

■ Attachment
I = Information only
A = Action, Approval or Decision Required

- h. Cops for Cancer: Tour De Valley 2026
- i. BC Law Enforcement Memorial
- 2. Deputy Chief Reports
 - a. Operations Updates
 - b. HR Updates

G. NEW BUSINESS

- 1. Any additional items as requested

H. CONTINUE MEETING IN PRIVATE

In accordance with section 69(2) of the *Police Act*, a portion of a meeting may be held in private if any of the following are expected to arise:

- a) a matter concerning public security, the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to seriously impair effective policing or law enforcement;
- b) a matter concerning a person's financial or personal affairs, if the person's interest in the matter outweighs the public's interest in the matter;
- c) a matter concerning labour contract discussions, labour management relations, layoffs or another personnel matter;
- d) a matter concerning information that a person has requested he or she be allowed to give in private to the Board or committee.

Motion to hold meeting in a private session.

I. ADJOURNMENT

Motion to adjourn the Open Meeting.

The next meeting of the Delta Police Board will take place on October 21, 2026.

OP C.2

DELTA POLICE BOARD

OPEN MEETING MINUTES

Date 2026-06-17
Time 09:00 AM
Location Regional Municipal Training Centre – 8100 Nordel Way



Minutes of the Open Meeting held Wednesday, June 17, 2026 at 9:00am at Regional Municipal Training Centre, 8100 Nordel Way, Delta, British Columbia.

PRESENT

Ian Tait, Chair
Warren Dean Flandez, Vice-Chair
Nikhil Pandey
Sharan Oberoi
Michelle Laviolette
Chief Laura Cassidy*
Daniel Boisvert

Harj Sidhu, Chief Constable
Guy Leeson, Deputy Chief
Ciaran Feenan, Deputy Chief
Jassie Ram, Corporate Services Manager
Kristen Cruise, Legal Counsel
Hilary Madore, Finance Manager
Tracie Nunes, Executive Assistant

**attended virtually via Zoom*

REGRETS

Lori Mayhew, Carla Qualtrough

A. CALL TO ORDER

Meeting called to order at 9:02am.
The Chair began the meeting with the Indigenous land acknowledgement.

B. DECLARATION OF CONFLICTS

No conflicts.

C. ADOPTIONS

1. Adoption of the Open Agenda of June 17, 2026

MOVED/SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board approve the Open Agenda of June 17, 2026, as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

2. Adoption of the Open Minutes of April 22, 2026

MOVED/SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board approve the minutes of the Open Meeting April 22, 2026.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

D. PRESENTATIONS & DELEGATIONS

DELTA POLICE BOARD

OPEN MEETING MINUTES

1. Operational Skills Unit/ Training Section Overview

Chief introduced Inspector Maurice Parry, who presented on the Operational Skills Unit, highlighting its role in delivering integrated, evidence-informed training focused on use of force, de-escalation, critical decision-making, officer safety, and ongoing professional development. The presentation also outlined regional training partnerships, provincial and national committee involvement, and 2025 use of force reporting data, which indicated that use of force incidents remained low and represented a very small proportion of overall calls for service.

In response to Board inquiries, it was noted that:

- The Department does not track use of force incidents based on whether the subject is a Delta resident or from another jurisdiction but that information can be pulled.

Item D.1 received for information

E. CONSENT AGENDA

1. Action Document
2. Events Calendar
3. DPD News Releases
4. Compliments for DPD Team
5. Delta Community Foundation Donation
6. Delta Optimist Article: CSI and Stats Continue to Show that Delta is a Safe Community

MOVED/SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board receive items E.1 through E.6 for information and approve where required.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

F. REPORTS & PRIORITY ITEMS

1. Chief's Reports

a. Chief's Monthly Activity Report - May 2026

b. BCPPS 6.1.1 - Promoting Unbiased Policing Audit and Annual Review Report (2025)

Chief updated that sexual assaults investigations were selected for the 2025 audit under the provincial standard relating to investigations involving persons in vulnerable circumstances. The audit found that investigations were substantially compliant with departmental policy, with an opportunity identified to improve the documentation of Victim Services referrals, while the annual analysis of Subject Behaviour Officer Response (SBOR) data did not identify any apparent patterns warranting policy, training, or operational changes at this time.

MOVED/SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board provide this report to the Director of Policing and Law Enforcement Services, along with a summary of any actions planned or taken by the Board, in accordance with section 20 of BCPPS 6.1.1.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Action: Staff to forward report to the province on behalf of the Board.

DELTA POLICE BOARD

OPEN MEETING MINUTES

c. BCPPS 1.3.3 - Internal CEW Controls and Monitoring Annual Report (2025)

Chief updated on the Department's annual review of conducted energy weapon (CEW) controls, usage, reporting practices, and administrative accountability measures, as required under the provincial policing standard. He noted that the review found CEW usage and reporting practices were compliant with applicable standards and policies, with no concerns, reporting deficiencies, training issues, or policy compliance issues identified.

Action: Staff to forward report to the province on behalf of the Board.

d. Quarterly Finance Report - 2026 Q1

Chief provided an update on the Department's first quarter financial results, noting a positive operating variance of approximately \$450,000, largely driven by staffing vacancies and timing-related factors. He also highlighted ongoing recruitment efforts, provincial grant funding supporting organized crime investigations, and capital investments related to patrol vehicle replacement and operational equipment.

e. Public Safety Cameras Program

Chief Sidhu provided an update on the Public Safety Camera Program pilot, which is scheduled to begin in summer 2026 using trailer-mounted cameras to support crime prevention, investigations, incident response, and public safety objectives. He advised that the program will utilize a targeted deployment model based on identified public safety concerns and operational needs, is not intended for broad community surveillance, and will be supported by privacy safeguards, operating procedures, and public communication materials.

f. Drone Program Security

Chief updated on the Department's drone program, including recent public and media interest regarding the use of Chinese-manufactured drones by police agencies. He advised that drones remain an important operational tool supporting public safety and emergency response activities, and noted that the Department has implemented controls to manage security and information-handling risks while continuing to monitor any future provincial or federal direction on the issue.

g. Extortion Update

Chief provided an update on extortion investigations, advising that addressing extortion activity remains an active operational priority for the Department, with 12 files reported to date in 2026. He noted ongoing efforts focused on investigations, public safety measures, and collaboration with policing partners, while continuing to advocate for legislative and national framework enhancements to support enforcement and investigative efforts.

h. E-Bikes and E-Scooters Update

DC Leeson provided an overview of DPD's approach to e-bikes and e-scooters, noting increasing concerns related to youth safety, collisions, and injuries. He highlighted the Department's education, enforcement, and partnership strategy, as well as ongoing challenges associated with legislative gaps and public complaints regarding illegal and unsafe e-mobility devices.

In response to Board inquiries, it was noted that:

- Participation in the provincial e-scooter pilot program is optional and is determined by each city.

DELTA POLICE BOARD

OPEN MEETING MINUTES

DPD's current approach is focused on education and youth safety, with efforts directed to ward off or lessening unsafe and illegal use rather than law-abiding adult riders.

Item F.1 received for information.

2. Governance Committee: Approval of Revised Policies

- a. Revised Policy EM32 – Personal Reference
- b. Revised Policy EM60 – Accommodation (& Archival of Policies EM61- Employee & Family Assistance Program and EM71 – Medical Examinations)
- c. Archival of Policy EC10 – Rules of Conduct
- d. Revised Policy EC11 – Conflict of Interest
- e. Revised Policy DM13 – Authority & Supervision (& Archival of Policy DM11 – Organizational Structure)
- f. Revised Policy DP20 – Property & Equipment Management
- g. Revised Policy DP51 – Weapons Issuance & Management
- h. Revised Policy IC10 – Use of Force

MOVED/SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board approve the revised provisions of Policies EM32, EM60, EC11, DM13, DP20, DP51, and IC10, under the headings of 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy', and the archival of Policies EM61, EM71, EC10, and DM11.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

G. NEW BUSINESS

1. No items.

H. CONTINUE MEETING IN PRIVATE

In accordance with the *Police Act* section 69(2), a portion of a meeting may be held in private if any of the following are expected to arise:

- a) a matter concerning public security, the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to seriously impair effective policing or law enforcement;
- b) a matter concerning a person's financial or personal affairs, if the person's interest in the matter outweighs the public's interest in the matter;
- c) a matter concerning labour contract discussions, labour management relations, layoffs or another personnel matter;
- d) a matter concerning information that a person has requested he or she be allowed to give in private to the Board or committee

MOVED/SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board continue the meeting in a private session to consider matters in accordance with section 69(2)(a), (c), and (d) of the Police Act.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

I. ADJOURNMENT

DELTA POLICE BOARD

OPEN MEETING MINUTES

~~MOVED/SECONDED~~

THAT the Delta Police Board open meeting be adjourned at 10:15 am.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

The next meeting of the Delta Police Board will take place on September 23, 2026.

Ian Tait Chair	Tracie Nunes Executive Assistant
Date	Date

DRAFT



DELTA POLICE BOARD

Excellence in Policing

OPEN POLICE BOARD MEETING ACTION ITEMS DOCUMENT

On Hold	Action may be outstanding or deferred
Complete	Action complete, will be removed from document after one circulation
In Progress	Action underway or actively being worked on

ACTION	Meeting Date	Assigned to	Status
F.1b BCPPS 6.1.1 - Promoting Unbiased Policing Audit and Annual Review Report (2025) Forward report to province on behalf of the Board	June 17, 2026	Staff	Complete
F.1d BCPPS 1.3.3 - Internal CEW Controls and Monitoring Annual Report (2025) Forward report to the province on behalf of the Board	June 17, 2026	Staff	Complete

September 2026



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7 Labour Day	8	9	10	11 Barnside Harvest Festival - Paterson Park	12 Barnside Harvest Festival - Paterson Park
13 Barnside Harvest Festival - Paterson Park	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23 Police Board Meeting - Council Chamber	24	25	26
27 BC Law Enforcement Memorial Day - Victoria	28	29	30 Truth & Reconciliation Day	1	2	3
4	5	Notes				

October 2026



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27	28	29	30	1	2	3
4	5	6 HR Committee Finance & Risk Management Committee Meetings	7 Governance Committee Meeting	8	9	10
11	12 Thanksgiving	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21 Police Board Meeting - Council Chamber	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31 Halloween
1	2	Notes				

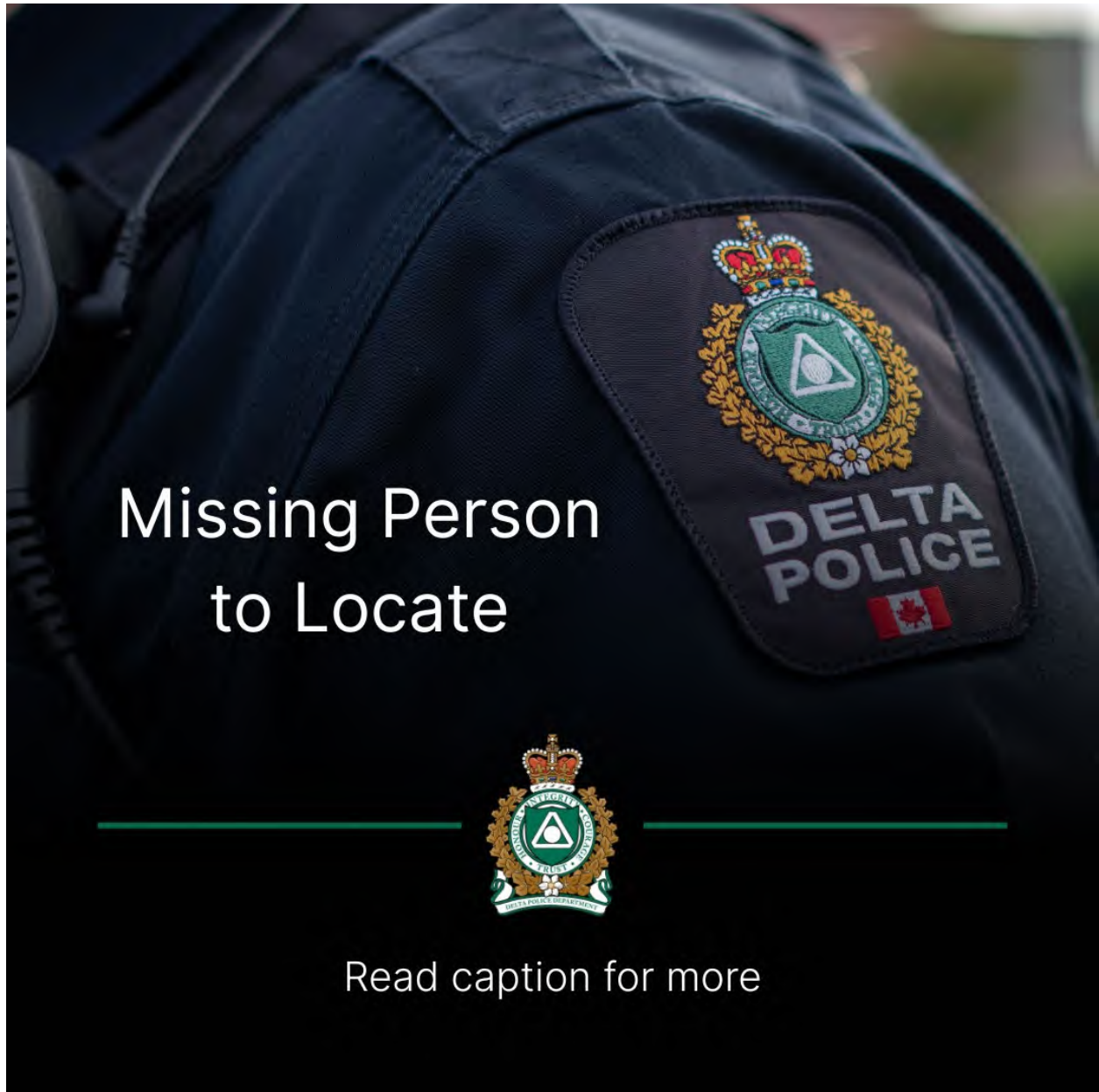
November 2026



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11 Remembrance Day	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	1	2 Police Board Meeting - North Delta PSB	3	4	5
6	7	Notes				



2026 August News Releases



News Release



4455 Clarence Taylor Crescent • Delta • BC V4K 3E1 • Phone: 604.946.4411

deltapolice.ca

Release date: 2026-08-05

Incident: Missing Person

Date/Time: 2026-08-02, 08:20-16:30 hours

Location: North Delta

DPD file: 2026-14400

Media Contact:

S/Sgt. Mike Whiteley

Media Relations Officer

604.940.5016

media@deltapolice.ca

Missing Person to Locate

Delta, BC – The Delta Police Department is requesting the public's assistance in locating (Name removed).

On Sunday, August 2, 2026, the Delta Police began a missing person investigation after (Name removed) left his family residence in North Delta shortly before 8:00 a.m. Family members reported him missing after they were unable to contact him for several hours.

The investigation has revealed that (Name removed) parked his vehicle on Annacis Island and began walking toward the Alex Fraser Bridge at approximately 8:20 a.m. on August 2, 2026.

(Name removed) is described as a 29-year-old South Asian male, 6'1" tall, with an athletic build, short black hair, facial stubble, and brown eyes. At the time he was last seen, (Name removed) was wearing black pants and a black t-shirt.

Investigators are seeking witnesses or dash camera footage from anyone who travelled over the Alex Fraser Bridge on August 2, 2026, between 8:20 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., when (Name removed) unoccupied vehicle was located by police. If you saw (Name removed) on the bridge sidewalk, or if you have dash camera footage from that period and have not yet spoken with police, please contact the Delta Police Department at 604-946-4411 and quote file number 2026-14400.

Serious Injury



Read caption for more

News Release



4455 Clarence Taylor Crescent • Delta • BC V4K 3E1 • Phone: 604.946.4411

deltapolice.ca

Release Aug 8, 2026/6pm
date/time:

Incident: Serious Motor Vehicle Collision

Date/Time: Aug 8, 2026/ 5pm

Location: 10400 Blk Ladner Trunk Rd

DPD file: 26-14831

Media Contact:

A/Sgt. Joel Thirsk

Media Relations Officer

604.940.5016

media@deltapolice.ca

Serious Injury | Motor Vehicle Collision

Delta, BC – Delta Police is requesting the public's assistance for a motor vehicle collision that occurred on Aug 8, 2026 in Delta.

On Aug 8th 2026, at approximately 5pm Delta Police responded to a report of a motor vehicle collision in the 10400 block of Ladner Trunk Road. An electric motorbike was travelling south bound on Ladner Trunk Road when it was struck by a vehicle.

The 26-year-old male, driver of the electric motorbike, was transported to local area hospital in critical condition with life threatening injuries.

Alcohol and speed have not been ruled out as contributing factors in this collision. The incident is still under investigation.

Ladner Trunk Road will be closed both south and north bound while the investigation is conducted. Public is encouraged to use Hwy 99.

Anyone with more information, including dash cam footage around the area of 10400 block of Ladner Trunk Road, is asked to contact the Delta Police at 604-946-4411.

If you wish to make an anonymous report please contact Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS or www.solvecrime.ca.

This after-hours news release is being sent by the Duty Officer. Replies are not monitored by the Duty Officer. Any responses, follow-ups, or updates will come from the DPD Media Relations Officer in the morning unless there is a media-related emergency.

Delta Police Investigate a Suspicious Death

Read caption for more



News Release



4455 Clarence Taylor Crescent • Delta • BC V4K 3E1 • Phone: 604.946.4444

deltapolice.ca

Release date/time: Wednesday August 26th, 2026

Incident: Suspicious Death Investigation

Date/Time: Wednesday August 26th at 6:10 am

Location: 6400 Block of River Road

DPD file: 26-16041

Media Contact:

S/Sgt. Mike Whiteley

Media Relations Officer

604.940.5016

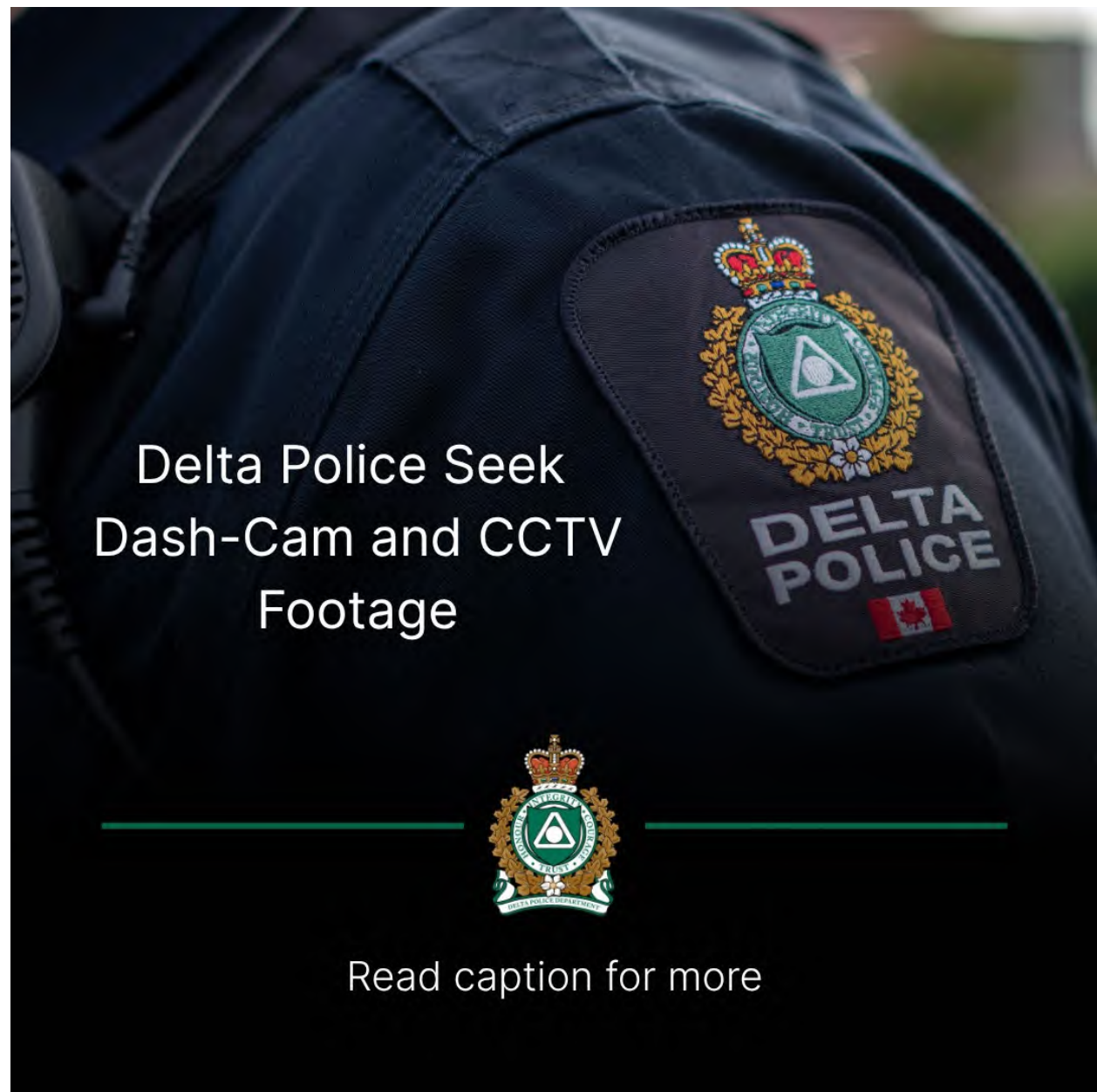
media@deltapolice.ca

Delta Police Investigate Suspicious Death

Delta, BC – The Delta Police Department are investigating a suspicious death following the discovery of a fire and a deceased adult female in a field in the 6400 block of River Road at approximately 6:10 am.

Investigators are working to determine the circumstances surrounding the death and confirm the identity of the deceased.

Anyone who was travelling in the 6400 block of River Road during the early morning hours and witnessed anything suspicious, or who may have dashcam footage from the area, is asked to contact the Delta Police Department at 604-946-4444.



News Release



4455 Clarence Taylor Crescent • Delta • BC V4K 3E1 • Phone: 604.946.4444

deltapolice.ca

Release date/time: Wednesday August 31st, 2026
Incident: Police Seek Dash-Cam and CCTV
Date/Time: Wednesday August 26th
Location: 6400 Block of River Road
DPD file: 26-16041

Media Contact:

S/Sgt. Mike Whiteley
Media Relations Officer
604.940.5016
media@deltapolice.ca

Delta Police Seek Dash-Cam and CCTV Footage

Delta, BC – The Delta Police Department continue to investigate the suspicious death of an adult female located in a field in the 6400 block of River Road.

Investigators would like to thank the members of the public who have already come forward with information and video footage. As the investigation continues, police are now appealing to the public for information, including dash-cam or CCTV footage, that may help identify the driver or registered owner of the White Dodge Ram 1500 Quad Cab pictured below. Investigators would like to speak to the driver of the vehicle, as they may have information that could assist the investigation.

Anyone with information about the vehicle that was seen in the Tilbury area between midnight on Tuesday, August 25th and the morning of Wednesday, August 26th, 2026 is asked to contact the Delta Police Department at 604-946-4444 and reference file #26-16041.



DPD Headquarters, 4455 Clarence Taylor Crescent Delta, B>C> V4K3E1

August 8, 2026

Subject: Letter of Commendation - Constable Natalie Dick

To Whom it May Concern,

Please accept this correspondence as a formal commendation for Constable Natalie Dick of the Delta Police Department. I wish to formally recognize her extraordinary professionalism, dedication, and quick action during a recent wellness check [REDACTED] for our friend [REDACTED]

She was the constable assigned to follow up on my request. Once notified of the situation she took the initiative to verify my concerns by contacting two [REDACTED] close friends who shared the same worry.

Satisfied that our request was legitimate she went to [REDACTED] was able to access the apartment complex, and knocked on [REDACTED] door. [REDACTED]

She then contacted the building management people, and they were able to provide access into [REDACTED] apartment. Inside [REDACTED] in severe medical distress. Constable Dick immediately arranged for an ambulance, ensuring [REDACTED] was rapidly transported to the hospital where [REDACTED] is currently receiving the necessary medical care.

Throughout this entire effort, Constable Dick consistently kept me informed, calling at each stage to update me on the wellness check. She truly went above and beyond, and I am very grateful for her dedicated and compassionate response. Her professionalism throughout the process, made a critical difference. Officers who display such unwavering dedication and genuine care for her community represent the very best of law enforcement.

All of [REDACTED] would like to express our thanks to Constable Dick for taking care of our friend. We are all in the same age group and it nice to know someone is out there to help us "when we fall down and can't get up!" Appreciate it if you would let her know that we are grateful and she would be welcome to come and visit us [REDACTED] anytime!

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

To the Delta Police Department

On Rosh Hashanah, I
wanted to extend my
warmest wishes to you
all.

We are deeply grateful
for the safety you make
us feel.

May the year ahead be
filled with sweetness,
abundance, & good
health



Jewish Federation of BC



I appreciate
all you do!



DELTA POLICE BOARD

Excellence in Policing

OP E.5

DATE 2025-09-23	SUBMITTED BY Jassie Padda Ram Executive Director
SUBJECT Proposed 2027 Meeting Calendar	
ACTION REQUIRED ☐ For Information ☒ For Approval/Action/Decision <i>THAT the Delta Police Board approve the 202 Meeting Calendar as provided in Attachment A.</i>	

Each year, in early fall, the Delta Police Board (Board) develops its meeting calendar for the upcoming year as part of its annual workplan.

The proposed 2027 calendar has been developed to support efficient Board business, respect Board members' time, and reduce potential quorum challenges during spring and holiday periods. Meeting dates are also spaced to allow sufficient time for the preparation of reports and meeting materials.

In 2025, the Province introduced the Municipal Police Board Meeting Regulation (B.C. Reg. 114/2025) under the *Police Act*. The Regulation requires municipal police boards to:

- hold at least four regular meetings each year (s. 6(1));
- ensure no more than four months elapse between regular meetings (s. 6(2)); and
- meet as frequently as required to discharge their duties (s. 5).

The proposed 2027 calendar provides for seven regular meetings, exceeding the legislative minimum while allowing the Board to meet as required throughout the year. The Board may also schedule special meetings as required.

ATTACHMENTS

A. Draft 2027 Meeting Calendar

Meeting Schedule 2027

January						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

February						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

March						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

April						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

May						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

June						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

July						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

August						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

September						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

October						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

November						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

December						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Board Meeting 09:00 AM	F&RM Committee Meeting 10:00 AM	Gov Committee Meeting 09:00 AM	HR Committee Meeting 09:00 AM	BCAPB Conference	Statutory Holiday
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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

ORDER OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

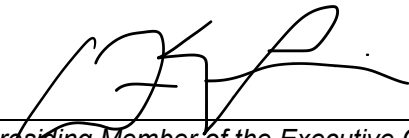
Order in Council No. 258, Approved and Ordered June 22, 2026


Lieutenant Governor

Executive Council Chambers, Victoria

On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, orders that the appointments set out in the attached Appendices A to C are made.


Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General


Presiding Member of the Executive Council

(This part is for administrative purposes only and is not part of the Order.)

Authority under which Order is made:

Act and section: Police Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 367, ss. 23 and 24

Other: OIC 298/2024; OIC 346/2025; OIC 384/2025

O10981937

APPENDIX A
DELTA POLICE BOARD

- 1 Effective June 30, 2026, Michelle Marie Laviolette and Carla Dawn Qualtrough are reappointed as members of the Delta Police Board for terms ending June 30, 2028.

APPENDIX B
NELSON POLICE BOARD

- 1 Effective June 30, 2026, Marta Chelsea Abel and Karen Eileen Bennett are reappointed as members of the Nelson Police Board for terms ending June 30, 2028.

APPENDIX C
SAANICH POLICE BOARD

- 1 Effective June 30, 2026,
 - (a) Rajiv Karamchand Gandhi, Joanne Elizabeth Taylor and Janine Ann Theobald are reappointed as members of the Saanich Police Board for terms ending June 30, 2028; and
 - (b) Gurcharn Beckett is reappointed as a member of the Saanich Police Board for a term ending May 8, 2029.

E-Comm AGM & 2025 Annual Report**Message to E-Comm local government, agency and community partners**

Dear E-Comm partner,

I am pleased to advise E-Comm held its Annual General Meeting today, including appointment of its Board of Directors for the year ahead, and receipt of the [2025 Annual Report](#) and [Financial Statements](#).

During the meeting, E-Comm Board Chair Nancy Kotani highlighted 2025 as a year of rebuilding and strengthening our organization.

Recommendations from the [independent provincial review](#) released in November 2025 spurred E-Comm's [Action Plan](#) with top priorities to strengthen financial management and partner confidence, improve operational resiliency and service excellence and build stronger relationships with our partners and the communities we serve. More information will be coming to you on the new financial model, recently approved by E-Comm's Board, in the next few days.

Chair Kotani also noted that for the second consecutive year, E-Comm met or exceeded all service level targets for 9-1-1, police and fire dispatch, and maintained consistent, reliable radio service to partners. Additionally, she emphasized that Next Generation 9-1-1 has reached technical readiness, with go-live scheduled to begin this fall.

For more information, please see our [news release](#) and [2025 Annual Report](#) and [Financial Statements](#), available on our website.

Thank you again for your continued support as we work to implement important changes and strengthen emergency communications in the province.

Sincerely,

Nancy Blair
Interim President & CEO

AUGUST UPDATE FOR E-COMM'S SERVICE PARTNERS

We are writing to share with you our monthly update on key activities at E-Comm to strengthen and improve our services on behalf of our partners and the public we serve.

SERVICE LEVELS & CALL VOLUMES TO JULY 31, 2026

- **Service level targets exceeded for 9-1-1, police call-taking:** 9-1-1 service saw **97%** of calls answered in 5 seconds or less (target: 95%). Emergency police call-taking reached **92%** in the Lower Mainland, and **90%** on Vancouver Island (target: **88%** of calls answered in 10 seconds). Non-emergency call-taking was at **81%** of calls answered in 3 minutes or less for the Lower Mainland and reached **85%** for Vancouver Island.
- **Fire service levels:** Fire call-taking reached **95%** (target: 90% of calls answered in 15 seconds), continuing the trend of strong service delivery for fire agency partners despite a 4% increase in call volume comparative to the previous year.
- **Call volumes continue to increase:** 9-1-1 (**+1.2%**), police emergency (**+1%** Lower Mainland, **+3%** Island) and non-emergency call volumes (**+5%** Lower Mainland, **+2%** Island) were all up from the same period last year.
- **Continued reliability of radio network:** **5,067,250** radio transmissions were made with **16,487** radios on E-Comm's network in July with no disruptions.

SUPPORTING PUBLIC SAFETY THROUGH FIFA: JUNE 11 TO JULY 19

- **Collaboration with public safety partners:** E-Comm worked alongside the Integrated Safety and Security Unit (ISSU) and public safety partners to support operations throughout the tournament. Through extensive planning, additional dispatch support and operational readiness measures, E-Comm was prepared to respond to the increased demand.
- **Maintained 9-1-1 service levels despite increased call volumes:** E-Comm answered **219,492** 9-1-1 calls during FIFA, with **99%** of calls answered within 10 seconds or less, despite a **6%** increase in call volume on B.C. match days. Ten additional dispatch positions were added to help maintain service levels and ensure first responder safety during the busiest periods.
- **Reliable radio communications:** E-Comm's radio system performed reliably throughout FIFA, including during the busiest day of the tournament. During the Canada vs. Switzerland match on June 24, the radio network supported **7,770** active radios and **38,872** radio calls, compared to a typical average of **4,300** active radios and up to **22,000** calls.

ACTION PLAN

E-Comm continues to implement the [Action Plan](#) in response to the independent provincial review. Below are some key recommendations we advanced this month:

- **Financial Model Update:** Implementation of the new board approved financial model has begun with a 3-year transition, beginning 2027. E-Comm is consulting with municipalities to gather their feedback on the model and 5-year financial plan.

OTHER UPDATES

- **Next Generation 9-1-1** – E-Comm continues to prepare for a phased migration to the NG9-1-1 network which will take place over two months starting in late September. A communications toolkit will be distributed to partners in September with more information on the transition, including public education materials about what the migration to NG9-1-1 means at implementation and in the future.
- **Fire dispatchers receive Gold Line Scholarship:** Two of E-Comm's fire dispatchers received scholarships to attend the National Emergency Number Association (NENA) Conference & Expo in Columbus, Ohio with emergency communications professionals from across North America. Dispatcher Pavi Thind described his experience and learnings [here](#).

E-Comm 9-1-1

AUGUST 2026 UPDATE

LOWER MAINLAND YEAR-TO-JULY 31

	Target	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
9-1-1	95%/5s	98%	98%	98%	98%	97%
Police Emergency	88%/10s	84%	89%	91%	92%	92%
Police Non-Emergency	80%/180s	44%	67%	80%	85%	81%
Fire Emergency	90%/15s	90%	93%	94%	96%	95%

VANCOUVER ISLAND YEAR-TO-JULY 31

	Target	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
9-1-1	95%/5s	98%	98%	98%	98%	97%
Police Emergency	88%/10s	89%	88%	90%	91%	90%
Police Non-Emergency	80%/180s	83%	80%	79%	84%	85%



SUPPORTING PUBLIC SAFETY THROUGH FIFA

Strong partnerships, operational readiness, reliable radio communications, and maintained 9-1-1 service levels despite increased call volumes



FINANCIAL MODEL UPDATE

New model implementation and stakeholder engagement underway



NEXT GENERATION 9-1-1

Preparing for phased migration beginning in late September



FIRE DISPATCHERS RECEIVE GOLD LINE SCHOLARSHIP

Two of E-Comm's fire dispatchers received scholarships to attend the National Emergency Number Association (NENA) Conference & Expo in Columbus, Ohio with emergency communications professionals from across North America.

Dispatcher Pavi Thind describes his experience and learnings in new web feature story.

**DELTA POLICE
BOARD**

Excellence in Policing

DATE 2026-09-23	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable
SUBJECT ICBC Donation - Volunteer Recognition	
ACTION REQUIRED ☒ For Information ☐ For Approval/Action/Decision	

The Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC) has provided a donation of \$900 to the Delta Police Department (DPD) in support of volunteer recognition.

In accordance with DPD Policy DF12 (Procurement of Goods and Services), which requires donations over \$500 to be reported to the Delta Police Board, this memorandum serves to inform the Board of the donation received from ICBC.

The donation is intended to recognize the contributions of volunteers serving through DPD's District Community Police Offices (DCPOs), including their support of ICBC sponsored road safety and community programs.

The funds will be used in 2026 to support volunteer appreciation, including meals or refreshments for volunteer recognition events and/or for volunteers assisting at community events.

The DPD is grateful to ICBC for its continued support of community policing initiatives and for recognizing the important role volunteers play in supporting road safety, public engagement, and service to the community.

June 22, 2026

Via Email: itait@deltapoliceboard.ca

Ian Tait
Chair, Delta Police Board
4455 Clarence Taylor Crescent
Delta, BC V4K 3E1

Dear Chair Tait:

Re: OPCC Systemic Investigation Regarding Sexualized Conduct in Police Workplaces

I am writing to provide an update on the OPCC's first systemic investigation, initiated on March 25, 2026. This investigation – focused on how municipal police agencies and designated units address workplace sexualized conduct – is the first of its kind. It is an opportunity to identify where improvements can be made across the system and to build on existing initiatives and promising practices.

We aim to highlight effective approaches to prevention, reporting, and response that can benefit all agencies. Identifying gaps and opportunities will assist police boards in carrying out their important oversight responsibilities and in ensuring modern, effective policies and practices are in place. The systemic investigation is intended to support policing organizations and boards. It aims to support learning, not to assign fault.

As set out in the public [terms of reference](#), during the systemic investigation, we anticipate completing the following:

- a) Conducting research on workplace related sexualized conduct, including specific challenges and best practices relevant to law enforcement agencies;
- b) Analyzing relevant OPCC files to produce aggregated data and identify qualitative patterns;
- c) Reviewing and analyzing relevant documents and records from police departments, designated units, police boards, and designated boards, including, for example:
 - policies, procedures, and other organizational documents;
 - training curricula and course materials;
 - relevant reports, studies or reviews, where available; and
 - relevant statistical data, where available, including, for example, data respecting recruitment, promotion, and retention;

- d) Meeting with and interviewing personnel responsible for, or involved in, prevention, investigation, or response to sexualized conduct within municipal police departments and designated units, including, for example:
 - individuals in supervisory or leadership roles;
 - human resources and Professional Standards Section personnel;
 - police board representatives; and
 - union representatives;
- e) Canvassing the experiences and perspectives of current and former police employees on existing policies, procedures, and practices; trust or confidence in existing processes; barriers to reporting sexualized conduct; workplace culture; and opportunities for change or improvement. This input will be voluntary and may be provided anonymously.

Status update:

Consistent with the provisions in the [Memorandum of Understanding](#), each police agency has identified a suitable point of contact for the systemic investigation. We have met with each point of contact and discussed the scope of a proposed request for records. We are working with each agency to identify mutually agreeable and reasonable deadlines for producing requested records. Once the requests for records to police agencies are finalized, we will ensure you are provided a copy for your awareness. The statutory authority enabling the OPCC to obtain access to records can be found in section 177.02 of the *Police Act*. There is also a broad duty to cooperate with OPCC systemic investigations (section 177.03).

There may also be relevant records in the possession of the police board. At the appropriate time, we will reach out to you to discuss records the OPCC may wish to request from boards.

As part of the systemic investigation, the OPCC anticipates administering a voluntary survey to police members and civilian employees. We will be taking steps to ensure the anonymity of survey responses. The primary purposes of the survey are anticipated to be to:

- 1) Learn about employees' experiences and perceptions of current processes for reporting and responding to sexualized conduct in police workplaces, including barriers to reporting;
- 2) Identify measures that could improve prevention and response to workplace sexualized conduct;
- 3) Obtain additional insights about the nature and prevalence of workplace-related sexualized conduct within municipal police departments and designated units; and
- 4) Identify additional pathways for police employees to share their experiences and perspectives with the investigation team, if they wish to.

As part of the systemic investigation, we will also be scheduling interviews with representatives from police departments, boards, and unions to better understand local policies, training, roles and responsibilities, challenges and best practices. We do not anticipate these interviews occurring before Fall 2026. As set out in the Terms of Reference, we will not be compelling any person to participate in an interview regarding a personal experience of workplace sexualized conduct.

Police boards play a critical role in governance, accountability and in setting expectations for healthy workplace culture. Input from boards will help ensure that our findings reflect operational realities, and that recommendations are practical and implementable. This investigation is an opportunity to reinforce what police agencies and boards already strive for – fairness, accountability, and safe workplaces. Our intent is to provide boards and police agencies with practical tools and insights that will benefit your members, the police organization and the communities you serve.

We will endeavor to send regular updates to police boards as appropriate, and welcome questions about our process. Please feel free to share this letter with your board members for their awareness. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to connect with me or Jenni Bard, Director, Systemic Investigations, Policy, and Research (jbard@opcc.bc.ca). Thank you for your continued dedication and commitment to fostering safe and respectful workplaces.

Sincerely,



Andrea Spindler
Deputy Police Complaint Commissioner

cc: Prabhu Rajan, Police Complaint Commissioner

From: Courtney Chambers [REDACTED]

Sent: June 26, 2026 1:54 PM

To: Harj Sidhu [REDACTED]

Subject: Thank you from TFN

You don't often get email from [REDACTED] [Learn why this is important](#)

(This email originated outside the organization. Do not click any links or attachments unless you were expecting this email today. If unsure; please forward this email to IT and have them confirm that it is legitimate and safe.)

Sent on behalf of **sxʷamisaat Chief Laura Cassidy**

Dear Harj,

A sincere thank you to you and the Delta Police Department for being part of Tsawwassen First Nation's National Indigenous People's Day Celebration.

Your contributions helped to make the day a true success.

Everyone loved the addition of the pulled pork sandwiches!

Please pass on our sincere gratitude to everyone who was able to come and cook and participate in such a special celebration.

In friendship

sxʷamisaat Chief Laura Cassidy

Tsawwassen First Nation

hay cxʷ qə

Thank you

Courtney Chambers

Senior Executive Assistant & Office Supervisor

Tsawwassen First Nation

1926 Tsawwassen Drive, Tsawwassen, BC V4M 4G2

[REDACTED]



Letters: Delta Police Run, Walk, Roll supports Special Olympics BC athletes

Letter to the editor
Jul 25, 2026 11:30 AM



Left to right: Chief Harj Sidhu, Special Olympic athlete Cory Duhaime and Sgt. Grayson Smith. Delta police photo

Editor:

The Delta Police Department's (DPD) Run, Walk, Roll has become a familiar way to mark the beginning of summer in Delta.

Community members come out to run, walk, roll, cheer each other on, and spend time together with neighbours, families, volunteers, and DPD team members. That simplicity is part of what makes it meaningful.

This year, the June event was held in support of Special Olympics BC (SOBC) through the Law Enforcement Torch Run (LETR), raising more than \$6,000 for SOBC athletes, including athletes from Delta.

SOBC gives athletes the chance to train, compete, build friendships, and be part of a team. DPD has been proud to support SOBC over the years through the LETR and other initiatives and bringing that support into this event felt like a natural fit.

Having local SOBC athletes and coaches join us was one of the most meaningful parts of the evening.

Events like this are important to our team because they give us a chance to spend time with community members outside of crisis, conflict, or the calls for service. They also promote healthy, active communities in a way that is welcoming and accessible. A conversation, a run, a shared laugh, or cheering on local SOBC athletes may seem simple, but those moments

help build trust and familiarity over time.

We would like to thank the Delta Police Foundation for its generous support and The Run Inn for its continued partnership. We also thank our local sponsors, SOBC, volunteers, DPD team members, families, and community members who helped make Run, Walk, Roll a success.

Delta Police Department

Student Police Academy helps inspire the next generation

Mike Whiteley/Delta police media relations officer
Jul 22, 2026 1:30 PM



Last week, 24 students from local schools graduated from the 2026 Delta Police Student Police Academy marking the conclusion of another successful year of learning, teamwork and personal growth.

The Academy provided students with an opportunity to experience aspects of policing that are rarely visible from the outside.

Throughout the Academy, students were challenged physically, mentally and socially while learning more about policing as a potential career.

They experienced the physical demands of the Police Officer Physical Abilities Test (POPAT) . The students learned the importance of fitness, perseverance and preparation.

On the high ropes course, students communicated, supported one another and worked through challenges as a team. Drill instruction introduced them to the discipline, focus and attention to detail expected in policing.

Students also heard directly from Delta police members working in a variety of operational and specialized roles.

These presentations showed students that modern policing involves much more than patrol and enforcement.

It also includes investigations, community engagement, traffic safety, crime prevention, communications, victim support and many other areas requiring a wide range of skills and perspectives.

Students were also introduced to ICAT (Integrating Communications, Assessment and Tactics) and de-escalation techniques that emphasize communication, assessment and sound decision-making.

They learned how officers use time, distance and calm, respectful engagement to reduce risk and work toward safe resolutions whenever possible.

The Academy was not simply intended to show students what police officers do. It also helped them understand the responsibility that comes with serving a community.

Policing requires integrity, sound judgment, compassion, courage, communication and teamwork.

For some students, the Academy may have inspired a future career as a police officer.

Others may pursue civilian policing careers, emergency services, public safety or entirely different paths.

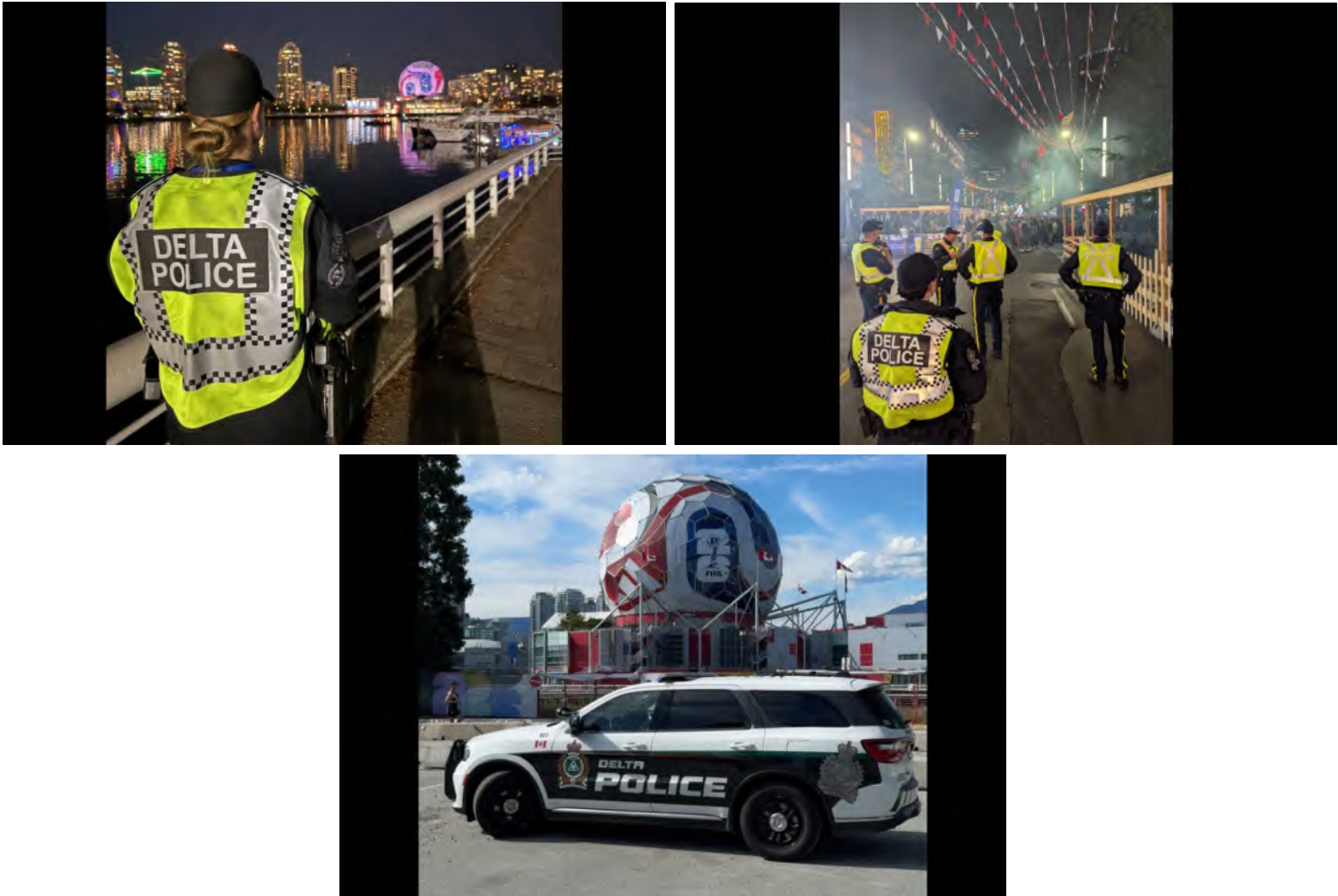
Regardless of where their futures lead, we hope they leave with greater confidence, stronger teamwork skills and a better understanding of the role police have in the community.

We congratulate all 24 students on their graduation. They approached each activity with enthusiasm, accepted new challenges and supported one another throughout the Academy.

Their commitment and curiosity provided an encouraging glimpse of the future leaders who will help keep our communities safe, connected and resilient.

Delta police played major role in FIFA World Cup policing efforts

Ian Jacques



The Delta police are reflecting on a job well done and their efforts in keeping the public safe during the FIFA World Cup.

Chief Harj Sidhu said DPD supported the police efforts on seven game days and two other days in Vancouver with more than 70 officers - which were front-line officers and then eight other officers who are part of the department's Tactical Support Group.

"I remember back to 2010 and the Olympics. These are once-in-a-lifetime events and obviously public safety is a key component of that, so allowing our officers to have that kind of experience is tremendous, so we are very thankful to the Vancouver Police Department for allowing our officers to assist," said Sidhu. "I can say I received feedback from the VPD leadership in regards to the professionalism and the ability and the training that our officers came with and how they handled themselves."

Sidhu added that officers also supported the soccer fan zones in Ladner throughout the event as well as on July 19 for the World Cup Finals Street Party.

Jim Ingram, Operations Advisory NCO with the Delta police said he delivered numerous lectures about front-line response to mass-crowd events for multiple local agencies in preparation.

In early June he moved into residence as part of his deployment with the Lower Mainland District Integrated Tactical Support Group.

"Wearing a Delta police shoulder flash, as part of the command element for a regional RCMP-led team, no one seemed to care what shoulder flash I had. Everyone was there for the same reason, on the same team, with a common goal, to keep everyone safe."

Ingram said the teams deployed some amazing technology and built some interoperability that hasn't existed before throughout the event.

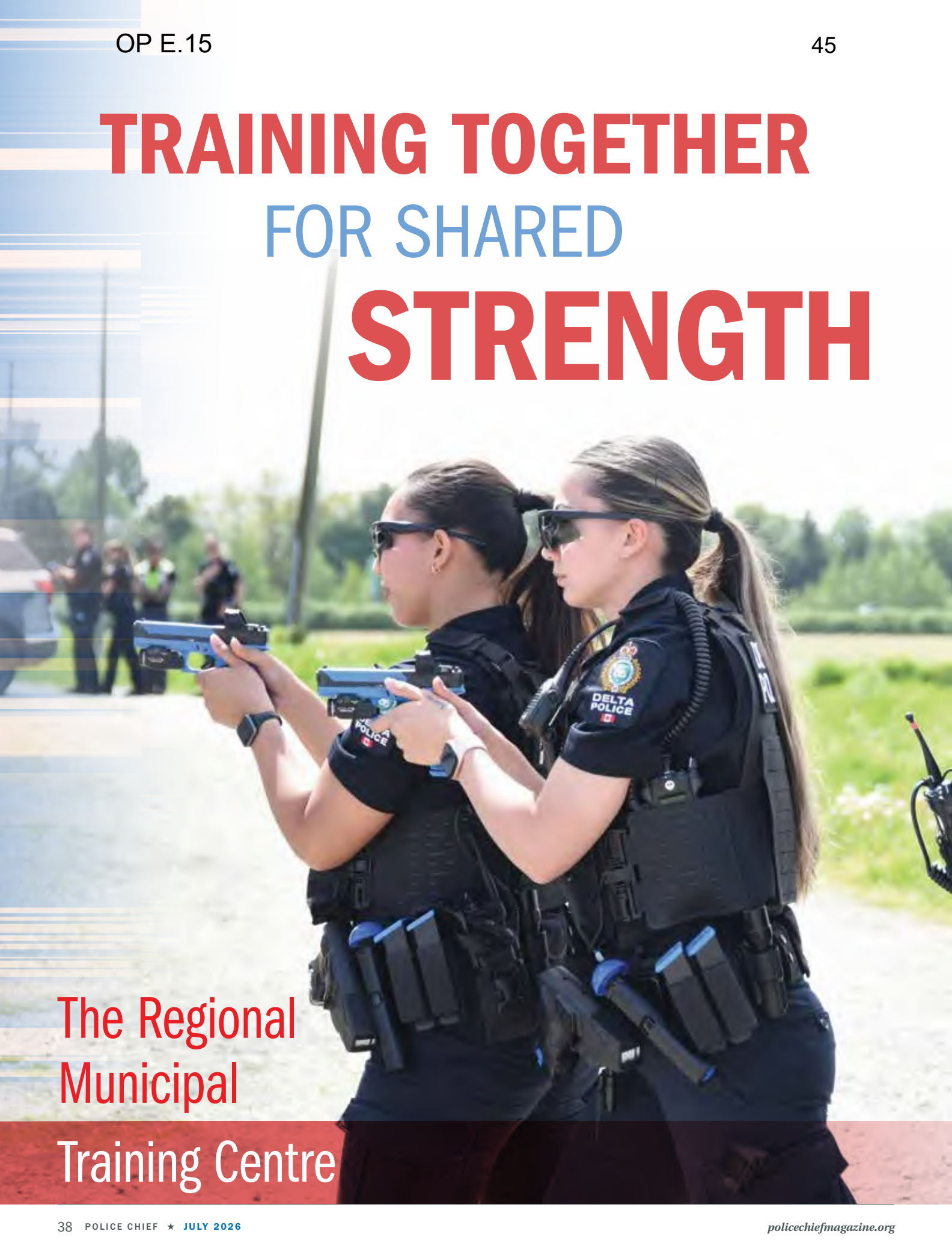
"I reconnected with many from across the country. People I'd learned from, been on course with, taught together with, and who'd been students I taught," he said. "It felt like a very small world, as we ushered 54,000 people at a time into BC Place and many more who'd joined in on the fan marches and attended the other venues."

He said officers had to have plans for the worst scenarios imaginable.

"We were the boots on the ground. We had to be prepared to execute those plans," he said. "In addition to the considerations given to potential threats, we also had to connect with and build rapport with the people that we were there to keep safe. All of the elements of crowd psychology and crowd management came into play. All of those lecture points I'd been making were now ours to put into practice."

"I'm happy that the Delta Police Department was able to deploy the majority of our Tactical Support Group members for their experience and to build the depth of knowledge on our team to bring back to our community," he said. "I'm incredibly proud that we were able to deploy a number of Delta police officers over the weeks to assist Vancouver, and had tremendously positive feedback on their professionalism and abilities supporting this world-class event."

TRAINING TOGETHER FOR SHARED STRENGTH

A photograph of two female Delta Police officers in tactical gear, including vests and sunglasses, aiming their handguns during a training exercise. They are positioned in the foreground, with other officers and a vehicle visible in the background. The scene is outdoors on a paved area with greenery in the distance.

The Regional
Municipal
Training Centre



BY
Harj Sidhu, Chief Constable,
and Maurice Parry, Inspector,
Delta Police Department,
British Columbia, Canada

Images courtesy of Delta Police Department, BC

ACROSS CANADA'S BRITISH COLUMBIA (BC), MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE OPERATING IN AN ENVIRONMENT OF EXPANDING REGULATORY STANDARDS, INCREASING EXPECTATIONS FOR TRANSPARENCY AND CONTINUED STAFFING AND FISCAL PRESSURE. BC Provincial Policing Standards (BCPPS) continue to evolve, particularly in areas such as use of force, documentation, and qualification requirements. At the same time, departments must maintain frontline readiness while managing staffing constraints and rising costs.

For midsized municipal departments, the challenge is practical: how to strengthen compliance and improve training quality without duplicating effort or overextending limited resources.

In 2019, the Delta Police Department (DPD) began examining these pressures from a governance, strategic, and risk perspective. Rather than expanding training capacity independently, DPD explored whether a shared regional model could improve consistency, reduce duplication, and strengthen oversight. That exploration led to the creation of the Regional Municipal Training Centre (RMTC), a collaborative training framework now involving six municipal and specialized police departments in BC.

The RMTC has evolved into a structured regional model designed to enhance standards alignment, operational readiness, and fiscal stewardship while preserving each participating agency's autonomy.

WHY A REGIONAL MODEL?

Several developments shaped the decision to pursue a regional approach.

First, BCPPS have expanded in several areas, including use-of-force policy, documentation practices, and requalification requirements. These expectations demand consistency and audit readiness across departments.

Second, training capacity pressures remain real. The Justice Institute of British Columbia announced a significant expansion in recruit training capacity to address forecasted needs. Even with that expansion, departments must coordinate advanced training, qualification cycles, and operational backfill.



In response, DPD identified risks associated with isolated training delivery in high-risk areas such as firearms, conducted energy weapon (CEW), control tactics, and de-escalation. Rather than expanding independently, DPD convened neighboring midsized agencies to explore a coordinated regional model to mitigate those risks.

Four strategic objectives shaped the RMTC's development, which officially opened in early 2020:

1. Deliver consistent, evidence-informed, scenario-driven training to strengthen public trust.
2. Align policy and qualifications with BCPPS requirements.
3. Increase training capacity through shared instructors and facilities.
4. Control costs by reducing duplication and standardizing documentation across the departments.

The objective was not to centralize policing but to reduce fragmentation in training delivery. To operationalize these objectives, three core design principles guided implementation:

1. **Standards Alignment First:** Use-of-force policy and training must track or

exceed BCPPS requirements (e.g., documented requalification cycles, approved lesson plans, and audits).

2. **Common Lesson Plans, Local Scheduling:** Core curriculum is unified regionally; each department retains control over training calendars and venue choices to fit operational realities.
3. **Phased Integration:** Begin with policies and curriculum that mitigate the greatest risk exposure, then expand into shared delivery, instructor development, and asset acquisition.

GOVERNANCE MODEL

DPD led development of the initial governance framework, which was finalized collaboratively with partner agencies. A formal pathway was established in which an Instructor Working Group, chaired by DPD Inspector Maurice Parry, reports to a Joint Management Team (JMT) steering committee composed of deputy chiefs from each partner department.

The working group identifies training risks, develops standardized lesson plans, and recommends policy alignment. The JMT reviews and approves curriculum changes, policy alignment, and cross-department resourcing decisions. This structure provides clear executive oversight consistent with legislative expectations under the BC Police Act and provincial standards.

In addition to internal governance, the RMTC engages directly with oversight partners with the goal of transparency. Representatives from the Independent Investigations Office, the Office of the Police Complaint Commissioner, and the Province's Police Services Branch have been invited to observe training delivery and review curriculum components, including use-of-force instruction. This supports alignment with regulatory expectations, strengthens working relationships, builds confidence in the training provided, and offers informed external perspective that contributes to continuous improvement of the RMTC model.

OPERATIONALIZING THE RMTC

The RMTC was operationalized in phases beginning in 2019. The first stage focused on acquiring simulator

technology and facilities. In 2021, the second stage focused on the integrated training model by harmonizing use-of-force policy and qualification requirements across the six partner agencies in alignment with the BCPPS. Requalification cycles, documentation practices, and lesson plan approval processes were standardized to ensure consistency and legal defensibility.

High-liability qualification areas—including firearms, CEW, and physical control tactics—were prioritized early in the rollout, as inconsistencies in these areas present immediate operational exposure.

With foundational standards aligned, the working group developed common lesson plans with defined competencies and version control processes. These plans were formally linked to standardized after-action training records, strengthening documentation integrity and improving audit readiness and disclosure responsiveness.

A shared document platform and centralized training calendar were introduced to enhance coordination. At the same time, each department retained authority over its training calendar and venue decisions. This balance preserved operational continuity while increasing regional alignment.

Another major component of operationalization involved the development of the instructor model. Full time instructors remain embedded within their respective departments, maintaining department-specific continuity and accountability. Each partner agency retains its own primary instructors, who are responsible for training delivery and qualification oversight. Part-time instructors from partner departments support regional delivery as needed. This structure allows instructors from one department to assist another during qualification cycles or high-volume training periods, increasing flexibility while preserving local ownership.

All instructors operate under a defined mission statement: "To help the officers we train become adaptive, dexterous, and resilient problem solvers."

CURRENT RMTC PARTNERS

As of February 2026, the RMTC partner departments and authorized strength are as follows:

- Delta Police Department (200)
- Metro Vancouver Transit Police (204)
- New Westminster Police Department (115)
- Organized Crime Department of British Columbia (52)
- Port Moody Police Department (53)
- West Vancouver Police Department (79)

Total sworn complement: 703

Source: Sworn complement figures derived from Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, Policing and Security Branch; supplemented where necessary by publicly available information and confirmation from participating departments (retrieved February 27, 2026).

Selecting the right instructors is deliberate. The RMTC appoints respected and credible members to the Instructor Working Group—individuals who are instructionally skilled, trusted by frontline officers, and committed to constructive feedback and professional standards.

As alignment matured, cross-agency delivery expanded and additional integrated programming was introduced. Current initiatives include the adoption of virtual reality applications, development of a vehicle intervention tactics program, and planning for a Core Investigative Training program.

CORE TRAINING PROGRAMS AND SIMULATOR TECHNOLOGY

The RMTC delivers a broad range of training programs across partner departments. A key component of the model has been modernization of training delivery through a simulator.

The custom-built simulator supports scenario-based training in de-escalation, use-of-force decision-making, and crisis response. Officers engage in immersive and interactive scenarios that replicate real-world environmental conditions and behavioral cues, allowing instructors to reinforce policy application, articulation, and critical decision-making under stress. Structured debriefing and immediate scenario replay support competency development and reflective learning. Because the simulator is shared across partner departments, members train against common performance expectations while retaining the ability to tailor scenarios to their local context.

Evidence-Informed De-Escalation: RMTC de-escalation programming incorporates Integrating Communications, Assessment, and Tactics (ICAT), an evidence-informed curriculum associated with statistically significant reductions in use of force and injury rates in multiple evaluations. An independent evaluation of ICAT implementation within DPD demonstrated positive impacts on officer confidence, decision-making, and perceived ability to manage crisis situations effectively.

Core Patrol Training: The Core Patrol Training program is the

RMTC's flagship initiative. It supports new recruits and experienced officers returning to frontline duties. Delivered three times every year, this two-week program addresses 15 core operational competencies under standardized lesson plans and qualification expectations.

Serving multiple partner departments across BC, the program provides consistent exposure to high-risk scenarios and reinforces critical decision-making skills. Feedback from participating departments has been positive, and the model has proven adaptable to varying operational contexts.

Tactical and Reintegration Programs:

The RMTC has also accelerated regional adoption of leverage-based control tactics and formalized reintegration training for members returning to operational roles following extended absences or critical incidents. These programs support consistency in high-liability areas while reinforcing officer confidence and readiness.

IMPACTS

Collectively, the governance framework, shared curriculum, and coordinated delivery approach have produced organizational effects that extend beyond individual training sessions. While long-term metrics continue to mature, the RMTC model is already producing tangible benefits.

First, the model strengthens standards consistency across partner departments. Harmonized use-of-force policies, aligned requalification cycles, standardized lesson plans, and common documentation templates are mapped directly to BCPPS, improving audit readiness and reducing operational risk.

Second, the RMTC accelerates adoption of evidence-informed practice. Programs such as ICAT and structured scenario-based training have been integrated regionally, reinforcing decision-making skills and promoting consistent instructional approaches across departments.

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Third, the model enhances operational readiness. Core Patrol Training and formalized reintegration programming provide a dependable pathway for new recruits and returning members, ensuring that officers across participating departments train to common qualification standards.

Fourth, the RMTC improves equipment and asset coordination. Partnering agencies share equipment specifications, procurement insights, and asset tracking practices. While individually incremental, these efficiencies reduce duplication, improve compatibility, and simplify training logistics over time.

Finally, the regional framework advances fiscal and staffing efficiency. Facility costs are allocated proportionally based on sworn complement. Standardized curriculum eliminates parallel lesson plan development. A blended instructor model expands delivery capacity without permanently increasing staffing levels. Coordinated scheduling reduces qualification delays and mitigates overtime exposure.

Together, these efficiencies complement provincial investments in recruit training capacity and reinforce governance oversight expectations.

LESSONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

Several lessons have emerged that may assist other chiefs considering a regional training model.

- **Pursue excellence, not perfection.** Regional alignment will not be flawless at the outset. Progress requires deliberate movement toward higher standards rather than waiting for ideal conditions.
- **Training must be measured by learning, not delivery.** As the model evolved, emphasis shifted from simply delivering curriculum to ensuring that members demonstrably achieved the intended competencies.
- **Establish clear governance and decision rights early.** A defined working group to executive pathway prevents delays and supports accountability.

- **Address high-liability qualification areas first.** Policy alignment in use of force, firearms, and CEW training reduces operational risk and strengthens board confidence.
- **Adopt evidence-informed programming.** Programs such as ICAT, supported by independent evaluation, strengthen credibility with members and oversight bodies.
- **Preserve local scheduling authority.** Standardized curriculum does not require centralized operational control. Maintaining departmental calendar autonomy supports adoption.
- **Anticipate implementation challenges.** Harmonizing legacy practices requires professional dialogue and patience. Training calendars must accommodate instructor availability and external constraints, and change management requires early engagement with frontline members.

CONCLUSION

The RMTC demonstrates how mid-sized municipal police departments can respond collectively to rising standards, evolving expectations, and fiscal constraints. By aligning policy, standardizing curriculum, adopting evidence-informed training, and sharing instructor capacity, participating agencies have strengthened consistency while preserving local autonomy.

For police leaders facing similar pressures, the RMTC offers a practical model: begin with governance clarity, anchor to standards, implement in phases, and measure outcomes over time. Collaboration, when structured deliberately, can strengthen both operational readiness and public confidence. ♡

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DELTA POLICE BOARD

Excellence in Policing

DATE 2026-09-23	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable
SUBJECT 2026 Quarter 2 Communications Report	
ACTION REQUIRED ☒ For Information ☐ For Approval/Action/Decision	

OVERVIEW

Communication with the community is essential to maintaining public trust and confidence in policing and public safety. The Delta Police Department (DPD) prioritizes timely and transparent communication through news releases, the DPD website, and social media channels. Subscribers, including community members, local news outlets, and journalists, also receive news releases directly by email. While the news releases are also shared on DPD social media channels, only a small portion of the social media content falls within the parameters of a news release.

News releases are distributed to:

- Support an investigation (for example, seeking assistance related to a missing person)
- Assist in crime prevention (for example, fraud awareness, crime prevention based on empirical data such as catalytic converter theft in a specific area)
- Provide factual information (for example, school lockdowns, major investigative updates)
- Appeal for witnesses, victims, video recordings
- Communicate immediate or in-progress public safety incidents
- Highlight the team's work behind the scenes (for example, awards to officers)
- Provide transparency on issues impacting public trust

News releases are also sometimes shared via DPD social media channels. Additionally, social media channels are utilized for, but not limited to:

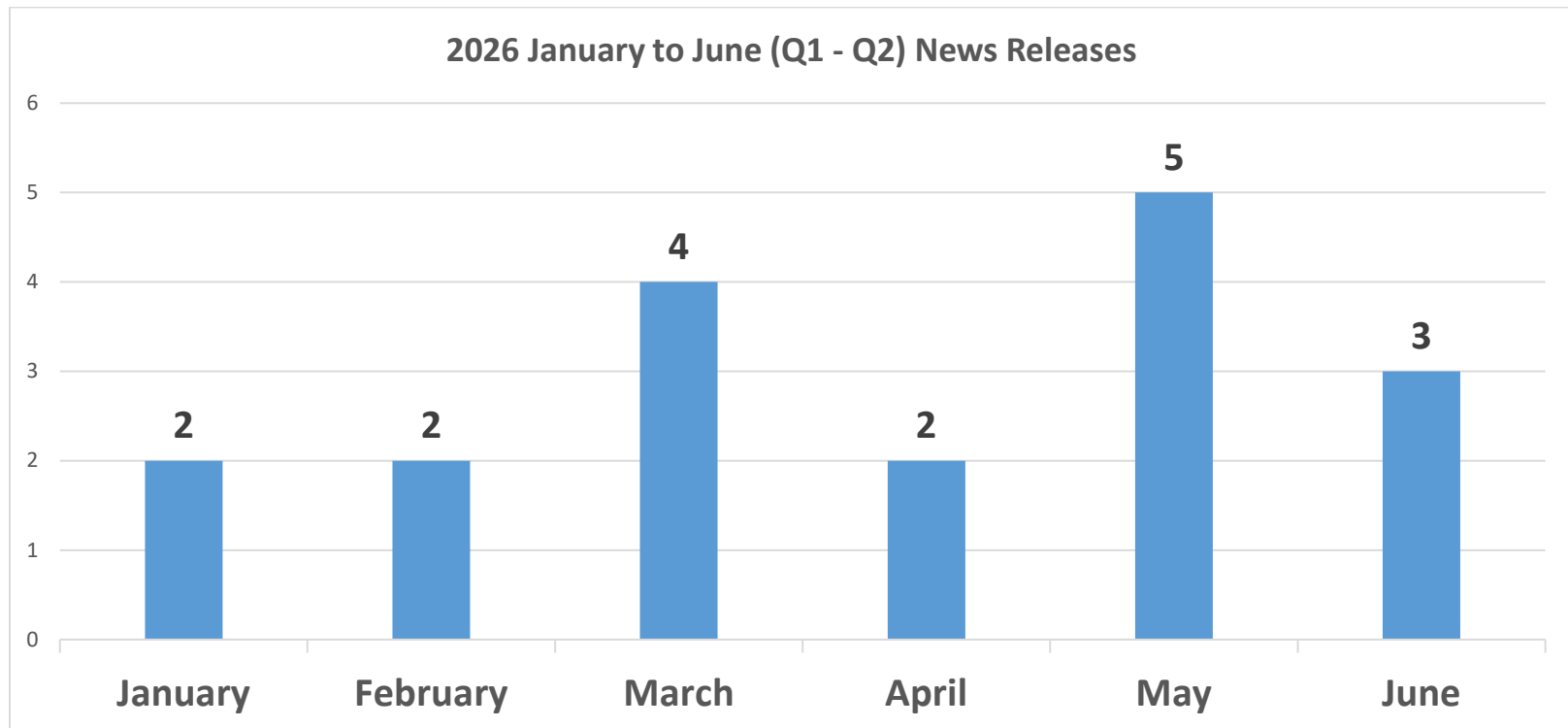
- Public service announcements
- Special projects
- Partnership initiatives
- DPD events
- Recruiting and volunteer events
- Community events

Attachment A provides an overview of communications activity for the second quarter of 2026, including news releases, social media posts and reach, and website traffic.

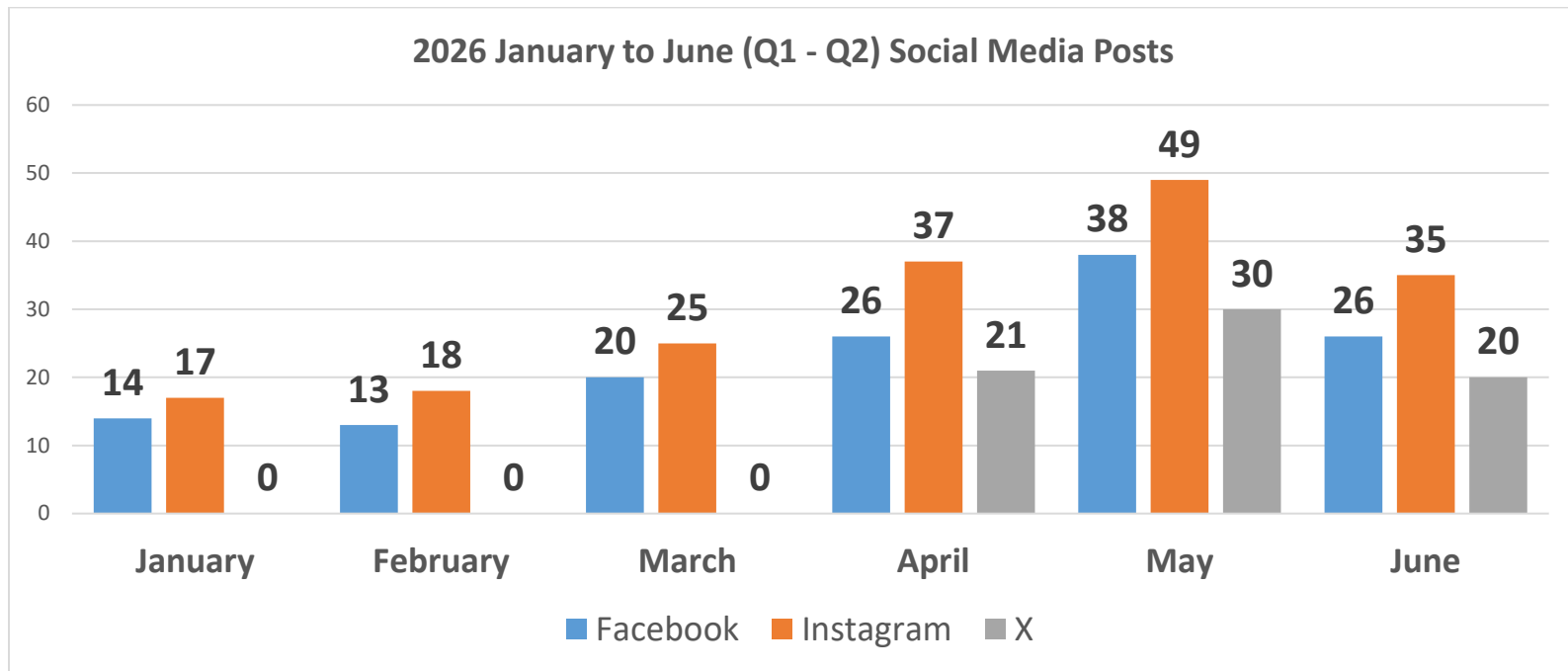
ATTACHMENTS

A. 2026 Q2 Communications Report

NEWS RELEASES



SOCIAL MEDIA POST FREQUENCY

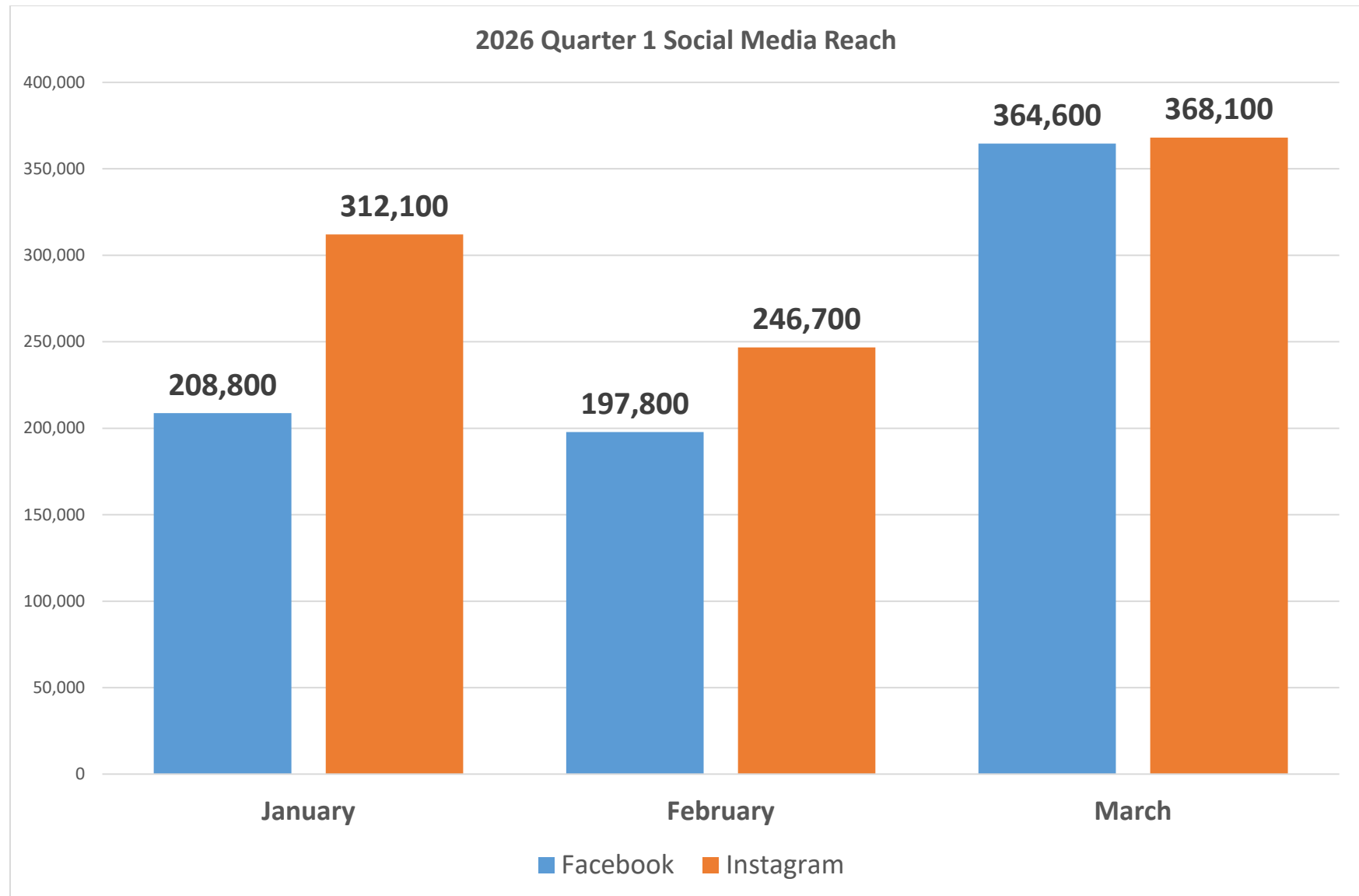


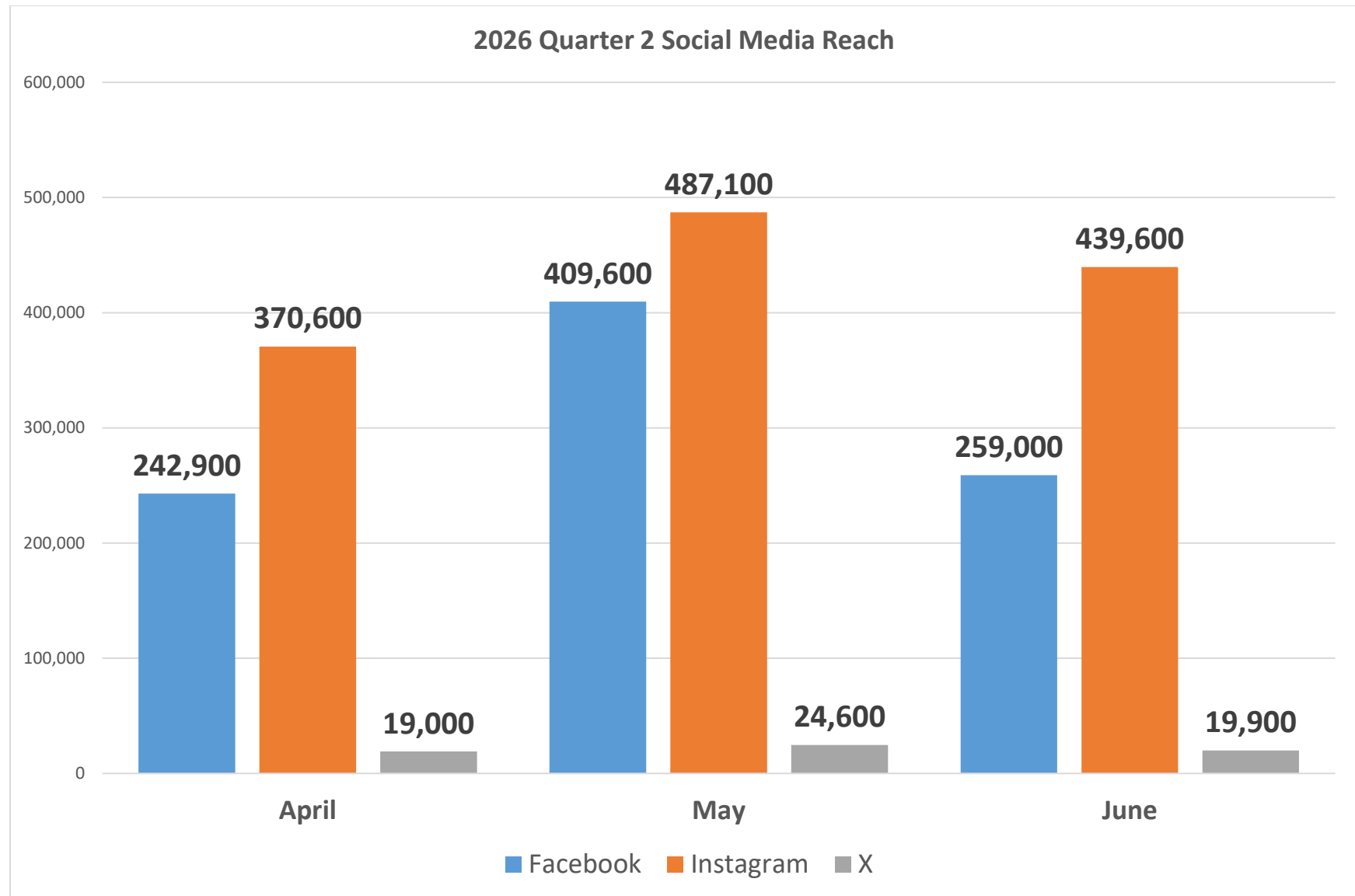
Note: The social media analytics presented in the Quarterly Communications Report include activity from the Delta Police Recruiting Instagram (@joinDPD) account, in addition to Delta Police general/main accounts. As a result, metrics may differ from those reported under the Digital Content Activity & Reach section in the 2026 Mid-Year Progress Report, which focuses on community engagement activity only.

SOCIAL MEDIA REACH

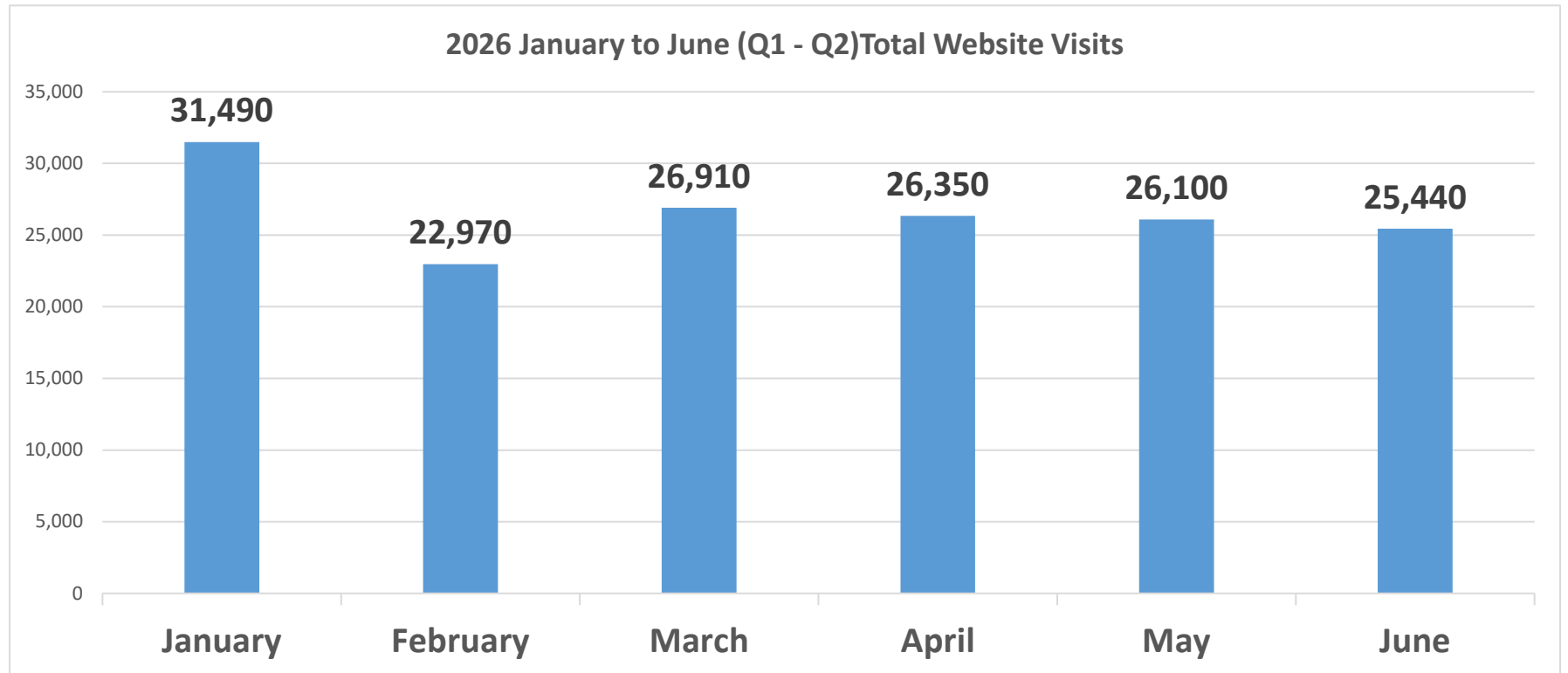


Note: The social media analytics presented in this Communications Report include activity from the Delta Police Recruiting Instagram (@joinDPD) account. As a result, metrics may differ from those reported under the Digital Content Activity & Reach section in the 2026 Mid-Year Progress Report.





WEBSITE VISITS





DELTA POLICE BOARD

Excellence in Policing

DATE 2026-09-03	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, Chief Constable
SUBJECT Chief Constable Monthly Activity Highlights - July 2026	
ACTION REQUIRED ☒ For Information ☐ For Approval/Action/Decision	

Date	Activity
July 6, 2026	Swearing in for Exempt member
July 7, 2026	Opening Remarks for Student Police Academy
July 7, 2026	Participated in Justice Minister Press Conference on Criminal Code Reform
July 9, 2026	Attended US Consulate 250 Anniversary Celebration
July 10, 2026	Attended Class 178 JIBC Graduation
July 15, 2026	Attended Tim Hortons Camp Day
July 16, 2026	Attended West Vancouver PD Change of Command Ceremony
July 17, 2026	Attended Monthly Coffee with Chiefs Meeting
July 20, 2026	Presented Fundraising Cheque to Special Olympics BC
July 25, 2026	Attended Royal Canadian Legion 100 Anniversary Celebration
July 29, 2026	Attended Quarterly Admin Compstat Meeting
July 29, 2026	Attended E-Comm Meeting re: 2027 Service Fees
July 29, 2026	Attended Vancouver Fire Chief Retirement



DELTA POLICE BOARD

Excellence in Policing

OP F.1b

DATE 2026-09-23	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable
SUBJECT Strategic Plan – 2026-2030 Mid-Year Progress Report	
ACTION REQUIRED ☒ For Information ☐ For Approval/Action/Decision	

PURPOSE

To provide the Delta Police Board ("the Board") with a mid-year update on:

- the implementation of the Delta Police Department's ("DPD") 2026 Annual Business Plan ("ABP"), which operationalizes the 2026-2030 Strategic Plan; and
- on organizational performance indicators associated with the Strategic Plan.

DISCUSSION

Background

In accordance with section 26(4) of the *Police Act*, the Board, in consultation with the Chief Constable ("Chief Constable"), determines the priorities, goals, and objectives of the DPD.

The DPD's 2026-2030 Strategic Plan formalizes this requirement into three strategic priorities and associated goals:

1. Sustain No Call Too Small Service
2. Strengthen Safety and Trust with a Growing, Diverse Community
3. Be an Employer of Choice

These priorities and goals were informed by engagement with the community and partners, operational analysis, environmental scanning, employee input, and the published priorities of the Minister of Public Safety and Delta City Council.

2026 Annual Business Plan Update

Implementation of the Strategic Plan happens through the Annual Business Plan (ABP), which outlines specific projects to move the Strategic Plan priorities forward. Taking an annual approach allows the DPD to remain agile and responsive, rather than defining all work at the outset of the Strategic Plan.

This mid-year report provides an update on the status of the 29 projects in the 2026 ABP, consistent with section 27(4) of the *Police Act*, requiring the Chief to report to the Board on the implementation of the priorities, goals, and objectives determined by the Board.



The 2026 ABP includes 29 strategic projects supporting the priorities identified within the Strategic Plan.

As of mid-year:

- 8 projects have been completed;
- 21 projects are in progress and on track for completion by year-end; and

The overall progress on the ABP reflects the dedication of our team. Innovation, collaboration, and commitment continue to drive these projects forward. A full list of projects with status updates is provided in Attachment A.

Performance Indicators

In addition to implementation through the ABP process, DPD continues to monitor organizational performance indicators associated with the Strategic Plan.

The Strategic Plan establishes 11 performance indicators intended to provide a balanced view of organizational performance across operational effectiveness, community safety, public trust and engagement, organizational capacity, employee development, and fiscal accountability, aligned with the three strategic priorities.

The indicators are organized across the following categories:

- Community Safety and Service Delivery;
- Organizational Capacity and Resource Management; and
- Community Trust and Engagement.

Collectively, the indicators provide the Board and community with a connected framework for monitoring strategic outcomes and organizational performance trends across all priority areas.

The indicators were developed based on the Board's expectations of success and informed by strategic planning discussions, operational data, and recognized policing performance frameworks. The measures are intended to provide practical and evidence-informed insight into areas within DPD's influence while recognizing that broader external factors, including population growth, regional traffic volumes, staffing market conditions, and evolving community needs, can also impact policing outcomes. The mid-year indicator report is provided in Attachment A.

CONCLUSION

The DPD remains committed to transparency and accountability in reporting on implementation of the Strategic Plan through both the ABP process and performance indicators.

This mid-year report demonstrates continued progress on strategic initiatives while also providing insight into broader performance trends and outcomes associated with the Strategic Plan priorities.

A comprehensive year-end report will be presented in early 2027 outlining final project outcomes and year-end indicator results.

ATTACHMENTS

A. 2026 ABP Mid-Year Progress Report

2026-2030 STRATEGIC PLAN



**SERVICE THAT LEADS.
COMMITMENT THAT LASTS.**

MID-YEAR REPORT 2026

2026-2030 STRATEGIC PLAN

2026 MID-YEAR REPORT

Overview

The Delta Police Department's (DPD) 2026-2030 Strategic Plan identifies three priorities that will guide the organization over a five year period.

The Strategic Plan is implemented through the Annual Business Plan (ABP), which outlines the projects DPD will undertake each year, in addition to its core responsibilities and ongoing work, to advance these priorities.

DPD also monitors 11 performance indicators. Together, these indicators provide a balanced view of organizational performance, including operational effectiveness, public safety, public trust and engagement, employee development, organizational capacity and fiscal accountability.

The 2026 Mid-Year Report provides an update on the status of ABP projects and performance indicators, offering a broader view of DPD's progress in implementing the Strategic Plan.

Priorities and Goals

Priority 1 Sustain No Call Too Small Service



Our Service Delivery

Goals

- G1.1** Streamline administrative workload to enhance proactive policing and response to calls for service.
- G1.2** Facilitate appropriate responses to calls for health, social and bylaw concerns.
- G1.3** Deploy technology and staff to improve responsiveness to calls for service.

Priority 2 Strengthen Safety and Trust with a Growing, Diverse Community



Our Community

Goals

- G2.1** Increase public awareness of crime prevention and trends.
- G2.2** Enhance partnerships and apply evidence-based approaches to address person and property crimes.
- G2.3** Build stronger relationships with culturally diverse communities.
- G2.4** Apply coordinated and data-focused approaches to address road safety and congestion.

Priority 3 Be an Employer of Choice



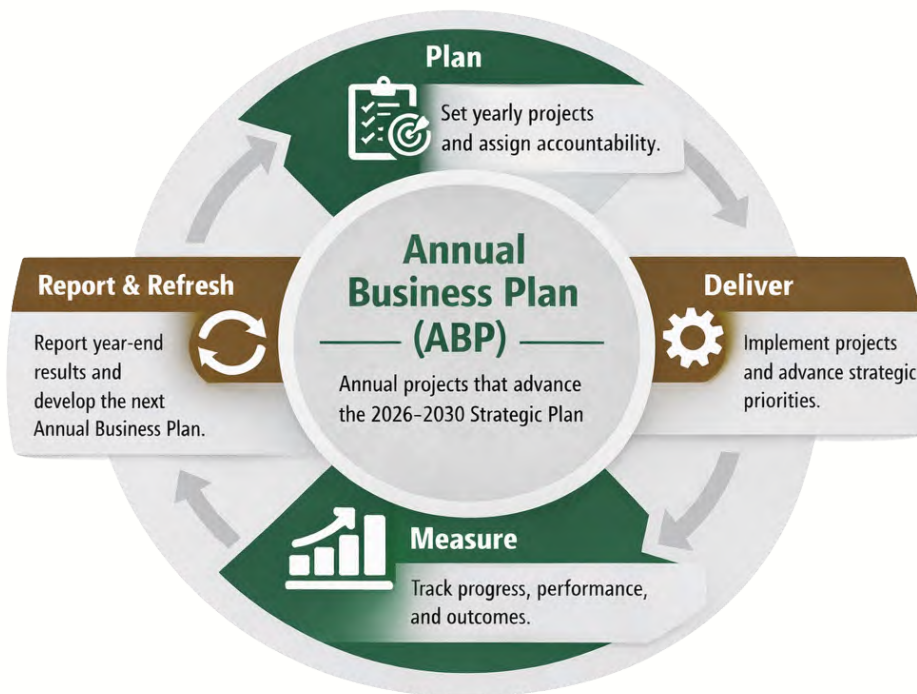
Our People

Goals

- G3.1** Proactively support structured career pathways and growth opportunities for all employees.
- G3.2** Advance programs for health and resiliency of the team.
- G3.3** Modernize spaces to support the growing team's development and wellness.

About

The 2026 ABP operationalizes the Strategic Plan by outlining key projects for the year. It identifies what the DPD will deliver to advance the Strategic Plan's priorities, align resources, and measure progress. The ABP is time-bound, with projects targeted for completion within the calendar year.



At a Glance

29 TOTAL PROJECTS

✓ **Completed**
8

Project has been completed.

All objectives and deliverables have been achieved.

⚙️ **In Progress**
21

Project is currently underway.

Work has started and is progressing toward completion by year-end.

⏸️ **Not Started**
0

Project has not commenced.

Planning may be underway, but no implementation activity has begun.

2026 ANNUAL BUSINESS PLAN

STATUS UPDATES

Priority 1	Sustain No Call Too Small Service	Status
G1.1	▶ Implement Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools to support report writing and automate operational reporting.	
G1.1	▶ Expand use of electronic MV6020 forms for collision documentation and reporting.	
G1.1	▶ Implement a centralized vehicle maintenance scheduling system.	
G1.2	▶ Conduct a feasibility assessment for a community-led alternative mental health response model.	
G1.2	▶ Transition the Delta Youth Hub Program oversight to appropriate community partners with continued DPD engagement.	
G1.2	▶ Enhance integration and use of the Community Navigator Unit (CNU) in frontline operations.	
G1.3	▶ Expand the Drone as First Responder (DFR) program.	
G1.3	▶ Deploy the Public Safety Trailer program.	
G1.3	▶ Deploy technology solutions to support situational awareness and real-time information access in frontline operations.	
G1.3	▶ Enhance Directed Activity Response System (DARS) functionality.	
G1.3	▶ Review priority 1 response times and identify targeted improvement strategies.	
Priority 2	Strengthen Safety and Trust with a Growing, Diverse Community	
G2.1	▶ Establish a Cyber Unit for enhanced investigative capacity, awareness, and response to cybercrime.	
G2.1	▶ Deliver District Community Police Office (DCPO) led outreach initiatives focused on community safety and crime prevention.	
G2.1	▶ Build a structured and routine reporting framework to report on crime data and trends.	
G2.2	▶ Execute an enhanced extortion response and prevention strategy.	
G2.2	▶ Partner with the BC Coroners Service to assess and apply Investigative Genetic Genealogy (IGG) for unsolved human remains investigations.	
G2.2	▶ Deploy targeted, intelligence-led enforcement initiatives to disrupt organized crime activity.	
G2.3	▶ Implement the newcomer strategy.	
G2.4	▶ Develop a data-driven traffic enforcement prioritization framework.	
G2.4	▶ Implement real-time police data sharing with navigation applications.	
G2.4	▶ Assess the viability of a Community Safety Officer (CSO) position within the Traffic Section.	
Priority 3	Be an Employer of Choice	
G3.1	▶ Implement a structured Leadership Development program.	
G3.1	▶ Implement a structured police staff career development planning framework.	
G3.1	▶ Develop a formalized secondment model for Patrol Services Section.	
G3.2	▶ Enhance recruit physical readiness and strengthen internal fitness training capacity.	
G3.2	▶ Implement a sleep and fatigue management program.	
G3.2	▶ Formalize collaboration with WorkSafe BC for return-to-work support.	
G3.2	▶ Conduct a review of future team mental wellness needs.	
G3.3	▶ Renovate the Public Safety Building (PSB) locker rooms.	

Section 1 - Community Safety & Service Delivery

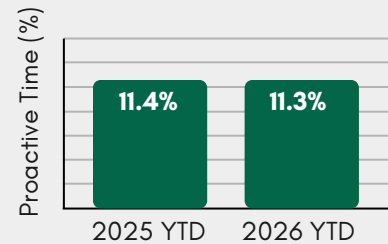
This section reports on indicators related to DPD's core policing responsibilities, including proactive policing, emergency response, crime severity and road safety. Together, these measures provide an overview of operational performance, service delivery and public safety outcomes.

Proactive Time



Measure: Proportion of officer time spent on proactive policing activities.

Actual
-0.1%
year-over-year change



Goal
2-3%
year-over-year increase



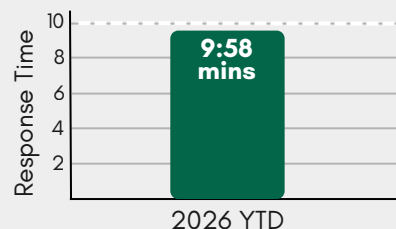
Note: Proactive time is an important part of modern community policing, supporting prevention, visibility and community engagement. The target reflects a gradual increase in proactive time as operational demands allow, recognizing that officer availability is influenced by calls for service and other priorities.

Priority 1 Response Time



Measure: Total average time (minutes) to respond to emergency and in-progress (Priority 1) calls for service.

Actual
9:58
average response time



Goal
≤ 10:00
average response time



Note: Response time includes the time from when a call is received by E-Comm, through dispatch, to when an officer arrives on scene.

Section 1 - Community Safety & Service Delivery

Crime Severity Index (CSI)



Measure: CSI score for Delta in comparison to the British Columbia (B.C.) average.

Delta

59.2

B.C.

92.4

Goal: Maintain CSI below the B.C. average.



Note: The CSI is a consistent, national measure of crime. It measures both the seriousness and amount of crime, allowing for uniform comparisons between different areas.

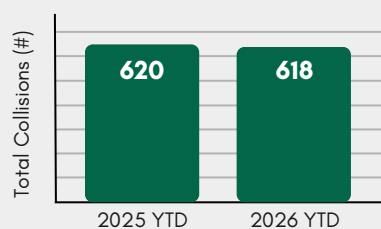
Total Collisions



Measure: Year-over-year comparison of total reported traffic collisions.

Actual
0%

618 from 620
2026 YTD 2025 YTD



Goal
± 10%

of the
previous year



Note: Delta is part of a busy regional transportation network and collision volumes are influenced by traffic levels, infrastructure, weather and broader travel patterns. The $\pm 10\%$ range is intended to measure overall stability, while police efforts focus on reducing collision severity through enforcement, education and partnerships.

Section 2 - Community Trust & Engagement

This indicator is intended to show DPD's regular and ongoing presence in the community, both in person and through digital channels. Because the focus is on maintaining meaningful engagement over time rather than achieving a specific volume of activity, trends are monitored instead of using a fixed target.

Admissible Public Complaints



Measure: Proportion of public complaints received and deemed admissible, compared to total documented police interactions with the public.

Actual

0%

Admissible complaint rate

Target

<1%

Below 1% of total documented interactions

Documented Interactions
15,408

Complaints Received **5**

Admissible Complaints **0**

Pending Admissibility Assessment **5**



Note: As of June 30, 2026, five complaints had been received and all five were awaiting an admissibility determination by the OPCC. Documented police interactions are defined as calls for service and traffic stops resulting in a violation ticket.

Community Perception of DPD Performance



Measure: Percentage of community members rating DPD's overall service as "good" or "excellent."

2024 Community Survey

80%

rate service as good/excellent

Goal

≤ 75%

rate service as good/excellent



Next Survey
2027



Results Available
2028



Note: BC Provincial Policing Standards require a community survey to be completed every three years. The last DPD survey was completed in late 2024. The results provide an important measure of public trust, confidence and satisfaction with police service delivery.

Section 2 - Community Trust & Engagement

Collaborative Partnerships
& Referrals

Measure: Participation in collaborative initiatives that help ensure the most appropriate agency or service addresses community or individual concerns.



Active Community Partnerships

53

283

Referrals Made through
Established Community
Partnerships



Housing

283



Youth/Family

44



Mental Health

142



Other

78



Note: Collaborative initiatives may include committees, working groups and referral pathways. The focus is on sustained collaboration and appropriate referrals rather than a fixed target, recognizing that outcomes also depend on community demand and partner agency involvement.

Community Engagement



Measure: In-person and digital engagement through community events, education initiatives, presentations, volunteer participation, and online engagement.

Community Engagement Activities

Total
132

23 Community Events 28 Volunteer Participation
14 Educational Initiatives 67 Presentations

Total Posts
343

Total Reach
3.2M

Digital
Content
Activity &
Reach

Content Category

Posts

Reach

News Release

25

372,670

Crime Prevention & Safety Tips

48

476,500

Community Safety & Public Awareness

253

2,265,100

Keeping Delta Safe

17

145,260



Note: This indicator is intended to show DPD's regular and ongoing presence in the community, both in person and through digital channels. Because the focus is on maintaining meaningful engagement over time rather than achieving a specific volume of activity, trends are monitored instead of using a fixed target.

Section 3 - Organizational Capacity & Resource Management

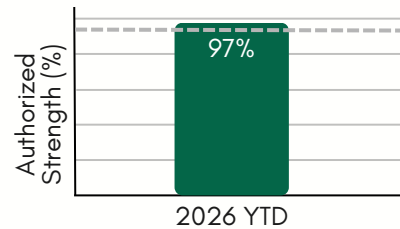
This section focuses on the internal capacity required to deliver effective policing services, including staffing, employee development and responsible financial stewardship. These indicators help measure DPD's ability to sustain excellence in service delivery over the long term.

Authorized Strength Filled



Measure: Percentage of sworn officer positions filled relative to authorized strength.

Actual
97%
of authorized
strength



Goal
≥ 95%
of authorized
strength



Note: The $\geq 95\%$ target reflects a reasonable staffing range, recognizing normal fluctuations from vacancies, retirements, recruitment timelines and the competitive labour market.

Cost Per Capita



Measure: Annual cost of policing per resident compared to the BC municipal policing average.

Delta

\$401



BC

\$521



Goal: Maintain cost per capita below the provincial municipal average.



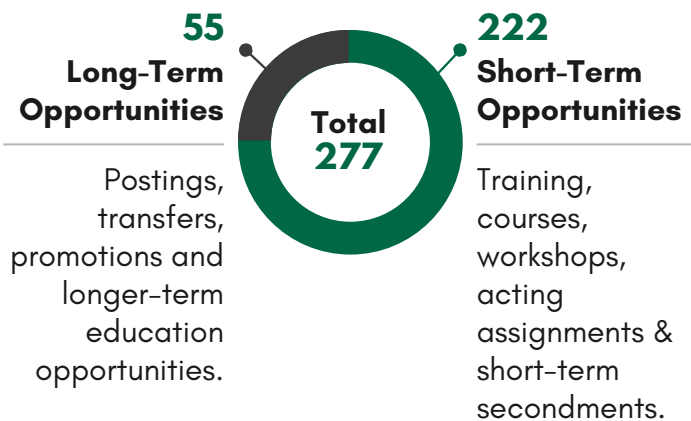
Note: Cost-per-capita data is reported with a one-year delay through the Province's annual Police Resources in British Columbia report. The measure provides a comparison of policing costs relative to other municipal police agencies.

Section 3 - Organizational Capacity & Resource Management

Employee Growth & Development Opportunities

Measure: Count of short and long-term employee growth and development opportunities made available.

Growth & Development Opportunities



Note: This indicator tracks the range and availability of employee growth and development opportunities over time. The focus is on supporting development, internal mobility and retention rather than meeting a fixed numeric target.



DELTA POLICE BOARD

Excellence in Policing

OP F.1c

71
BOARD REPORT
OPEN MEETING

DATE 2026-09-23	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable
SUBJECT BCPPS 5.4.5 Review - Case Reviews for Sexual Assault Investigations	
ACTION REQUIRED ☒ For Information ☐ For Approval/Action/Decision	

PURPOSE

To provide the Delta Police Board ("the Board") with a summary of the review of concluded sexual assault investigations conducted pursuant to BC Provincial Policing Standard 5.4.5 - *Case Reviews for Sexual Assault Investigations* ("the Standard"), as required by section 3 of the Standard.

DISCUSSION

Background

On July 5, 2024, BC Provincial Policing Standard 5.4.5 - *Case Reviews for Sexual Assault Investigations* came into effect. The Standard requires the Chief Constable to:

1. Establish a process and selection criteria for bi-annual (every 24 months) reviews of files for which the incident clearance status was not 'founded-cleared by charge' (i.e., 'unfounded', 'founded-not cleared', 'founded-cleared otherwise') to identify any issues or concerns with the investigation and take action as appropriate.
2. Establish a review process and associated written procedures or business rules regarding case reviews of concluded Sexual Assault investigations and require at a minimum:
 - a. The creation of a review team or committee consisting of individuals with varied and pertinent subject matter expertise;
 - b. A schedule for periodic reviews of concluded Sexual Assault investigations;
 - c. The establishment of a criteria to determine cases subject to the review; and
 - d. A checklist, to assist the review team or committee in their assessment of, at a minimum, whether the investigation included:
 - i. Victim-Centered Approaches and Trauma-Informed Practices, including trauma-informed interviewing practices,
 - ii. An investigating officer with the appropriate training, skills, and interviewing knowledge,
 - iii. Active supervision,
 - iv. Compliance with law,
 - v. Compliance with policies and procedures in the police service, and
 - vi. That the file is scored correctly (including the correct clearance on the Uniform Crime Report, and that the clearance was updated as appropriate as necessary or applicable);

- e. That the findings of the reviews inform policies and procedures in the police service, training needs, or other means to improve investigations; and
 - f. That processes be in place regarding any actions that must be taken if the review determines that further investigative steps or follow up may be required.
3. A report, or reports, summarizing the reviews referred to in Standards (1) and (2) above is provided to the Board or, in the case of the provincial police service, the Commissioner.

Methodology

Between July 5, 2024, and July 5, 2026, 107 concluded sexual assault investigation files were identified as meeting the review criteria. The review population included files with an incident clearance status other than “founded-cleared by charge,” including files cleared as “unfounded,” “founded-not cleared,” or “founded-cleared otherwise.”

A random sample of 21 files, representing 20% of the eligible population, was selected using an online random number generator. The files were reviewed using a structured checklist based on the requirements of the Standard.

The review was conducted through a committee comprising a Sexual Offences Section (“SOS”) investigator and supervisor, together with Investigations Bureau supervisors with relevant sexual assault investigation, interviewing and supervisory expertise.

Sexual assault investigations are subject to ongoing review as files are received, through operational supervision and consultation with SOS. This ongoing monitoring is supplemented by the formal review required under the Standard, which is conducted at least once every 24 months, in accordance with established departmental business rules.

Review findings are provided to the Senior Management Team to inform any necessary changes to policy, procedures, training, supervision or investigative practices. Where further investigative steps or follow-up are identified, the matter is referred to the appropriate investigator and supervisor for action.

Findings

The review assessed concluded sexual assault investigations that were not cleared as “founded-cleared by charge” using the structured checklist required by the Standard. It considered investigative issues, documentation gaps and any need for follow up.

The review confirmed a high level of compliance across the files sampled, including the use of victim-centred and trauma-informed practices, timely initial response, appropriate medical and forensic considerations where applicable, investigator training and interviewing knowledge, active supervision, compliance with law and policy, and correct file scoring and UCR clearance.

The review did not identify any material investigative deficiencies or files requiring further investigative action, subject to the follow-up regarding Ministry of Children and Family Development (“MCFD”) notifications described below.

The Standard requires the review checklist to assess six (6) minimum areas. DPD’s review checklist included those six (6) required areas, together with seven (7) additional criteria drawn from departmental policy and investigative practice, for a total of 13 review criteria. The criteria and corresponding compliance findings are set out below.

#	Review Criterion	Compliance
1	Were victim-centred approaches and trauma-informed practices utilized?	100%
2	Was the initial report taken and discussed with the complainant in a timely manner?	100%
3	If the incident occurred in another jurisdiction, was an appropriate referral made?	100%
4	Was medical attention encouraged, where appropriate?	100%
5	Was a Forensic Nurse examination facilitated, where applicable, and was voluntariness discussed?	100%
6	Did the investigator have the appropriate training, including interview training?	100%
7	Was a supervisor actively engaged in the investigation?	100%
8	Was the investigation carried out in accordance with law?	100%
9	Was the investigation carried out in accordance with DPD Policy IM32 - Sexual Assault Investigations?	100%
10	Was the file scored correctly, including the applicable UCR clearance?	100%
11	Was a Victim Services referral made?	86%
12	Was ViCLAS completed, where applicable?	100%
13	Was MCFD notified where a person under 19 years of age was involved or normally resided where the sexual assault occurred?	86%

The review identified two areas requiring attention:

1. the documentation of Victim Services referrals or offers of service; and
2. the documentation of required MCFD notification where a person under 19 years of age was involved or regularly resided at the location.

Overall, the review found a high level of compliance across the applicable checklist criteria. Compliance was assessed based on the files to which each criterion applied. An overall percentage has not been applied because several of the 13 criteria were not applicable to every file. Findings are therefore reported by criterion and, where relevant, by the number of applicable files.

Additional Information from the Review

- 25-SOS1 - A Victim Services referral was not offered because the primary purpose of the call for service was related to mental health, and the youth was taken to Surrey Memorial Hospital. While at the hospital, it was determined that the youth was not the victim of sexual abuse as initially reported and was therefore not a victim of a crime. In these circumstances, a Victim Services referral was not required or appropriate.
- 25-SOS2 - An offer of Victim Services was not documented in the investigative report. The complainant stated that she did not want police to "do anything" and provided only minimal details regarding an incident that had occurred the previous year.
- 24-SOS3 - An offer of Victim Services was not documented in the investigative report. Victim Services subsequently followed up with the victim, despite the referral not being documented in the report.
- 24-SOS4 - Contact with MCFD was not documented in the investigative report. The file involved a victim who was 16 years old at the time.
- 25-SOS5 - Contact with MCFD was not documented in the investigative report. The file involved a 16-year-old victim. The victim's parents were involved, and the subject of complaint did not reside with the victim or form part of the victim's family.
- 24-SOS6 - Contact with MCFD was not documented in the investigative report. The file involved an 18-year-old victim. The victim's parents were involved, and the subject of complaint did not reside with the victim or form part of the victim's family.

Victim Services Referrals: Of the 21 files reviewed, 18 referrals were noted in the investigative reports written by the lead investigator. In two of the remaining three files, the circumstances indicated that the individual was either determined not to be the victim of a crime or declined further police involvement and provided only minimal information. In the third file, Victim Services subsequently followed up with the victim, through the appropriate quality assurance processes.

MCFD Notification: In three files, notification to MCFD was required but was not documented. In two of those files, the victims were 16 and 18 years old, their parents were aware of the incidents and actively supporting them, and the subjects of complaint did not reside with the victims or form part of their families. Although these circumstances reduced the apparent ongoing child protection risk, they did not remove the requirement to notify MCFD. The third file involved a 16-year-old victim for whom notification was also required but not documented.

The findings have been provided to the Senior Management Team, and the identified documentation issues were addressed through follow up with the involved members and reinforcement of existing requirements.

The review did not identify any files requiring further investigative action.

CONCLUSION

The review determined that the sampled sexual assault investigations conducted between July 5, 2024, and July 5, 2026, demonstrated a high level of compliance with the applicable checklist criteria.

The review process addressed the Standard's requirements for the selection and multidisciplinary review of eligible non-charge files, checklist-based assessment, identification of issues or concerns, follow up and reporting to the Board.

The review did not identify a need for changes to policy, procedures, training, supervision or investigative practices.

Letters

Community action needed on these police cameras

Editor:

Re: Police launching Public Safety Camera Program.

Let me preface that I have deep respect for Delta police, their staff and team and the work they do.

There is serious concern about the technology being deployed and that was sold to them. What is increasingly evident across North America is the indiscriminate use of ALPR cameras, which raises massive data privacy issues that demand public scrutiny.

These systems involve private companies (such as Canadian Genetec and American FLOCK) that have been shown to collect and share their location and other personal data, often without full transparency regarding their policies.

And concerns exist regarding how this data is managed, and potential exposure to foreign entities.

This is not an extreme view. They have been shown to continuously have facial, and licence plate/vehicle recognition. Even if the police choose not to use one of those features, the private companies behind them are still collecting that data anyway. They have been shown to have poor security, as online journalists like Benn Jordan have been able to easily access their footage.

Studies have found they do not help



DELTA POLICE PHOTO

Delta police are deploying two mobile public safety cameras.

reduce crime, and can often be abused by actual local bad actors (please see panopti.ca and deflock.org/what-is-an-alpr for sources.)

Hundreds of towns and cities are now rejecting them for these reasons. I urge our community to demand immediate action: a halt to further deployment of this unjust surveillance tech.

We need clear answers regarding which vendors are used, where the cameras are deployed, and the full details of privacy assessments and where data gets shared.

Again, I ask, do we want our community to fund extensive public-private surveillance at \$160K a pop?

Corbin Auriti



DELTA POLICE BOARD

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OP F.1e

DATE 2026-09-23	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable
SUBJECT CACP Resolutions and National Direction on Agitated Medical Emergencies and De-escalation in Policing	
ACTION REQUIRED ☒ For Information ☐ For Approval/Action/Decision	

PURPOSE

To provide the Delta Police Board (Board) with an update on two national resolutions adopted by the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) concerning the use of the term Agitated Medical Emergency and national guidelines for de-escalation in policing, and to outline how DPD's policy, training and operational response align with this direction.

DISCUSSION

At its Annual General Meeting on July 22, 2026, the CACP adopted two resolutions developed by its Use of Force, Intervention, and De-escalation Committee ("the Committee"):

1. Resolution 2026-01 - Adoption of the Term "Agitated Medical Emergency"; and
2. Resolution 2026-04 - National Guidelines for De-escalation in Policing in Canada.

Police officers are often among the first responders called to situations involving people experiencing mental health, behavioural or other medical crises, particularly where other services are not immediately available. These encounters can be complex and high risk for the individual, the public and responding members. Clear policy, effective training and coordinated response protocols are therefore essential to achieving safe and appropriate outcomes.

DPD has been directly involved in this work through Inspector Moe Parry, officer in charge of the Operational Support Unit and Co-Chair of the CACP Committee. Through Inspector Parry's national role, DPD's experience and expertise have helped inform the development of the resolutions and supporting guidance, while also keeping the Department closely connected to the emerging national direction.

1. Resolution 2026-01 - Adoption of the Term "Agitated Medical Emergency"

Resolution 2026-01 calls for the term Agitated Medical Emergency (AME) to replace the term "excited delirium" across police, emergency medical and other first-response organizations.

The term "excited delirium" has been increasingly questioned because of concerns about its medical validity, inconsistent use and its association with police use of force incidents, particularly those involving racialized individuals. The CACP resolution makes clear that AME is not a medical

diagnosis or cause of death. It is a way for first responders to recognize and communicate that a person may be experiencing a serious medical emergency requiring urgent care.

The resolution also calls for consistent policy and training, coordinated protocols among police, dispatch and emergency medical services, joint training, continued research and the collection of data to support ongoing improvement.

DPD had already adopted the term Agitated Medical Emergency through revisions to its *IR30 – Mental Health and Crisis Response* policy in January 2026, before the national resolution was formally adopted.

The policy directs DPD members to recognize these incidents as medical emergencies, use de-escalation where reasonably appropriate, request immediate attendance by the British Columbia Ambulance Service and transfer the individual to medical personnel as soon as practicable. It also identifies the medical risks associated with prolonged physical struggle, restraint and repeated conducted energy weapon (CEW) applications.

DPD's early policy adoption demonstrates that the Department was already aligned with the emerging national direction before the resolution was formally adopted.

2. Resolution 2026-04 – National Guidelines for De-escalation in Policing in Canada

Resolution 2026-04 calls for greater consistency in how de-escalation is defined, taught and evaluated across Canadian policing. The work was informed by national research that identified differences in de-escalation training and evaluation among police agencies.

The resolution defines de-escalation as the use of communication, tactics, resources and other strategies to lower the intensity of a situation and reduce the need for force, while maintaining public and police safety.

It also calls for evidence-informed, scenario-based training that includes communication, operational tactics, body-worn camera review, debriefing and after-action review. Agencies are also encouraged to assess whether training is achieving its intended outcomes through measures such as use-of-force rates, complaints and injuries.

DPD's current policy and training are already substantially aligned with this approach. *DPD's IC10 – Use of Force* policy defines de-escalation in terms consistent with the national resolution and requires members to use Crisis Intervention De-escalation techniques and the principles of Integrating Communication, Assessment and Tactics (ICAT) before or in conjunction with any use of force option, whenever appropriate and safe to do so.

Scenario-based de-escalation training is provided to both recruits and experienced members. Body-worn camera footage is also used, where appropriate, to support debriefing, training and organizational learning, consistent with one of the intended objectives of DPD's body-worn camera program.

From a governance perspective, the resolutions are relevant to the Board because they inform DPD's policy, training and accountability framework for interactions involving people in crisis and the use of force. They also reinforce the importance of coordinated emergency response, ongoing evaluation and sufficient resources to support effective training and implementation.

The resolutions also identify police governance bodies as partners in supporting implementation. Resolution 2026-04 specifically calls for sufficient human and financial resources to support standardized training and evaluation.

DPD will continue to participate in the national work and review its policies, training and operational practices as further guidance is developed. Any material policy, training or resource implications will be brought forward to the Board.

CONCLUSION

The two CACP resolutions provide clearer national direction for how police agencies recognize and respond to medically high-risk incidents and how de-escalation should be built into policy, training and operational practice.

Through its leadership and participation on the CACP Committee, DPD contributed experience and expertise to the national work. DPD had already adopted the term Agitated Medical Emergency in policy and continues to provide de-escalation training consistent with the direction of the resolutions.

DPD will remain engaged in the national implementation work and continue to ensure its policies and training reflect current research, sound practice and the safety of both the public and responding members.

ATTACHMENTS

A. CACP Adopted Resolutions at the 121st CACP Annual General Meeting - July 22, 2026



**Proposed adopted at the
121st CACP
Annual General Meeting**

July 22, 2026

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

Supporting police professionals through innovative and inclusive police leadership to advance the safety and security of all Canadians.

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Resolution 2026-01

Adoption of the term “Agitated Medical Emergency”

Submitted by the Use of Force, Intervention, and De-escalation Committee

- WHEREAS** the review of arrest-related deaths involving agitated subjects reveals a common set of indicators; and,
- WHEREAS** a phenomenon depicted in published scientific literature and high-profile narratives, commonly referred to as “excited delirium”, includes individuals who are highly agitated, often violent, and extremely challenging to care for by first responders and hospital personnel; and,
- WHEREAS** individuals presenting with this phenomenon are in a state of medical emergency, where they are at risk of sudden death. This risk necessitates prompt recognition and identification so that urgent medical care can be provided. Moreover, the nature of this state can increase the risk to the public and all first responders; and,
- WHEREAS** due to the nature of the agitated, violent, or erratic behaviour of the individual, police involvement in such encounters is likely, and physical control is often necessary, to facilitate medical treatment or intervention; and,
- WHEREAS** due to the high risks associated with these incidents, collaboration and coordination between relevant first responding organizations—especially law enforcement and emergency medical services (EMS)—are essential to ensure timely medical intervention; and,
- WHEREAS** the term “excited delirium” has been a subject of ongoing controversy, coming under greater scrutiny in recent years. This controversy stems from criticism of its medical validity (e.g., the term is not recognized by several major medical and psychological organizations, lack of consensus on terminology), inappropriate use of the term (e.g., as a medical diagnosis or defined cause of death), alleged use in justifying excessive use of force by police (e.g., as a rationale for use of force against non-compliant individuals—particularly those who are racialized), and language used to describe the associated indicators may reinforce racial stereotypes (e.g., language such as “superhuman strength”); and,
- WHEREAS** in light of the controversy surrounding the term “excited delirium”, many have suggested either removal of the term altogether, or use of alternative terms to explain the behaviours and indicators observed in people exhibiting this phenomenon (e.g., acute behavioural disturbance – United Kingdom; hyperactive delirium with severe agitation – American College of Emergency Physicians; behavioral health emergencies – International Association of Chiefs of Police); and,
- WHEREAS** national standardization of the term used to describe this phenomenon is essential to facilitate the identification of a medical emergency and communication between different responding personnel (i.e., acute behavioural disturbance is recognized across the United Kingdom by all police, EMS, and hospital emergency staff); and,

WHEREAS a multidisciplinary sub-committee from the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) Use of Force, Intervention, and De-escalation Committee—Prevention of Arrest-Related Deaths Sub-Committee—was convened with medical experts to review the current literature on the subject and consult with professionals in the fields of pre-hospital emergency care, psychology, psychiatry, emergency medicine, critical care medicine, tactical medicine, law, law enforcement, and academia. Following this review and the multidisciplinary consultative process, the working group has endorsed the term “agitated medical emergency”.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the CACP urges the Government of Canada, through the Ministers of Health, Public Safety, and Justice, in collaboration with provincial and territorial counterparts, medical and first responder entities, together with law enforcement agencies and local police governance bodies, to support national efforts to prevent arrest-related deaths, through:

1. The adoption of the term “agitated medical emergency” (AME) across first responding organizations and emergency services to facilitate communication and collaboration to enable timely recognition, identification, and medical intervention.
2. The adoption of the following definition for AME:
An agitated medical emergency refers to a situation involving an individual in an obviously altered mental state, accompanied by severe agitation, often presenting with physical hyperactivity, hyperthermia, exceptional strength, endurance without apparent fatigue, disordered thought, and aggression, which increases the risk for medical distress (i.e., metabolic and physiologic collapse) and may result in sudden and/or unexpected death. The term is used to recognize and communicate a specific type of medically high-risk situation encountered by first responders to ensure a coordinated inter- and intra-agency response that prioritizes medical treatment, as well as public and police safety. This is not a medical diagnosis or cause of death.

Note: This phenomenon is also referred to as acute behavioural disturbance¹, acute behavioral emergency², autonomic hyperarousal state³, excited delirium⁴, hyperactive delirium with severe agitation⁵, and medical behavioral emergency⁶.”

3. The adoption of the following indicators for an AME:

An AME can be recognized using reported and/or observed subject indicators from the following list, often presented at the same time:

- Hot to the touch (i.e. tactile hyperthermia)
- Not tiring despite heavy physical exertion
- Exceptional strength
- Rapid breathing
- Sweating profusely
- Elevated pain tolerance
- Constant or near-constant activity
- Naked or inappropriately clothed (e.g., subject is naked or partially clothed in cold weather)
- Lack of awareness of surroundings and first responder presence
- Aggression toward inanimate objects (e.g., windows, glass)

Note: The presence of only a few indicators may not suggest an AME. However, the greater the number of indicators exhibited by the subject, the more medically and operationally high-risk the situation becomes.

¹The Royal College of Emergency Medicine (2023, October). *Best practice guideline: Acute Behavioural Disturbance in Emergency Departments version 2*. https://rcem.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Acute_Behavioural_Disturbance_in_Emergency_Departments_Oct2023_V2.pdf

²Levy, M. K., Tan, D. K., McArdle, D. Q., McEvoy, M., Kupas, D. F., Beltran, G., & Miller, D. L. (2024). Consensus statement of the National Association of EMS Physicians International Association of Fire Chiefs and the International Association of Chiefs of Police: Best practices for collaboration between law enforcement and emergency medical services during acute behavioral emergencies. *Prehospital Emergency Care*, 28(8), 1058–1062. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10903127.2024.2402530>

³Kutcher, S., Ayer, S., Bowes, M., Ross, J., Sanford, F., Smith, L., Teehan, M., & Theriault, S. (2009). Report of the Panel of Mental Health and Medical Experts review of excited delirium. *Dartmouth, NS, Canada: Government of Nova Scotia, Canada*. https://novascotia.ca/just/Public_Safety/docs/Excited%20Delirium%20Report.pdf

⁴Vilke, G. M., DeBard, M. L., Chan, T. C., Ho, J. D., Dawes, D. M., Hall, C., Curtis, M. D., Costello, M. W., Mash, D. C., Coffman, S. R., McMullen, M. J., Metzger, J. C., Roberts, J. R., Sztajnkrcer, M. D., Henderson, S. O., Adler, J., Czarnecki, F., Heck, J., & Bozeman, W. P. (2012). Excited delirium syndrome (ExDS): Defining based on a review of the literature. *The Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 43(5), 897–905. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jemermed.2011.02.017>

⁵Hatten, B., Bonnie, C., Dunne, R., Hail, S. L., Ingalsbe, G. S., Levy, M., Millin, M., Myers, B., Shih, R., & Goodloe, J. M. (2023). *ACEP task force report on hyperactive delirium with severe agitation in emergency settings*. American College of Emergency Physicians. <https://www.acep.org/siteassets/new-pdfs/education/acep-task-force-report-on-hyperactive-delirium-final.pdf>

⁶Police Executive Research Forum (2024, September) *15 principals for reducing the risk of restraint-related death*. Howard G. Buffett Foundation. <https://www.policeforum.org/assets/Restraint.pdf>

4. The development of AME-specific policy and training for all related first responder organizations and agencies to provide them with the education and skills needed to recognize, identify, and appropriately respond to these incidents.
5. The development of collaborative plans and protocols among all relevant first responder organizations (e.g., law enforcement, dispatchers, EMS), establishing clear roles and responsibilities for each group during these critical incidents and promoting joint/collaborative training to ensure effective responses.
6. The ongoing collection and analysis of AME-related data to inform improvements to policy and training and to examine for potential racial disparities.
7. The ongoing monitoring of peer-reviewed research in the area of AME and its related terminology to ensure that the most relevant and accurate information is being used to inform policy and training.

Resolution 2026-02

Doxing of Police Officers

Submitted by the Law Amendments Committee

- WHEREAS** “doxing” refers to the non-consensual publication of an individual’s personal identifying information with intent to cause harm, or with knowledge or reckless disregard that the information could be used to harass, intimidate or otherwise harm the individual whose information is published; and
- WHEREAS** doxing exposes individuals to harassment, threats, public embarrassment, humiliation, shaming, discrimination, identity theft, financial fraud and other serious harms; and
- WHEREAS** police officers across Canada are increasingly subjected to doxing carried out with the intent, or with reckless disregard, that the information may be used to threaten, intimidate, harass, or facilitate violence against police officers or their families, or to interfere with the lawful execution of their duties; and
- WHEREAS** doxing can cause immediate and long-term safety risks, psychological harm, and operational disruption, including the diversion of policing resources to threat management and protective measures, thereby adversely impacting public safety; and
- WHEREAS** doxing exposes a gap between harmful disclosure and downstream offences, such as threats, harassment, mischief, or assault, in that the non-consensual publication of personal identifying information of police officers can foreseeably facilitate harassment, intimidation or violence against police officers and their families, and interfere with policing operations, without necessarily satisfying the legal elements required for prosecution under the existing offences in the *Criminal Code*; and
- WHEREAS** other jurisdictions have enacted criminal offences addressing doxing, including laws that prohibit the publication or distribution of personal data in a manner intended, or reasonably likely, to be menacing or harassing, and that in some cases provide enhanced protection for police officers and other public officials.
- THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT** the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) calls upon the Government of Canada to amend the *Criminal Code* to create a specific offence that prohibits the non-consensual publication, distribution, sale, or otherwise making available of an individual’s personal identifying information, including information about immediate family members, where the person does so:
- a) with intent to intimidate, threaten, harass, or facilitate the intimidation, threatening, or harassment of the officer (or their family); or
 - b) being reckless as to whether such publication or distribution will have that effect.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT new anti-doxing provisions in the *Criminal Code* should specifically address the doxing of police officers and other public officials with the intent to, or being reckless as to, whether such doxing impedes the police officer or public official in the lawful execution of duties; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the offence should define “personal identifying information” broadly to include, at a minimum, name, image, personal phone number/email, online account identifiers, residential address, place of education of family members, and other information that enables the officer (or family member) to be identified, contacted, or located; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Government of Canada should consider statutory aggravating factors and/or enhanced penalties where:

- a) the doxing results in threats, violence, property damage, stalking, “swatting,” or other serious harm; or
- b) the doxing is undertaken in connection with public order events, ongoing investigations, court proceedings, or in reprisal for lawful police action; or
- c) the individual is targeted due to their status as a police officer or member of a police officer’s family or due to the performance of a police officer’s lawful duties.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT any *Criminal Code* amendment should be drafted to preserve *Charter* protected expression and legitimate public interest activity by including carefully defined exceptions or defences for:

- a) lawful reporting and journalism conducted in the public interest and not for the purpose of intimidation or harassment; and
- b) information disclosed as part of lawful court processes; and
- c) disclosures specifically authorized by law and carried out in good faith by institutions and officials, while ensuring that these exceptions cannot be used to shield conduct undertaken for the purpose of intimidation, harassment, or interference with lawful policing.

Resolution 2026-03**Enhancing Canada's Mechanisms for
International Police and Judicial Cooperation***Submitted by the International Committee*

- WHEREAS** the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) is committed to strengthening international cooperation mechanisms that support the timely and effective return of fugitives to face justice in Canada; and
- WHEREAS** Canadian police services increasingly encounter fugitives who exploit international borders, limited treaty coverage, and gaps in cooperation frameworks to evade prosecution or sentencing; and
- WHEREAS** Canadian police investigations into high-priority, high-risk crimes are increasingly hampered and undermined by roadblocks in obtaining key evidence from foreign jurisdictions in a timely way; and
- WHEREAS** Canada must ensure that it does not become, nor is perceived as, a safe haven for individuals seeking to avoid accountability for serious criminal offences; and
- WHEREAS** it is in the public interest to ensure the effectiveness of efficient criminal investigations to ensure public safety and the proper stewardship of public funds; and
- WHEREAS** Canada's bilateral mutual legal assistance and extradition treaty framework is antiquated and gap-filled, with most treaties pre-dating 2000 and coverage extending to less than a third of the countries in the world; and
- WHEREAS** recent operational experience has highlighted the challenges posed by limited extradition arrangements, including a late 2025 case where an individual accused of a murder fled Canada to Central Asia within hours of committing the crime, was located and tracked abroad traveling through multiple jurisdictions without extradition treaties in place, and remains at large; and
- WHEREAS** another case demonstrated similar challenges when an individual accused of defrauding Canadians of millions of dollars fled to southeast Asia and moved between countries until they arrived in a jurisdiction where Canada does not have an extradition treaty, thereby significantly limiting Canada's ability to secure their return through a formal legal mechanism; and
- WHEREAS** the seriousness of these limitations is shown by an ongoing case in which a dual national living in Canada remains free despite being wanted by a close ally for multiple serious sexual offences involving minors, solely because there is no extradition agreement or international treaty in place; and

- WHEREAS** Canada's current network of extradition treaties and related cooperation agreements does not fully reflect the evolving global landscape of transnational crime, irregular migration, cyber-enabled offences, and internationally mobile offenders; and
- WHEREAS** expanding and modernizing Canada's extradition and mutual legal assistance treaty frameworks would enhance the ability of Canadian law enforcement agencies to locate, arrest, and return fugitives, while strengthening Canada's contribution to global security and rule-of-law efforts; and
- WHEREAS** Canadian police leaders believe a gapless set of effective bilateral formal mechanisms for extradition and mutual legal assistance must form a core part of the dense web of the principled and pragmatic connections that Canada needs for effective engagement in the modern world, as stated by Prime Minister Carney in Davos this year; and
- WHEREAS** the Department of Justice Canada's (DOJ) International Assistance Group (IAG), in coordination with Global Affairs Canada and other competent authorities, is responsible for negotiating, updating, and maintaining Canada's extradition treaties and related international cooperation instruments.
- THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) urges the Government of Canada to undertake a comprehensive review of Canada's extradition mechanisms, including an assessment of treaty gaps, operational challenges, and priority jurisdictions where fugitives are known to travel, reside, or seek safe haven; and
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the CACP calls upon the Government of Canada to increase engagement and negotiations with foreign governments, regional bodies, and other competent authorities to expand and modernize Canada's extradition and mutual legal assistance treaty network; and
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the CACP encourages the Government of Canada to prioritize extradition and mutual legal assistance arrangements that are operationally responsive, aligned with contemporary policing realities, and supportive of timely cooperation in fugitive investigations; and
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the CACP reaffirms its commitment to supporting national and international partners in strengthening global justice mechanisms and ensuring that individuals who flee Canadian jurisdiction are held accountable.

Resolution 2026-04

National Guidelines for De-escalation in Policing in Canada

Submitted by the Use of Force, Intervention, and De-escalation Committee

- WHEREAS** the primary duty of a police officer is to preserve and protect life with consideration to the dignity of everyone involved; and
- WHEREAS** the primary objective of any police intervention is public and police safety; and
- WHEREAS** Canadian law enforcement agencies continue efforts to enhance de-escalation training; however, there is always room for continual improvement; and
- WHEREAS** public trust and confidence in the police has significantly declined since 2019⁷, being much lower for racialized and Indigenous individuals⁸; and
- WHEREAS** inquiries, inquests, and the public have called for more law enforcement de-escalation training⁹; and
- WHEREAS** the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Commissioner received a mandate letter from the Prime Minister of Canada and Minister of Public Safety in 2022 to “[support] the development of national standards on crisis intervention, [conduct] an external review on de-escalation and [identify] the tools and training necessary to implement them”; and
- WHEREAS** in 2023, the RCMP and Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) Use of Force, Intervention, and De-escalation Committee agreed to work in partnership on an external review of de-escalation as well as national guidelines and model policies on use of force and de-escalation; and
- WHEREAS** the RCMP, in collaboration with the CACP, completed a literature review and compendium of international de-escalation training programs and evaluations; and
- WHEREAS** the CACP and the RCMP, in partnership with Carleton University’s Police Research Lab, conducted a national survey of in-service and proprietary de-escalation training (completed in 2025), demonstrating a lack of standardization and evaluation in de-escalation training across Canadian law enforcement agencies; and
- WHEREAS** there is no standardized definition of de-escalation in the Canadian policing context; and

⁷ Ruddell, R. (2022). The changing context of Canadian policing: An examination of the public’s perceptions after 2020. *Journal of Community Safety and Well-Being*, 7(2), 47–52. <https://doi.org/10.35502/jcswb.260>

⁸ 2022-23 Canadians’ Views of RCMP Policing Services (Source: [PS64-154-2023-eng.pdf](#)).

⁹ For example, recommendations from the 2024 Coroner’s inquest into the death of Abdirahman Abdi (Source: [Form 5-Warrant for Jury Roll](#)) and the Ontario Ombudsman 2016 report (*A Matter of Life and Death*).

WHEREAS there is a need for common approach to evidence-informed/based de-escalation training among Canadian law enforcement agencies.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the CACP urges the federal, provincial, and territorial (FPT) Ministers responsible for Public Safety and Justice, together with law enforcement agencies, local police governance bodies, and police colleges and academies, to support efforts to standardize de-escalation in policing in Canada, through:

1. The adoption of the CACP consensus definition of “de-escalation”:
 - a. Integrated strategies, communications, resources, and tactics used to lower the intensity of a given situation, conflict, or crisis. The aim is to lower the level or reduce the need to use force, while ensuring the safety of the public and police.
2. The implementation of de-escalation training that ensures commonality and consistency across Canadian law enforcement agencies, which:
 - a. is consistent with evidence-informed/based practices¹⁰; and,
 - b. integrates communication, operational tactics, body-worn camera footage reviews, debriefings, after-action reviews, and scenario-based training.^{11,12}
3. The evaluation and ongoing assessment of de-escalation training—including operational and related outcomes such as use of force rates, public complaints, subject and officer injuries, and enhanced public trust and confidence—to ensure that it is achieving the intended goals and outcomes.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the CACP urges the federal, provincial and territorial ministers responsible for Public Safety and Justice, municipalities, and local police governance bodies to provide sufficient human and financial resources to sustain the implementation and evaluation of de-escalation training for all Canadian law enforcement agencies.

¹⁰ Bennell, C., Blaskovits, B., Jenkins, B., Semple, T., Khanizadeh, A.-J., Brown, A. S., & Jones, N. J. (2021). Promising practices for de-escalation and use-of-force training in the police setting: a narrative review. *Policing : An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, 44(3), 377–404. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PIJPSM-06-2020-0092>

¹¹ For example, Integrating Communications, Assessment, and Tactics (ICAT). Developed by the Police Executive Research Forum. (source: Police Executive Research Forum, Integrating Communications, Assessment, and Tactics. Online: <https://www.policeforum.org/icat-training-guide>)

¹² Engel, R. S., Corsaro, N., Isaza, G. T., & McManus, H. D. (2022). Assessing the impact of de-escalation training on police behavior: Reducing police use of force in the Louisville, KY metro police department. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 21, 199–233. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12574>

Resolution 2026-05

Reducing Police Impersonation Risk

Submitted by the Mass Casualty Commission Special Purpose Committee

- WHEREAS** the Mass Casualty Commission (MCC) found that police impersonation is a significant public safety issue that contributed to operational complexity and public mistrust during the 2020 mass casualty incident in Nova Scotia; and
- WHEREAS** the MCC identified that police uniforms, ceremonial attire, badges, equipment and vehicle markings — when improperly managed, retained, or disposed of — can be used to facilitate the impersonation of a peace officer; and
- WHEREAS** the MCC found that many police articles, uniforms, and equipment are accessible through commercial vendors or informal channels, and that Canadian federal law generally does not prohibit the simple possession of these items unless they are used deceptively, creating an identifiable vulnerability for police services; and
- WHEREAS** Nova Scotia has enacted and brought into force the *Police Identity Management Act*, establishing a legislative framework regulating the possession, fabrication, sale and distribution of police articles, uniforms, vehicle markings, and equipment, along with mandatory tracking and disposal requirements¹³; and
- WHEREAS** Newfoundland and Labrador has enacted (but not yet proclaimed) the *Law Enforcement Identity Management Act*, which establishes a similar framework regulating police identity artifacts, including restrictions on possession, use, fabrication, and sale, as well as asset-management and disposal requirements¹⁴.
- THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) urges provincial and territorial governments to consider implementing, or strengthening, legislation regulating the possession, sale, fabrication, and distribution of police uniforms, badges, equipment, vehicle markings, emergency lighting systems, and other police-identity artifacts, in line with public-safety objectives and local jurisdictional authority; and
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT** the CACP encourages provinces and territories to explore opportunities to harmonize legislative approaches to police identity management, so that consistent protections exist nationwide and cross-border gaps cannot be exploited for police impersonation; and
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT** the CACP recommends that provincial and territorial governments consider requiring police services to maintain standardized asset-management and disposal policies for police identity items — including tracking, recovery, and processes for rendering items unserviceable — in alignment with models already reflected in Nova Scotia’s and Newfoundland and Labrador’s legislation.

¹³ Nova Scotia – *Police Identity Management Act*, S.N.S. 2021, c. 8 (in force May 12, 2022).

¹⁴ Newfoundland and Labrador – *Law Enforcement Identity Management Act*, SNL 2024, c. L-7.1 (enacted; awaiting proclamation).

Resolution 2026-06**Prioritizing Canada's National Public Alerting System***Submitted by the Emergency Management Committee*

- WHEREAS** since 2002, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) has adopted resolutions calling upon the Government of Canada to strengthen public safety communications interoperability, including [Resolution 2021-06](#), which emphasized the need to review and modernize the Communications Interoperability Strategy for Canada (CISC) and the National Public Alerting System (NPAS); and opportunities remain to establish a formal review cycle to support consistent national progress; and
- WHEREAS** the NPAS is a critical public safety tool, and continued modernization, sustainable funding, and collaborative governance will strengthen its performance; and the Mass Casualty Commission identified the need to clarify alerting authorities, standardize protocols and training, and define responsibilities to ensure timely and effective alerts during active threats and mass-victimization events¹⁵; and
- WHEREAS** delegated access to the National Alert Aggregation and Dissemination (NAAD) System varies across jurisdictions, and consistent pathways for access will support police, who are often first to identify emerging threats; and
- WHEREAS** consistent, national foundational training, supplemented by law-enforcement operational training and a police-focused capabilities in the alerting-platform interface will improve timely, accurate, and bilingual alerting; and
- WHEREAS** local authorities navigate a complex alerting landscape, and stronger alignment between municipal, regional, provincial, and private alerting systems is needed; further, the absence of a national public-facing platform for non-Broadcast-Immediate advisories limits the ability to issue non-intrusive alerts that could enhance public safety; and
- WHEREAS** persistent gaps in wireless and broadcast infrastructure, particularly in rural, remote, and underserved areas, and among individuals without mobile devices, cellular service, or access to traditional broadcast media, limit the reach of imminent threat-to-life alerts, creating a need for additional alerting methods, including but not limited to a national mobile application; and
- WHEREAS** advancements in device-based geofencing and location-based wireless alerting can improve precision, timeliness, and operational effectiveness, allowing police and emergency management partners to better target at-risk populations while reducing over-alerting and alert fatigue; and

¹⁵ [Final Report | Mass Casualty Commission](#)

WHEREAS the [NPAS Broadcast-Immediate Events List](#) and governance are under review, and national processes for adding, updating, or removing alert types, including police-initiated alerts, such as dangerous persons, should be strengthened in alignment with the Mass Casualty Commission's recommendations for clear alerting authorities and event definitions¹⁶; and

WHEREAS the Coroner's Jury for the James Smith Cree Nation mass-victimization incident recommended a dedicated Dangerous Person Alert as a Broadcast-Immediate event, emphasized close collaboration with policing organizations, and supported a national opt-in alerting platform to deliver Broadcast-Immediate alerts and safety advisories through additional channels such as text, email or a mobile application;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) calls upon Public Safety Canada, in collaboration with federal, provincial, and territorial senior officials responsible for emergency management (SOREM), to establish a formal, recurring review cycle for the CISC and its action plans, to ensure national oversight, accountability, and modernization; and to include law enforcement participation as an integral component of this review cycle; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the CACP urges Public Safety Canada to invest in the NPAS modernization for long-term sustainability, improved governance, enhanced accessibility, and technological resilience, including:

- clear national, operationally grounded processes for adding, updating, or removing alert types developed in partnership with law enforcement and other stakeholders;
- elevating the dedicated Dangerous Person Alert type to a Broadcast-Immediate event for police use during imminent public safety threat situations;
- integrating advanced device-based geofencing and precision targeting to deliver wireless alerts only to affected populations, reducing over-alerting, and supporting rapid, geographically accurate police-initiated warnings;
- strengthening governance with clear responsibilities, criteria, and message requirements for civil emergency, chemical biological radiological nuclear explosives (CBRNE), terrorism-related, and other threat-to-life alerts through continued collaboration with police services and emergency management partners; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the CACP calls upon Public Safety Canada, SOREM, and provincial and territorial emergency management organizations to ensure police have either a direct feed, delegated NAAD access or standardized national pathways and criteria to issue alerts through NPAS rapidly and consistently, supported by a national standardized training program for all authorized alerting authorities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the CACP urges Public Safety Canada, in partnership with law enforcement and emergency management partners, to develop a national opt-in alerting platform for supplemental safety advisories and other non-Broadcast-Immediate alerts through additional channels, such as a national mobile application, and to establish national standards so municipal, regional, provincial, and private alerting systems align with NPAS to improve interoperability and prevent conflicting or duplicate public warnings; and

¹⁶ [Final Report | Mass Casualty Commission](#)

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the CACP encourages continued collaboration with Public Safety Canada, SOREM, and the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) to improve wireless and broadcast infrastructure and develop additional alerting methods so individuals in rural, remote, and underserved areas can reliably receive imminent threat-to-life alerts; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the CACP urges Public Safety Canada, in partnership with federal, provincial, and territorial partners, to implement national tools and reporting to measure the reach, performance, and effectiveness of public alerting, including visibility into alert usage by event type to support evidence-based decisions and identify gaps in public-safety communications; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the CACP reaffirms its commitment to ongoing partnership with Public Safety Canada and all levels of government in strengthening Canada's NPAS and supporting continuous improvement in public-safety communications.

Resolution 2026-07**Creation of *Criminal Code* Offences Regarding Tracking Devices to Support Community Safety**

Submitted by the Law Amendments Committee

- WHEREAS** incidents involving covert tracking of persons and property have increased due to the widespread availability of low-cost, easily concealable tracking technologies; and
- WHEREAS** the *Criminal Code* currently regulates the use of tracking devices by law enforcement under section 492.1; however, there is currently no *Criminal Code* or other federal statute offence prohibiting the use of a tracking device to track individuals without consent or objects not owned by the person deploying the tracking device, without consent of the owner; and
- WHEREAS** the absence of clear statutory prohibitions creates gaps that may impede the protection of Canadians from stalking, harassment, unlawful surveillance, and other forms of misconduct; and
- WHEREAS** Canadian police services are reporting a rise in the use of tracking devices to monitor individuals and objects for criminal purposes; and
- WHEREAS** criminal purposes for which tracking devices have been used include murder, extortion, kidnapping, intimate partner violence, drug trafficking and theft; and
- WHEREAS** establishing specific offences related to the unauthorized use of tracking devices will enhance public safety and strengthen legal protections for personal privacy and property rights; and
- WHEREAS** any prohibitions on the use of tracking devices must include appropriate and narrowly defined exceptions to permit legitimate uses, including by peace officers acting under lawful authority, in emergencies involving imminent risk of serious harm or property loss, by parents or legal guardians acting in the best interests of dependents, and for the recovery of lost or stolen property; and
- WHEREAS** improving legislative clarity in this area will support effective enforcement, promote consistent application across jurisdictions, and increase public confidence in privacy and safety protections.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) calls upon the Federal Minister of Justice to make legislative amendments to the *Criminal Code* under the tracking device provisions of section 492.1 creating offences:

1. prohibiting the use of a tracking device to track individuals without consent; and
2. prohibiting the use of a tracking device to track objects not owned by the person deploying the tracking device, without consent of the owner.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any such amendments should include narrowly tailored exceptions permitting the use of tracking devices:

- by peace officers and designated officials acting under lawful authority, including warrants, judicial authorizations, or statutory permissions;
- in emergency situations where the use of a tracking device is reasonably necessary to prevent imminent risk of serious harm, death, or significant property damage, and obtaining consent is not feasible;
- by parents or legal guardians acting in the lawful and reasonable interests of a minor child or a person lacking legal capacity, where such use is not prohibited by a court order;
- for the lawful recovery of lost, stolen, or misappropriated property by an owner or authorized agent;
- by organizations or institutions for tracking their own equipment or assets.



DELTA POLICE BOARD

Excellence in Policing

OP F.1f

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BOARD REPORT
OPEN MEETING

DATE 2026-09-23	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable
SUBJECT Delta's 2025 Crime Severity Index and Crime Statistics Report 2026 Q2	
ACTION REQUIRED ☒ For Information ☐ For Approval/Action/Decision	

PURPOSE

To provide the Delta Police Board (Board) with an update on Delta's 2025 Crime Severity Index (CSI) and key crime and public-safety trends for the first six months of 2026.

DISCUSSION

2025 Crime Severity Index

Statistics Canada released the 2025 Crime Severity Index (CSI) results on July 22, 2026. The CSI measures both the volume and seriousness of police-reported crime and provides a consistent basis for comparison across jurisdictions. It is one of several indicators used by the Delta Police Department (DPD) and the Board to assess community safety.

The 2025 results continue to position Delta as one of the safest communities in British Columbia and nationally. Delta's CSI was 59.2, well below the national CSI of 75.0 and the British Columbia CSI of 92.4.

Delta's CSI increased by 6.7%, from 55.3 in 2024 to 59.2 in 2025. The increase was significantly influenced by two homicides in 2025, compared with none in 2024. Because the CSI assigns greater weight to more serious offences, even a single serious incident can impact the overall result.

Significant progress has been made in both 2025 homicide investigations. Charges have been laid in one case, while the second, a targeted shooting associated with the B.C. gang conflict, remains under active investigation.

Neither 2025 homicide was assessed as presenting an ongoing risk to the broader community. The year-over-year increase in the CSI must therefore be understood in context. It reflects the statistical effect of two serious incidents and does not, on its own, indicate a broader deterioration in public safety across Delta.

DPD retains responsibility for homicide investigations in Delta through its Major Crime Section, allowing continuity between major investigations and the Department's broader operational and intelligence functions. DPD also maintains dedicated intelligence and enforcement capacity through Project De-Suppress to identify and mitigate gang violence risks to the community.

2025 CSI at A Glance		
59.2 Delta CSI	75.0 / 92.4 Canada / B.C. CSI	+6.7% Delta Change from 2024

2026 January-June Crime Trends

DPD's Quarter 2 Crime Statistics Report compares January to June 2026 with the same period in 2025. Overall calls for service remained stable, decreasing by 1%, from 12,166 to 12,081, a difference of 85 calls.

The most notable year-to-date change was in person offences, which increased by 17% overall (48 files). The underlying files, however, do not point to a single broader pattern. Intimate partner violence files increased by 58%, from 64 to 101, representing 37 additional files. These files remain a priority because of the potential for repeated harm and the vulnerability of victims. Charges were forwarded in 82% of intimate partner violence files involving assault.

Assaults increased from 228 to 249 files and were largely associated with incidents involving people known to one another, with alcohol identified as a contributing factor in a number of cases. Robberies increased from nine to 18 files; however, the majority involved shoplifting incidents that escalated when store staff or loss-prevention personnel intervened, rather than a broader pattern of random street robberies.

Sexual offences also increased from 37 to 55 files, or 49%. The files reviewed did not indicate a broader pattern of random stranger offences; in many cases, the victim and suspect were known to one another. In more than half of the files, a suspect was identified and charged. The increase also does not necessarily reflect offences committed during the reporting period, as several involved historical sexual assaults reported in 2026.

Monitored property offences decreased by 8%, from 1,296 to 1,188 files. Within this broader reduction, theft from vehicles increased from 147 to 174 files, while commercial break and enters increased from 48 to 57 files. Nearly half of the theft from vehicle incidents reviewed involved insecure vehicles. Break and enters occurred across a range of locations, including industrial properties, apartment common areas, construction sites and storage facilities.

The Quarter 2 results do not indicate a broad increase in crime across Delta. Rather, they identify specific areas requiring continued attention, particularly intimate partner violence, theft from vehicles and commercial break and enters. DPD will continue to monitor these trends and adjust investigative, enforcement and prevention efforts as required.

Addressing intimate partner violence requires a coordinated response extending beyond policing, including victim support, health and social services, community based prevention and early intervention. DPD remains actively engaged with its partners in these areas.

CONCLUSION

Delta's 2025 CSI remained well below the national and provincial averages and continued to position Delta as one of the safest communities. Although the CSI increased from 2024, the change was significantly influenced by two homicides and does not, on its own, indicate a broader decline in public safety.

The Quarter 2 Crime Statistics Report has been reviewed by the Community Policing Bureau and identifies specific areas requiring continued attention, rather than a broad increase in crime across Delta. DPD will continue to monitor these trends and direct investigative, enforcement and prevention resources accordingly. The Board will continue to receive updates where trends have strategic, policy or resource implications.

ATTACHMENT

A - Crime Statistics Report, Q2 2026

CRIME STATISTICS REPORT Q2 2026



2026-07-09

Quarterly Crime Statistics Report

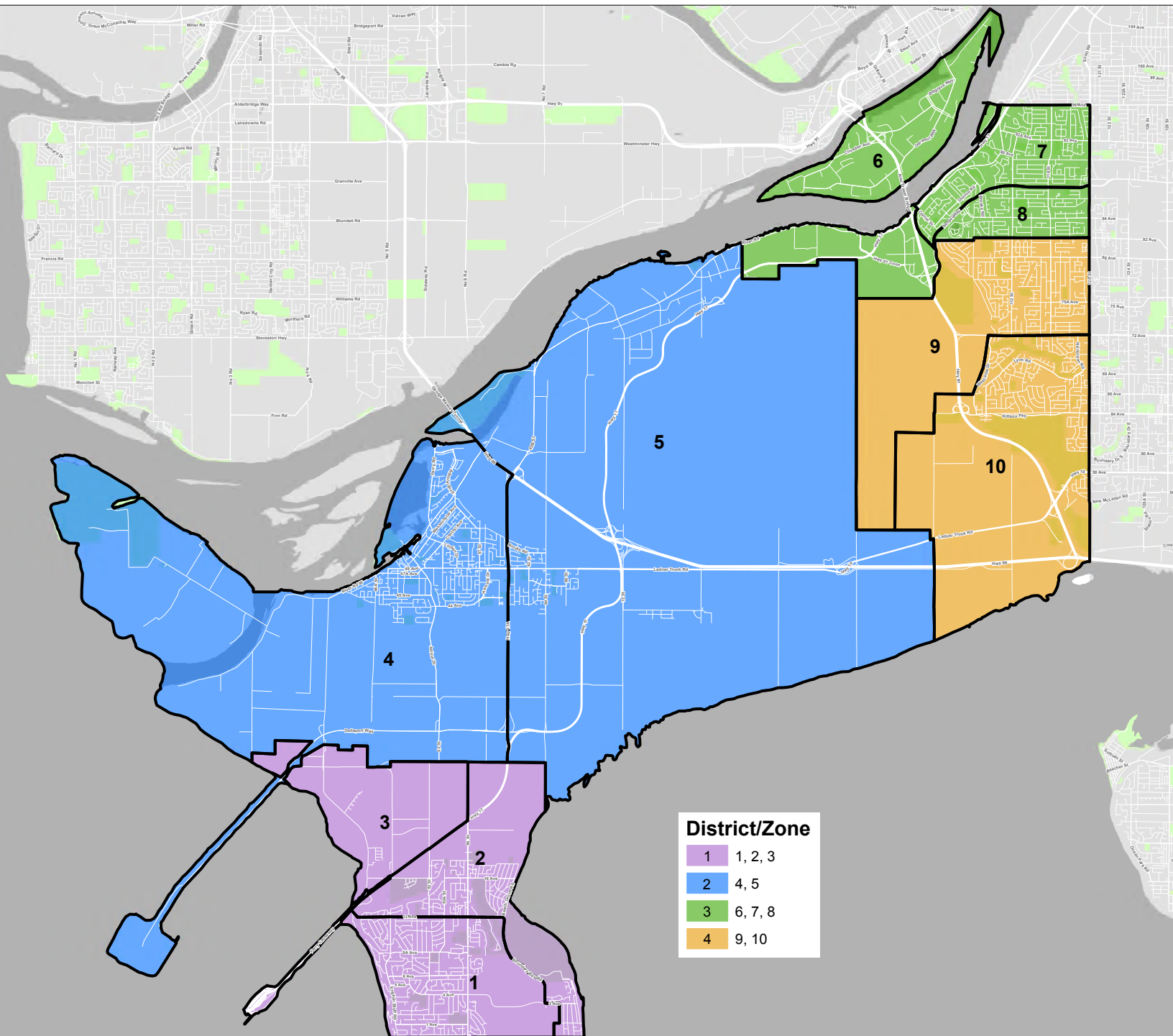
Purpose: The Delta Police Department (DPD) is committed to transparency and keeping our Police Board and the community informed. In addition to other methods, this quarterly report provides an overview of crime statistics for the most recent quarter. It reflects monitored offences, common crime types that we actively track as part of our intelligence-led policing strategies. Tracking these trends helps us identify issues, adjust strategies, and improve community safety and policing services.

Data Considerations

As with any data, there are some factors to consider:

1. **Reported vs Actual Incidents** – The data includes crimes and incidents that are reported to or discovered by the police. However, not all crimes are reported or come to police attention. Additionally, “unfounded” incidents are not included in this report. An incident is considered “unfounded” when a police investigation confirms that no crime occurred or was attempted.
2. **Data Updates and Changes** – These statistics reflect police records as of the extraction date noted on the cover page. Data and offence classification may change over time due to ongoing investigations, file reviews, quality control and late-reported incidents.
3. **Timing of Reported Incidents** – An increase in reported incidents during a quarter does not necessarily mean they occurred in that period — they may have happened earlier but were reported this quarter. Late reporting, particularly for sexual offences, can affect the data, as historical sexual assaults are often reported later.
4. **Differences in Reporting Methods** – The DPD uses the “all violations method,” which counts all offences in an incident. Other agencies may use the “most serious offence method,” which counts only the most serious offence. These differences should be considered when comparing DPD statistics with other police agencies or Statistics Canada.

District Map



Quarterly Crime Statistics Report

Quarter 2 2026

Crime Type	Q2 2026					Q2 2025 vs 2026		YTD 2025 vs 2026			
	D1	D2	D3	D4	Total	Q2 2025	Q2 YoY % Chg	YTD 2026	YTD 2025	YTD % Chg	YTD Trend
Person Offences											
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	1	0%	→
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	1	0%	→
Sexual Offences	5	4	8	10	27	17	59%	55	37	49%	↑
Assaults	27	31	37	37	132	124	6%	249	228	9%	↑
Robbery	1	1	1	1	4	6	-33%	18	9	100%	↑
TOTAL MONITORED PERSON OFFENCES	33	36	46	48	163	147	11%	324	276	17%	↑
Property Offences											
Break & Enter - Commercial	3	4	18	1	26	26	0%	57	48	19%	↑
Break & Enter - Residential	4	6	3	5	18	28	-36%	40	49	-18%	↓
Break & Enter - Other	8	3	4	3	18	19	-5%	27	23	17%	↑
Theft of Vehicle	2	0	15	3	20	34	-41%	43	58	-26%	↓
Theft from Vehicle	11	17	32	23	84	99	-15%	174	147	18%	↑
Theft - Other	26	35	29	32	122	124	-2%	239	229	4%	↑
Theft - Shoplifting	66	8	3	108	185	245	-24%	361	473	-24%	↓
Mischief to Property	39	19	27	42	127	142	-11%	247	269	-8%	↓
TOTAL MONITORED PROPERTY OFFENCES	159	92	131	217	600	717	-16%	1188	1296	-8%	↓
Collisions											
Fatal Collisions	0	1	1	1	3	0	300%	5	2	150%	↑
Non-Fatal Collisions	40	88	100	79	308	293	5%	613	618	-1%	↓
Intimate Partner Violence											
Intimate Partner Violence	11	5	13	13	42	35	20%	101	64	58%	↑
Cybercrime											
Cybercrime	23	48	52	43	167	176	1%	332	340	-2%	↓
Fraud											
Fraud	31	40	39	35	145	157	-8%	281	305	-8%	↓
Total Calls for Service											
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	1386	1479	1869	1597	6412	6484	-1%	12081	12166	-1%	↓

Important Note

Percentage changes for low-frequency crime types may appear large due to small absolute values, and should be interpreted in context. Even small changes in the number of incidents can result in large percentage shifts that may not reflect meaningful trends.

How to Read the Table

- Q# YoY % Chg** - Percentage difference between the current quarter and the same quarter last year.
- YTD** - Year-to-date totals from January 1 to the end of the reporting period.
- YTD % Chg** - Percentage difference between the year-to-date total for the current year and the same period in the previous year.
- YTD Trend** - Arrows indicate whether the current year-to-date total is higher (↑), lower (↓), or stable (→) compared to the previous year.
- The total for the current quarter may not match the sum of all four districts, as it includes incidents where the district or location is unknown.

Quarterly Crime Statistics Report - TFN

Quarter 2 2026

Crime Type	Q2 2026	Q2 2025 vs 2026		YTD 2025 vs 2026			
	TFN Total	Q2 2025	Q2 YoY % Chg	YTD 2026	YTD 2025	YTD % Chg	YTD Trend
Person Offences							
Homicide	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	→
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	→
Sexual Offences	1	0	100%	1	4	-75%	↓
Assaults	6	7	-14%	12	16	-25%	↓
Robbery	1	1	0%	1	1	0%	→
TOTAL MONITORED PERSON OFFENCES	8	8	0%	14	21	-33%	↓
Property Offences							
Break & Enter - Commercial	0	2	-100%	1	2	-50%	↓
Break & Enter - Residential	0	4	-100%	2	5	-60%	↓
Break & Enter - Other	2	3	-33%	3	4	-25%	↓
Theft of Vehicle	0	0	0%	0	1	-100%	↓
Theft from Vehicle	6	5	20%	6	7	-14%	↓
Theft - Other	7	14	-50%	17	17	0%	→
Theft - Shoplifting	52	62	-16%	105	130	-19%	↓
Mischief to Property	9	8	13%	23	17	35%	↑
TOTAL MONITORED PROPERTY OFFENCES	76	98	-22%	157	183	-14%	↓
Collisions							
Fatal Collisions	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	→
Non-Fatal Collisions	5	3	67%	13	5	160%	↑
Intimate Partner Violence							
Intimate Partner Violence	3	2	50%	4	5	-20%	→
Cybercrime							
Cybercrime	10	14	-29%	17	20	-15%	↓
Fraud							
Fraud	8	7	14%	16	21	-24%	↓
Total Calls for Service							
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	424	366	16%	706	774	-9%	↓

Important Note

Percentage changes for low-frequency crime types may appear large due to small absolute values, and should be interpreted in context. Even small changes in the number of incidents can result in large percentage shifts that may not reflect meaningful trends.

How to Read the Table

- Q# YoY % Chg** - Percentage difference between the current quarter and the same quarter last year.
- YTD** - Year-to-date totals from January 1 to the end of the reporting period.
- YTD % Chg** - Percentage difference between the year-to-date total for the current year and the same period in the previous year.
- YTD Trend** - Arrows indicate whether the current year-to-date total is higher (↑), lower (↓), or stable (→) compared to the previous year.



DELTA POLICE BOARD

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DATE 2026-09-23	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable
SUBJECT Financial Reports for the period ending June 30, 2026	
ACTION REQUIRED ☒ For Information	

PURPOSE

To provide the Board with financial variance details for the period ending June 30, 2026.

DISCUSSION

Operating Expenditures and Revenues

DPD reports a positive operating variance of \$2,129 for the period ending June 30, 2026.

	2026 Actuals	2026 Budget	Variance (Fav)/Unfav (\$)	Variance (Fav)/Unfav (%)
Expenditures				
Dept Support Services	\$10,231,831	\$9,939,130	\$292,701	2.9%
Investigative Services	4,101,336	3,508,895	592,441	16.9%
Community Services	5,490,484	6,148,452	(657,968)	(10.7%)
Patrol Services	9,187,433	9,238,046	(50,613)	(0.5%)
Secondments	2,094,809	1,928,294	166,515	8.6%
Ecomm	1,756,181	1,751,000	5,181	0.3%
Total Expenditures	32,862,074	32,513,817	348,257	1.1%
Revenues				
Recovered Services	(5,410,051)	(5,089,764)	(320,287)	(6.3%)
Fines and Fees	(336,495)	(280,002)	(56,493)	(20.2%)
Grants	(1,913,034)	(1,696,750)	(216,284)	(12.7%)
Other Recoveries	(32,322)	(30,000)	(2,322)	(7.7%)
Total Revenues	(7,691,902)	(7,096,516)	(595,386)	(8.4%)
Operating Tax Draw	25,170,172	25,417,301	(247,129)	(1.0%)
<i>Wage bank accrual ¹</i>	<i>245,000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>245,000</i>	
Operating Tax Draw - Adjusted	\$25,415,172	\$25,417,301	\$(2,129)	(0.0%)

¹ Wage bank accrual is an estimate for the year-end City entry to adjust the liability for unused leave banks

Variances for the department's sections and revenues are explained as follows:

Department Support Services is over budget by \$292,701 due to a staff reorganization with related offsets in Community Services, as well as additional fleet staffing, vehicle maintenance requirements, and scheduled police training that is expected to decrease over the summer. Automated License Plate Recognition equipment was also purchased, with Provincial funding received to support the cost.

Investigative Services is over budget by \$592,441 due to investigative costs funded through the Guns and Gangs Violence Action Fund (GGVAF). This Provincial funding supports reactive and proactive enforcement to address organized crime activity in Delta. DPD also established an Extortion Task Force following an increase in cross-jurisdictional extortion activity in January 2026 to strengthen investigative coordination and support public safety.

Community Services is under budget \$657,968 due to vacancies in District Community Police Offices, Traffic, and Commercial Vehicle Truck Inspection unit. In addition, BC Highway Patrol funded positions have not been filled pending the transfer of responsibility from the Province.

Secondments are over budget \$166,515 with offsetting revenues included in Recovered Services.

Recovered Services are over budget \$320,287 due to JIBC training fee recoveries, and recoveries for Secondments and other agency assists.

Grants are over budget \$216,284 due to the GGVAF grant from the Province, Civil Forfeiture funding for extortions, and Provincial funding for the purchase of Automated License Plate Reader equipment.

Wage bank accrual is an estimate of the year-end accounting entry made by the City to record the liability for unused leave banks such as vacation, float, and banked OT.

Capital Expenditures

	Year to date Actuals	2026 Budget	Variance (Fav)/Unfav
Vehicle Purchases - 2026	\$-	\$1,056,000	\$(1,056,000)
Vehicle Purchases - 2025 carryover	-	736,000	(736,000)
Protective Equipment, Furniture, IT	145,810	460,000	(314,190)
Total Capital Expenditures	\$145,810	\$2,252,000	\$(2,106,190)

A vehicle tender is in progress for 14 patrol vehicles, which accounts for the carryover and current year's planned replacements. Equipment purchases are under budget as well; however, body armor and other equipment purchases are on-going, and any unspent funds will carry over to next year.

Overtime Wages

Overtime wage expenditures for the period ending June 30, 2026 are higher than budget by \$102,859 when recoveries are factored in. The overtime variance is summarized as follows:

	Overtime Expenditure Variance	Recoveries recorded in Revenue	Overtime Expenditure Variance - Adjusted
Department Support Services	\$64,443	\$4,159	\$60,284
Investigative Services	550,872	365,746	185,126
Community Services	(108,370)	4,614	(112,984)
Patrol Services	(29,567)	-	(29,567)
Secondments	268,710	268,710	-
Total Overtime	\$746,088	\$643,229	\$102,859

Department Support Services is over budget \$60,284 due to scheduled police training.

Investigative Services is over budget \$185,126 due to overtime related to investigations on several significant police files, and for extortion task force activities.

Community Services is under budget by \$112,984 due to revised timing for scheduled reserve constable training. In addition, overtime provisions for BC Highway Patrol funded positions have not yet been required, pending the transfer of responsibility from the Province.

Secondment overtime relates to DPD members deployed to outside agencies with schedules and overtime needs directed by that agency. This amount is recoverable from those outside agencies.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

N/A

CONCLUSION

DPD reports a positive operating variance of \$2,129 for the period ending June 30, 2026. The procurement process for new vehicle purchases commenced in the spring. Overtime wages are over budget \$102,859 after factoring in recoverable amounts.