

DISCLAIMER: In accordance with the *Community Safety and Policing Act* and the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, the summary below has been de-identified to remove the personal information of individuals, including public complainants and persons who were the subject of the investigation.

DE-IDENTIFIED SUMMARY UNDER SECTION 167(2) OF THE CSPA

Original Police Service:

Date of Complaint: 04/12/2025

Type of Investigation:

Referred to Same Service:

Referred to Other Service:

Retained by LECA:

Service Investigations Referred to:

De-identified Summary of Complaint

The complainant in this matter alleged that officers entered her private residence under the pretense of a wellness check and then subsequently used force unlawfully to restrain her. She alleges also that officers released information to the media about her that caused her personal and professional reputational harm.

Unsubstantiated Code of Conduct Allegations

Section 8. (1) A police officer shall not authorize or make a physical or psychological detention if, at the time of the detention, the officer knows or reasonably ought to know that the detention is unlawful.

Section 11 (1) A police officer shall not use force unless,

- a. the force is used for the purpose of carrying out a duty;
- b. the officer is entitled, by statute or common law, to use force for the purpose of carrying out that duty;
- c. the officer is acting on reasonable grounds
- d. the force used is no more than is necessary given the circumstances.

Decision and Reasons

The officers were dispatched a call for service regarding a missing person - the complainant. Her family members had contacted police out of concern for her. After making reasonable efforts to locate her, and based on their analysis of the situation, the officers arranged for a media release to enlist the assistance of the public. The police were later contacted by the family members, advising that the complainant had returned to the residence. Police attended to check her welfare. While conversing with her, the officers were concerned about her present mental state. They began discussing this when the complainant abruptly attacked one of the officers. The officers used force to prevent injury to themselves. The officers had reasonable grounds to believe that the complainant was suffering from a mental health disorder and was acting violently. They were acting in good faith, used the minimum amount of force required to apprehend her, and there was no injury caused to her.