

Type of policy: Regulatory	Approved by: Council
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Amendment dates: June 22, 2023	

Reporting Information on Possible Criminal Acts Policy

Purpose

To clarify CRPO's approach to reporting possible crimes to police.

Relevant Legislation

Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991, SO 1991, c 18, section 36.

Scope

This policy applies to any information received by CRPO that suggests a registrant has committed a crime.

Policy

Information on Possible Criminal Acts

Upon receiving information that a registrant may have committed a crime, CRPO staff may:

- a. suggest to the individual who provided the information that they may wish to contact police to file a report; and
- b. offer to assist that individual with the filing of a report.

Referrals to the Discipline Committee

If allegations have been referred to the Discipline Committee and there are reasonable grounds to believe that a registrant has committed a criminal act(s). CRPO will initiate a report to police and cooperate in the investigative process.

CRPO will inform potential witnesses that this report is being made and ask if they consent to disclosure of their name and personal information as part of the report. If consent is not given, the report will be made without this information and any relevant documents will be redacted before submitting to police.

CRPO will inform the registrant in question once a police report has been filed, provided doing so would not create additional risks to public safety.

Information to be provided

CRPO will include the following information in police reports and referrals:

- · Name of the registrant in question;
- · Registrant address;
- · Summary of allegations and relevant College documents



The following information will be included in police reports and referrals provided witnesses consent, or if legally compelled, e.g., by a production order:

• Witness name and other identifying information.

Risk of Harm

The above does not prevent CRPO from disclosing information about registrants or other individuals, to police or other entities, if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the disclosure is necessary for the purpose of eliminating or reducing a significant risk of serious bodily harm to a person or group of persons