identifiers, vehicles, locations, events – including dates, times, and objects); and,
 - g) in consultation with the Primary Investigator and File Coordinator, develop appropriate interviewing strategies that will maximize the value of information and evidence obtained from interviews.
2. The officer performing an interviewing function shall be selected and appointed on the basis of the investigative and evidentiary requirements of the case and the individual to be interviewed, and shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.

Scene Investigation

1. In every threshold major case, a Scene Investigator shall be selected and assigned by the Primary Investigator, as required, to undertake the following scene investigation duties and functions:
 - a) report directly to the Primary Investigator;
 - b) identify and assess the scene and implement crime scene control and health and safety procedures in consultation with the Primary Investigator, Major Case Manager and Forensic Identification Officer(s);
 - c) in consultation with the Command Triangle and Forensic Identification Officer(s), develop a scene investigation plan that includes the following at minimum:
 - i) areas to be searched;
 - ii) items to be searched for;
 - iii) specialized investigative techniques/equipment to be employed;
 - iv) sequence of examinations;
 - v) personnel requirements;
 - vi) potential hazards; and,
 - vii) legal search requirements.
 - d) ensure a crime scene continuity register is maintained;
 - e) oversee the activities of the search team in identifying, cataloguing, and documenting seized items and preserving/recording details of the scene, regardless of whether immediate relevance to the investigation is established;

- f) issue clear, concise directions in matters of:
 - i) security;
 - ii) confinement of suspect(s);
 - iii) delegation of duties (pending approval by Primary Investigator); and,
 - iv) protection from health hazards.
 - g) make recommendations to the Primary Investigator regarding additional resources such as:
 - i) forensic specialists;
 - ii) experts; for example, civilian search organizations, anthropologists, archaeologists, botanists, knot specialists, forensic odontologists, arson investigators from the Office of the Fire Marshal, etc.;
 - iii) police canine services;
 - iv) supplies and equipment for crime scene personnel; and,
 - v) secondary search teams.
 - h) liaise with the Search Warrant Coordinator regarding the requirements for judicial authorization, items to be searched for, and offences that may have been committed;
 - i) ensure search warrants for the crime scene are obtained in accordance with the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, case law and statute law;
 - j) on the authority of the Major Case Manager, release the scene in consultation with the Command Triangle and Forensic Identification Officer(s), only after ensuring that all practicable search methods and investigative techniques in relation to the scene have been exhausted; and,
 - k) ensure personnel are deployed to maintain security of the scene and provide appropriate instruction to such personnel.
2. The officer performing a scene investigation function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.

Forensic Identification

1. In every threshold major case, a Forensic Identification Officer shall be selected and assigned by the Forensic Identification Supervisor to undertake the following forensic identification functions and duties:
- a) report directly to the Primary Investigator or designate;
 - b) work in close cooperation with the Scene Investigator and liaise with the Primary Investigator;
 - c) photograph and video record all homicide scenes;
 - d) consider photographing and video recording other major case crime scene(s) depending on the complexity of the case and the nature of the scene;
 - e) observe and/or photograph/video record exhibits;
 - f) identify and sort the exhibits and photographs;
 - g) make observations and notes which relate the position of the exhibit to the focal point of the scene;
 - h) take measurements, where necessary, suitable for a plan drawing;
 - i) record time, date, location, description and number for each exhibit;
 - j) coordinate the marking of the exhibit, container, etc. with initials, number and date, accompanied by the notes of the Scene Investigator;

- k) secure and preserve all exhibits against loss, contamination, deterioration, theft, or other detriment;
 - l) contact the Centre of Forensic Sciences or other forensic testing facilities regarding the status of exhibits submitted by the Forensic Identification Officer(s) at least every 30 days and report the results of the contacts to the Command Triangle;
 - m) when forensic testing results are obtained in writing, compare the results against requested examinations;
 - n) in consultation with the Scene Investigator, issue clear, concise directions in matters relating to search patterns and protection from health hazards; and,
 - o) when delegating duties, provide adequate instruction and ensure compliance with appropriate standards and practices.
2. A Scenes of Crime Officer may undertake the duties of a Forensic Identification Officer in any major case other than homicide, when the Primary Investigator, in consultation with the Forensic Identification Officer, determines that the Scenes of Crime Officer is qualified to conduct the required tasks.
 3. A Scenes of Crime Officer shall have successfully completed the required training or have equivalent qualifications and skills as approved by the ministry.
 4. The officer, who performs a forensic identification function, shall have successfully completed the required training or have equivalent qualifications and skills.
 5. The officer, who performs a forensic identification function, shall have reviewed the tombstone elements of judicial authorizations (search warrants) and any endorsements where applicable. Tombstone elements include but, are not restricted to, Items to be searched for, location(s) to be searched, grounds to believe that the items searched for will be found at the location(s) searched and that the items will afford evidence of a crime.

Field Investigation

1. In every threshold major case, a Field Investigator shall be selected and assigned by the Primary Investigator based on the nature of the investigation and the experience of the person to undertake the following functions and duties:
 - a) report directly to the Primary Investigator;
 - b) perform investigative duties assigned by the Primary Investigator;
 - c) perform various non-investigative duties in support of the Investigative Team; and,
 - d) prepare and forward reports as required by the Primary Investigator.

Canvass Coordination

1. In every threshold major case, a Canvass Coordinator may be selected and assigned by the Primary Investigator to undertake the following canvass coordination functions and duties:
 - a) report to the Primary Investigator;
 - b) map out the area to be canvassed in conjunction with the Primary Investigator;
 - c) establish a Canvass Command Post, taking into account the location, nature and extent of the canvass;
 - d) secure adequate resources for the canvass;
 - e) consult with the Primary Investigator on the types of questions to be asked during the canvass;
 - f) brief canvass personnel on the types of questions to ask and the types of information to be collected, emphasizing that any person interviewed during the canvass may become a suspect(s);
 - g) ensure appropriate canvass forms are used, taking into account the nature and extent of the canvass; and,
 - h) liaise with canvass personnel to determine necessary follow-up activity.
2. The officer performing a canvass coordination function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.

Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager

1. In addition to the investigative functions and responsibilities of a Major Case Manager in a single jurisdiction investigation, the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall undertake the additional functions and duties assigned to the case manager as follows:
 - a) report to the Joint Management Team as required regarding the overall direction and management of the investigation and decisions to change investigative strategies or directions;
 - b) at the commencement of a multi-jurisdictional major case investigation, consult with the Joint Management Team to establish the need for an Investigative Consultant Team, and meet as a member of the Investigative Consultant Team as required;
 - c) at the earliest opportunity, consider the need for a case conference involving representatives from identified stakeholders (e.g., Centre of Forensic Sciences, Office of the Chief Coroner, Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, other expert forensic resources, Crown Attorney, Behavioural Sciences and Analysis Section and involved police services) to review the known facts of the case from an inter-disciplinary perspective to develop protocols, for the processing of forensic exhibits, and to gather expert input to assist the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager in developing an investigative plan;
 - d) assume overall control, responsibility and accountability for the direction, speed and flow of the linked multi-jurisdictional major case investigations, and any related cases to which he/she is assigned;
 - e) if at any time during the multi-jurisdiction investigation, there is any potential linkage identified through any triggering mechanism between the major cases under investigation and any other major case outside of the investigation, ensure the linkage is investigated as soon as possible;
 - f) if there is a reasonable likelihood that the same person(s) has committed the additional reported major case(s), then the SPCIC shall be notified within seven days;
 - g) address investigative issues, strategies, policy issues and problem areas to ensure the effective management of the overall investigation is consistent with major case management standards;
 - h) in consultation with the members of the respective Command Triangle(s) of the linked investigations, identify and obtain the necessary human and material resources;
 - i) in consultation with the Major Case Managers of the linked investigations, liaise with the Crown Attorney on matters as required;
 - j) in consultation with the members of the respective Command Triangle(s) of the linked investigations, develop an operational plan to be approved by the Joint Management Team;
 - k) where necessary, in consultation with the SPCIC, prepare a request for provincial funding;
 - l) ensure adherence to this Ontario Major Case Management Manual by all members of the Investigation Teams;
 - m) ensure duplication of effort and counterproductive interference are eliminated;
 - n) ensure detailed written progress updates, reports and briefing notes are prepared;
 - o) ensure the detailed investigation chronology is prepared and maintained by the File Coordinator(s) in consultation with the Primary Investigator(s);

- p) ensure that detailed and accurate financial records pertaining to the investigation are maintained and reported in accordance with established funded joint forces operation procedures;
 - q) coordinate the preparation of comprehensive court briefs;
 - r) participate in a case review or operational de-briefing for the purpose of making recommendations relating to the direction, speed and flow of the investigation; and,
 - s) participate in a case review, or operational de-briefing, convened by the SPCIC, to review the concluded investigation(s).
2. The Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.
3. The Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall:
- a) be appointed by the Joint Management Team;
 - b) have experience as a major case manager in homicide and/or sexual assault investigations;
 - c) have experience directly relating to the nature of the crime(s) under investigation;
 - d) have successfully completed the Ontario Major Case Management Course;
 - e) be an active member of the provincial Multi-jurisdictional MCM resource pool; and,
 - f) have successfully completed the Ontario Police College's Multi-jurisdictional MCM Course or equivalent.

Criteria and Activation

1. For a case to be a multi-jurisdictional investigation, two or more police services working on independent major case investigations must establish a link between two or more defined major cases where there is a reasonable suspicion that the same person(s) is responsible for the commission of the offences.
2. Section 1 does not apply to two or more linked Human Trafficking cases unless the criteria specified under section 3 of the Data Entry Standards section for Non-Threshold Major Cases within this Manual is met.
3. Once the criteria in section 1, above, have been met, the Major Case Managers shall, within seven days, notify the SPCIC.
4. In every multi-jurisdictional investigation, a Joint Management Team shall be formed comprising representatives from senior management of each involved service. The Joint Management Team shall meet with the involved Major Case Managers and the SPCIC.
5. The Joint Management Team shall appoint a Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager. A Command Triangle shall be formed consisting of the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager and the Command Triangles of the police services involved. Large or complex investigations may require the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager be dedicated full-time to the investigation.

6. The Joint Management Team shall consider the need to integrate the linked investigations. If two or more investigations are integrated, the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall consider blending the existing command triangles.
7. The Major Case Managers, Victim Liaison(s) and Media Liaison(s) functions within each linked investigation shall report directly to the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager.
8. Where deemed necessary, the MCM Executive Board shall review the appointment of the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager. The MCM Executive Board may appoint a Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager from the provincial pool after consideration of all relevant factors, including:
 - a) the nature of the offences;
 - b) scope and complexity;
 - c) number of victims;
 - d) time frame;
 - e) likelihood of escalation;
 - f) the involved police services' degree of compliance with the MCM System; and,
 - g) the suitability of the incumbent Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager.

Joint Management Team

1. A Joint Management Team shall be formed, comprised of representatives from the involved police services and other disciplines as appropriate, to undertake the following functions and duties:
 - a) upon confirmation of a multi-jurisdictional investigation, meet with the involved Major Case Managers and the SPCIC to appoint a Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager;
 - b) at the commencement of a multi-jurisdictional major case investigation, consult with the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager to establish an Investigative Consultant Team;
 - c) determine the frequency of reviews of the investigation by the Investigative Consultant Team;
 - d) monitor the expenditure, financial accountability and cost effectiveness of the investigation;
 - e) provide general oversight of the investigation without participating in investigative decisions unless they involve a major change of direction or policy;
 - f) authorize additional resources;
 - g) after consultation with the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, terminate the investigation;
 - h) review the progress of the investigation and audit reports submitted by the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, which shall be retained in the records of the investigation;
 - i) provide advice and support to the investigation and facilitate its progress;
 - j) consult with the Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator throughout the investigation; and,
 - k) ensure the minutes of Joint Management Team meetings are retained in the records of the investigation.

Investigative Consultant Team

1. The Investigative Consultant Team shall perform the following functions and duties:
 - a) meet to review the investigation as required or by the Joint Management Team; and,
 - b) provide support to the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, through guidance, assistance and support.
2. Members of the Investigative Consultant Team shall be assigned on the basis of the knowledge, experience and expertise specific to the investigation.
3. Membership on the Investigative Consultant Team will be dependent on the requirements of the investigation, but consideration shall be given to include representatives from:
 - a) Centre of Forensic Sciences;
 - b) Office of the Chief Coroner;
 - c) Office of the Crown Attorney;
 - d) Forensic Pathology Service;
 - e) forensic psychiatry; and,
 - f) any other discipline that can provide value to the investigation.

INTRODUCTION

This standard applies to the treatment of victims of major cases and, where applicable, members of their families.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. The Victim Liaison Officer may delegate certain duties (e.g., victim services personnel) while ensuring that the number of personnel interacting with the victim is kept to a minimum.
2. The Victim Liaison Officer shall be responsible for the following:
 - a) ensuring the victim has immediate access to the appropriate translation services necessary;
 - b) maintaining on-going contact with the victim during the trial process;
 - c) where charges have been laid in a major case investigation, ensuring that the Victim/Witness Assistance Program is notified where applicable and, if the victim wishes to utilize those services, ensuring that an appointment for the victim is arranged;
 - d) when arrangements have been made with a member of the investigative team and/or Crown Attorney for an interview, ensuring the following factors are taken into consideration:
 - i) date/time/location;
 - ii) transportation arrangements;
 - iii) child care;
 - iv) existing safety plans;
 - v) medical issues;
 - vi) support persons;
 - vii) length of interview; and,
 - viii) method of recording the interview.
 - e) ensuring the victim is made aware of, and provided with, information regarding the criminal injuries compensation process and, where practical, ensuring that assistance is provided to the victim in making application to the criminal injuries compensation process;
 - f) serving subpoenas and other court documents to the victim;
 - g) ensuring the victim has access to the following information:
 - i) the services and remedies available to victims of crime;
 - ii) the provisions of the *Victims' Bill of Rights* and of the *Compensation for Victims of Crime Act* that might assist them;
 - iii) the protection available to victims to prevent unlawful intimidation;
 - iv) the progress of investigations that relate to the crime;
 - v) the charges laid with respect to the crime and, if no charges are laid, the reasons why no charges were laid;
 - vi) the victim's role in the prosecution;
 - vii) court procedures that relate to the prosecution;

- viii) the dates and places of all significant proceedings that relate to the prosecution;
 - ix) the outcome of all significant proceedings, including any proceedings on appeal;
 - x) any pretrial arrangements that are made that relate to a plea that may be entered by the accused at trial;
 - xi) the interim release and, in the event of conviction, the sentencing of an accused;
 - xii) any disposition made under section 672.54 or 672.58 of the *Criminal Code* in respect of an accused who is found unfit to stand trial or who is found not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder; and,
 - xiii) their right under the *Criminal Code* to make representations to the court by way of a victim impact statement.
- h) ensuring the victim receives assistance in preparing a victim impact statement, if necessary;
 - i) ensuring that necessary referrals to victim service providers are made; and,
 - j) assisting the victim in developing a safety plan where, it is in the opinion of members of the Command Triangle that a victim's safety may be in question.
3. The Major Case Manager, through the Victim Liaison Officer, shall notify the victim of the following, where applicable:
- a) if the accused person is remanded into custody;
 - b) if the accused person is released and any conditions of release;
 - c) if the accused person is remanded into custody and released as a result of a judicial review and any conditions of release;
 - d) if the accused person is sentenced, and any conditions of probation;
 - e) if the accused person is released on temporary absence, parole or an unescorted temporary absence pass and any conditions; and,
 - f) any escape of the accused/convicted person from custody immediately upon the Major Case Manager becoming aware of the escape.
4. Where the safety of the victim may be in question, the Major Case Manager shall ensure the Crown Attorney is notified in writing with respect to any disclosures that may put the victim at further risk.
5. Members of a major case investigation shall make every attempt to accommodate victims with special needs.
6. The Major Case Manager, in conjunction with the Crown Attorney, shall ensure that after a judicial proceeding, the victim is advised of any verdicts or decisions made by a Judge or Justice of the Peace, as well as sentences and appeals.
7. The Major Case Manager, in conjunction with the Crown Attorney, shall ensure the victim is informed of the provisions of section 745.6 of the *Criminal Code* (Application for Judicial Review).
8. The Major Case Manager shall take reasonable steps to ensure the victim does not hear or see details of a major case investigation for the first time in court or through the media.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this standard is to provide a consistent approach for contacts with the media in the investigation of major cases. The investigation may be affected by the information released and the manner in which it is released to the media. The release of unauthorized information can seriously impact the investigation or a criminal proceeding. A positive working relationship with members of the media should be maintained.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Release of Information

1. The Media Liaison Officer shall be the designated spokesperson for release of information to the media.
2. Notwithstanding section 1, the Major Case Manager may authorize another member of the investigative team to speak to the media when circumstances dictate.
3. No member shall release information unless authorized to do so by the Major Case Manager.
4. When a member of the investigative team receives approval from the Major Case Manager to prepare a news release, the member shall:
 - a) research, compile and draft the pertinent information;
 - b) submit the information to the Media Liaison Officer for editing;
 - c) submit the draft release to the Major Case Manager for final approval;
 - d) forward the approved release to the Media Liaison Officer who shall circulate the release to media outlets; and,
 - e) forward a copy of the approved release to the File Coordinator.
5. In preparing all news releases, the Major Case Manager shall consider consulting with a member of the police service who has received media relations training.
6. The Major Case Manager and the Media Liaison Officer shall consider the release of proactive public safety messages.
7. Consideration shall be given to releasing the following information:
 - a) time and location of the occurrence;
 - b) general description of the victim; and,
 - c) generic description of the crime.

8. The Major Case Manager in consultation with the Victim Liaison Officer shall give consideration to releasing the following information after an arrest and the laying of a charge:
 - a) information in relation to the accused person, including name, address and age;
 - b) charges laid;
 - c) time and location of the arrest;
 - d) circumstances of the arrest;
 - e) investigating unit; and,
 - f) date and location of the accused person's first court appearance.
9. Media requests for photographs, taken under the authority of the *Identification of Criminals Act*, shall only be granted if:
 - a) a wanted person is at large and public assistance is requested; and,
 - b) the request is approved by the Chief of Police or Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police or designate.
10. If a photograph of a missing person or victim is requested by the media, permission shall be received from an immediate family member or the victim prior to releasing the photograph if practicable.
11. Suspect(s) and accused person(s) shall not be posed by the police for photographing by media representatives.
12. All news releases and information contained in public appeal(s) shall be made available to all media outlets.

Information Release Prohibitions

Consideration should be given to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, any publication bans, the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* and the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

1. The following information shall not be released to the media:
 - a) the name, address of a young person charged with an offence, except in accordance with a Judge's Order (age, sex and general area of residence can usually be released);
 - b) information that would identify a victim except:
 - i) in homicide cases, following notification of next of kin;
 - ii) in compelling circumstances when the health or safety of an individual may be affected;
 - iii) where disclosure is necessary to continue the investigation (e.g., in cases of non-familial abductions);
 - iv) when a compelling public interest in disclosure of the personal information clearly outweighs the individual's right to privacy (e.g., in cases of non-familial abductions); and,
 - v) in compassionate circumstances, to facilitate contact with the next of kin or a friend of an individual who is injured, ill or deceased.

- c) information relating to an accused as follows:
 - i) the existence of an alibi, admission, confession or statement;
 - ii) the reputation, character, or criminal record of an accused;
 - iii) any tests taken by, refused by, or offered to the accused; and,
 - iv) any evidence or information that may prejudice a trial.
 - d) any other information that, in the view of the Major Case Manager, may prejudice the investigation.
2. In sexual assault cases, information that may identify the victim shall not be released. Such information may include the name of the accused person(s).

The Crime Scene

In the event the Major Case Manager allows media access to the crime scene, the media representative shall be accompanied by either the Media Liaison Officer or another member of the investigative team.

Media Interviews

1. When a member of the investigative team is assigned to meet with a member of the media in connection with a special news feature, the Major Case Manager and the Media Liaison Officer shall:
 - a) brief the member;
 - b) where possible and when necessary, attend the interview; and,
 - c) ensure a written report is submitted to the File Coordinator with the results of the interview and the names of the individuals who were in attendance.
2. Upon receiving the approval of the Major Case Manager, a member of the investigative team shall consider providing information to the media at a crime scene as follows:
 - a) identifying him/herself as a member of the investigative team and giving a brief rationale as to his/her presence;
 - b) introducing the Media Liaison Officer, if available, and indicating that the Media Liaison Officer will be the regular contact for the media in relation to the investigation;
 - c) releasing as much information as possible, including confirmation of the type of case under investigation without compromising the investigation;
 - d) confirming with the media that, if the need arises, the member, along with the Media Liaison Officer, will personally meet with the media; and,
 - e) if necessary, indicating that the assistance of the media may be sought as the case develops.

Public Appeals

1. In a single jurisdiction investigation, the Major Case Manager shall consider consulting with the Media Liaison Officer, prior to any public appeal, to review its content and the medium of delivery.
2. In a multi-jurisdictional investigation, public appeals shall be the subject of discussion among the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, the Joint Management Team, Major Case Managers, Media Liaison Officer and, where appropriate, the Crown Attorney to review the potential impact of the appeal.

INTRODUCTION

This standard addresses the collection, classification, prioritization and flow of investigative information for threshold major cases. The standard also addresses the classification of suspect(s) for the purpose of investigating suspect(s) to the point at which the individual can be confidently eliminated as a suspect or prioritized for probability in the interests of effective and efficient allocation of investigative resources.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. Following the receipt of investigation information, background inquiries shall be conducted.
2. The investigative information and results of the inquiries shall be forwarded to the Command Triangle.
3. When a person of interest is identified, steps shall be taken to ensure a thorough investigation of that individual.
4. If an individual is identified as a suspect, the Command Triangle shall ensure a thorough and complete investigation is conducted. The suspect shall be prioritized as high, medium or low based on the following criteria:
 - a) existence and extent of corroborating evidence;
 - b) reliability of investigative information;
 - c) number of references to the same person;
 - d) existence of motive;
 - e) existence of opportunity;
 - f) relationship to the victim; and,
 - g) background of the suspect.
5. All Actions shall be recorded in the Minister-approved software.
6. The Command Triangle shall prioritize all actions as high, medium or low based on the following factors:
 - a) risk to public safety;
 - b) potential for loss of evidence;
 - c) availability of the source/subject of the information;
 - d) number of references to the same information;
 - e) specificity of the information;
 - f) whether the source of the information is known or anonymous;
 - g) seriousness of the offence, and,
 - h) reliability of the source, if known.
7. In relation to all other investigative information, the information management cycle shall continue until the Command Triangle determines:
 - a) that all relevant investigative avenues have been exhausted; or,
 - b) that no further follow-up is required.

INTRODUCTION

The identification of a suspect in any criminal case by an eyewitness can be valuable evidence when properly presented during a prosecution. Diligence must be exercised during the investigation of major cases to ensure that any potential identification of a suspect is not prejudiced in any way. Police officers conducting identification processes should be cognizant of current case law pertaining to eyewitness evidence.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. Various methods of suspect identification shall be considered including: physical line-ups, photo line-ups, voice line-ups, video images, etc.
2. The Major Case Manager shall consider assigning an officer who is not a member of the investigative team to arrange and conduct the line-up.
3. The officer conducting the line-up shall suggest to the witness that the suspect may or may not be in the line-up.
4. The officer conducting the line-up shall not identify the suspect in any way by word or gesture.
5. The witness shall be advised that he or she is not obliged to make an identification.
6. Records in relation to the line-up shall be forwarded to the File Coordinator.
7. All material (e.g., photographs) shall be retained as exhibits.
8. The Major Case Manager shall consider requesting that the media not publish photograph(s) of an accused person(s) in cases where identification is an issue following arrest.
9. Witnesses shall view line-ups independently of other witnesses.
10. All line-ups shall be recorded in detail and include:
 - a) instructions provided to the witness;
 - b) instructions provided to the line-up participants;
 - c) make-up of the line-up and identities of all persons therein or the exact lay-out of the photo spread indicating the person chosen by the witness and accompanied by the witness' signature and date of identification;
 - d) comments made by the witness and any physical action/reaction upon identification or partial identification and the witness' stated confidence at the time; and,
 - e) all persons present during the line-up.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this standard is to identify the data entry requirements for the Minister-approved software for both threshold and non-threshold major cases. The maintenance of these standards will ensure the integrity of the case management investigative data and the triggering database.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. All investigative information shall be entered in the software within 30 days of receipt of the information. In the situation where an investigation has been reclassified as a major case, then all investigative information shall be entered in the software as soon as resources allow.
2. Tombstone information shall include, but is not limited to, the following relevant information: full name(s), alias(es), date of birth, personal descriptors, telephone number(s), address(es), unique identifier (e.g., driver's licence), vehicle(s), and a detailed summary of the investigation.
3. The entry of cases that have been reported prior to the installation of the Minister-approved software at the police service of jurisdiction may be entered in the software at the discretion of the Major Case Manager.
4. Command Triangle personnel shall consider the privilege attached to the identity of confidential informants. Personal information or information that, by reason of its exclusivity would tend to identify a confidential informant should not be entered into the incident database, notwithstanding the necessity to disclose certain information to the Crown Attorney, once judicial proceedings are commenced or until such time as the case is declared inactive and the case file is archived.
5. Command Triangle personnel shall consider the security of agents and undercover police officers utilized during an investigation. Personal information or information that by reason of its exclusivity would tend to identify an agent or undercover police officer should not be entered into the incident database, notwithstanding the necessity to disclose certain information to the local Crown Attorney, once judicial proceedings are commenced or until such time as the case is declared inactive and the case file is archived.

Threshold Major Cases

1. For threshold major cases, the following procedures shall be followed:
 - a) all investigative information shall be entered, indexed, researched, and cross-referenced into the Minister-approved software; and,
 - b) the File Coordinator shall ensure the investigative information entered into the Minister-approved software is filed within the appropriate document.

Non-Threshold Major Cases

1. For non-threshold major cases, tombstone information shall be entered, indexed, researched and cross-referenced into the Minister-approved software:
 - a) a summary of the offence providing the date and time, location and circumstances;
 - b) the name and personal identifiers of the victim;
 - c) the name and personal identifiers of the accused, suspect or person of interest; and,
 - d) any other relevant investigative information that may, in the opinion of the Case Manager, assist in the early detection of serial or predatory behaviour;and where there is evidence of serial or predatory behaviour, the data entry procedures for threshold cases shall be followed.
2. Missing persons, where police have yet to ascertain whether foul play is involved, and where the individual remains outstanding and unaccounted for 30 days after being reported missing, the data entry procedures for threshold cases shall be followed.
3. Trafficking in persons as defined in section 279.01, s. 279.011 or 279.04, Criminal Code, and attempts as defined in section 24(1) Criminal Code, where one of the following criteria exists, the data entry procedures for threshold cases shall be followed.
 - a) The occurrence involves the use of a firearm;
 - b) Kidnapping;
 - c) Torture;
 - d) Sexual Assault committed by the offender involving oral, vaginal, or anal penetration;
 - e) Aggravated assault;
 - f) Use of restraints, bondage or disguise

Data Entry Standard Exceptions to Threshold Major Cases

The data entry requirements for a non-threshold major case as indicated in sections 1-3 above may be used in the following situations:

- a) sexual assaults including sexual interference, and attempted sexual assaults, sexual exploitation and invitation to sexual touching with a suspect known to police when the conduct is not predatory or serial in nature and any of the following circumstances are present:
 - i) the victim and suspect are in a familial relationship including genealogical blood lines or common-law union, and shall include adoptive parents/siblings, step parents/siblings and legal guardians;
 - ii) the victim and suspect have a previous relationship;
 - iii) the case involves historical sexual offences (e.g., an offence reported over a year after having been committed);
 - iv) any sexual assault where a suspect has been identified and arrested within 14 days; and,
 - v) sections (a) (i) to (a) (iv) do not apply in cases which are deemed to be predatory or serial in nature.

- b) in homicide investigations, including attempts where:
 - i) the victim and suspect were in a familial relationship including genealogical blood lines or common-law union, and shall include adoptive parents/siblings, step parents/siblings and legal guardians; and/or,
 - ii) the suspect has been arrested and identified within 14 days or is deceased;
 - iii) sections (b) (i) and (b) (ii) do not apply in cases which are deemed to be predatory or serial in nature.

INTRODUCTION

This standard addresses the process for interviewing witness(es), victim(s) and suspect(s). An interview is a conversation designed to obtain information on a specific occurrence, incident or event. The purpose of the interview(s) is to gather information to determine whether an offence(s) has been committed, to identify the individual(s) responsible for the commission of the offence(s) and/or to obtain evidence which may assist in the investigation/prosecution.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. Appropriate personnel shall be assigned to conduct interviews on the basis of their qualifications and experience.
2. The interviewer shall fully prepare and plan for any interview to be conducted. Interviews shall be recorded in one of the following methods:
 - a) written record;
 - b) audio recording;
 - c) video recording;
 - d) interviewers shall be guided by the direction of current case law and statute law; and,
 - e) interviewers shall follow current recommendations regarding the interviewing of children, young persons and taking sworn statements.
3. Where an electronically recorded statement is not transcribed, a detailed summary of the relevant information from the interview shall be recorded for data entry purposes.
4. The use of specialized resources (e.g., Children's Aid Society personnel, interpreters) for assistance with interviews of particular witnesses (e.g., children, sexual assault victims, and spouse/partner abuse victims) shall be considered.
5. A Crown Attorney shall be consulted with respect to any request for consideration on behalf of the individual or another person with respect to immunity, charge reduction, plea bargaining, etc. Any other considerations shall be the subject of consultation with other authorities (e.g., corrections personnel), as appropriate.
6. The victim of a sexual assault shall be asked if he or she would prefer to be interviewed by a qualified officer of a particular gender if available.

INTRODUCTION

The importance of canvassing as an investigative tool applies to all major case investigations where there is a need to seek relevant information from an identifiable group of people.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. When a canvass is deemed necessary, the Canvass Coordinator shall, in consultation with the Major Case Manager and Primary Investigator, establish a canvass plan.
2. Canvassers shall be provided with an overview of the case and briefed on the reason for the canvass and the methodology for conducting the canvass.
3. Consideration shall be given to having interviewers available to conduct follow-up interviews and forensic identification personnel available in the event physical evidence is located.
4. The Canvass Coordinator shall collect all documents relating to the canvass and forward the documents to the File Coordinator.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this standard is to provide direction regarding protection and integrity of crime scenes and the collection and preservation of evidence.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Initial Crime Scene Functions

1. Ensure the best practices of crime scene management are observed, giving due consideration to health and safety concerns and the preservation of evidence.
2. A crime scene continuity register shall be maintained until the scene is released.
3. In the event of possible contamination of evidence, forensic identification personnel shall be advised at the scene.
4. Where a suspect is arrested, the officer shall, in addition to the initial search of the suspect, ensure measures are taken to avoid contamination of potential evidence. The following shall be considered:
 - a) in the event the suspect used a firearm, or has evidence on his/her hands, he/she shall not be allowed to wash his/her hands;
 - b) clothing and footwear may need to be seized for possible trace evidence; and,
 - c) hair and biological samples may be needed for comparison purposes.
5. Officers shall exercise caution to prevent cross-contaminating multiple crime scenes and/or the persons of victims and suspects/accused (e.g., in situations in which an officer proceeds directly from a crime scene to handle a suspect in custody).
6. Officers shall, whenever possible, utilize protective clothing to prevent the possible transfer of trace evidence or, where practicable, change clothing between crime scenes.

Experts

The decision to use expert resources to conduct examinations shall be made by the Command Triangle, in consultation with the Scene Investigator, Forensic Identification Officer, and/or the Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service.

Search of the Crime Scene

1. The Scene Investigator, in consultation with the Command Triangle and Forensic Identification Officer, shall develop a scene investigation plan.
2. All items of potential evidentiary value shall be identified, catalogued, documented, seized and preserved, regardless of whether immediate relevance to the investigation is established.
3. In major case crime scenes, consideration shall be given to photographing and videotaping the crime scene depending on the complexity of the case and the nature of the scene.
4. All examinations and evidence collection procedures shall be documented and an exhibit register shall be maintained that documents the following:
 - a) items seized;
 - b) location from which the items were seized;
 - c) date and time of seizure; and,
 - d) name of seizing individual.
5. After a crime scene has been thoroughly searched, consideration shall be given to the deployment of additional searchers who may be able to provide a different perspective and/or specialized search expertise to ensure that all avenues of the search have been exhausted.

Release of the Crime Scene

1. Only the Major Case Manager, in consultation with the Command Triangle, the Forensic Identification Officer and the Scene Investigator, shall have the authority to release the crime scene after ensuring that all practicable search methods and investigative techniques in relation to the scene have been exhausted.
2. The Major Case Manager shall consider maintaining security of every homicide scene until the conclusion of the autopsy.
3. When releasing a crime scene, documentation shall include:
 - a) date and time of release;
 - b) to whom the scene was released, if applicable; and,
 - c) the name of the individual who authorized the release of the scene.

INTRODUCTION

Major case investigations require a coordinated inter-disciplinary approach to ensure that all pertinent issues are satisfactorily addressed in the appropriate sequence.

Experts

Services of experts that may be of assistance during a major case death investigation include, but are not limited to:

- a) forensic pathology;
- b) forensic odontology/dentistry;
- c) forensic anthropology/archaeology;
- d) forensic entomology;
- e) pattern/wound interpretation;
- f) other medical experts; and,
- g) other forensic experts (e.g., forensic knot craft, forensic climatology).

Office of the Chief Coroner and the Ontario Forensic Pathology Service

1. The Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service shall be consulted in the following circumstances:
 - a) when a Major Case Manager deems it necessary to obtain the services of an expert in relation to the body of a deceased person in the investigation of a major case death investigation;
 - b) in cases where a second autopsy is required or has been requested;
 - c) where a request is made to have a body exhumed; and,
 - d) in cases of found human skeletal remains or an interred body, for advice and guidance on processing the body site to ensure the preservation of physical evidence.
2. The Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service may be consulted in relation to the investigation of all major cases.
3. In cases of homicide or suspicious death, the Major Case Manager shall consult with the attending Coroner regarding the location for an autopsy, the necessity for other post-mortem examinations or the preservation of other forms of short-lived evidence.
4. The Major Case Manager shall consult with the Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service regarding responsibility for the costs involved in employing the services of an expert prior to the expert being retained.

5. In the event of a dispute between the Major Case Manager and the attending coroner and/or pathologist that cannot be resolved, the Office of the Regional Coroner and, if necessary, the Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, shall be contacted to facilitate a resolution.
6. Where applicable, the Major Case Manager shall conduct a case conference at the earliest possible opportunity for the purposes of obtaining inter-disciplinary input to assist in developing investigative strategies, establishing priorities and ranking the sequence of any necessary investigative procedures.

Centre of Forensic Sciences

1. Major Case Managers and investigators shall consider the range of services provided by the Centre of Forensic Sciences.
2. Prior to a crime scene being released, the Major Case Manager shall consider consulting the Director of the Centre of Forensic Sciences if it is believed that expert services are required that are not offered by the Centre of Forensic Sciences.
3. Prior to a body being released to the next of kin, the Major Case Manager shall consider consulting with the Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service and/or the Director of the Centre of Forensic Sciences if it is believed that the expert services required are not offered by the Centre of Forensic Sciences.

INTRODUCTION

A standardized approach to post-mortem examinations ensures the preservation, integrity and continuity of evidence.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Duties and Responsibilities

1. The Major Case Manager shall be aware of the duties and responsibilities of the Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service with respect to human remains.
2. The Major Case Manager shall ensure that officers attending the post-mortem examination are aware of the duties and responsibilities of the pathologist under the direction of the Ontario Forensic Pathology Service.

Procedures to be followed prior to and during the autopsy

1. The Major Case Manager shall:
 - a) ensure that measures are taken to prevent trace evidence from being transferred between crime scenes, post-mortem examinations and a suspect(s) in custody;
 - b) ensure the coroner is advised of the known facts of the investigation, including the identity of the deceased, if known, circumstances of the discovery of the deceased, and any known history of the deceased;
 - c) ensure that continuity of the deceased is maintained from the discovery of the body to the completion of the post-mortem examination;
 - d) in the event that a dispute between the Major Case Manager and the attending coroner and/or pathologist cannot be resolved, the Office of the Regional Coroner and, if necessary, the Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service shall be contacted to facilitate a resolution;
 - e) ensure the deceased is formally identified to the pathologist;
 - f) ensure the coroner and pathologist are advised of any requested post-mortem examinations;
 - g) ensure the appropriate investigative personnel attend the post-mortem examination, including forensic identification personnel;
 - h) ensure an attending officer records the preliminary opinion regarding the cause of death as stated by the pathologist;
 - i) ensure notes are maintained that include the following:
 - i) the date and time the post-mortem was started and completed;
 - ii) individuals present;
 - iii) preliminary opinion regarding the cause of death as provided by the pathologist;
 - iv) seizure of evidence; and,
 - v) major findings that may assist with the investigation.

- j) ensure consultation with the coroner takes place in relation to the following:
 - i) the need to maintain security of the body following the autopsy, where necessary;
 - ii) the provision of information, if any, to the media and the family of the deceased regarding the results of the post-mortem examination and ensuring that the media and family receive similar information; and,
 - iii) consultation with the coroner and pathologist takes place in relation to whether the body should be re-examined 24 hours after the post-mortem in selected cases of suspicious death.
- k) ensure all samples requiring forensic examination received by the police are delivered to appropriate examiners/laboratories as soon as practicable with due regard for the rate of deterioration of the samples;
- l) ensure all relevant reports and notes are completed and submitted, and that all formal documentation is received and submitted to the File Coordinator;
- m) consider, in consultation with the Coroner and/or Forensic Pathologist, circumstances when attendance at the scene would be valuable, where policy does not exist; and
- n) provide initial information to the pathologist in writing, and the information should be as complete as possible. Any additions should be made based on dialogue during consultations.

2. When provided a preliminary report from the pathologist it should be in writing. If it is not in writing, the officer should note what is said and allow the pathologist to review the notes for accuracy indicating it conforms with his or her opinion, including its limitations. The pathologist should also retain a copy of the relevant entries.

Evidence Samples

1. The Major Case Manager shall ensure evidence is preserved using the best current practices, and that the Centre of Forensic Sciences is consulted for clarification when necessary.
2. The Major Case Manager shall, when appropriate, consult with the coroner and/or the pathologist, regarding the seizure of biological samples, which may include:
 - a) head hair for comparison;
 - b) body hair for comparison;
 - c) vaginal/penile swabs, rectal swabs, oral swabs, vaginal washings;
 - d) urine for toxicological examination;
 - e) blood for serology, toxicology, DNA profiles;
 - f) stomach content for toxicological examination;
 - g) liver for toxicological examination;
 - h) kidney for toxicological examination;
 - i) vitreous fluid for toxicological and chemical examination;
 - j) lung tissue for toxicological examination and accelerants;
 - k) bullets and fragments;
 - l) biological samples for DNA analysis from alternative sources;
 - m) one intact femur for diatom examination if drowning is suspected;
 - n) fingernail clippings;
 - o) excised wound(s); and,
 - p) other services provided by the Centre of Forensic Sciences.

INTRODUCTION

This standard addresses the type of behavioural sciences services that are available for the investigation of a major case. In any major case investigation, priority must be given to community safety and security through the suppression of activities and/or the early identification and apprehension of the offender.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. The Major Case Manager shall, at the earliest opportunity, consider the need to access behavioural sciences services, including the following:
 - a) **ViCLAS** for potential linkages to other cases;
 - b) **Threat Assessment** to assist in the formulation of police/community safety and prevention strategies and the ongoing security and protection of witnesses and victims;
 - c) **Criminal Profiling** to support the investigation of a major crime including the prioritization of suspects or persons of interest, crime scene analysis, crime reconstruction, statement analysis, interview and interrogation strategies, and access to geographic profiling for assistance in determining a criminal's base of operations or residence and setting investigative strategies for directed patrol, surveillance, canvasses and searches;
 - d) **Forensic Psychiatry** for assistance with mental health issues, dealing with the mentally ill, identification of disorders and operational assistance to support undercover operations, develop interview, investigative and trial strategies, equivocal death analysis;
 - e) **Polygraph Testing** for the examination of deception that may facilitate confessions, the detection of criminal offences, recovery of property and redirection of investigative efforts; and,
 - f) **Ontario Sex Offender Registry** for the identification and location of registered sex offenders.
2. The Major Case Manager shall consult with the Ontario Provincial Police Behavioural Sciences and Analysis Section prior to accessing behavioural sciences from a service provider outside of Ontario.

INTRODUCTION

All documents collected shall be managed in accordance with the filing system set out in this standard and includes electronic documents managed in an electronic filing system.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. The file name and numbering system shall remain constant whether or not some files are utilized. File headings may be sub-divided into sub-categories at the discretion of the File Coordinator.
2. The document management system shall contain the following file numeric MCM System headings:

MCMS 1 - Daily Activity Reports (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)

MCMS 2 Original Occurrences

This file shall contain a copy of the original occurrence report, any supplementary report(s) and Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) printouts.

MCMS 3 Related Occurrences

This file shall contain a copy or copies of all occurrences on file as they relate to the accused or any other person or place relevant to the investigation.

MCMS 4 Meetings/Briefings Summaries

This file shall contain the minutes and decisions made at all Investigative Team, Investigative Consultant Team, Joint Management Team and case conferencing meetings and briefings regarding the direction, speed and flow of the investigation. The minutes shall be filed chronologically.

MCMS 5 Chronologies

This file shall contain the detailed investigative chronology and any other chronologies (timelines) created.

MCMS 6 Analytical Reports

This file shall contain investigative analytical reports.

MCMS 7 Operational Plans

This file shall contain operational plans related to the investigation or project.

MCMS 8 Police Statements, Notes and Reports (Police)

This file shall contain copies of officers' daily notebook entries, police statements/"will says", police reports and any other investigative notes. (Does not include FIS)

MCMS 9 Statements (Civilian)

This file shall contain civilian statements filed alphabetically and, where there are multiple statements from the same subject, filed chronologically. This file shall include witness background information (CPIC, MTO, credit checks etc.) and audio/video recordings.

MCMS 10 Officer Notes (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 11 Crime Scene Continuity Register**

This file shall contain the original Crime Scene Continuity Register completed by the officer(s) conducting scene security and shall contain information relating to the name, rank, agency, dates and times in relation to persons entering and leaving the crime scene and the reason for attending the crime scene.

MCMS 12 Exhibit Management Register

This file shall contain a copy of the Exhibit Management Register that shall contain information pertaining to seizure and subsequent continuity of each exhibit seized.

MCMS 13 Forensic Identification Officer Reports

This file shall contain notes, reports and copies of video recordings, photographs, diagrams, etc., prepared by forensic identification personnel as they relate to the crime scene(s) or exhibits. Original video recordings, photographs, diagrams, etc. shall be maintained in a secured area.

MCMS 14 Centre of Forensic Sciences Reports

This file shall contain reports from the Centre of Forensic Sciences.

MCMS 15 Forensic Specialist Reports

This file shall contain reports or other materials completed by forensic or civilian specialists, including behavioural sciences personnel (excluding Forensic Identification Officers and Centre of Forensic Sciences personnel) regarding specialized services or examinations conducted or performed.

MCMS 16 Autopsy Reports

This file shall contain pathologist reports.

MCMS 17 Coroners' Reports

This file shall contain documents issued by the Coroner's office.

MCMS 18 Deceased Continuity

This file shall contain information relating to the continuity of the deceased.

MCMS 19 Judicial Authorizations/Search Warrants

This file shall contain judicial authorizations/search warrants, as well as other Search Documents/Reports to a Justice, except Criminal Code Part VI authorizations.

MCMS 20 Criminal Code Part VI Authorizations

This file shall contain copies of Part VI authorizations and include copies of recordings, transcripts and corresponding continuity logs pertaining to invasion of privacy interceptions. The material shall be maintained in a secure area that precludes unauthorized scrutiny.

MCMS 21 Surveillance Reports

This file shall contain surveillance reports and notes, including photographs and/or video recordings. Reports shall be filed chronologically.

MCMS 22 Polygraph Reports and Video Recordings

This file shall contain reports submitted by polygraph examiners as well as the video recording(s) made during the examination(s).

MCMS 23 Communications Recordings and Corresponding Transcripts

This file shall contain copies of recorded conversations by police communications centre(s), and 911 and regular calls for service. Original recordings shall be maintained in a secure area.

MCMS 24 CPIC Information (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 25 Reports - Law Enforcement Agencies**

This file shall contain reports to and from law enforcement agencies and all related correspondence received by the investigation.

MCMS 26 News Releases and Media Reports

This file shall contain news releases and media reports from any medium including print, audio, video, electronic and Internet. The file shall also contain information relating to public appeal(s).

MCMS 27 Tip Forms/Register

This file shall contain tip forms generated during the investigation and the Tip Register, which shall be utilized to numerically track all tips.

MCMS 28 Tip Register (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 29 Canvass Documents**

This file shall contain all canvass documents/plans and reports.

MCMS 30 Search Management

This file shall contain documentation related to public searches.

MCMS 31 Action Forms/Register

This file shall contain copies of all actions assigned and the Action Register that provides for the tracking of actions assigned by the Primary Investigator.

MCMS 32 Assignment/Action Register (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 33 Persons of Interest**

This file shall contain information collected on Person(s) of Interest to the investigation.

MCMS 34 Suspect Persons

This file shall contain all information collected on Suspect Person(s) in the investigation.

MCMS 35 Vehicles

This file shall contain a separate folder for each vehicle of interest to the investigation that shall include vehicle registration information, off-line searches, photographs, CPIC etc.

MCMS 36 Victim Information

This file shall contain all information on the victim(s) including background and Victim Impact Statements

MCMS 37 Victim Impact Statements (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 38 Accused Information**

This file shall contain information on the accused, any statements made by the accused to any person in authority and copies of any other statements made by the accused to persons not in authority, information with respect to any person having contact with the accused and any movements of the accused from the time of his/her arrest to the time he/she is delivered to a detention facility or arraigned, whichever comes first and contain court documents in relation to the accused.

MCMS 39 Statement of Accused (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 40 Continuity of Accused (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)****MCMS 41 ViCLAS Reports**

This file shall contain ViCLAS submissions and reports.

MCMS 42 Photo Line-Ups/Composite Images

This file shall contain copies of photo line-ups and composite sketches used during the investigation.

MCMS 43 Motel/Hotel Registration Inquiries

This file shall contain information relating to inquiries done at hotels or motels and other forms of public lodging (e.g., campgrounds, rooming houses).

MCMS 44 Credit Card/Banking Inquiries

This file shall contain the results of inquiries, including credit history inquiries, made with credit card companies or other financial institutions.

MCMS 45 Passenger Lists/Transportation Inquiries

This file shall contain the results of inquiries made with any mode of public transportation (e.g., airplanes, trains, taxis).

MCMS 46 Telephone/E-Communication Information

This file shall contain phone toll, text messages, tower dumps and subscriber information.
(This does not include email)

MCMS 47 Administrative Reports

This file shall contain reports to management and other administrative reports not captured in other files and correspondence not captured in other files

MCMS 48 Financial Reports

This file shall contain financial reports associated with the investigation.

MCMS 49 Internal Alerts and Bulletins

This file shall contain bulletins, zone and provincial alerts, off-line searches, law enforcement queries and includes bulletins and alerts circulated within the police service.
(Combines MCMS 24).

MCMS 50 Miscellaneous

This file shall contain information not captured in other files.

MCMS 51 Disclosure Requests and Correspondence

This file shall contain disclosure requests and all correspondence obtained between the Crown and defence.

MCMS 52 Court Documents of Accused (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 53 Internet Based Information**

This file shall contain the results of the search of any devices electronic memory for Voice Over Internet Protocols information. (Skype, MSN, Yahoo, Facebook, VOX etc.).

MCMS 54 Email

This file shall contain email generated throughout the investigation.

INTRODUCTION

This standard addresses the procedures to be followed by police in obtaining evidence from witnesses who are characterized as in-custody informer(s), who may be used in a judicial proceeding. The evidence of in-custody informer(s) is admissible in court and may form part of the Crown's case. This standard does not apply to offences within the institution and is not intended to address the use of undercover operatives outside the custodial setting, nor limit the use of the evidence of in-custody informer(s) to advance police investigations.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. The Major Case Manager shall ensure that an in-custody informer fits the definition set out in these standards.
2. The Major Case Manager shall forward a brief to the local Crown Attorney in relation to an in-custody informer for submission to the In-Custody Informer Registry at the Ministry of the Attorney General. The brief shall include the in-custody informer's name, alias, date of birth, and FPS number, name of case (accused), charges against the accused, name of Major Case Manager, decision of In-custody Informer Review Committee. The report shall have a copy of the in-custody informer's waiver of privilege attached.
3. The Major Case Manager shall consider including in the brief, where appropriate, a credibility assessment of the information received from the in-custody informer.
4. In preparation of an in-custody informer brief, the Major Case Manager shall ensure the local Crown Attorney is consulted for the purposes of determining whether the in-custody informer is registered with the In-Custody Informer Registry. A request shall be made in writing to the Crown Attorney for the results of any inquiry to the In-Custody Informer Registry.
5. Where the in-custody informer comes to the attention of a member of the investigative team, the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall be notified and consulted before any contact is made with the in-custody informer.
6. The Command Triangle shall develop a plan of action which will include the following:
 - a) selecting two members of the investigative team to interview the in-custody informer(s);
 - b) conducting an initial background check of the in-custody informer including the reason the person is in custody, criminal record check, local Record Management System check, outstanding charges, numbered informer status, if any, and information received from police services that have had direct contact with the in-custody informer;
 - c) the initial background check shall also include the results of an inquiry to the In-Custody Informer Registry, Ministry of the Attorney General;

- d) briefing the interviewers in relation to the following:
 - i) ensuring every attempt is made not to offer or give any considerations during the interview;
 - ii) preparing a list of questions to be asked (e.g., “You asked to speak to us. What is it that you want to tell us?”);
 - iii) at the very least, in the first instance, audio recording the interview, unless it is impracticable to do so;
 - iv) where the initial interview is not audio recorded, detailed notes of the interview shall be made;
 - v) ensuring one interviewer takes notes during the interview, or immediately thereafter, when the in-custody informer refuses to allow the officers to take notes during the interview;
 - vi) ensuring the interview is non-leading, detailed, allows the in-custody informer to tell the story and, when finished, allows the in-custody informer an opportunity to add to the story;
 - vii) recording in detail any considerations requested; and,
 - viii) ensuring that the interviewers do not compromise the safety of the in-custody informer.
- e) preparing to have the in-custody informer sign a prisoner's consent as outlined under subsection 527(7) in the *Criminal Code*, which will form part of a future application for release for the purpose of a sworn statement outside the custodial institution;
- f) the sworn statement may take place within the custodial institution if it does not compromise the safety of the in-custody informer;
- g) direct the in-custody informer not to elicit any information from the accused although it is still permissible for the in-custody informer to listen to any conversations by the accused;
- h) advising the in-custody informer of informer privilege and encouraging him/her to seek independent legal advice before signing any document and before privilege is waived;
- i) if the in-custody informer declines to consult with legal counsel, this shall be documented and signed by the in-custody informer;
- j) developing a safety plan (cover story) with the in-custody informer to ensure his/her security including removal to and from the custodial institution and the use of additional police personnel for security;
- k) de-briefing the Command Triangle on return from the custodial institution; and,
- l) evaluating the information from the in-custody informer for the purpose of follow-up.

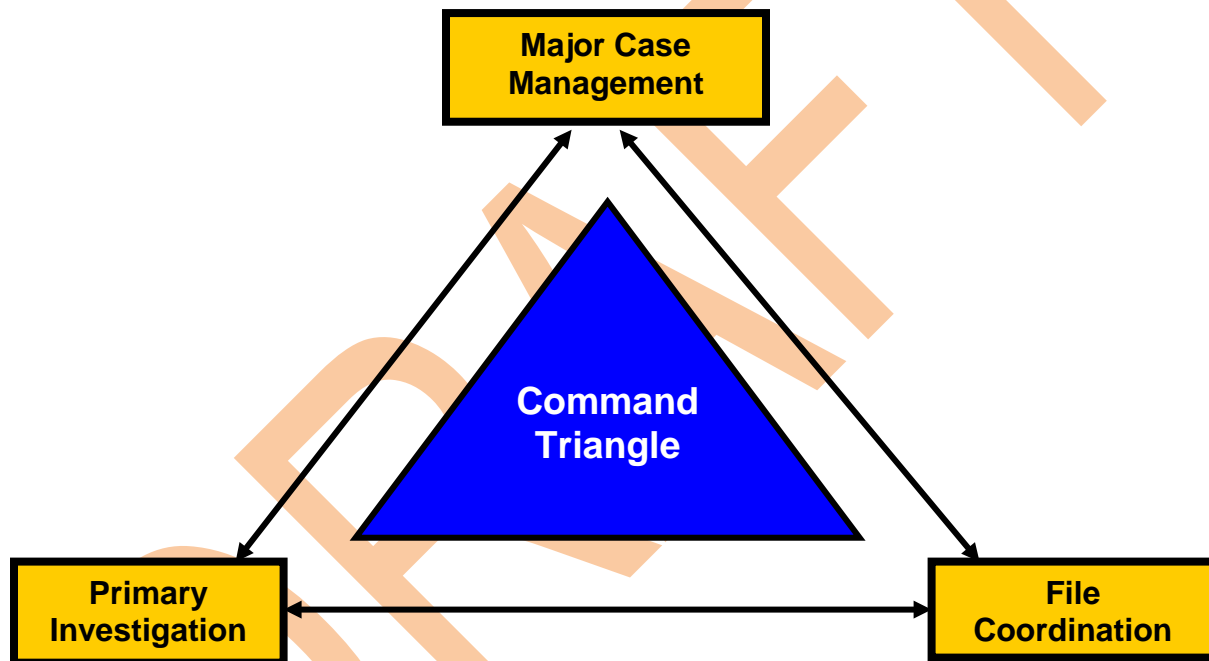
7. If a determination is made for follow-up, the Major Case Manager or designate shall consult with the Crown Attorney for the purpose of:
 - a) obtaining the proper authority to remove the in-custody informer from their custodial setting for the purpose of a sworn statement if the sworn statement is not obtained in the custodial institution;
 - b) determining the appropriateness and feasibility of requesting the in-custody informer consent to an electronic surveillance of further conversation with the accused, bearing in mind that, in taking this step, the in-custody informer will become an agent of the state;
 - c) determining the feasibility and appropriateness of other investigative techniques including undercover operations, number recorder or interception with consent, to confirm the evidence of the in-custody informer, while being aware that with some techniques the in-custody informer will become an agent of the state;
 - d) the requirements for the preparation of an in-custody informer brief for the In-custody Informer Review Committee;
 - e) obtaining advice in the preparation of any search warrants seeking confirmation of the information received from the in-custody informer;
 - f) obtaining other legal advice as required; and,
 - g) the negotiation of any consideration.
8. The Command Triangle in consultation with the interviewers shall:
 - a) determine when and where the sworn statement will be taken;
 - b) develop a plan for the interview that ensures the following:
 - i) where a prior statement exists, the in-custody informer shall be asked to adopt the statement under oath;
 - ii) that the original audio statement be transcribed, whenever possible, and that the in-custody informer be asked to read the transcript;
 - iii) after the statement has been read, the in-custody informer is asked if there are any changes he/she wishes to make to this statement and whether he/she wants to adopt the statement;
 - iv) the in-custody informer be asked if he/she wishes to add anything to the original statement; and,
 - v) the interviewer conducts a question and answer process to include, but not be limited to:
 - to the extent possible, specifics of the alleged statements (actual/verbatim words and comments, quotes, specific details) made by the accused (as opposed to general statements);
 - when and where these statements were made;
 - whether anyone else was present during these alleged statements by the accused;
 - whether the in-custody informer made any record of the alleged statement of the accused and when it was made;
 - whether the record was made contemporaneously to the alleged statement of the accused;
 - whether the in-custody informer told anyone else including any other police officer or person in authority; and,
 - whether the in-custody informer previously claimed to have received statements while in custody or previously testified in any court proceedings.

9. Interviewers shall not discuss any details of the case with the in-custody informer or confirm any of the information given to them by the in-custody informer.
10. Interviewers shall attempt to avoid unconsciously affirming information provided by the in-custody informer.
11. In the event the in-custody informer requests any considerations, the interviewer shall not make any commitment other than to refer the considerations to the Major Case Manager. The Major Case Manager shall record, in writing, all considerations requested by the in-custody informer however seemingly insignificant, including what the in-custody informer is requesting and the reason for the request. This shall be forwarded to the Crown Attorney.
12. The Major Case Manager shall ensure all law enforcement personnel, who may have had contact with the in-custody informer, are interviewed to determine whether the accused requested or was granted any consideration.
13. The interviewers shall advise the in-custody informers not to elicit any information from the accused, although it is still permissible for the in-custody informer to listen to any conversations by the accused.
14. The sworn statement shall be live monitored, whenever possible, by selected members of the investigative team.
15. Before the completion of the sworn statement, the interviewers shall consult with those individual(s) who are monitoring the video, which shall be left running during this time.
16. The interviewers shall consult with the Command Triangle on completion of the sworn statement to determine the need for follow-up investigation.
17. Follow-up investigation shall include confirmation of the information received from the in-custody informer. This confirmation shall include but not be limited to the following:
 - a) the in-custody informer's background and character which shall be examined for reliability, including previous history as an informer, psychiatric history, as well as any criminal record, especially for crimes of dishonesty, deception or manipulative behaviour;
 - b) the interviewers shall obtain a signed consent from the in-custody informer for the release of all medical and psychiatric evidence as well as prison records pertaining to the in-custody informer;
 - c) the extent to which the Major Case Manager or designate confirmed the statement as being credible, independent of the in-custody informer which will assist in establishing the truthfulness of the in-custody informer regarding the inculpatory aspects of the proposed evidence;
 - d) what the in-custody informer exactly said, including any quotes;
 - e) the extent to which the statement contains details or leads to the discovery of evidence known only to the perpetrator;

- f) the extent to which the statement contains details which could reasonably be accessed by the in-custody informer, other than through inculpatory statements by the accused and an assessment of the information reasonably accessible to the in-custody informer (e.g., through media reports, availability of the accused's Crown brief in jail, etc.);
 - g) any request the in-custody informer has made for benefits or special treatment (whether or not agreed to) and any promises which may have been made (or discussed with the in-custody informer) by a person in authority in connection with the provision of the statement or an agreement to testify;
 - h) whether the in-custody informer has, in the past, given reliable information to the authorities;
 - i) whether the in-custody informer has previously claimed to have received statements while in custody which may be relevant not only to the in-custody informer's reliability or unreliability but to whether the public interest would be served by utilizing a recidivist in-custody informer who previously traded information for benefits;
 - j) whether the in-custody informer has previously given evidence in court and any judicial findings in relation to the accuracy and reliability of that evidence, if known. The interviewer shall ask the in-custody informer for information regarding any previous testimony;
 - k) whether the in-custody informer made some written or other record of the words allegedly spoken by the accused and, if so, whether the record was made contemporaneously to the alleged statement of the accused;
 - l) the circumstances in which the in-custody informer's report of the alleged statement was taken (e.g., report made immediately after the statement was made, report made to more than one officer, etc.);
 - m) the manner in which the report of the statement was taken by the police which shall be done through the use of non-leading questions using a sworn format (under oath, audio/video recorded);
 - n) record of actions taken by an officer to access any other known evidence that may attest to or diminish the credibility of the in-custody informer;
 - o) any relevant information contained in any available registry of informers;
 - p) whether there is any relationship between the in-custody informer and the accused, friends or family of the accused, or any other person involved in the incident under investigation;
 - q) the degree of access that the in-custody informer may have had to external sources of information about the offence and/or accused including media reports, crown disclosure to defence then to accused, other inmates, visitors, information from bail hearings or preliminary inquiries; and,
 - r) any other known evidence that may attest to or diminish the credibility of the in-custody informer.
18. In the event one in-custody informer provides confirmation for another in-custody informer, the Major Case Manager shall ensure a detailed background check of the source in-custody informer shall be conducted.
19. The Major Case Manager, in consultation with other members of the Command Triangle, shall delegate a member of the investigative team to work with the trial Crown Attorney and prepare an in-custody informer brief for the In-custody Informer Review Committee.

20. Prior to final submissions to the Committee, the Command Triangle shall review the brief and approve its content and completeness.
21. Any false statements by an in-custody informer shall be referred to the Crown Attorney for referral of the matter to an outside police service for investigation.
22. Police shall advise the Crown Attorney as soon as possible where an in-custody informer commits further offences after giving information about the accused to the police or the Crown Attorney.

Ontario Major Case Management Manual



Ontario

Ministry of Community Safety
and Correctional Services

December 1, 2017

DRAFT



**Ministry of Community Safety
and Correctional Services**

Ontario Major Case Management Unit

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Overview of the Major Case Management System

The Major Case Management (MCM) System is a case management methodology emphasizing accountability and a multi-disciplinary approach to investigations of major case criteria offences. It comprises a centralized coordinating body, investigative standards covering all areas, standardized training, and common case management technology for use by all Ontario police services during the investigation of criteria offences. The MCM System will also facilitate the coordination of all law enforcement agencies involved in multi-jurisdictional cases. It ensures the sharing of information between investigations in a manner that is based on co-operation among individual police services. The MCM methodology combines unified leadership across police jurisdictions with standardized case management procedures and, inter-disciplinary support from forensic scientists and other agencies. The MCM software provides investigators with the necessary tools to organize, manage, retrieve and analyze the potentially large volumes of investigative data collected during major case investigations.

Mandate of the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services

The statutory responsibilities of the Solicitor General are set out in section 3(2) of the *Police Services Act* (the “*Act*”). They require the Solicitor General to:

- monitor police forces to ensure that adequate and effective police services are provided at the municipal and provincial levels;
- develop and promote programs to enhance professional police practices, standards and training;
- conduct a system of inspection and review of police forces across Ontario;
- assist in the coordination of police services;
- provide information and advice respecting the management and operation of police forces;
- issue directives and guidelines on policy matters; and,
- develop and promote programs for community-oriented police services.

Purpose of the Manual

The manual and the standards contained within, is one of the mechanisms by which the Solicitor General meets the statutory requirements set in section 3(2) of the *Act*. In particular, the standards:

- set out the ministry’s position in relation to policy matters;
- provide information and advice regarding the management and operation of major case investigations by police forces;
- promote the inter-disciplinary approach to major case investigations; and,
- promote professional police practices, standards and training.

The standards are also one of the primary tools to assist police services boards, chiefs of police, police associations and municipalities with their understanding and implementation of the *Regulation of the MCM System*.

Major Case Designations

1. Criteria Offences

The following criteria offences are deemed to be major cases:

- a) homicides as defined in subsection 222(4), *Criminal Code*, and attempts;
- b) sexual assaults, and all attempts (for the purpose of this standard, is deemed to include sexual interference, sexual exploitation and invitation to sexual touching);
- c) trafficking in persons as defined in section 279.01, 279.011 or 279.04, *Criminal Code*, and attempts as defined in section 24(1) *Criminal Code*;
- d) occurrences involving non-familial abductions and attempts;
- e) missing person occurrences, as outlined in this Ontario Major Case Management Manual;
- f) occurrences suspected to be homicide involving found human remains;
- g) criminal harassment cases in which the offender is not known to the victim; and,
- h) any other types of cases designated as a major case pursuant to this Ontario Major Case Management Manual.

2. Threshold Offences

The following major case occurrences are deemed to be threshold offences and shall be assigned to a Primary Investigator who shall undertake the investigation:

- a) all major cases which are serial or predatory in nature;
- b) any major case that is linked to another major case within the same or another jurisdiction with the exception of human trafficking cases unless the criteria specified under section 3 of the Data Entry Standards section for Non-Threshold Major Cases within this Manual is met.
- c) homicides as defined in subsection 222(4), *Criminal Code*, and attempts;
- d) sexual assaults and attempts (for the purpose of this standard, is deemed to include sexual interference, sexual exploitation and invitation to sexual touching) in which one or more of the following factors is believed to exist:
 - i) the occurrence involves an offence in section 272 (carries, uses, or threatens to use a weapon/imitation; bodily harm; party to the offence) or section 273 (wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers life) of the *Criminal Code*;
 - ii) the offender is known to have been or suspected to have been previously involved in a similar offence;
 - iii) multiple victims within a single offence;
 - iv) multiple sexual acts;
 - v) the use of restraints, bondage, disguise(s) by the offender;
 - vi) the use of photographic, video or audio equipment to record the offence;
 - vii) the removal of a personal item(s) of the victim from the scene by the offender (e.g., driver's licence or article of clothing as a souvenir);
 - viii) scripting (i.e., the offender forces the victim to recite words/phrases or engage in prompted dialogue);
 - ix) the use of a con or ruse by the offender to lure the victim including the use of the Internet, chat lines or dating services;
 - x) the commission of any other offence in conjunction with the sexual assault (e.g., criminal harassment, forcible confinement, administration of a noxious substance or suspected administration of a noxious substance intended to incapacitate);
 - xi) the victim is under the age of 16 years and the offender is a person in a position of trust or authority or is a person with whom the victim is in a relationship of dependency;
 - xii) torture; and,
 - xiii) penetration, including oral, vaginal or anal.

- e) missing person occurrences, where the circumstances indicate a strong possibility of foul play;
- f) occurrences suspected to be homicide involving found human remains;
- g) occurrences involving non-familial abductions and attempts in which one or more of the following factors is believed to exist:
 - i) the occurrence involves an offence in section 272 (carries, uses, or threatens to use a weapon/imitation; bodily harm; party to the offence) or section 273 (wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers life) of the *Criminal Code*;
 - ii) the offender is unknown;
 - iii) the offender is known to have been or suspected to have been previously involved in similar offences;
 - iv) multiple victims within a single offence;
 - v) the use of restraints, bondage, disguise(s) by the offender;
 - vi) the use of photographic, video, or audio equipment to record the offence;
 - vii) the removal of a personal item(s) of the victim from the scene by the offender (e.g. driver's licence or article of clothing as a souvenir);
 - viii) scripting (e.g. the offender forces the victim to recite words/phrases or engaged in prompted dialogue);
 - ix) the use of a con or ruse by the offender to lure the victim including the use of the Internet, chat lines or dating services;
 - x) the victim is under the age of 16 years, and;
 - xi) torture.

3. Non-Threshold Offences

The following major case occurrences are deemed to be non-threshold offences and may be assigned to an officer who is not a Primary Investigator and has the knowledge, skills and abilities to undertake the investigation in accordance with the criminal investigation management plan of the police service:

- a) sexual assaults including sexual interference, and attempted sexual assaults, sexual exploitation and invitation to sexual touching where the factors listed in 2(d) (above) are not believed to exist;
- b) sexual assaults including sexual interference, and attempted sexual assaults, sexual exploitation and invitation to sexual touching with a **suspect known to police** when the conduct is not predatory or serial in nature and any of the following circumstances are present:
 - i) the victim and suspect are in a familial relationship including genealogical blood lines or common-law union, and shall include adoptive parents/siblings, step parents/siblings and legal guardians;
 - ii) the victim and suspect have a previous relationship;
 - iii) the case involves historical sexual offences (e.g., an offence reported more than a year after having been committed); **and**
 - iv) any sexual assault where a suspect has been identified and arrested within 14 days.
- c) in sexual assaults with an unknown offender where the factors listed in 2(d) are not believed to exist;
- d) **trafficking in persons as defined in section 279.01, 279.011 or 279.04, Criminal Code and attempts as defined in section 24(1), Criminal Code;**
- e) criminal harassment cases in which the offender is not known to the victim; and,
- f) **missing persons, where police have yet to ascertain whether foul play is involved when the individual remains outstanding and unaccounted for 30 days after being reported missing.**

4. Investigation of a Non-Threshold Offence

During the investigation of a non-threshold offence in section 3, **above**, a Major Case Manager shall approve the results of the investigation or reassign the occurrence for further investigation.

5. Offences to be Deemed as Major Cases

The following offences to be deemed as major cases for the purposes of using the **Minister**-approved software:

- Child pornography;
- Indecent act;
- Indecent exposure;
- Luring child by means of a computer;
- **Major Fraud Investigations;**
- **Organized Crime/Intelligence Projects;**
- Trespassing at night; and,
- Voyeurism.

The use of the **Minister**-approved software for these offences may be used at the discretion of the police service. The Non-Threshold Data Entry Standard would apply.

6. Use of the Minister-Approved Software for Offences Not Deemed as Major Cases

Any investigator requesting to utilize the Minister-approved software for a case not otherwise deemed a major case shall contact the Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator (SPCIC), and provide a synopsis of the investigation for addition. The SPCIC will seek final approval from the Officer in Charge, Ontario MCM Unit.

Major Case Management Definitions**1. Abduction**

Taking of or causing a person to be taken under 16 years out of the possession of and against the will of the parent, guardian or someone that is in lawful care. If the person is over the age of 16 years, shall include any person that is confined, imprisoned or seized against the person's will.

2. Canvass Plan

A Canvass Plan may include, but is not limited to:

- a) area/location to be canvassed using electronic mapping technology;
- b) whether to establish a separate Canvass Command Post;
- c) the sequence of areas/locations to be canvassed;
- d) the questions to be asked during the canvass;
- e) resources required to conduct the canvass; and,
- f) whether to advise the community of the canvass.

3. Case Conference

Consultation with appropriate representation from all involved agencies and any other experts who may assist in the investigation. This includes obtaining inter-disciplinary input at the earliest opportunity to assist in developing investigative strategies, establishing priorities, and determining the sequence of any necessary investigative procedures.

4. Case Review

An examination of the administrative management and/or operational aspects of the investigation including a peer evaluation. This can take place anytime during the investigation.

5. Confirmation

In the context of evidence from an in-custody informer, confirmation is credible evidence or information available to the Crown Attorney, independent of the in-custody informer, which significantly supports the position that the in-custody informer is telling the truth regarding the inculpatory aspects of the proposed evidence or information.

One in-custody informer generally does not provide confirmation for another in-custody informer.

6. Consideration

Includes a promise, conferral or undertaking to make "best efforts" regarding any of the following in return for, or in connection with, the in-custody informer's testimony in the criminal proceeding in which the Crown Attorney intends to call him or her as a witness. This includes, but is not limited to:

- a) bail;
- b) reduction or modification of sentence or charge;
- c) withdrawal of charges, stay or dismissal;
- d) financial assistance or reward;
- e) amelioration of current or future conditions of incarceration;
- f) any other leniency or benefit; and,
- g) the extension of any of the above to any person connected with the in-custody informer.

Consideration does not include measures taken to ensure the safety or security of the in-

custody informer or any person connected with the in-custody informer.

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7. Expert

A person, other than an employee of a police service, Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, or the Centre of Forensic Sciences, with a proven expertise in a scientific or medical discipline who may be consulted during a major case investigation.

8. Familial

Person(s) known to each other through genealogical blood lines or common-law union, and shall include adoptive parents/siblings, step parents/siblings and legal guardians.

9. Historical Sexual Offence

An offence reported more than a year after being committed.

10. In-custody Informer(s)

Someone who allegedly receives one or more statements from an accused while both are in custody and where the statement(s) relate to an offence(s) that occurred outside of the custodial institution.

The accused need not be in custody for, or charged with, the offence(s) to which the statement(s) relate.

Excluded from this definition are informers who allegedly have direct knowledge of the offence(s) independent of the alleged statement(s) of the accused (even if a portion of their evidence includes a statement from the accused).

11. In-custody Informer Review Committee

This Committee will be composed of three or five persons depending on the circumstances of each case. The Chairperson (appointed by the Assistant Deputy Attorney General), local Crown Attorney (or neighbouring Crown if the local Crown is involved in the case), and an experienced trial or appellate Crown Attorney from another region. A five-member Committee shall also include the Director of Crown Operations (or designate) where the case is being tried, and a second trial or appellate Crown Attorney from another region.

In cases where the Crown Attorney proposes to use an in-custody informer as a witness, an in-custody informer brief must be submitted to the Review Committee for a determination of whether there is a compelling public interest in presenting the evidence of the in-custody informer.

12. Investigation Information

All information that may be relevant to the investigation.

13. Investigative Chronology

A record of the order in which the investigative events occur.

14. Investigative Consultant Team

The group that is formed to “case conference”. The formation of this Team is mandatory in a multi-jurisdiction investigation, and discretionary in a single jurisdiction investigation. An Investigative Consultant Team may include, but is not limited to, forensic experts, medical experts, Centre of Forensic Sciences experts, Office of the Chief Coroner, forensic psychiatry, Office of the local Crown Attorney, forensic pathology, an alternate Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, and other experienced investigators. The Investigative Consultant Team shall include members of the Command Triangle.

15. Linked Cases

Two or more defined major cases where there is a reasonable suspicion that the same person(s) is responsible for the commission of the offences.

16. Person of Interest

A person whose background, relationship to the victim or the opportunity to commit the offence(s) warrants further investigation, but no evidence currently exists to suggest culpability in the commission of the offence.

17. Predatory in Nature

Activity characterized by systematic targeting for the purpose of exploiting others for one’s own gain.

18. Previous Relationship

A romantic or intimate relationship that existed between two persons.

19. Serial In Nature

Similar crimes committed within an unspecified lapse of time between incidents.

20. Suspect

A suspect is a person whom investigators believe had culpability in the commission of the offence(s) based on the evidence.

21. Tombstone Information

Information that captures an overview of a non-threshold investigation. This information includes, but is not limited to: full name(s), alias(es), date of birth, personal descriptors, telephone number(s), address(es), unique identifier (e.g., driver's licence) and vehicle(s) and a detailed summary of the investigation.

22. Major Case Management Executive Board

The **MCM** Executive Board supports cooperation between police services, unified leadership, inter-disciplinary coordination and the **Minister**-approved software.

The **MCM** Executive Board shall be comprised of the following members or their designate:

- Assistant Deputy Minister, Public Safety Division, Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services;
- Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Criminal Law Division, Ministry of the Attorney General;
- The Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police;
- President, Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police;
- The Chief of Police of the Toronto Police Service; and,
- Officer in Charge, **Ontario MCM Unit**.

Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Identification Systems

This is a process for early detection of similarities and linkages in crimes to prompt multi-jurisdictional police investigations. The analysis and recognition of linked crimes provide additional information that leads to the prevention and early apprehension of serial offenders.

Early recognition of serial crimes may be achieved through the following mechanisms:

1. Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System (ViCLAS)

An automated case linkage system designed to capture, collate and compare crimes of violence through the analysis of victimology, offender/suspect description, modus operandi, forensic and behavioural data.

2. Centre of Forensic Sciences

The mandate of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide scientific laboratory services in support of the administration of justice and public safety. The laboratories conduct scientific investigations in cases involving injury or death in unusual circumstances and in crimes against persons or property.

3. DNA Data Bank

National repository for DNA profiles of unknown DNA samples from crime scenes and profiles of offenders convicted of designated offences.

4. Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service

The Chief Coroner's office is the central repository of all death reports that have been investigated by all Coroners throughout the Province of Ontario. Through this data bank, investigators can draw on province-wide comparisons involving unidentified human remains and other death investigations.

5. Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC)

National repository of data on charged, wanted, missing persons, stolen vehicles, property and other crime-related data.

6. Major Case Management Software

The **Minister**-approved case management software.

7. Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator

The Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator is responsible for the review, development and coordination of multi-jurisdictional and single jurisdiction investigations of linked major cases.

8. Major Case Management Bulletins

Upon receipt of a MCM Bulletin from the SPCIC, the recipient shall ensure dissemination to impacted officers within their police service.

9. Ontario Sex Offender Registry

Provincial legislation, which requires convicted sex offenders to, on court order, report and supply local police services with their current address and notify police of any address change.

10. National Sex Offender Registry

Federal database which provides rapid access by police to current vital information about convicted sex offenders.

11. Police Information Portal (PIP)

Accessed through CPIC and managed by the RCMP, PIP is a searchable index of all police agency Record Management Systems across the country and is an important means of gathering information during serial predator investigations, organized crime investigations, and investigations where the subject moves from one jurisdiction to another.

Minister-Approved Software Definitions**1. Action**

An assignment an officer must perform, such as taking a statement. In the Minister-approved software, actions are represented by on-screen forms that contain instructions to the officer.

2. Ad Hoc Search

An on-demand global functionality of the Minister-approved software central database which allows investigators to search for information in all data fields and text, notwithstanding, the data has not been indexed.

3. Cross Reference

A unique record of a descriptive link connecting two other records. For example, two name records can be linked to show a father/son relationship. The Minister-approved software automatically creates records associated with the registration of documents and indexing. Users have the option to create customized cross reference records.

4. Free Text Search

A Minister-approved software feature used to search for words and narrative sections of records across the entire database.

5. Incident Overview

A feature of the Minister-approved software that allows users to maintain an updated synopsis of an incident.

6. Index Plan

A part of a document or action record that lists items to be considered for indexing.

7. Manual Indexing

A Minister-approved software function used to build records from the source document record.

8. Object

A type of record that represents an entity. The Minister-approved software recognizes ten specific entities; account, category, event, location, person, property, sequence, telephone, e-communication, and vehicles. There are also seven document records.

9. Officer's Report

A type of document record containing an officer's information commonly referred to as the follow-up or supplementary report.

10. Person Profile Record (PPR)

A document that formally describes the physical appearance of a person.

11. Personal Identifiers

Any government issued identification.

12. Register

A Minister-approved software function that commits a document or action to the incident and gives it a unique document number.

13. Report

An officer's report and/or a research report.

14. Research

A Minister-approved software function that checks the incident for similar records.

15. Research Form

A type of window that allows certain users to research objects in an index plan or find records in the incident.

16. Research Report

A feature of the research form that shows how the Minister-approved software calculated the match score.

17. Resulting Documents

Any documents produced as the result of an action. For example, if an action instructed an officer to take a statement, the statement would be a resulting document of the action.

18. Task

A data flow function that a user may perform within the Minister-approved software.

19. Tip/Message

A type of document containing the text and details of an incoming message, such as a phone message or electronic correspondence.

INTRODUCTION

This standard establishes policies and procedures for the investigation and management of major cases, conducted within a single jurisdiction or combined as a multi-jurisdictional investigation.

The implementation of the investigative functions contained in this standard are supported and reinforced by the application of the **Minister-approved** software to ensure the efficient analysis and sharing of data and early identification of linked cases.

This standard describes the selection criteria, reporting relationships, duties and responsibilities for personnel performing case management and other functions within single and multi-jurisdictional major cases.

The **MCM System** is designed to provide for a flexible, yet standardized, response to major case investigations based on the requirements of the particular case. The circumstances of each major case will dictate the level and extent to which resources will be assigned to each investigative function. The functions may be utilized as an investigative checklist by a Major Case Manager to conduct a systematic and ongoing examination of the circumstances of a case. The objective is to ensure that the police response is commensurate with the requirements of the particular investigation.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Command Triangle

1. In every threshold major case investigation within a single jurisdiction, a Command Triangle shall be formed consisting of the functions and responsibilities of Major Case Management, Primary Investigation, and File Coordination.
2. In every linked multi-jurisdiction major case investigation, a Command Triangle shall be formed, consisting of the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager and the Command Triangles of the police services involved. The Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall consider blending the existing Command Triangles.
3. In a large or complex investigation, the investigative functions including Major Case Management, Primary Investigation and File Coordination may be performed by different individuals. Alternatively, in a small or less complex investigation, one person may be responsible for more than one function.

Major Case Management

1. In every threshold major case, a Major Case Manager, who is responsible for the effective governance of the investigation, shall be assigned to undertake the following major case management functions and responsibilities:
 - a) assume overall responsibility and accountability for the investigation;
 - b) determine strategies regarding the direction, speed and flow of the investigation;
 - c) maintain thorough and complete investigative notes;
 - d) upon notification of any potential linkage between major cases identified through any investigative technique or process, shall, as soon as possible, ensure the linkage is investigated;
 - e) if there is a reasonable likelihood that the same person(s) has committed the crime(s) within a single or multi-jurisdiction shall, within seven days, notify the Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator;
 - f) identify, acquire and deploy necessary investigative and support resources;
 - g) in consultation with officers performing primary investigation and file coordination functions, develop investigative strategies and ensure the implementation of those strategies;
 - h) ensure all necessary investigative functions are conducted;
 - i) ensure compliance with **this** Ontario Major Case Management Manual for threshold major cases and, where applicable, non-threshold major cases;
 - j) ensure adherence to prescribed reporting and communication procedures;
 - k) facilitate a case conference at the earliest stage of the investigation involving different disciplines, where applicable;
 - l) when appropriate, request the assignment of a scientific advisor from the Centre of Forensic Sciences;
 - m) ensure a detailed chronology of the investigation is maintained;
 - n) liaise with the Office of the Chief Coroner, Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, Centre of Forensic Sciences and representatives from other disciplines and agencies, as required;
 - o) in consultation with the primary Investigator, liaise with the Crown Attorney on matters as required relating to search and seizure, evidence gathering, use of electronic surveillance, recording of interviews, use of undercover operations, use of agents or informers, charging decisions and disclosure issues;
 - p) establish and participate as a member of the Investigative Consultant Team, as required;
 - q) ensure that all involved criteria offences are reported to ViCLAS in accordance with *Ont. Reg. 550/96* pursuant to the *Police Services Act*;
 - r) assign victim liaison; and,
 - s) assign media liaison.
2. The Major Case Manager may authorize another member of the Investigative Team or a designated member of the police service to speak to the media.

3. In multi-jurisdictional major case investigations, the Major Case Manager shall:
 - a) meet daily, or as required, with the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager to obtain information for briefing the Major Case Manager's investigative team;
 - b) in consultation with the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager liaise with the Crown Attorney, Office of the Chief Coroner, Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, Centre of Forensic Sciences and representatives from other disciplines and agencies, as required; and,
 - c) participate as a member of the Investigative Consultant Team, as required.
4. The Major Case Manager shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in sections 1 to 3.
5. The Major Case Manager shall have successfully completed the Ontario Major Case Management Course or equivalent, as defined by the Ontario Police College.
6. The Major Case Manager shall have the resources to manage investigations through the **Minister-approved** software.

Primary Investigation

1. In every threshold major case, a Primary Investigator shall be selected and assigned by the Major Case Manager to undertake the following functions and responsibilities:
 - a) report directly to the Major Case Manager;
 - b) report as soon as possible any potential linkage to the Major Case Manager;
 - c) identify the human and material resources required to conduct the type of investigation and advise the Major Case Manager;
 - d) audit, review and communicate all investigative information relevant to the investigation through regular meetings/briefings to the Investigative Team;
 - e) maintain appropriate scheduling of the Investigative Team;
 - f) assign duties, authorities and responsibilities to personnel within the Investigative Team commensurate with their skills, experience and training;
 - g) in consultation with the Major Case Manager, control the direction, speed and flow of the investigation;
 - h) provide clear, concise instructions on job duties to all personnel;
 - i) ensure actions are generated and completed in a timely fashion;
 - j) ensure all persons submitting exhibits to forensic testing facilities provide status reports every 30 days;
 - k) in consultation with the File Coordinator ensure the preparation and maintenance of the detailed chronology of the investigation;
 - l) participate as a member of the Investigative Consultant Team, as required;
 - m) in consultation with the File Coordinator maintain meeting/briefing minutes;
 - n) in consultation with the Command Triangle ensure each tip/message is prioritized for action and investigated; **and,**
 - o) **maintain thorough and complete investigative notes.**

2. The officer who performs a primary investigation function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, **above**.
3. The officer who performs a primary investigation function shall have successfully completed the Ontario Major Case Management Course or equivalent, as defined by the Ontario Police College.

File Coordination

1. In every threshold major case, a File Coordinator shall be selected and assigned by the Major Case Manager to undertake the following file coordination functions and responsibilities:
 - a) report to the Major Case Manager;
 - b) scrutinize all documents received during the investigation to ensure their quality and completeness;
 - c) report any potential linkage to the Major Case Manager;
 - d) ensure all investigative information is researched, indexed, and cross-referenced by a person who has successfully completed the **Ontario Major Case Management Software** Course or equivalent, as defined by the Ontario Police College;
 - e) implement standards and controls for the file coordination system;
 - f) create and maintain the detailed chronology of the investigation, in consultation with the Primary Investigator;
 - g) the File Coordinator shall maintain meeting/briefing minutes through consultation with the Primary Investigator;
 - h) ensure the appropriate security of all records and information;
 - i) ensure classification and dissemination of records in accordance with established policy or directions received from the Major Case Manager;
 - j) ensure all investigative information is entered and maintained in the **Minister-approved** software;
 - k) participate as a member of the Investigative Consultant Team, as required;
 - l) maintain minutes of the Investigative Consultant Team meetings in the records of the investigation;
 - m) select and assign data entry personnel whose duties may include: report to and follow the directions of the File Coordinator; input data arising out of the investigation; ensure the information submitted for data entry is complete and is consistent; identify and report immediately any inconsistencies observed in information from different sources to the File Coordinator; **and,**
 - n) **maintain thorough and complete investigative notes.**
2. The officer performing a file coordination function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, **above**.
3. The officer shall have successfully completed the Ontario **Major Case Management** Course or equivalent, as defined by the Ontario Police College.
4. **The officer who performs a File Coordinator function shall have received training on the Minister-approved software in fulfilling their functions and responsibilities.**

Search Warrant Coordination

1. In every threshold major case, the duties of a Search Warrant Coordinator may be assigned by the Primary Investigator to undertake the following search warrant coordination functions and responsibilities as required:
 - a) report directly to the Primary Investigator;
 - b) be responsible for the preparation of, or supervise the person(s) responsible for, the preparation of consent authorizations and all judicial authorizations;
 - c) ensure that, when judicial authorizations to intercept private communications are required, a qualified member of the Investigative Team prepares the documents and liaises closely with the Crown Attorney designated as agent for the Attorney General;
 - d) be responsible for diary dates relating to returns and detention orders;
 - e) maintain current versions of computerized search and seizure forms;
 - f) utilize the contents of the detailed investigation chronology, in consultation with members of the Command Triangle, in the preparation of search warrant documents and judicial authorizations;
 - g) communicate closely with the Command Triangle regarding search warrant documents required to be sealed;
 - h) maintain a close working relationship with the Command Triangle and the File Coordinator in particular;
 - i) liaise with the Scene Investigator and Forensic Identification Officer regarding details to be included in search warrant documents regarding the crime scene(s) or specialized investigative techniques; and,
 - j) liaise with a Crown Attorney on legal issues, as required, including:
 - i) identification of the elements of offence(s) under investigation;
 - ii) sufficiency of reasonable grounds in support of search warrant applications;
 - iii) use of information attributed to informers and/or agents;
 - iv) connection between item(s) being sought and location(s) to be searched; and,
 - v) any other complex legal issues related to the gathering of evidence.
2. The officer who performs a search warrant coordination function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, **above**.

Media Liaison

1. In every threshold major case, a member of the police service shall be selected and assigned by the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager to undertake the following Media Liaison(s) functions and duties as required:
 - a) report to the Major Case Manager in a single jurisdiction investigation or the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager in a multi-jurisdictional investigation;
 - b) be available to attend at all active scenes, and be available daily at the Command Post for briefings;
 - c) in consultation with the Command Triangle, prepare the content of releases to the news media (including answers to anticipated questions);
 - d) obtain approval for all media releases from the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager;

- e) manage and control all media releases;
 - f) liaise directly with the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager on matters concerning written releases, media enquiries, problems involving media personnel, or procedures;
 - g) meet with the media when and where as necessary;
 - h) collect all media releases and reports in any medium and forward same to the File Coordinator; and,
 - i) work with the media.
2. The individual who performs a media liaison function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, **above**.

Victim Liaison

1. In every threshold major case, a Victim Liaison Officer (includes civilian member) shall be selected and assigned by the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, in consultation with other members of the Command Triangle, to undertake the following victim liaison functions and duties:
- a) report to the Major Case Manager in a single jurisdiction investigation or the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager in a multi-jurisdictional investigation;
 - b) immediately liaise with the victim(s) or other individual(s) and maintain consistent contact and support throughout the investigative and judicial process;
 - c) control all information released by the investigative team to the victim, family, and close associates and ensure they are treated with sensitivity;
 - d) ensure all information releases to the general public are preceded by similar releases to the victim;
 - e) without jeopardizing any investigative strategy, discuss the need and the rationale for public information releases;
 - f) ensure all information releases to the victim are authorized by the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager;
 - g) ensure sufficient security arrangements and personnel are in place to provide appropriate protection to victims;
 - h) assist victims in obtaining support, assistance, referrals and compensation;
 - i) work closely with the appropriate support service liaison or Victim/Witness Assistance Program personnel to ensure the appropriate and consistent treatment and consideration of victims and their families (during and following the investigation); and,
 - j) ensure victims/witnesses are informed of the case status, bail conditions, court dates, final disposition, etc.
2. The officer performing a victim liaison function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, **above**.
3. Given the duties may be prolonged and possibly continue after all court action has been completed, the officer, who performs a victim liaison function, shall, when necessary and circumstances permit, be prepared to commit to this function for a number of months or years or, if necessary, until a suitable replacement is obtained.

Interviewing

1. In every threshold major case, an Interviewer(s) shall be selected and assigned by the Primary Investigator to undertake the following interviewing functions and duties as required:
 - a) report directly to the Primary Investigator;
 - b) conduct interviews of witnesses, suspect(s) etc., as assigned;
 - c) provide the File Coordinator with all documentation concerning interviews conducted;
 - d) where practicable, prior to any interview, de-brief any member of the Investigative Team who may be able to provide information relevant to the interview;
 - e) where practicable, review all documentation relevant to the interview in preparation for the interview;
 - f) provide a detailed summary of all interviews, ensuring that all investigative information is captured (names, personal identifiers, vehicles, locations, events – including dates, times, and objects); and,
 - g) in consultation with the Primary Investigator and File Coordinator, develop appropriate interviewing strategies that will maximize the value of information and evidence obtained from interviews.
2. The officer performing an interviewing function shall be selected and appointed on the basis of the investigative and evidentiary requirements of the case and the individual to be interviewed, and shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, above.

Scene Investigation

1. In every threshold major case, a Scene Investigator shall be selected and assigned by the Primary Investigator, as required, to undertake the following scene investigation duties and functions:
 - a) report directly to the Primary Investigator;
 - b) identify and assess the scene and implement crime scene control and health and safety procedures in consultation with the Primary Investigator, Major Case Manager and Forensic Identification Officer(s);
 - c) in consultation with the Command Triangle and Forensic Identification Officer(s), develop a scene investigation plan that includes the following at minimum:
 - i) areas to be searched;
 - ii) items to be searched for;
 - iii) specialized investigative techniques/equipment to be employed;
 - iv) sequence of examinations;
 - v) personnel requirements;
 - vi) potential hazards; and,
 - vii) legal search requirements.
 - d) ensure a crime scene continuity register is maintained;
 - e) oversee the activities of the search team in identifying, cataloguing, and documenting seized items and preserving/recording details of the scene, regardless of whether immediate relevance to the investigation is established;

- f) issue clear, concise directions in matters of:
 - i) security;
 - ii) confinement of suspect(s);
 - iii) delegation of duties (pending approval by Primary Investigator); and,
 - iv) protection from health hazards.
 - g) make recommendations to the Primary Investigator regarding additional resources such as:
 - i) forensic specialists;
 - ii) experts; for example, civilian search organizations, anthropologists, archaeologists, botanists, knot specialists, forensic odontologists, arson investigators from the Office of the Fire Marshal, etc.;
 - iii) police canine services;
 - iv) supplies and equipment for crime scene personnel; and,
 - v) secondary search teams.
 - h) liaise with the Search Warrant Coordinator regarding the requirements for judicial authorization, items to be searched for, and offences that may have been committed;
 - i) ensure search warrants for the crime scene are obtained in accordance with the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, case law and statute law;
 - j) on the authority of the Major Case Manager, release the scene in consultation with the Command Triangle and Forensic Identification Officer(s), only after ensuring that all practicable search methods and investigative techniques in relation to the scene have been exhausted; and,
 - k) ensure personnel are deployed to maintain security of the scene and provide appropriate instruction to such personnel.
2. The officer performing a scene investigation function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, **above**.

Forensic Identification

1. In every threshold major case, a Forensic Identification Officer shall be selected and assigned by the Forensic Identification Supervisor to undertake the following forensic identification functions and duties:
- a) report directly to the Primary Investigator or designate;
 - b) work in close cooperation with the Scene Investigator and liaise with the Primary Investigator;
 - c) photograph and video record all homicide scenes;
 - d) consider photographing and video recording other major case crime scene(s) depending on the complexity of the case and the nature of the scene;
 - e) observe and/or photograph/video record exhibits;
 - f) identify and sort the exhibits and photographs;
 - g) make observations and notes which relate the position of the exhibit to the focal point of the scene;
 - h) take measurements, where necessary, suitable for a plan drawing;
 - i) record time, date, location, description and number for each exhibit;
 - j) coordinate the marking of the exhibit, container, etc. with initials, number and date, accompanied by the notes of the Scene Investigator;

- k) secure and preserve all exhibits against loss, contamination, deterioration, theft, or other detriment;
 - l) contact the Centre of Forensic Sciences or other forensic testing facilities regarding the status of exhibits submitted by the Forensic Identification Officer(s) at least every 30 days and report the results of the contacts to the Command Triangle;
 - m) when forensic testing results are obtained in writing, compare the results against requested examinations;
 - n) in consultation with the Scene Investigator, issue clear, concise directions in matters relating to search patterns and protection from health hazards; and,
 - o) when delegating duties, provide adequate instruction and ensure compliance with appropriate standards and practices.
2. A Scenes of Crime Officer may undertake the duties of a Forensic Identification Officer in any major case other than homicide, when the Primary Investigator, in consultation with the Forensic Identification Officer, determines that the Scenes of Crime Officer is qualified to conduct the required tasks.
3. A Scenes of Crime Officer shall have successfully completed the required training or have equivalent qualifications and skills as approved by the ministry.
4. The officer, who performs a forensic identification function, shall have successfully completed the required training or have equivalent qualifications and skills.
5. The officer, who performs a forensic identification function, shall have reviewed the tombstone elements of judicial authorizations (search warrants) and any endorsements where applicable. Tombstone elements include but, are not restricted to, Items to be searched for, location(s) to be searched, grounds to believe that the items searched for will be found at the location(s) searched and that the items will afford evidence of a crime.

Field Investigation

1. In every threshold major case, a Field Investigator shall be selected and assigned by the Primary Investigator based on the nature of the investigation and the experience of the person to undertake the following functions and duties:
- a) report directly to the Primary Investigator;
 - b) perform investigative duties assigned by the Primary Investigator;
 - c) perform various non-investigative duties in support of the Investigative Team; and,
 - d) prepare and forward reports as required by the Primary Investigator.

Canvass Coordination

1. In every threshold major case, a Canvass Coordinator may be selected and assigned by the Primary Investigator to undertake the following canvass coordination functions and duties:
 - a) report to the Primary Investigator;
 - b) map out the area to be canvassed in conjunction with the Primary Investigator;
 - c) establish a Canvass Command Post, taking into account the location, nature and extent of the canvass;
 - d) secure adequate resources for the canvass;
 - e) consult with the Primary Investigator on the types of questions to be asked during the canvass;
 - f) brief canvass personnel on the types of questions to ask and the types of information to be collected, emphasizing that any person interviewed during the canvass may become a suspect(s);
 - g) ensure appropriate canvass forms are used, taking into account the nature and extent of the canvass; and,
 - h) liaise with canvass personnel to determine necessary follow-up activity.
2. The officer performing a canvass coordination function shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, **above**.

Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager

1. In addition to the investigative functions and responsibilities of a Major Case Manager in a single jurisdiction investigation, the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall undertake the additional functions and duties assigned to the case manager as follows:
 - a) report to the Joint Management Team as required regarding the overall direction and management of the investigation and decisions to change investigative strategies or directions;
 - b) at the commencement of a multi-jurisdictional major case investigation, consult with the Joint Management Team to establish the need for an Investigative Consultant Team, and meet as a member of the Investigative Consultant Team as required;
 - c) at the earliest opportunity, consider the need for a case conference involving representatives from identified stakeholders (e.g., Centre of Forensic Sciences, Office of the Chief Coroner, Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, other expert forensic resources, Crown Attorney, Behavioural Sciences and Analysis Section and involved police services) to review the known facts of the case from an inter-disciplinary perspective to develop protocols, for the processing of forensic exhibits, and to gather expert input to assist the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager in developing an investigative plan;
 - d) assume overall control, responsibility and accountability for the direction, speed and flow of the linked multi-jurisdictional major case investigations, and any related cases to which he/she is assigned;
 - e) if at any time during the multi-jurisdiction investigation, there is any potential linkage identified through any triggering mechanism between the major cases under investigation and any other major case outside of the investigation, ensure the linkage is investigated as soon as possible;
 - f) if there is a reasonable likelihood that the same person(s) has committed the additional reported major case(s), then the **SPCIC** shall be notified within seven days;
 - g) address investigative issues, strategies, policy issues and problem areas to ensure the effective management of the overall investigation is consistent with major case management standards;
 - h) in consultation with the members of the respective Command Triangle(s) of the linked investigations, identify and obtain the necessary human and material resources;
 - i) in consultation with the Major Case Managers of the linked investigations, liaise with the Crown Attorney on matters as required;
 - j) in consultation with the members of the respective Command Triangle(s) of the linked investigations, develop an operational plan to be approved by the Joint Management Team;
 - k) where necessary, in consultation with the **SPCIC**, prepare a request for provincial funding;
 - l) ensure adherence to **this** Ontario Major Case Management Manual by all members of the Investigation Teams;
 - m) ensure duplication of effort and counterproductive interference are eliminated;
 - n) ensure detailed written progress updates, reports and briefing notes are prepared;
 - o) ensure the detailed investigation chronology is prepared and maintained by the File Coordinator(s) in consultation with the Primary Investigator(s);

- p) ensure that detailed and accurate financial records pertaining to the investigation are maintained and reported in accordance with established funded joint forces operation procedures;
 - q) coordinate the preparation of comprehensive court briefs;
 - r) participate in a case review or operational de-briefing for the purpose of making recommendations relating to the direction, speed and flow of the investigation; and,
 - s) participate in a case review, or operational de-briefing, convened by the **SPCIC**, to review the concluded investigation(s).
2. The Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall have the knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the functions outlined in section 1, **above**.
3. The Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall:
- a) be appointed by the Joint Management Team;
 - b) have experience as a major case manager in homicide and/or sexual assault investigations;
 - c) have experience directly relating to the nature of the crime(s) under investigation;
 - d) have successfully completed the **Ontario Major Case Management Course**;
 - e) be an active member of the provincial Multi-jurisdictional MCM resource pool; and,
 - f) have successfully completed the Ontario Police College's Multi-jurisdictional MCM Course or equivalent.

Criteria and Activation

1. **For a case to be** a multi-jurisdictional investigation, two or more police services working on independent major case investigations **must** establish a link **between two or more defined major cases where there is a reasonable suspicion that the same person(s) is responsible for the commission of the offences.**
2. **Section 1 does not apply to two or more linked Human Trafficking cases unless the criteria specified under section 3 of the Data Entry Standards section for Non-Threshold Major Cases within this Manual is met.**
3. Once the criteria in section 1, above, have been met, the Major Case Managers shall, within seven days, notify the **SPCIC**.
4. In every multi-jurisdictional investigation, a Joint Management Team shall be formed comprising representatives from senior management of each involved service. The Joint Management Team shall meet with the involved Major Case Managers and the **SPCIC**.
5. The Joint Management Team shall appoint a Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager. A Command Triangle shall be formed consisting of the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager and the Command Triangles of the police services involved. Large or complex investigations may require the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager be dedicated full-time to the investigation.

6. The Joint Management Team shall consider the need to integrate the linked investigations. If two or more investigations are integrated, the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall consider blending the existing command triangles.
7. The Major Case Managers, Victim Liaison(s) and Media Liaison(s) functions within each linked investigation shall report directly to the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager.
8. Where deemed necessary, the **MCM** Executive Board shall review the appointment of the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager. The **MCM** Executive Board may appoint a Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager from the provincial pool after consideration of all relevant factors, including:
 - a) the nature of the offences;
 - b) scope and complexity;
 - c) number of victims;
 - d) time frame;
 - e) likelihood of escalation;
 - f) the involved police services' degree of compliance with the **MCM** System; and,
 - g) the suitability of the incumbent Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager.

Joint Management Team

1. A Joint Management Team shall be formed, comprised of representatives from the involved police services and other disciplines as appropriate, to undertake the following functions and duties:
 - a) upon confirmation of a multi-jurisdictional investigation, meet with the involved Major Case Managers and the **SPCIC** to appoint a Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager;
 - b) at the commencement of a multi-jurisdictional major case investigation, consult with the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager to establish an Investigative Consultant Team;
 - c) determine the frequency of reviews of the investigation by the Investigative Consultant Team;
 - d) monitor the expenditure, financial accountability and cost effectiveness of the investigation;
 - e) provide general oversight of the investigation without participating in investigative decisions unless they involve a major change of direction or policy;
 - f) authorize additional resources;
 - g) after consultation with the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, **terminate** the investigation;
 - h) review the progress of the investigation and audit reports submitted by the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, which shall be retained in the records of the investigation;
 - i) provide advice and support to the investigation and facilitate its progress;
 - j) consult with the Serial Predator Crime Investigations Coordinator throughout the investigation; and,
 - k) ensure the minutes of Joint Management Team meetings are retained in the records of the investigation.

Investigative Consultant Team

1. The Investigative Consultant Team shall perform the following functions and duties:
 - a) meet to review the investigation as required or by the Joint Management Team; and,
 - b) provide support to the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, through guidance, assistance and support.
2. Members of the Investigative Consultant Team shall be assigned on the basis of the knowledge, experience and expertise specific to the investigation.
3. Membership on the Investigative Consultant Team will be dependent on the requirements of the investigation, but consideration shall be given to include representatives from:
 - a) Centre of Forensic Sciences;
 - b) Office of the Chief Coroner;
 - c) Office of the Crown Attorney;
 - d) Forensic Pathology Service;
 - e) forensic psychiatry; and,
 - f) any other discipline that can provide value to the investigation.

INTRODUCTION

This standard applies to the treatment of victims of major cases and, where applicable, members of their families.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. The Victim Liaison Officer may delegate certain duties (e.g., victim services personnel) while ensuring that the number of personnel interacting with the victim is kept to a minimum.
2. The Victim Liaison Officer shall be responsible for the following:
 - a) ensuring the victim has immediate access to the appropriate translation services necessary;
 - b) maintaining on-going contact with the victim during the trial process;
 - c) where charges have been laid in a major case investigation, ensuring that the Victim/Witness Assistance Program is notified where applicable and, if the victim wishes to utilize those services, ensuring that an appointment for the victim is arranged;
 - d) when arrangements have been made with a member of the investigative team and/or Crown Attorney for an interview, ensuring the following factors are taken into consideration:
 - i) date/time/location;
 - ii) transportation arrangements;
 - iii) child care;
 - iv) existing safety plans;
 - v) medical issues;
 - vi) support persons;
 - vii) length of interview; and,
 - viii) method of recording the interview.
 - e) ensuring the victim is made aware of, and provided with, information regarding the criminal injuries compensation process and, where practical, ensuring that assistance is provided to the victim in making application to the criminal injuries compensation process;
 - f) serving subpoenas and other court documents to the victim;
 - g) ensuring the victim has access to the following information:
 - i) the services and remedies available to victims of crime;
 - ii) the provisions of the *Victims' Bill of Rights* and of the *Compensation for Victims of Crime Act* that might assist them;
 - iii) the protection available to victims to prevent unlawful intimidation;
 - iv) the progress of investigations that relate to the crime;
 - v) the charges laid with respect to the crime and, if no charges are laid, the reasons why no charges were laid;
 - vi) the victim's role in the prosecution;
 - vii) court procedures that relate to the prosecution;

- viii) the dates and places of all significant proceedings that relate to the prosecution;
 - ix) the outcome of all significant proceedings, including any proceedings on appeal;
 - x) any pretrial arrangements that are made that relate to a plea that may be entered by the accused at trial;
 - xi) the interim release and, in the event of conviction, the sentencing of an accused;
 - xii) any disposition made under section 672.54 or 672.58 of the *Criminal Code* in respect of an accused who is found unfit to stand trial or who is found not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder; and,
 - xiii) their right under the *Criminal Code* to make representations to the court by way of a victim impact statement.
- h) ensuring the victim receives assistance in preparing a victim impact statement, if necessary;
 - i) ensuring that necessary referrals to victim service providers are made; and,
 - j) assisting the victim in developing a safety plan where, it is in the opinion of members of the Command Triangle that a victim's safety may be in question.
3. The Major Case Manager, through the Victim Liaison Officer, shall notify the victim of the following, where applicable:
- a) if the accused person is remanded into custody;
 - b) if the accused person is released and any conditions of release;
 - c) if the accused person is remanded into custody and released as a result of a judicial review and any conditions of release;
 - d) if the accused person is sentenced, and any conditions of probation;
 - e) if the accused person is released on temporary absence, parole or an unescorted temporary absence pass and any conditions; and,
 - f) any escape of the accused/convicted person from custody immediately upon the Major Case Manager becoming aware of the escape.
4. Where the safety of the victim may be in question, the Major Case Manager shall ensure the Crown Attorney is notified in writing with respect to any disclosures that may put the victim at further risk.
5. Members of a major case investigation shall make every attempt to accommodate victims with special needs.
6. The Major Case Manager, in conjunction with the Crown Attorney, shall ensure that after a judicial proceeding, the victim is advised of any verdicts or decisions made by a Judge or Justice of the Peace, as well as sentences and appeals.
7. The Major Case Manager, in conjunction with the Crown Attorney, shall ensure the victim is informed of the provisions of section 745.6 of the *Criminal Code* (Application for Judicial Review).
8. The Major Case Manager shall take reasonable steps to ensure the victim does not hear or see details of a major case investigation for the first time in court or through the media.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this standard is to provide a consistent approach for contacts with the media in the investigation of major cases. The investigation may be affected by the information released and the manner in which it is released to the media. The release of unauthorized information can seriously impact the investigation or a criminal proceeding. A positive working relationship with members of the media should be maintained.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Release of Information

1. The Media Liaison Officer shall be the designated spokesperson for release of information to the media.
2. Notwithstanding section 1, the Major Case Manager may authorize another member of the investigative team to speak to the media when circumstances dictate.
3. No member shall release information unless authorized to do so by the Major Case Manager.
4. When a member of the investigative team receives approval from the Major Case Manager to prepare a news release, the member shall:
 - a) research, compile and draft the pertinent information;
 - b) submit the information to the Media Liaison Officer for editing;
 - c) submit the draft release to the Major Case Manager for final approval;
 - d) forward the approved release to the Media Liaison Officer who shall circulate the release to media outlets; and,
 - e) forward a copy of the approved release to the File Coordinator.
5. In preparing all news releases, the Major Case Manager shall consider consulting with a member of the police service who has received media relations training.
6. The Major Case Manager and the Media Liaison Officer shall consider the release of proactive public safety messages.
7. Consideration shall be given to releasing the following information:
 - a) time and location of the occurrence;
 - b) general description of the victim; and,
 - c) generic description of the crime.

8. The Major Case Manager in consultation with the Victim Liaison Officer shall give consideration to releasing the following information after an arrest and the laying of a charge:
 - a) information in relation to the accused person, including name, address and age;
 - b) charges laid;
 - c) time and location of the arrest;
 - d) circumstances of the arrest;
 - e) investigating unit; and,
 - f) date and location of the accused person's first court appearance.
9. Media requests for photographs, taken under the authority of the *Identification of Criminals Act*, shall only be granted if:
 - a) a wanted person is at large and public assistance is requested; and,
 - b) the request is approved by the Chief of Police or Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police or designate.
10. If a photograph of a missing person or victim is requested by the media, permission shall be received from an immediate family member or the victim prior to releasing the photograph if practicable.
11. Suspect(s) and accused person(s) shall not be posed by the police for photographing by media representatives.
12. All news releases and information contained in public appeal(s) shall be made available to all media outlets.

Information Release Prohibitions

Consideration should be given to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, any publication bans, the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* and the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

1. The following information shall not be released to the media:
 - a) the name, address of a young person charged with an offence, except in accordance with a Judge's Order (age, sex and general area of residence can usually be released);
 - b) information that would identify a victim except:
 - i) in homicide cases, following notification of next of kin;
 - ii) in compelling circumstances when the health or safety of an individual may be affected;
 - iii) where disclosure is necessary to continue the investigation (e.g., in cases of non-familial abductions);
 - iv) when a compelling public interest in disclosure of the personal information clearly outweighs the individual's right to privacy (e.g., in cases of non-familial abductions); and,
 - v) in compassionate circumstances, to facilitate contact with the next of kin or a friend of an individual who is injured, ill or deceased.

- c) information relating to an accused as follows:
 - i) the existence of an alibi, admission, confession or statement;
 - ii) the reputation, character, or criminal record of an accused;
 - iii) any tests taken by, refused by, or offered to the accused; and,
 - iv) any evidence or information that may prejudice a trial.
 - d) any other information that, in the view of the Major Case Manager, may prejudice the investigation.
2. In sexual assault cases, information that may identify the victim shall not be released. Such information may include the name of the accused person(s).

The Crime Scene

In the event the Major Case Manager allows media access to the crime scene, the media representative shall be accompanied by either the Media Liaison Officer or another member of the investigative team.

Media Interviews

1. When a member of the investigative team is assigned to meet with a member of the media in connection with a special news feature, the Major Case Manager and the Media Liaison Officer shall:
 - a) brief the member;
 - b) where possible and when necessary, attend the interview; and,
 - c) ensure a written report is submitted to the File Coordinator with the results of the interview and the names of the individuals who were in attendance.
2. Upon receiving the approval of the Major Case Manager, a member of the investigative team shall consider providing information to the media at a crime scene as follows:
 - a) identifying him/herself as a member of the investigative team and giving a brief rationale as to his/her presence;
 - b) introducing the Media Liaison Officer, if available, and indicating that the Media Liaison Officer will be the regular contact for the media in relation to the investigation;
 - c) releasing as much information as possible, including confirmation of the type of case under investigation without compromising the investigation;
 - d) confirming with the media that, if the need arises, the member, along with the Media Liaison Officer, will personally meet with the media; and,
 - e) if necessary, indicating that the assistance of the media may be sought as the case develops.

Public Appeals

1. In a single jurisdiction investigation, the Major Case Manager shall consider consulting with the Media Liaison Officer, prior to any public appeal, to review its content and the medium of delivery.
2. In a multi-jurisdictional investigation, public appeals shall be the subject of discussion among the Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager, the Joint Management Team, Major Case Managers, Media Liaison Officer and, where appropriate, the Crown Attorney to review the potential impact of the appeal.

DRAFT

INTRODUCTION

This standard addresses the collection, classification, prioritization and flow of investigative information for threshold major cases. The standard also addresses the classification of suspect(s) for the purpose of investigating suspect(s) to the point at which the individual can be confidently eliminated as a suspect or prioritized for probability in the interests of effective and efficient allocation of investigative resources.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. Following the receipt of investigation information, background inquiries shall be conducted.
2. The investigative information and results of the inquiries shall be forwarded to the Command Triangle.
3. When a person of interest is identified, steps shall be taken to ensure a thorough investigation of that individual.
4. If an individual is identified as a suspect, the Command Triangle shall ensure a thorough and complete investigation is conducted. The suspect shall be prioritized as high, medium or low based on the following criteria:
 - a) existence and extent of corroborating evidence;
 - b) reliability of investigative information;
 - c) number of references to the same person;
 - d) existence of motive;
 - e) existence of opportunity;
 - f) relationship to the victim; and,
 - g) background of the suspect.
5. All Actions shall be recorded in the Minister-approved software.
6. The Command Triangle shall prioritize all actions as high, medium or low based on the following factors:
 - a) risk to public safety;
 - b) potential for loss of evidence;
 - c) availability of the source/subject of the information;
 - d) number of references to the same information;
 - e) specificity of the information;
 - f) whether the source of the information is known or anonymous;
 - g) seriousness of the offence, and,
 - h) reliability of the source, if known.
7. In relation to all other investigative information, the information management cycle shall continue until the Command Triangle determines:
 - a) that all relevant investigative avenues have been exhausted; or,
 - b) that no further follow-up is required.

INTRODUCTION

The identification of a suspect in any criminal case by an eyewitness can be valuable evidence when properly presented during a prosecution. Diligence must be exercised during the investigation of major cases to ensure that any potential identification of a suspect is not prejudiced in any way. Police officers conducting identification processes should be cognizant of current case law pertaining to eyewitness evidence.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. Various methods of suspect identification shall be considered including: physical line-ups, photo line-ups, voice line-ups, video images, etc.
2. The Major Case Manager shall consider assigning an officer who is not a member of the investigative team to arrange and conduct the line-up.
3. The officer conducting the line-up shall suggest to the witness that the suspect may or may not be in the line-up.
4. The officer conducting the line-up shall not identify the suspect in any way by word or gesture.
5. The witness shall be advised that he or she is not obliged to make an identification.
6. Records in relation to the line-up shall be forwarded to the File Coordinator.
7. All material (e.g., photographs) shall be retained as exhibits.
8. The Major Case Manager shall consider requesting that the media not publish photograph(s) of an accused person(s) in cases where identification is an issue following arrest.
9. Witnesses shall view line-ups independently of other witnesses.
10. All line-ups shall be recorded in detail and include:
 - a) instructions provided to the witness;
 - b) instructions provided to the line-up participants;
 - c) make-up of the line-up and identities of all persons therein or the exact lay-out of the photo spread indicating the person chosen by the witness and accompanied by the witness' signature and date of identification;
 - d) comments made by the witness and any physical action/reaction upon identification or partial identification and the witness' stated confidence at the time; and,
 - e) all persons present during the line-up.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this standard is to identify the data entry requirements for the Minister-approved software for both threshold and non-threshold major cases. The maintenance of these standards will ensure the integrity of the case management investigative data and the triggering database.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. All investigative information shall be entered in the software within 30 days of receipt of the information. In the situation where an investigation has been reclassified as a major case, then all investigative information shall be entered in the software as soon as resources allow.
2. Tombstone information shall include, but is not limited to, the following relevant information: full name(s), alias(es), date of birth, personal descriptors, telephone number(s), address(es), unique identifier (e.g., driver's licence), vehicle(s), and a detailed summary of the investigation.
3. The entry of cases that have been reported prior to the installation of the Minister-approved software at the police service of jurisdiction may be entered in the software at the discretion of the Major Case Manager.
4. Command Triangle personnel shall consider the privilege attached to the identity of confidential informants. Personal information or information that, by reason of its exclusivity would tend to identify a confidential informant should not be entered into the incident database, notwithstanding the necessity to disclose certain information to the Crown Attorney, once judicial proceedings are commenced or until such time as the case is declared inactive and the case file is archived.
5. Command Triangle personnel shall consider the security of agents and undercover police officers utilized during an investigation. Personal information or information that by reason of its exclusivity would tend to identify an agent or undercover police officer should not be entered into the incident database, notwithstanding the necessity to disclose certain information to the local Crown Attorney, once judicial proceedings are commenced or until such time as the case is declared inactive and the case file is archived.

Threshold Major Cases

1. For threshold major cases, the following procedures shall be followed:
 - a) all investigative information shall be entered, indexed, researched, and cross-referenced into the Minister-approved software; and,
 - b) the File Coordinator shall ensure the investigative information entered into the Minister-approved software is filed within the appropriate document.

Non-Threshold Major Cases

1. For non-threshold major cases, tombstone information shall be entered, indexed, researched and cross-referenced into the **Minister**-approved software:
 - a) a summary of the offence providing the date and time, location and circumstances;
 - b) the name and personal identifiers of the victim;
 - c) the name and personal identifiers of the accused, suspect or person of interest; and,
 - d) any other relevant investigative information that may, in the opinion of the Case Manager, assist in the early detection of serial or predatory behaviour;and where there is evidence of serial or predatory behaviour, the data entry procedures for threshold cases shall be followed.
2. Missing persons, where police have yet to ascertain whether foul play is involved, and where the individual remains outstanding and unaccounted for 30 days after being reported missing, the data entry procedures for threshold cases shall be followed.
3. Trafficking in persons as defined in section 279.01, s. 279.011 or 279.04, Criminal Code, and attempts as defined in section 24(1) Criminal Code, where one of the following criteria exists, the data entry procedures for threshold cases shall be followed.
 - a) The occurrence involves the use of a firearm;
 - b) Kidnapping;
 - c) Torture;
 - d) Sexual Assault committed by the offender involving oral, vaginal, or anal penetration;
 - e) Aggravated assault;
 - f) Use of restraints, bondage or disguise

Data Entry Standard Exceptions to Threshold Major Cases

The data entry requirements for a non-threshold major case as indicated in sections 1-3 above may be used in the following situations:

- a) sexual assaults including sexual interference, and attempted sexual assaults, sexual exploitation and invitation to sexual touching with a suspect **known to police** when the conduct is not predatory or serial in nature and any of the following circumstances are present:
 - i) the victim and suspect are in a familial relationship including genealogical blood lines or common-law union, and shall include adoptive parents/siblings, step parents/siblings and legal guardians;
 - ii) the victim and suspect have a previous relationship;
 - iii) the case involves historical sexual offences (e.g., an offence reported over a year after having been committed);
 - iv) any sexual assault where a suspect has been identified and arrested within 14 days; and,
 - v) sections (a) (i) to (a) (iv) do not apply in cases which are deemed to be predatory or serial in nature.

- b) in homicide investigations, including attempts where:
 - i) the victim and suspect were in a familial relationship including genealogical blood lines or common-law union, and shall include adoptive parents/siblings, step parents/siblings and legal guardians; and/or,
 - ii) the suspect has been arrested and identified within 14 days or is deceased;
 - iii) sections (b) (i) and (b) (ii) do not apply in cases which are deemed to be predatory or serial in nature.

DRAFT

INTRODUCTION

This standard addresses the process for interviewing witness(es), victim(s) and suspect(s). An interview is a conversation designed to obtain information on a specific occurrence, incident or event. The purpose of the interview(s) is to gather information to determine whether an offence(s) has been committed, to identify the individual(s) responsible for the commission of the offence(s) and/or to obtain evidence which may assist in the investigation/prosecution.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. Appropriate personnel shall be assigned to conduct interviews on the basis of their qualifications and experience.
2. The interviewer shall fully prepare and plan for any interview to be conducted. Interviews shall be recorded in one of the following methods:
 - a) written record;
 - b) audio recording;
 - c) video recording;
 - d) interviewers shall be guided by the direction of current case law and statute law; and,
 - e) interviewers shall follow current recommendations regarding the interviewing of children, young persons and taking sworn statements.
3. Where an electronically recorded statement is not transcribed, a detailed summary of the relevant information from the interview shall be recorded for data entry purposes.
4. The use of specialized resources (e.g., Children's Aid Society personnel, interpreters) for assistance with interviews of particular witnesses (e.g., children, sexual assault victims, and spouse/partner abuse victims) shall be considered.
5. A Crown Attorney shall be consulted with respect to any request for consideration on behalf of the individual or another person with respect to immunity, charge reduction, plea bargaining, etc. Any other considerations shall be the subject of consultation with other authorities (e.g., corrections personnel), as appropriate.
6. The victim of a sexual assault shall be asked if he or she would prefer to be interviewed by a qualified officer of a particular gender if available.

INTRODUCTION

The importance of canvassing as an investigative tool applies to all major case investigations where there is a need to seek relevant information from an identifiable group of people.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. When a canvass is deemed necessary, the Canvass Coordinator shall, in consultation with the Major Case Manager and Primary Investigator, establish a canvass plan.
2. Canvassers shall be provided with an overview of the case and briefed on the reason for the canvass and the methodology for conducting the canvass.
3. Consideration shall be given to having interviewers available to conduct follow-up interviews and forensic identification personnel available in the event physical evidence is located.
4. The Canvass Coordinator shall collect all documents relating to the canvass and forward the documents to the File Coordinator.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this standard is to provide direction regarding protection and integrity of crime scenes and the collection and preservation of evidence.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Initial Crime Scene Functions

1. Ensure the best practices of crime scene management are observed, giving due consideration to health and safety concerns and the preservation of evidence.
2. A crime scene continuity register shall be maintained until the scene is released.
3. In the event of possible contamination of evidence, forensic identification personnel shall be advised at the scene.
4. Where a suspect is arrested, the officer shall, in addition to the initial search of the suspect, ensure measures are taken to avoid contamination of potential evidence. The following shall be considered:
 - a) in the event the suspect used a firearm, or has evidence on his/her hands, he/she shall not be allowed to wash his/her hands;
 - b) clothing and footwear may need to be seized for possible trace evidence; and,
 - c) hair and biological samples may be needed for comparison purposes.
5. Officers shall exercise caution to prevent cross-contaminating multiple crime scenes and/or the persons of victims and suspects/accused (e.g., in situations in which an officer proceeds directly from a crime scene to handle a suspect in custody).
6. Officers shall, whenever possible, utilize protective clothing to prevent the possible transfer of trace evidence or, where practicable, change clothing between crime scenes.

Experts

The decision to use expert resources to conduct examinations shall be made by the Command Triangle, in consultation with the Scene Investigator, Forensic Identification Officer, and/or the Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service.

Search of the Crime Scene

1. The Scene Investigator, in consultation with the Command Triangle and Forensic Identification Officer, shall develop a scene investigation plan.
2. All items of potential evidentiary value shall be identified, catalogued, documented, seized and preserved, regardless of whether immediate relevance to the investigation is established.
3. In major case crime scenes, consideration shall be given to photographing and videotaping the crime scene depending on the complexity of the case and the nature of the scene.
4. All examinations and evidence collection procedures shall be documented and an exhibit register shall be maintained that documents the following:
 - a) items seized;
 - b) location from which the items were seized;
 - c) date and time of seizure; and,
 - d) name of seizing individual.
5. After a crime scene has been thoroughly searched, consideration shall be given to the deployment of additional searchers who may be able to provide a different perspective and/or specialized search expertise to ensure that all avenues of the search have been exhausted.

Release of the Crime Scene

1. Only the Major Case Manager, in consultation with the Command Triangle, the Forensic Identification Officer and the Scene Investigator, shall have the authority to release the crime scene after ensuring that all practicable search methods and investigative techniques in relation to the scene have been exhausted.
2. The Major Case Manager shall consider maintaining security of every homicide scene until the conclusion of the autopsy.
3. When releasing a crime scene, documentation shall include:
 - a) date and time of release;
 - b) to whom the scene was released, if applicable; and,
 - c) the name of the individual who authorized the release of the scene.

INTRODUCTION

Major case investigations require a coordinated inter-disciplinary approach to ensure that all pertinent issues are satisfactorily addressed in the appropriate sequence.

Experts

Services of experts that may be of assistance during a major case death investigation include, but are not limited to:

- a) forensic pathology;
- b) forensic odontology/dentistry;
- c) forensic anthropology/archaeology;
- d) forensic entomology;
- e) pattern/wound interpretation;
- f) other medical experts; and,
- g) other forensic experts (e.g., forensic knot craft, forensic climatology).

Office of the Chief Coroner and the Ontario Forensic Pathology Service

1. The Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service shall be consulted in the following circumstances:
 - a) when a Major Case Manager deems it necessary to obtain the services of an expert in relation to the body of a deceased person in the investigation of a major case death investigation;
 - b) in cases where a second autopsy is required or has been requested;
 - c) where a request is made to have a body exhumed; and,
 - d) in cases of found human skeletal remains or an interred body, for advice and guidance on processing the body site to ensure the preservation of physical evidence.
2. The Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service may be consulted in relation to the investigation of all major cases.
3. In cases of homicide or suspicious death, the Major Case Manager shall consult with the attending Coroner regarding the location for an autopsy, the necessity for other post-mortem examinations or the preservation of other forms of short-lived evidence.
4. The Major Case Manager shall consult with the Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service regarding responsibility for the costs involved in employing the services of an expert prior to the expert being retained.

5. In the event of a dispute between the Major Case Manager and the attending coroner and/or pathologist that cannot be resolved, the Office of the Regional Coroner and, if necessary, the Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, shall be contacted to facilitate a resolution.
6. Where applicable, the Major Case Manager shall conduct a case conference at the earliest possible opportunity for the purposes of obtaining inter-disciplinary input to assist in developing investigative strategies, establishing priorities and ranking the sequence of any necessary investigative procedures.

Centre of Forensic Sciences

1. Major Case Managers and investigators shall consider the range of services provided by the Centre of Forensic Sciences.
2. Prior to a crime scene being released, the Major Case Manager shall consider consulting the Director of the Centre of Forensic Sciences if it is believed that expert services are required that are not offered by the Centre of Forensic Sciences.
3. Prior to a body being released to the next of kin, the Major Case Manager shall consider consulting with the Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service and/or the Director of the Centre of Forensic Sciences if it is believed that the expert services required are not offered by the Centre of Forensic Sciences.

INTRODUCTION

A standardized approach to post-mortem examinations ensures the preservation, integrity and continuity of evidence.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Duties and Responsibilities

1. The Major Case Manager shall be aware of the duties and responsibilities of the Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service with respect to human remains.
2. The Major Case Manager shall ensure that officers attending the post-mortem examination are aware of the duties and responsibilities of the pathologist under the direction of the Ontario Forensic Pathology Service.

Procedures to be followed prior to and during the autopsy

1. The Major Case Manager shall:
 - a) ensure that measures are taken to prevent trace evidence from being transferred between crime scenes, post-mortem examinations and a suspect(s) in custody;
 - b) ensure the coroner is advised of the known facts of the investigation, including the identity of the deceased, if known, circumstances of the discovery of the deceased, and any known history of the deceased;
 - c) ensure that continuity of the deceased is maintained from the discovery of the body to the completion of the post-mortem examination;
 - d) in the event that a dispute between the Major Case Manager and the attending coroner and/or pathologist cannot be resolved, the Office of the Regional Coroner and, if necessary, the Office of the Chief Coroner/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service shall be contacted to facilitate a resolution;
 - e) ensure the deceased is formally identified to the pathologist;
 - f) ensure the coroner and pathologist are advised of any requested post-mortem examinations;
 - g) ensure the appropriate investigative personnel attend the post-mortem examination, including forensic identification personnel;
 - h) ensure an attending officer records the preliminary opinion regarding the cause of death as stated by the pathologist;
 - i) ensure notes are maintained that include the following:
 - i) the date and time the post-mortem was started and completed;
 - ii) individuals present;
 - iii) preliminary opinion regarding the cause of death as provided by the pathologist;
 - iv) seizure of evidence; and,
 - v) major findings that may assist with the investigation.

- j) ensure consultation with the coroner takes place in relation to the following:
 - i) the need to maintain security of the body following the autopsy, where necessary;
 - ii) the provision of information, if any, to the media and the family of the deceased regarding the results of the post-mortem examination and ensuring that the media and family receive similar information; and,
 - iii) consultation with the coroner and pathologist takes place in relation to whether the body should be re-examined 24 hours after the post-mortem in selected cases of suspicious death.
- k) ensure all samples requiring forensic examination received by the police are delivered to appropriate examiners/laboratories as soon as practicable with due regard for the rate of deterioration of the samples;
- l) ensure all relevant reports and notes are completed and submitted, and that all formal documentation is received and submitted to the File Coordinator;
- m) consider, in consultation with the Coroner and/or Forensic Pathologist, circumstances when attendance at the scene would be valuable, where policy does not exist; and
- n) provide initial information to the pathologist in writing, and the information should be as complete as possible. Any additions should be made based on dialogue during consultations.

2. When provided a preliminary report from the pathologist it should be in writing. If it is not in writing, the officer should note what is said and allow the pathologist to review the notes for accuracy indicating it conforms with his or her opinion, including its limitations. The pathologist should also retain a copy of the relevant entries.

Evidence Samples

1. The Major Case Manager shall ensure evidence is preserved using the best current practices, and that the Centre of Forensic Sciences is consulted for clarification when necessary.
2. The Major Case Manager shall, when appropriate, consult with the coroner and/or the pathologist, regarding the seizure of biological samples, which may include:
 - a) head hair for comparison;
 - b) body hair for comparison;
 - c) vaginal/penile swabs, rectal swabs, oral swabs, vaginal washings;
 - d) urine for toxicological examination;
 - e) blood for serology, toxicology, DNA profiles;
 - f) stomach content for toxicological examination;
 - g) liver for toxicological examination;
 - h) kidney for toxicological examination;
 - i) vitreous fluid for toxicological and chemical examination;
 - j) lung tissue for toxicological examination and accelerants;
 - k) bullets and fragments;
 - l) biological samples for DNA analysis from alternative sources;
 - m) one intact femur for diatom examination if drowning is suspected;
 - n) fingernail clippings;
 - o) excised wound(s); and,
 - p) other services provided by the Centre of Forensic Sciences.

INTRODUCTION

This standard addresses the type of behavioural sciences services that are available for the investigation of a major case. In any major case investigation, priority must be given to community safety and security through the suppression of activities and/or the early identification and apprehension of the offender.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. The Major Case Manager shall, at the earliest opportunity, consider the need to access behavioural sciences services, including the following:
 - a) **ViCLAS** for potential linkages to other cases;
 - b) **Threat Assessment** to assist in the formulation of police/community safety and prevention strategies and the ongoing security and protection of witnesses and victims;
 - c) **Criminal Profiling** to support the investigation of a major crime including the prioritization of suspects or persons of interest, crime scene analysis, crime reconstruction, statement analysis, interview and interrogation strategies, and access to geographic profiling for assistance in determining a criminal's base of operations or residence and setting investigative strategies for directed patrol, surveillance, canvasses and searches;
 - d) **Forensic Psychiatry** for assistance with mental health issues, dealing with the mentally ill, identification of disorders and operational assistance to support undercover operations, develop interview, investigative and trial strategies, equivocal death analysis;
 - e) **Polygraph Testing** for the examination of deception that may facilitate confessions, the detection of criminal offences, recovery of property and redirection of investigative efforts; and,
 - f) **Ontario Sex Offender Registry** for the identification and location of registered sex offenders.
2. The Major Case Manager shall consult with the Ontario Provincial Police Behavioural Sciences and Analysis Section prior to accessing behavioural sciences from a service provider outside of Ontario.

INTRODUCTION

All documents collected shall be managed in accordance with the filing system set out in this standard and includes electronic documents managed in an electronic filing system.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. The file name and numbering system shall remain constant whether or not some files are utilized. File headings may be sub-divided into sub-categories at the discretion of the File Coordinator.
2. The document management system shall contain the following file numeric MCM System headings:

MCMS 1 - Daily Activity Reports (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)

MCMS 2 Original Occurrences

This file shall contain a copy of the original occurrence report, any supplementary report(s) and Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) printouts.

MCMS 3 Related Occurrences

This file shall contain a copy or copies of all occurrences on file as they relate to the accused or any other person or place relevant to the investigation.

MCMS 4 Meetings/Briefings Summaries

This file shall contain the minutes and decisions made at all Investigative Team, Investigative Consultant Team, Joint Management Team and case conferencing meetings and briefings regarding the direction, speed and flow of the investigation. The minutes shall be filed chronologically.

MCMS 5 Chronologies

This file shall contain the detailed investigative chronology and any other chronologies (timelines) created.

MCMS 6 Analytical Reports

This file shall contain **investigative** analytical reports.

MCMS 7 Operational Plans

This file shall contain operational plans related to the investigation or project.

MCMS 8 Police Statements, Notes and Reports (Police)

This file shall contain copies of officers' daily notebook entries, police statements/"will says", police reports and any other investigative notes. (Does not include FIS)

MCMS 9 Statements (Civilian)

This file shall contain civilian statements filed alphabetically and, where there are multiple statements from the same subject, filed chronologically. This file shall include witness background information (CPIC, MTO, credit checks etc.) **and audio/video recordings.**

MCMS 10 Officer Notes (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 11 Crime Scene Continuity Register**

This file shall contain the original Crime Scene Continuity Register completed by the officer(s) conducting scene security and shall contain information relating to the name, rank, agency, dates and times in relation to persons entering and leaving the crime scene and the reason for attending the crime scene.

MCMS 12 Exhibit Management Register

This file shall contain a copy of the Exhibit Management Register that shall contain information pertaining to seizure and subsequent continuity of each exhibit seized.

MCMS 13 Forensic Identification Officer Reports

This file shall contain notes, reports and copies of video recordings, photographs, diagrams, etc., prepared by forensic identification personnel as they relate to the crime scene(s) or exhibits. Original video recordings, photographs, diagrams, etc. shall be maintained in a secured area.

MCMS 14 Centre of Forensic Sciences Reports

This file shall contain reports from the Centre of Forensic Sciences.

MCMS 15 Forensic Specialist Reports

This file shall contain reports or other materials completed by forensic or civilian specialists, including behavioural sciences personnel (excluding Forensic Identification Officers and Centre of Forensic Sciences personnel) regarding specialized services or examinations conducted or performed.

MCMS 16 Autopsy Reports

This file shall contain pathologist reports.

MCMS 17 Coroners' Reports

This file shall contain documents issued by the Coroner's office.

MCMS 18 Deceased Continuity

This file shall contain information relating to the continuity of the deceased.

MCMS 19 Judicial Authorizations/Search Warrants

This file shall contain judicial authorizations/search warrants, **as well as other Search Documents/Reports to a Justice**, except Criminal Code Part VI authorizations.

MCMS 20 Criminal Code Part VI Authorizations

This file shall contain copies of Part VI authorizations and include copies of recordings, transcripts and corresponding continuity logs pertaining to invasion of privacy interceptions. The material shall be maintained in a secure area that precludes unauthorized scrutiny.

MCMS 21 Surveillance Reports

This file shall contain surveillance reports and notes, including photographs and/or video recordings. Reports shall be filed chronologically.

MCMS 22 Polygraph Reports and Video Recordings

This file shall contain reports submitted by polygraph examiners as well as the video recording(s) made during the examination(s).

MCMS 23 Communications Recordings and Corresponding Transcripts

This file shall contain copies of recorded conversations by police communications centre(s), and 911 and regular calls for service. Original recordings shall be maintained in a secure area.

MCMS 24 CPIC Information (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 25 Reports - Law Enforcement Agencies**

This file shall contain reports to and from law enforcement agencies and all related correspondence received by the investigation.

MCMS 26 News Releases and Media Reports

This file shall contain news releases and media reports from any medium including print, audio, video, electronic and Internet. The file shall also contain information relating to public appeal(s).

MCMS 27 Tip Forms/Register

This file shall contain tip forms generated during the investigation and the Tip Register, which shall be utilized to numerically track all tips.

MCMS 28 Tip Register (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 29 Canvass Documents**

This file shall contain all canvass documents/plans and reports.

MCMS 30 Search Management

This file shall contain documentation related to public searches.

MCMS 31 Action Forms/Register

This file shall contain copies of all actions assigned and the Action Register that provides for the tracking of actions assigned by the Primary Investigator.

MCMS 32 Assignment/Action Register (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 33 Persons of Interest**

This file shall contain information collected on Person(s) of Interest to the investigation.

MCMS 34 Suspect Persons

This file shall contain all information collected on Suspect Person(s) in the investigation.

MCMS 35 Vehicles

This file shall contain a separate folder for each vehicle of interest to the investigation that shall include vehicle registration information, off-line searches, photographs, CPIC etc.

MCMS 36 Victim Information

This file shall contain all information on the victim(s) including background and Victim Impact Statements

MCMS 37 Victim Impact Statements (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 38 Accused Information**

This file shall contain information on the accused, any statements made by the accused to any person in authority and copies of any other statements made by the accused to persons not in authority, information with respect to any person having contact with the accused and any movements of the accused from the time of his/her arrest to the time he/she is delivered to a detention facility or arraigned, whichever comes first and contain court documents in relation to the accused.

MCMS 39 Statement of Accused (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 40 Continuity of Accused (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)****MCMS 41 ViCLAS Reports**

This file shall contain ViCLAS submissions and reports.

MCMS 42 Photo Line-Ups/Composite Images

This file shall contain copies of photo line-ups and composite sketches used during the investigation.

MCMS 43 Motel/Hotel Registration Inquiries

This file shall contain information relating to inquiries done at hotels or motels and other forms of public lodging (e.g., campgrounds, rooming houses).

MCMS 44 Credit Card/Banking Inquiries

This file shall contain the results of inquiries, including credit history inquiries, made with credit card companies or other financial institutions.

MCMS 45 Passenger Lists/Transportation Inquiries

This file shall contain the results of inquiries made with any mode of public transportation (e.g., airplanes, trains, taxis).

MCMS 46 Telephone/E-Communication Information

This file shall contain phone toll, text messages, tower dumps and subscriber information.
(This does not include email)

MCMS 47 Administrative Reports

This file shall contain reports to management and other administrative reports not captured in other files and correspondence not captured in other files

MCMS 48 Financial Reports

This file shall contain financial reports associated with the investigation.

MCMS 49 Internal Alerts and Bulletins

This file shall contain bulletins, zone and provincial alerts, off-line searches, law enforcement queries and includes bulletins and alerts circulated within the police service.
(Combines MCMS 24).

MCMS 50 Miscellaneous

This file shall contain information not captured in other files.

MCMS 51 Disclosure Requests and Correspondence

This file shall contain disclosure requests and all correspondence obtained between the Crown and defence.

MCMS 52 Court Documents of Accused (NO LONGER IN USE since March 2012)**MCMS 53 Internet Based Information**

This file shall contain the results of the search of any devices electronic memory for Voice Over Internet Protocols information. (Skype, MSN, Yahoo, Facebook, VOX etc.).

MCMS 54 Email

This file shall contain email generated throughout the investigation.

INTRODUCTION

This standard addresses the procedures to be followed by police in obtaining evidence from witnesses who are characterized as in-custody informer(s), who may be used in a judicial proceeding. The evidence of in-custody informer(s) is admissible in court and may form part of the Crown's case. This standard does not apply to offences within the institution and is not intended to address the use of undercover operatives outside the custodial setting, nor limit the use of the evidence of in-custody informer(s) to advance police investigations.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. The Major Case Manager shall ensure that an in-custody informer fits the definition set out in these standards.
2. The Major Case Manager shall forward a brief to the local Crown Attorney in relation to an in-custody informer for submission to the In-Custody Informer Registry at the Ministry of the Attorney General. The brief shall include the in-custody informer's name, alias, date of birth, and FPS number, name of case (accused), charges against the accused, name of Major Case Manager, decision of In-custody Informer Review Committee. The report shall have a copy of the in-custody informer's waiver of privilege attached.
3. The Major Case Manager shall consider including in the brief, where appropriate, a credibility assessment of the information received from the in-custody informer.
4. In preparation of an in-custody informer brief, the Major Case Manager shall ensure the local Crown Attorney is consulted for the purposes of determining whether the in-custody informer is registered with the In-Custody Informer Registry. A request shall be made in writing to the Crown Attorney for the results of any inquiry to the In-Custody Informer Registry.
5. Where the in-custody informer comes to the attention of a member of the investigative team, the Major Case Manager or Multi-jurisdictional Major Case Manager shall be notified and consulted before any contact is made with the in-custody informer.
6. The Command Triangle shall develop a plan of action which will include the following:
 - a) selecting two members of the investigative team to interview the in-custody informer(s);
 - b) conducting an initial background check of the in-custody informer including the reason the person is in custody, criminal record check, local Record Management System check, outstanding charges, numbered informer status, if any, and information received from police services that have had direct contact with the in-custody informer;
 - c) the initial background check shall also include the results of an inquiry to the In-Custody Informer Registry, Ministry of the Attorney General;

- d) briefing the interviewers in relation to the following:
 - i) ensuring every attempt is made not to offer or give any considerations during the interview;
 - ii) preparing a list of questions to be asked (e.g., “You asked to speak to us. What is it that you want to tell us?”);
 - iii) at the very least, in the first instance, audio recording the interview, unless it is impracticable to do so;
 - iv) where the initial interview is not audio recorded, detailed notes of the interview shall be made;
 - v) ensuring one interviewer takes notes during the interview, or immediately thereafter, when the in-custody informer refuses to allow the officers to take notes during the interview;
 - vi) ensuring the interview is non-leading, detailed, allows the in-custody informer to tell the story and, when finished, allows the in-custody informer an opportunity to add to the story;
 - vii) recording in detail any considerations requested; and,
 - viii) ensuring that the interviewers do not compromise the safety of the in-custody informer.
- e) preparing to have the in-custody informer sign a prisoner's consent as outlined under subsection 527(7) in the *Criminal Code*, which will form part of a future application for release for the purpose of a **sworn** statement outside the custodial institution;
- f) the **sworn** statement may take place within the custodial institution if it does not compromise the safety of the in-custody informer;
- g) direct the in-custody informer not to elicit any information from the accused although it is still permissible for the in-custody informer to listen to any conversations by the accused;
- h) advising the in-custody informer of informer privilege and encouraging him/her to seek independent legal advice before signing any document and before privilege is waived;
- i) if the in-custody informer declines to consult with legal counsel, this shall be documented and signed by the in-custody informer;
- j) developing a safety plan (cover story) with the in-custody informer to ensure his/her security including removal to and from the custodial institution and the use of additional police personnel for security;
- k) de-briefing the Command Triangle on return from the custodial institution; and,
- l) evaluating the information from the in-custody informer for the purpose of follow-up.

7. If a determination is made for follow-up, the Major Case Manager or designate shall consult with the Crown Attorney for the purpose of:
 - a) obtaining the proper authority to remove the in-custody informer from their custodial setting for the purpose of a **sworn** statement if the **sworn** statement is not obtained in the custodial institution;
 - b) determining the appropriateness and feasibility of requesting the in-custody informer consent to an electronic surveillance of further conversation with the accused, bearing in mind that, in taking this step, the in-custody informer will become an agent of the state;
 - c) determining the feasibility and appropriateness of other investigative techniques including undercover operations, number recorder or interception with consent, to confirm the evidence of the in-custody informer, while being aware that with some techniques the in-custody informer will become an agent of the state;
 - d) the requirements for the preparation of an in-custody informer brief for the In-custody Informer Review Committee;
 - e) obtaining advice in the preparation of any search warrants seeking confirmation of the information received from the in-custody informer;
 - f) obtaining other legal advice as required; and,
 - g) the negotiation of any consideration.
8. The Command Triangle in consultation with the interviewers shall:
 - a) determine when and where the **sworn** statement will be taken;
 - b) develop a plan for the interview that ensures the following:
 - i) where a prior statement exists, the in-custody informer shall be asked to adopt the statement under oath;
 - ii) that the original audio statement be transcribed, whenever possible, and that the in-custody informer be asked to read the transcript;
 - iii) after the statement has been read, the in-custody informer is asked if there are any changes he/she wishes to make to this statement and whether he/she wants to adopt the statement;
 - iv) the in-custody informer be asked if he/she wishes to add anything to the original statement; and,
 - v) the interviewer conducts a question and answer process to include, but not be limited to:
 - to the extent possible, specifics of the alleged statements (actual/verbatim words and comments, quotes, specific details) made by the accused (as opposed to general statements);
 - when and where these statements were made;
 - whether anyone else was present during these alleged statements by the accused;
 - whether the in-custody informer made any record of the alleged statement of the accused and when it was made;
 - whether the record was made contemporaneously to the alleged statement of the accused;
 - whether the in-custody informer told anyone else including any other police officer or person in authority; and,
 - whether the in-custody informer previously claimed to have received statements while in custody or previously testified in any court proceedings.

9. Interviewers shall not discuss any details of the case with the in-custody informer or confirm any of the information given to them by the in-custody informer.
10. Interviewers shall attempt to avoid unconsciously affirming information provided by the in-custody informer.
11. In the event the in-custody informer requests any considerations, the interviewer shall not make any commitment other than to refer the considerations to the Major Case Manager. The Major Case Manager shall record, in writing, all considerations requested by the in-custody informer however seemingly insignificant, including what the in-custody informer is requesting and the reason for the request. This shall be forwarded to the Crown Attorney.
12. The Major Case Manager shall ensure all law enforcement personnel, who may have had contact with the in-custody informer, are interviewed to determine whether the accused requested or was granted any consideration.
13. The interviewers shall advise the in-custody informers not to elicit any information from the accused, although it is still permissible for the in-custody informer to listen to any conversations by the accused.
14. The **sworn** statement shall be live monitored, whenever possible, by selected members of the investigative team.
15. Before the completion of the **sworn** statement, the interviewers shall consult with those individual(s) who are monitoring the video, which shall be left running during this time.
16. The interviewers shall consult with the Command Triangle on completion of the **sworn** statement to determine the need for follow-up investigation.
17. Follow-up investigation shall include confirmation of the information received from the in-custody informer. This confirmation shall include but not be limited to the following:
 - a) the in-custody informer's background and character which shall be examined for reliability, including previous history as an informer, psychiatric history, as well as any criminal record, especially for crimes of dishonesty, deception or manipulative behaviour;
 - b) the interviewers shall obtain a signed consent from the in-custody informer for the release of all medical and psychiatric evidence as well as prison records pertaining to the in-custody informer;
 - c) the extent to which the Major Case Manager or designate confirmed the statement as being credible, independent of the in-custody informer which will assist in establishing the truthfulness of the in-custody informer regarding the inculpatory aspects of the proposed evidence;
 - d) what the in-custody informer exactly said, including any quotes;
 - e) the extent to which the statement contains details or leads to the discovery of evidence known only to the perpetrator;

- f) the extent to which the statement contains details which could reasonably be accessed by the in-custody informer, other than through inculpatory statements by the accused and an assessment of the information reasonably accessible to the in-custody informer (e.g., through media reports, availability of the accused's Crown brief in jail, etc.);
 - g) any request the in-custody informer has made for benefits or special treatment (whether or not agreed to) and any promises which may have been made (or discussed with the in-custody informer) by a person in authority in connection with the provision of the statement or an agreement to testify;
 - h) whether the in-custody informer has, in the past, given reliable information to the authorities;
 - i) whether the in-custody informer has previously claimed to have received statements while in custody which may be relevant not only to the in-custody informer's reliability or unreliability but to whether the public interest would be served by utilizing a recidivist in-custody informer who previously traded information for benefits;
 - j) whether the in-custody informer has previously given evidence in court and any judicial findings in relation to the accuracy and reliability of that evidence, if known. The interviewer shall ask the in-custody informer for information regarding any previous testimony;
 - k) whether the in-custody informer made some written or other record of the words allegedly spoken by the accused and, if so, whether the record was made contemporaneously to the alleged statement of the accused;
 - l) the circumstances in which the in-custody informer's report of the alleged statement was taken (e.g., report made immediately after the statement was made, report made to more than one officer, etc.);
 - m) the manner in which the report of the statement was taken by the police which shall be done through the use of non-leading questions using a **sworn** format (under oath, audio/video recorded);
 - n) record of actions taken by an officer to access any other known evidence that may attest to or diminish the credibility of the in-custody informer;
 - o) any relevant information contained in any available registry of informers;
 - p) whether there is any relationship between the in-custody informer and the accused, friends or family of the accused, or any other person involved in the incident under investigation;
 - q) the degree of access that the in-custody informer may have had to external sources of information about the offence and/or accused including media reports, crown disclosure to defence then to accused, other inmates, visitors, information from bail hearings or preliminary inquiries; and,
 - r) any other known evidence that may attest to or diminish the credibility of the in-custody informer.
18. In the event one in-custody informer provides confirmation for another in-custody informer, the Major Case Manager shall ensure a detailed background check of the source in-custody informer shall be conducted.
19. The Major Case Manager, in consultation with other members of the Command Triangle, shall delegate a member of the investigative team to work with the trial Crown Attorney and prepare an in-custody informer brief for the In-custody Informer Review Committee.

20. Prior to final submissions to the Committee, the Command Triangle shall review the brief and approve its content and completeness.
21. Any false statements by an in-custody informer shall be referred to the Crown Attorney for referral of the matter to an outside police service for investigation.
22. Police shall advise the Crown Attorney as soon as possible where an in-custody informer commits further offences after giving information about the accused to the police or the Crown Attorney.

DRAFT



MEMORANDUM TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner J.V.N. (Vince) Hawkes
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM: Stephen Beckett
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division and Public Safety Training Division

SUBJECT: Streamlining Driver Licence Returns for Administrative
Roadside Suspensions Submitted through SIMS

DATE OF ISSUE:	March 13, 2018
CLASSIFICATION:	General Information
RETENTION:	Indefinite
INDEX NO.:	18-0019
PRIORITY:	Normal

At the request of the Ministry of Transportation (MTO), I am sharing a communication regarding a new process through which driver licence cards seized as part of roadside suspensions are returned.

For further details, please review the memo from Interim Assistant Deputy Minister Kevin Byrnes of the Road User Safety Division, attached.

As indicated in Interim ADM Byrnes' memo, any questions may be directed to Nadia Naccarato at nadia.naccarato@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

Stephen Beckett
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division and Public Safety Training Division

Attachment



MEMORANDUM TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner J.V.N. (Vince) Hawkes
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM: Stephen Beckett
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division and Public Safety Training Division

SUBJECT: **Basic Constable Training Program – Police Service
Requests for Positions for May 2 – June 26, 2018 Intake**

DATE OF ISSUE:	March 16, 2018
CLASSIFICATION:	General Information
RETENTION:	March 23, 2018
INDEX NO.:	18-0020
PRIORITY:	Normal

I am writing to advise all police services to update and submit their requests for positions for the upcoming May 2 – June 26, 2018 intake for the Ontario Police College's (OPC) Basic Constable Training (BCT) Program.

To update request for seats, please log on to the Ontario Police College Virtual Academy (OPCVA) at <https://www.opcva.ca/course-allocations/service/course-dates>.

All requests must be submitted no later than **March 23, 2018**. Allocations for the May intake will be distributed by April 6, 2018.

If you have any questions, please contact Justin Mills via e-mail at Justin.Mills@ontario.ca or via phone at (519) 773-4216. If you require any assistance accessing the OPCVA, please contact OPC Distance Learning via e-mail at OPCDL@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

Stephen Beckett
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division and Public Safety Training Division