


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: 03/31/2024

Type of Investigation:

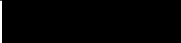



Referred to Same Service:

Referred to Other Service:

Retained by LECA:

Service Investigations Referred to:

De-identified Summary of Complaint

The complainant called 911 to report his fiancé, was conspiring to murder him. Upon   arriving at his apartment, the complainant described how he “heard noises outside his bedroom including, windows opening, doors unlocking and the clicking of guns.” The complainant alleges after speaking with police, respondent officers chased him into an empty street where he was later handcuffed and told he was a danger to himself. While being transported to the  Health Centre ( HC), the complainant told the respondent officer(s) the handcuffs were too tight, cutting off all his circulation.

Unsubstantiated Code of Conduct Allegations

Allegation 1 – Unlawful Exercise of Authority 2(1)(g)(i)

Unlawfully apprehended the complainant under the Mental Health Act without cause.

Allegation 2 - Unnecessary Exercise of Authority 2(1)(g)(ii)

Used unnecessary force by handcuffing the complainants wrist too tight.

Decision and Reasons

Professional Standards Unit (PSU) reviewed four 911 calls made by the complainant. The RO's body worn cameras were also viewed. It was clear the complainant was suffering from some extreme paranoia believing his fiancé had concocted a plan to murder him. The complainant also believed his landlord and persons in vehicles passing by his apartment were part of the plan.

The RO's attending the scene, immediately recognized they were dealing with a person in crisis. The RO's remained calm and attempted to assess the complainant. However, the complainant became paranoid that the three RO's were not actually the Police. He called 911 asking for the RCMP and then the OPP. During this interaction, the complainant (with a cast on his foot right) began hopping off the sidewalk into the roadway. At one point, the complainant merely missed getting struck by a vehicle, swerving over into the oncoming lane to avoid him.

RO's attempted to apprehend the complainant under the MHA. However, a struggle ensued and RO's requested additional RO's. In total it took five RO's to handcuff the complainant because of his extreme paranoia and strength. Finally the complainant was handcuffed. In securing the handcuffs, one of the RO's attempted to secure the locking mechanism, but not before the complainant was able to pull with his arm; tightening the right handcuff. Upon the complainant being lifted to his feet and another struggle ensued. The complainant braced himself with his foot against the undercarriage of the police cruiser. He was eventually, secured in the cruiser but took it took five RO's.

Another RO attended the scene deciding the complainant was too agitated and the safest place to take the handcuffs off was at the hospital (this RO is a former police trainer). There was also concerns the complainant may have been suffering from excited delirium.

In summary, there was grounds to apprehend the complainant under the MHA and the safest place to loosen the handcuffs was at the hospital. There was no violation of procedures. Thus, this matter was unsubstantiated.