

Ontario Provincial Police**Police provinciale de l'Ontario**

J.V.N. (Vince) Hawkes
Commissioner Le Commissaire

File #: 601-10

February 28, 2017

Mr. William J. Janes
Chief of Police
Royal Newfoundland Constabulary
1 Fort Townshend
St. John's NL A1C 2G2

Dear Chief Janes:

This letter is in follow-up to your request that the Ontario Provincial Police review testimony and other evidence with regard to Constable Joe Smyth of the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and the Dunphy Inquiry.

Sergeant P. (Patrick) Lenehan, Unit Manager, Justice Officials Protection and Investigations Section, Security Bureau, has completed his review and a copy of his report is enclosed.

Any questions regarding this matter can be directed to Acting Staff Sergeant L.A. (Lee) Jeannotte, Supervisor/Protection Specialist, Justice Officials Protection and Investigations Section, Security Bureau, at 777 Memorial Avenue, Orillia, Ontario, L3V 7V3, telephone number 705 [REDACTED] 208, or via email at Lee.Jeannotte@opp.ca.

I am pleased we were able to assist with this matter.

Yours truly,

J.V.N. (Vince) Hawkes, C.O.M.

/nv

Attachment

c: Deputy Commissioner, Traffic Safety and Operational Support
Commander, Security Bureau

Ontario
Provincial
Police

Police
provinciale
de l'Ontario



Security Bureau
Bureau de la sécurité

777 Memorial Ave.
Orillia ON L3V 7V3

777, av. Memorial
Orillia ON L3V 7V3

Telephone/Téléphone:
Facsimile/Télécopieur:

(705) 330-4161
(705) 329-6695

File number/Référence: 940

February 27, 2017

MEMORANDUM TO:

WILLIAM J. JANES
CHIEF OF POLICE
ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND CONSTABULARY

Re: Justice Officials Protection and Investigations Section Case Review Opinion

Purpose:

The purpose of this document is to provide insight into how the Justice Officials Protection and Investigations Section (JOPIS) of the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) conducts similar Threat Risk investigations to the ones conducted by the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (RNC) Premier Security Unit (PSU) Sgt. SMYTH and given similar circumstances, to provide my opinion if the steps taken by Sgt. SMYTH were appropriate for the situation.

JOPIS Background:

In 2009 as a result of an increased influence on the Judicial System from Organized Crime elements, The Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG), the Ministry of Community Safety & Correctional Services (MCSCS) and the OPP joined together to develop a specialized unit to ensure the safety and protection of the men and women responsible for the administration of justice in Ontario. As a result the Justice Officials Protection and Investigations Section was created.

JOPIS consists of members representing the OPP, Ottawa, York and Hamilton Police Services. The JOPIS mandate is to *ensure an appropriate and consistent response, throughout Ontario, in dealing with specific incidents of threats, harassment or intimidation directed at Justice Officials.*

THIRD PARTY RULE – The report and information contained therein is for the attention of the recipient only and is not to be further disseminated without prior approval of the Officer in Charge, Security Bureau.

The role of JOPIS is to provide the following:

- Respond to any situation that poses a potential threat to the safety and security of Justice Officials
- Resources devoted to assisting the investigation of incidents of threats, harassment or intimidation with the intention of bringing the perpetrators to justice
- Liaise with police services of jurisdiction with investigations or protective services assistance or expertise when responding to specific incidents
- Provide subject matter expertise, advice, guidance and resources, as required, to justice clients and other police services of jurisdiction
- Provide appropriate levels of protective services based on investigation, threat-risk assessment, and other identified needs
- Provide targeted training and outreach to Justice Officials
- Work with our ministry partners in MAG, MCSCS and MCYS to collectively resolve and help ensure the safety and protection of all employees responsible for the administration of justice

JOPIS provides the following services when appropriate to mitigate the threat or risk level directed at Justice Officials. Each case is different and may need differing strategies employed in order to safeguard the Justice Official, therefore the JOPIS investigator would employ a variety of the following services dependent on the case and the threat level;

JOPIS will provide assistance with an investigation and/or take a lead role investigating incidents of harassment, intimidation or threats against any Justice Official that is aimed at adversely impacting or negatively influencing the carriage of justice with the goal of bringing the perpetrators to justice.

- Assist with investigations focusing on safety and security of our clients
- Protection needs:
 - Supporting assigned OPP, First Nations or Municipal police service criminal investigations
 - Focus on safety and protection needs of our clients
 - Residential/Work location security assessments
- Preventative and best practices:
 - Physical Security Assessments (no specific threat)
 - Coordinate Threat Risk Assessments - Criminal Behaviour Analysis Unit (CBAU)
 - Protective Intelligence
 - Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM)
 - Close Body Protection Pre/Post Trial
 - Proactive with MAG - Security planning for trials
 - Facilitate use of support units as required
 - Training and education sessions for client groups
- JOPIS Video - Security Guidelines for Justice Officials

The JOPIS unit falls under the Security Bureau of the OPP. The command structure of the Section is led by a Staff Sergeant who is in charge of two Sergeants and 10 investigators. Each Sergeant (Sgt.) is considered a Unit Manager. Each Sgt. is responsible for five investigators and several regions of responsibility in Ontario. One Sgt. is responsible for the

North West, North East, Central and one JOPIS member in the Greater Toronto Area. The second Sgt. is responsible for two members in the East, two members in the West and one in the Greater Toronto Area. As of the 23FEB2017 the JOPIS unit has investigated 2397 incidents of threats and acts of intimidation toward Justice Officials. In recent years calls for service are more than 400 annually.

The author of this case review is Sgt. Pat Lenehan the Unit Manager of the West, East and Greater Toronto Area of Ontario.

Facts of the Incident involving Don DUNPHY and Sgt. Joe SMYTH (RNC – PSU) from RNC Police Report Number 2015-17896 submitted by Counsel Nick AVIS

On the 03APR2015, at 10:21 Hrs., Sgt. Joe SMYTH of the Protective Services Unit (PSU) of the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary received an e-mail from the Premier's Office staff member Donna IVEY. IVEY informed SMYTH of a "Tweet of Concern". The tweet was received by "Donahue2DonDunphy" (@Sculpen) sent the following tweet:

@SandyRCollins @_PremierOFNL _@ShermanDowney won't mention names this time, 2 prick dead MHAs might have good family members I may hurt #nlpoli

Sgt. SMYTH advised IVEY that he would look into the matter as soon as possible and venture to speak to Mr. DUNPHY.

On April the 4th 2015, Sgt. SMYTH initiated background and intelligence queries on Mr. DUNPHY, of which limited material outside social media was available. DUNPHY had thousands of tweets going back over several years that were primarily focused on issues he had with the treatment of injured workers.

Sgt. SMYTH discovered numerous Don DUNPHY's throughout the province via MRD. The core of DUNPHY's grievance towards government appeared to involve workers compensations, as he self-reported himself to be an injured worker.

Sgt. SMYTH obtained contact information for officials with Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Commission (WHSCC). At approximately 4 pm, Sgt. SMYTH spoke with Tom MAHONEY of WHSCC and provided MAHONEY a brief background of SMYTH's investigation and the disconcerting comments made by DUNPHY via social media. MAHONEY advised SMYTH that he was familiar with DUNPHY and that he has multiple interactions with WHSCC staff, some of which caused them concern as well. MAHONEY advised SMYTH that the DUNPHY he was looking for was from Chapels Cove. MAHONEY provided Sgt. SMYTH with a contact telephone number for DUNPHY.

On the 5th of April, at 11:22 Hrs, SMYTH contacted the RCMP communications and requested to speak to an officer with the Holyrood Detachment. A Cst. Adrian COX returned SMYTH's call and SMYTH advised COX that he would be driving to Chapels Cove in an effort to speak to a Donald DUNPHY in relation to some concerning comments DUNPHY made toward Premier DAVIS and Minister COLLINS. Cst. COX assisted Sgt. SMYTH by conducting some queries on PROS and advised that they have had limited contact with DUNPHY; that DUNPHY had been charged with Uttering Threats in 2005, but that it was withdrawn. Cst. COX also noted that DUNPHY was a complainant in a file.

Cst. COX checked the Firearms Registry and confirmed that DUNPHY did not own a firearms license or registered firearms.

At approximately 13:30 Hrs, SMYTH located DUNPHY's residence in Mitchells Brook. SMYTH did not observe any vehicle in the driveway. SMYTH approached the home and observed a sign stating that the home was the result of living in poverty since 1984 and that political officials were not welcome. SMYTH knocked on the window and could view significant amounts of garbage around the living room. There were no signs of any person being in the residence so SMYTH left the driveway.

SMYTH entered the adjacent driveway in an effort to gather any information or intelligence from the neighbour. SMYTH spoke to Debbie and Dick DUNPHY who were the brother and sister-in-law of Don DUNPHY. They informed SMYTH that they have had significant problems with Don for decades that largely involved property disputes and the excessive number of cats Don kept. Debbie stated to SMYTH that she felt uneasy when Don was around but didn't think that Don would hurt her. Both Dick and Debbie stated that Don had a lot of anger towards government because Don was an injured worker, but that Debbie didn't feel that Don was really injured because Don was capable of manual labour growing weed in his backyard. Dick advised SMYTH that Don did not have any firearms and was not a hunter. SMYTH advised both Dick and Debbie that based on the state of Don's home, SMYTH felt Don was in need of some help as he was living in squalor.

At approximately 14:15 Hrs., SMYTH again checked DUNPHY's driveway and then observed a black Jeep Cherokee parked in the driveway. SMYTH approached the home and again knocked at the front window. A male came to the front door. SMYTH removed his police badge and ID and identified himself as Sergeant Joe SMYTH with the RNC. SMYTH asked DUNPHY if he could enter the residence in order to speak with DUNPHY. DUNPHY replied by saying "**no problem, c'mon in.**" SMYTH walked up over the make shift steps and in DUNPHY's front door. Then Mr. DUNPHY went immediately to the living room which is the first room on the right once you enter the door, and sat down in a chair that backed onto the hallway. SMYTH engaged in some small talk about where they were both from and about the injury DUNPHY suffered at work in 1984 after being run over by a dump truck.

DUNPHY asked SMYTH what this was all about and told SMYTH multiple times to sit down on the couch. The living room was full of cats, cat food, garbage and bugs. SMYTH decided to stand across from DUNPHY and began to tell DUNPHY why he was there and SMYTH went through the comments DUNPHY had made on social media. DUNPHY became agitated stating that he could say what he wants and there have been lots of dead MHA's and there will be more dead MHA's. SMYTH told DUNPHY that he was not under arrest and that SMYTH only wanted to get a sense of what DUNPHY meant by his comments. DUNPHY asked SMYTH who sent him to his house advising SMYTH that he was just an arm of the Government. SMYTH again told DUNPHY that SMYTH was there to speak to him about his comments that he made and to determine if he posed a risk toward government officials. DUNPHY laughed and spoke incoherently; DUNPHY then asked SMYTH why he was looking around so much. SMYTH asked about a wood bat with duct tape that was on the floor next to DUNPHY. DUNPHY told SMYTH that it was for protection because you never know who would show up at his residence. SMYTH then moved some garbage and live bugs with his foot when SMYTH told DUNPHY that he had

concerns for his wellbeing. DUNPHY then became more agitated and was rocking in his chair, stating that he lived this way because of government. DUNPHY again asked who sent SMYTH and SMYTH advised DUNPHY to calm down and restated his reasoning. DUNPHY then muttered “fucking puppet” and then talked more about dead MHA’s. SMYTH asked DUNPHY what he was talking about and DUNPHY said there had been lots of dead MHA’s before and will be again then DUNPHY said two names. DUNPHY seemed to get more agitated with SMYTH looking around the room and DUNPHY was mumbling, but not yelling. DUNPHY also had foam or dried saliva building up on his lips and in his mouth. SMYTH began to write on the folder he was carrying, partially in an effort to calm DUNPHY as he was agitated from SMYTH looking around the room. Then out of SMYTH’s peripheral vision SMYTH saw the barrel of a rifle in DUNPHY’s hands that DUNPHY seemed to pick up from his right. SMYTH immediately went for his firearm and raised his left hand in a stop motion. DUNPHY continued to bring the gun toward SMYTH as SMYTH began to exit the room and SMYTH began to fire his Sig Sauer pistol while yelling “No, No, No” SMYTH believed that he fired two shots at DUNPHY’s center of mass and a third at the head which was followed by a second to his head as SMYTH had felt the first head shot had missed. By the time the final shot had been fired SMYTH was adjacent to DUNPHY and subsequently out of the room and into the hallway. SMYTH then yelled for DUNPHY to drop the gun and SMYTH began to slice the pie in order to re-enter the room. SMYTH observed a long barrel rifle on the floor in front of DUNPHY who was seated in the chair not moving.

SMYTH immediately called the RCMP emergency communications and advised that he was an RNC officer at a residence in Mt. Carmel and that he had shots fired and required paramedics for the subject. SMYTH informed the RCMP that he was not shot. The RCMP advised that they were sending officers and paramedics.

SMYTH then proceeded to call the RNC communications to advise them of the situation and to please inform a duty officer.

SMYTH remained in a ready position at the entrance of the home for several minutes as SMYTH was concerned that the shots may have alerted family that reside next door and that SMYTH may be susceptible to additional threats.

SMYTH received a phone call from the RCMP communications stating that the HSC were wondering if DUNPHY required an airlift. SMYTH observed DUNPHY’s remains and felt that he was clearly deceased.

RCMP officers showed up on scene approximately 25 minutes later. SMYTH passed his firearm and second magazine over to a member and locked it in the lockbox he kept in unit 100. RCMP members cleared the residence and paramedics confirmed death. SMYTH was removed from the scene approximately 45-60 minutes later and brought to the RCMP Holyrood Detachment.

Sgt. Lenehan’s Case Assessment

To begin, there are two terms that must be clearly defined to aid in understanding Sgt. Joe SMYTH’s actions.

The first is **“Threat Assessment”**: A threat assessment is conducted by trained professionals in the field of Criminal Behaviour Analysis. This assessment is based on one person and their propensity for Targeted Violence towards another specific individual.

The second is a **“Risk Assessment”**: A risk assessment is the initial process that an investigator conducts in order to determine if there are enough risk factors to warrant a threat assessment.

When an investigator receives a call in the protection field the first task undertaken should be to conduct a risk assessment on the individual involved.

When Sgt. SMYTH received the “tweet of concern” authored by Don DUNPHY through Ms. IVEY, Sgt. SMYTH commenced the initial stages into his “Risk Assessment”.

In the initial stages of a risk assessment officers should conduct police database searches to determine the subject’s background as known to police. Police database searches will reveal if the subject has any previous police involvement, any history involving violence, weapons offences, threats, assaults, affiliations involved with criminal organizations, any safety flags such as hating of police, contagious disease carrier, diagnosed or suspected mental illness, etc.

An open source investigation of social media resources completed as part of an initial risk assessment, can reveal a wealth of on-line information to assist in their assessment.

A registered weapons and permit to possess weapons check conducted through the Canadian Police Information Centre should be considered to confirm if the suspect has registered firearms.

A valid driver’s licence check should be conducted to see if the subject has known means of transportation and may provide the officer with a recent photograph and other information regarding paid or unpaid fines.

There are numerous means of conducting checks and initial Risk Assessments, however it is important to note that not all techniques may be employed on every file, but ones the investigator believes should be done pertinent to their respective case and initial information.

In the case of Sgt. SMYTH, I believe he conducted a thorough risk assessment involving the “tweet of concern”. Upon receipt of the information Sgt. SMYTH initiated a preliminary background check on DUNPHY using policing records and intelligence queries. In addition, Sgt. SMYTH conducted open source checks, discovering many tweets dating back several years regarding the treatment of injured workers. Sgt. SMYTH even explored contacting the WHSCC and spoke to a Tom MAHONEY to retrieve pertinent information of DUNPHY. This connection with MAHONEY was beneficial and provided a phone number for SMYTH to connect with DUNPHY. Sgt. SMYTH was able to get first-hand information from MAHONEY of DUNPHY having had several, negative interactions with staff that caused some concern to MAHONEY. The following day, Sgt. SMYTH contacted the local police of jurisdiction where DUNPHY resided, in order to obtain additional information. Sgt. SMYTH spoke to Cst. COX of the RCMP, who checked the PROS police database system for information. Cst. COX advised of limited police contact with DUNPHY; that he had been

charged with uttering threats 10 years previous, but the charges had been dropped. Sgt. SMYTH then checked the Firearms Registry to determine if DUNPHY was the owner of any registered firearms and found he had no firearms on record.

The goal in any type of preliminary assessment is to determine if DUNPHY has the propensity for violence. Based on Sgt. SMYTH's initial findings, this did not appear to be the case.

In cases such as DUNPHY where there is minimal documentation of past behaviours to assess the risk level, one would reasonably consider conducting an interview with DUNPHY. An interview would allow Sgt. SMYTH to obtain DUNPHY's tone and intent behind his tweet messages and would allow Sgt. SMYTH to engage in conversation to determine any sort of grievance directed at any particular person or organization that DUNPHY may hold. An interview can become extremely beneficial for the risk assessment in that it allows the investigator to determine many risk factors. In this particular case Sgt. SMYTH elected to visit DUNPHY's residence which I believe was the right strategy given the circumstances.

To better understand why an interview strategy will assist an investigator I have outlined some potential benefits to consider.

An interview would allow the investigator an opportunity to observe if a subject has rational thought through conversation and dialogue. The investigator may be able to ascertain through conversation if there may be some underlying mental illness present with the subject. The investigator can determine if they are quick to anger, if there are any triggers that might ignite a person.

It is of importance how a subject lives, if they have the means to carry out a threat or in reality, do they have to worry about things such as where is their next meal going to come from, will they have access to their children or money to pay their bills. Visiting the residence and seeing how a subject takes care of their residence may provide valuable information into their mental state or their physical ability. An investigator may find other items or elements of a subject's life in their residence such as: military awards, a bow and arrow on the wall, martial art items are all examples that might assist the investigator in assessing risk if the subject has specialized training, etc.

Another important benefit to an interview is that it allows the investigator to build a relationship with the subject. Relationship building is important in protection, as it allows opportunity for the investigator to continually assess the mindset of the subject. It provides the subject with an opportunity to express themselves present time and in person, which can be extremely important if there is a mental health risk factor present. Relationship building can build trust between the investigator and a subject, which ultimately may lend towards a subject being willing to accept advice from an investigator. Once trust is established, the investigator may be able to change the opinion or grievance with the subject and re-direct the subject's energy elsewhere. Re-direction would be the ultimate goal; to re-direct a subject's negative energy elsewhere, towards a long term, positive goal and no longer toward a person or organization.

The aforementioned are all examples of the benefit to assessing risk, when investigators are able to conduct an interview approach as a further evaluation tool of the subject and why doing so in their home environment can be fruitful.

In Sgt. SMYTH's case, I believe he had gathered all information possible prior to attending DUNPHY's residence. All police database systems were queried and additional evaluation of previous tweets was completed. Sgt. SMYTH conducted a check with the Firearms Registry and contacted the police of jurisdiction who were only able to provide dated information relating to a prior unrelated threatening occurrence. No local or criminal record was found. Sgt. SMYTH contacted the WHSCC, where he learned Mr. MAHONEY had some concerns, though the extent of those concerns are not identified to me. Sgt. SMYTH attempted a phone call to the DUNPHY residence prior to attending, but I'm not aware why the phone call was unsuccessful. Sgt. SMYTH met all considerations that any officer, much the same as any patrol officer attending a call, should take into account prior to responding to a residence. Given the resulting information garnered through the background checks conducted, there is nothing reasonable to suggest that DUNPHY posed any risk to Sgt. SMYTH's safety.

An offer for a uniform backup officer from PC COX was politely declined as Sgt. SMYTH did not have any reasonable concerns for his safety. Additionally, one should take into account that a uniform officer presence may set more of an authoritative tone that might interfere when attempting to build a relationship with a subject. Some people can be offended that a uniform police car is in their driveway. A uniform presence broadcasts to the neighbours that something is going on and may cause some embarrassment to a subject. Most often, a softer approach with plain clothes officers is preferred when attempting to build a relationship.

As Sgt. SMYTH attended DUNPHY's residence, he continued to develop intelligence through his initial observations of the residence, with garbage and the state of cleanliness observed within the home as he knocked at the window. The observation of the written message that government officials were unwanted didn't appear to worry Sgt. SMYTH at the time but it was noted. Then as no response was provided to Sgt. SMYTH's knock, Sgt. SMYTH continued to gather information by visiting the neighbours as part of his risk assessment. Sgt. SMYTH then discovered that DUNPHY's brother and sister-in-law were the neighbours. Again a valuable opportunity to build a relationship in case long term monitoring is necessary. Sgt. SMYTH asked questions that would satisfy officer safety and risk. Sgt. SMYTH asked DUNPHY's family members if he had any guns which they replied no, he's not a hunter. Given the information gathered, Sgt. SMYTH may reasonably have had a concern for DUNPHY's mental health, which needed to be confirmed through an interview with DUNPHY. Again, no weapons were of primary officer safety concern, with the officer trusting in the information relayed by DUNPHY's brother.

When Sgt. SMYTH finished at the brother's residence, he observed a Jeep Cherokee was in the driveway of DUNPHY's residence. Sgt. SMYTH attempted another knock at the door and this time was successful in locating DUNPHY. The questions and approach taken by Sgt. SMYTH while inside of DUNPHY's home seemed reasonable due to the state of cleanliness of the home.

Visiting the DUNPHY residence on Easter Sunday would be a judgement on Sgt. SMYTH's part. In my opinion, from a strategic standpoint, in order to address the investigation more timely, Sgt. SMYTH would wish to locate DUNPHY as soon as possible, and often people can be located at their residence during holidays. Sgt. SMYTH's decision to attend the DUNPHY residence, on a holiday, should have no bearing on the situation. Police officers work shift work and on holidays.

Given police insufficient ability to determine an accurate background on DUNPHY from all other resources available, the more timely direct contact with DUMPHY occurred, the more timely and more detailed assessment as of his potential DUNPHY's risk could be completed.

It is in my opinion that Sgt. SMYTH conducted a thorough risk assessment of DUNPHY given the circumstances. Furthermore, that Sgt. SMYTH engaged in the appropriate steps in attempting to develop a detailed background of DUNPHY. When insufficient information was available, Sgt. SMYTH took appropriate actions to interview DUNPHY to satisfy a thorough risk assessment. With little background information available, it is reasonable and appropriate that an interview to determine the tone and intent of DUNPHY's tweets was necessary, to evaluate any future risk DUNPHY may pose to others, including the Premier or Minister Collins, and to further determine if a long term monitoring strategy would be warranted.

This concludes my involvement in the matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "P. (Patrick) Lenehan, Sergeant". The signature is fluid and cursive, with "P." and "(Patrick)" being the most distinct parts.

P. (Patrick) Lenehan, Sergeant
Unit Manager
Justice Officials Protection and Investigations Section
Security Bureau

SGT. PATRICK M LENEHAN

Justice Officials Protection and Investigation Section – Security Bureau – Ontario Provincial Police
777 Memorial Ave, Orillia On, | 705 [REDACTED] 220 | Patrick.Lenehan [REDACTED]

FORMAL EDUCATION

Ontario Police College	
Basic Recruit Training	1997
Aylmer, Ontario	
University of Windsor	
Criminology	
Windsor, Ontario	1996

AWARDS

Ontario Medal for Police Bravery	2000
OPP Life Saving Award	2008
Haldimand County Police Services Distinguished Service Award	2008
St. John's Ambulance Life Saving Award	2011

POLICING EXPERIENCE

Unit Manager Justice Officials Protection and Investigation Section Ontario Provincial Police, Security Bureau	2015-2017
Investigator for the Justice Officials Protection and Investigation Section Ontario Provincial Police, Security Bureau	2013-2015
Norwich Township Officer – Contract Position Ontario Provincial Police, Oxford County, West Region	2010-2013
Use of Force Instructor – OPP Academy Ontario Provincial Police, Aylmer On, West Region	2010-2011
Detective Constable – Haldimand Crime Unit Ontario Provincial Police, Haldimand County, West Region	2009-2010
Acting Platoon Sgt. – Cayuga Detachment Ontario Provincial Police, Haldimand County, West Region	2008-2009
Coach Officer – Cayuga Detachment Ontario Provincial Police, Haldimand County, West Region	2008-2009
General Patrol Officer – Cayuga Detachment Ontario Provincial Police, Haldimand County, West Region	2007-2008
Use of Force Trainer – Woodstock, On Oxford Community Police Service, Oxford County, West Region	2002-2007
A/Sgt. Seconded OPC – Ontario Police College Oxford Community Police Service, Elgin County, West Region	2002-2003
High School Liaison Officer – Woodstock On Oxford Community Police Service, Oxford County, West Region	2000-2002
General Patrol Officer – Woodstock On Oxford Community Police Service, Oxford County, West Region	1998-2000

SGT. PATRICK M LENEHAN

PAGE 2

General Patrol Officer – 21 Division Malton, On
Peel Regional Police Service, Peel Region

1996-1997**POLICE RELATED TRAINING**

Emotional Intelligence Ontario Police College Aylmer, Ontario	2015
Threat Assessment Training Criminal Behaviour Analysis Unit Ontario Provincial Police, Investigation and Support Bureau	2015
Threat Assessment Conference Criminal Behaviour Analysis Unit Ontario Provincial Police, Investigation and Support Bureau	2014
Dignitary Close Quarter Protection Course Dignitary Protection and Investigation Section Ontario Provincial Police, Security Bureau	2013
Second Officer in Charge Course Ontario Provincial Police Academy Ontario Provincial Police, Orillia, On	2013
Firearms Instructor Course Ontario Police College Aylmer, Ontario	2011
The 7 Habits for Law Enforcement Franklin Covey Canada – Ontario Provincial Police Association Aylmer, Ontario	2011
General Investigations Techniques Ontario Police College - Ontario Provincial Police Academy, Simcoe, On	2010
Coach Officer Course Ontario Provincial Police Academy Haldimand, On	2008
Active Shooter Instructor Course National Tactical Officers Association Brantford, Ontario	2006
M26 & X26 Advanced Taser Instructor Course Taser International Guelph, Ontario	2006
Advanced Patrol Training Course Ontario Police College Aylmer, Ontario	2003
Use of Force Instructor Course Ontario Police College Aylmer, Ontario	2002
Shotgun Instructor Course Ontario Police College Aylmer, Ontario	2002

SGT. PATRICK M LENEHAN**PAGE 3**

Asp Baton Instructor Course
Ontario Police College
Aylmer, Ontario **2002**

Defensive Tactics Facilitator Course
Ontario Police College
Aylmer, Ontario **2002**

Fist Suit Instructor Course
Ontario Police College
Aylmer, Ontario **2002**

Crisis Negotiator Course
Canadian Police College
Ottawa, Ontario **2000**

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

Developed the Basic Protection Course (Course Coordinator)
Justice Officials Protection and Investigation Section
Ontario Provincial Police, Security Bureau/ OPP Academy **2017**

LANGUAGES

English – Native Language
Advanced Level French – Certified Bilingual