

City of Delta Council Chamber - 4500 Clarence Taylor Crescent



A = Action, Approval or Decision Required

G.	NEW BUSINESS	1. Any additional items as requested
H.	CONTINUE MEETING IN PRIVATE	In accordance with section 69(2) of the <i>Police Act</i>, 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 December 2, 2026.

OP C.2

DELTA POLICE BOARD

OPEN MEETING MINUTES

Date 2026-09-23
Time 09:00 AM
Location City of Delta Council Chamber – 4500 Clarence Taylor Crescent



Minutes of the Open Meeting held Wednesday, September 23, 2026 at 9:00am at City of Delta Council Chamber, 4500 Clarence Taylor Crescent, Delta, British Columbia.

PRESENT

Ian Tait, Chair
Warren Dean Flandez, Vice-Chair
Nikhil Pandey
Sharan Oberoi
Carla Qualtrough
Chief Laura Cassidy
Daniel Boisvert

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

REGRETS

Michelle Laviolette, Lori Mayhew

A. CALL TO ORDER

Meeting called to order at 9:06 am.
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 September 23, 2026

MOVED/SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board approve the Open Agenda of September 23, 2026, as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

2. Adoption of the Open Minutes of June 17, 2026

MOVED/SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board approve the minutes of the Open Meeting June 17, 2026.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

D. PRESENTATIONS & DELEGATIONS

1. 2026 FIFA World Cup - DPD Participation and Organizational Readiness

Chief introduced Supt Waldron who presented on DPD's participation in FIFA World Cup public safety operations, including specialized and general duty deployments in Vancouver while maintaining policing services in Delta. The presentation also highlighted the organizational experience and learning gained through DPD's participation in the large-scale integrated policing operation.

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. Proposed 2027 Board Meeting Calendar
6. Board Member Reappointments
7. E-Comm AGM & 2025 Annual Report
8. E-Comm Partner Update August 2026
9. ICBC Donation - Volunteer Recognition
10. OPCC Systemic Investigation Regarding Sexualized Conduct in Police Workplaces
11. Thank You from TFN to Chief Sidhu
12. Op Ed: Delta Police Run, Walk, Roll Supports Special Olympics BC Athletes
13. Op Ed: Student Police Academy Helps Inspire the Next Generation
14. Delta Police Played Major Role in FIFA World Cup Policing Efforts
15. IACP Police Chiefs Magazine Article: Training Together for Shared Strength, The Regional Municipal Training Centre
16. Communications Quarterly Report 2026 Q2

MOVED/SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board receive items E.1 through E.16 for information and approve where required.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

F. REPORTS & PRIORITY ITEMS

1. Chief's Reports

a. Chief's Monthly Activity Report - July 2026

b. Strategic Plan 2026-2030 Mid-Year Progress Report

Chief updated on implementation of the 2026-2030 Strategic Plan, noting that eight of the 29 projects identified in the 2026 Annual Business Plan have been completed, with the remaining 21 in progress and on track for completion by year-end. The report also provided an update on the 11 performance indicators used to monitor organizational performance across the Strategic Plan's priority areas.

c. BCPPS 5.4.5 Requirement - Case Reviews for Sexual Assault Investigations

Chief updated the Board on the results of DPD's first formal review of concluded sexual assault investigations pursuant to BC Provincial Policing Standard 5.4.5, which found a high level of compliance and no material investigative deficiencies or files requiring further investigative action.

Minor documentation issues were identified in a small number of files, with follow-up measures implemented to support consistent documentation practices.

d. Public Safety Camera Program Update

Chief provided an update on the Public Safety Camera Program, including the deployment and operational use of DPD's two mobile camera trailers to support targeted public safety needs, deterrence and real-time situational awareness. The update also addressed public concerns regarding privacy and technology use, clarified that Automated Licence Plate Recognition is not activated as part of the pilot program, and outlined DPD's ongoing approach to transparency, privacy oversight and policy development.

In response to Board inquiries, it was noted that:

- DPD can track the number of times the Public Safety Camera Program QR code is scanned; however, it does not identify or track individual users.

e. CACP Resolutions and National Direction on Agitated Medical Emergencies and De-escalation in Policing

Chief Sidhu provided an update on two recent CACP resolutions addressing the adoption of the term *Agitated Medical Emergency* and national direction on de-escalation in policing. DPD's existing policy and training are substantially aligned with this direction, and the Department will continue to participate in the national work and review its approach as further guidance is developed.

f. Delta's Crime Severity Index and Crime Statistics Report 2026 Q2

Chief updated on Delta's 2025 Crime Severity Index and crime trends for the first six months of 2026, noting that Delta's CSI remained below both the provincial and national rates. The Q2 statistics did not indicate a broad increase in crime across Delta but identified specific areas requiring continued attention, including intimate partner violence, theft from vehicles and commercial break and enters.

In response to Board inquiries, it was noted that:

- The trend in reported sexual offences is consistent with trends being observed regionally and nationally.

g. Financial Reports - June 30, 2026

Chief updated the Board on the mid-year financial report, noting that the Department remains in a stable financial position and within the approved budget despite cost pressures related primarily to significant investigative activity and overtime. Higher expenditures are being partially offset by grant funding, recoveries and savings in other areas, while capital spending remains below budget due primarily to the timing of planned purchases.

h. Cops For Cancer: Tour de Valley 2026

Chief updated on the 2026 Cops for Cancer Tour de Valley, which included 21 riders completing a six-day, 500+ kilometre ride in support of pediatric cancer research and programs for children and families affected by cancer. Constables Blair Tanino and Raymond Lam represented DPD in this

year's Tour, with the riders stopping at DPD Headquarters on the first day of the event.

BC Law Enforcement Memorial

Chief updated on the annual BC Law Enforcement Memorial in Victoria, which honours law enforcement officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty. DPD members, including members of the Ceremonial Unit, will participate in the memorial and related remembrance events, with special recognition of DPD's fallen members, S/Sgt. Ron McKay and Cst. Mark Nieuwenhuis.

Item F.1 received for information.

2. Deputy Chief Reports

a. Operations Updates

A/DC Waldron provided the Board with an update on significant files of note, crime and enforcement trends, proactive policing initiatives, technology use and recent community events for information only.

b. HR Updates

A/DC Feenan provided the Board with an update on staffing, recruitment, training, vacancies and current posting activity for information only.

In response to Board inquiries, it was noted that:

- The overall Justice Institute training program is approximately 10 months and is supplemented by additional DPD training.

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***Moved/Seconded***

THAT the Delta Police Board open meeting be adjourned at 10:04 am.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

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

 Ian Tait Chair	 Tracie Nunes Executive Assistant
 Date	 Date



**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

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 Events in Ladner & North Delta	12	13	14
15	16 City Council Meeting - Council Chamber	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	Notes				

December 2026



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29	30	1	2 Police Board Meeting - North Delta PSB	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25 Christmas Day	26 Boxing Day
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	Notes				



2026 September News Releases

Shooting



Read caption for more

News Release



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

deltapolice.ca

Release September 6th, 2026
date/time:

Incident: Shooting

Date/Time: September 6th, 2026

Location: 64th Ave / Hwy 91 on ramp

DPD file: 26-16787

Media Contact:

S/Sgt. Mike Whiteley

Media Relations Officer

604.940.5016

media@deltapolice.ca

Shooting

Delta, BC – Delta Police are currently investigating a shooting that occurred on 64th Avenue near the Hwy 91 on-ramp.

On September 6th at approximately 04:33 am, Delta Police responded to a report of shots fired in the 10600 block of 64th Avenue. A victim was located at scene with a minor, non-life-threatening injury and was subsequently transported to hospital in stable condition.

A suspect vehicle was identified as a grey Kia Forte which fled the area prior to police arrival. Police believe this is an isolated incident with no ongoing risk to the public. Police are actively investigating this incident and currently the 10600 block of 64th Avenue is closed in all directions.

Anyone with more information, including dash cam footage around the area of 64th Avenue between 04:00 am and 04:45 am, 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.

Delta Police Safely
Resolve Barricaded
Person Incident



Read caption for more

News Release



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

deltapolice.ca

Release September 12th, 2026
date/time:

Incident: Barricaded Person

Date/Time: September 11th, 2026 at 2:25 pm

Location: 7000 blk Nicholson Rd

DPD file: 2026-17161

Media Contact:

S/Sgt. Mike Whiteley

Media Relations Officer

604.940.5016

media@deltapolice.ca

Delta Police Safely Resolve Barricaded Person Incident

Delta, BC – Delta Police safely resolved a barricaded person incident in North Delta on Friday afternoon.

On September 11th, 2026 at 2:25 pm, Delta Police officers were dispatched to the 7000 block of Nicholson Road to check on the well-being of an individual. As the situation evolved, the individual barricaded themselves inside the residence. The Lower Mainland Emergency Response Team and additional police resources were called to assist in safely resolving the incident.

As a precaution, Nicholson Road between 72nd Avenue and 70th Avenue was closed to vehicle and pedestrian traffic.

At approximately 5:00 pm, the individual was safely taken into police custody. There is no ongoing risk to the public.

The investigation into the circumstances surrounding the incident remains ongoing.

The Delta Police thanks area residents and members of the public for their patience and cooperation while officers worked to safely resolve the situation.

Delta Police Identify
Deceased and Appeal for
Public Assistance



Read caption for more

News Release



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

deltapolice.ca

Release date/time: Wednesday, September 23, 2026

Incident: Police Identify Victim in Suspicious Death

Date/Time: Wednesday August 26th, 2026

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 Identify Deceased and Appeal for Public Assistance

Delta, BC – In an effort to advance an ongoing investigation, the Delta Police Department is releasing the identity of **34-year-old Natasha Clifton of Richmond, BC**, who was found deceased near the 6400 block of River Road in Delta on August 26, 2026.

The circumstances surrounding Ms. Clifton's death remain the subject of an active criminal investigation. Investigators are seeking the public's assistance in establishing Ms. Clifton's movements and interactions in the days leading up to August 26, 2026. They are particularly interested in hearing from anyone who had contact or communicated with her, or who has information about her activities or associates during that time.

The Delta Police Department extends its sincere condolences to Ms. Clifton's family, friends and loved ones.

Anyone with information is asked to contact the Delta Police Department at 604-946-4444 and quote file number **26-16041**. Those wishing to remain anonymous can contact Crime Stoppers at **1-800-222-TIPS (8477)**.



News Release



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

deltapolice.ca

Release September 30th, 2026
date/time:

Incident: Fatal Motor Vehicle Collision

Date/Time: September 30th, 2026 at 10:25 AM

Location: Tsawwassen Mills Mall

DPD file: 26-18401

Media Contact:

S/Sgt. Mike Whiteley

Media Relations Officer

604.940.5016

media@deltapolice.ca

Delta Police Investigate Fatal Collision

Delta, BC – Delta Police are currently on scene of a serious motor vehicle collision that occurred in the parking lot at Tsawwassen Mills at approximately 10:25 a.m. this morning.

Preliminary information indicates the driver of the involved vehicle may have experienced a medical emergency prior to the collision. Four pedestrians were struck and, tragically, two people have died as a result of their injuries. The remaining injured individuals were treated at the scene by BC Emergency Health Services and transported to hospital.

Our thoughts are with the families, loved ones, and all those affected by this tragic incident.

The incident is not related to the Truth and Reconciliation Walk that was taking place on Tsawwassen First Nation lands at the time. There is no ongoing risk to public safety.

The investigation remains in its early stages as officers work to determine all of the circumstances surrounding the collision.

Anyone with information, including dash camera footage from the area at the time of the incident, is asked to contact Delta Police at 604-946-4411.



September 2026 Op-Ed Compilation

A Safe School Year Starts with All of Us

A safety message from Delta police

Mike Whiteley/Delta Police Department | Sep 3, 2026 11:30 AM

Link to article: <https://www.delta-optimist.com/local-news/a-safe-school-year-starts-with-all-of-us-12714770>



The Delta Police Department is asking everyone to slow down, stay alert and help make the return to school as safe as possible. Delta Police Photo

For many children, the trip to school is one of their first steps toward independence.

They may be walking with friends, riding a bike or crossing a busy street without a parent beside them. That makes the choices the rest of us make on the road especially important.

As students across Delta return to the classroom on Sept. 8, those choices matter even more. Our roads, sidewalks and school zones will once again become much busier.

The Delta Police Department is asking everyone to slow down, stay alert and help make the return to school as safe as possible.

For motorists, that starts with slowing down and paying attention.

Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit in school zones is 30 km/h from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on school days. Drivers should also be prepared for increased pedestrian and cycling traffic, obey crossing guards, stop for pedestrians at crosswalks and put phones and other distractions away.

Parents and caregivers can help reduce congestion by allowing extra time for drop-off and pickup, using designated areas and avoiding stopping or parking where it may block sightlines, crosswalks or traffic. It is also a good time to talk with children about where to cross, staying alert around traffic and following the rules of the road.

Students walking or cycling to school should use sidewalks and marked crossings whenever possible, stay alert to surrounding traffic and avoid distractions. Cyclists should wear a properly fitted helmet and make sure they are visible to motorists.

Back to school is an exciting time for students and families, but it also means we all need to adjust our driving and travel habits.

A few extra seconds of patience, slowing down, putting distractions away and paying attention can make all the difference. Our goal is simple: we want every student to arrive at school safely and make it home safely at the end of the day.

Throughout September, our patrol officers, traffic officers and school liaison officers will be conducting education and enforcement around schools across the community, with a focus on speeding, distracted driving and other behaviours that put vulnerable road users at risk.

Whether you are driving, walking or cycling, give yourself a little more time and expect the unexpected.

OCTOBER 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 SEPTEMBER 30, 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 **91%** in the Lower Mainland, and **90%** on Vancouver Island (target: **88%** of calls answered in 10 seconds). Non-emergency call-taking was at **81%** in the Lower Mainland, (target: **75%** of calls answered in 3 minutes or less). Non-emergency reached **84%** for Vancouver Island, (target: **80%** of calls answered in 3 minutes or less).
- **Fire service levels:** Fire call-taking reached **94%** (target: 90% of calls answered in 15 seconds), continuing the trend of strong service for fire agency partners despite a **+4%** increase in call volume comparative to the previous year.
- **Call volumes in Q3/YTD: 545,250** 9-1-1 calls were made in **Q3**, a **-3%** decrease from the same period last year. **Year-to-date**, 9-1-1 call volumes are largely unchanged at **+0.2%**, police emergency calls are also stable at **+0.3%**, and non-emergency calls continue to climb at **+2.5%**.

Note on service levels/call volumes: With the phased transition to the Next Generation 9-1-1 underway, E-Comm is refining its data-collection methodology to account for changes within the new system; we will closely monitor any resulting impacts to our service levels and call volumes, and report out on these in future updates.

ACTION PLAN

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

- **Financial Management:** E-Comm continued engagement with partners on our new Financial Model, including their preferences for use of operations reserve and accumulated surplus allocations to help mitigate 2027 and 2028 service fees. We also shared a new Financial Model FAQ and summary of the EY

business case on the value of the consolidated model with partners who participated in this summer's engagement sessions. The documents are also available on our [website](#).

- **Stakeholder Engagement:** E-Comm is launching new working groups for 9-1-1 Call Services and Police Call Services to bring partner agencies together to provide feedback, identify opportunities to improve service and strengthen relationships. Initial meetings are being scheduled for November, with invitations going out in October.

NEXT GENERATION 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1)

- **NG9-1-1 "Go-Lives" Transitions:** E-Comm successfully completed its largest migration to the new digital network on **October 6**, with Lower Mainland communities now transitioned to NG9-1-1. This represents the greatest call volume and marks the completion of all 9-1-1 queue migrations. The phased rollout began September 22 and includes Vancouver Island, Interior and Northern B.C., with the first NG9-1-1 call received from Port Hardy. Next, E-Comm will continue the phased transition of E-Comm's 71 fire and police agencies, and project partners including the Saanich Fire Department, BC RCMP and BC Emergency Health Services.
- **NG9-1-1 in the News:** E-Comm's external communications rollout generated strong media interest, with stories reaching a potential audience of over 10 million. Interim CEO Nancy Blair, participated in three media interviews, helping raise awareness of the transition, reinforcing that callers should continue to call 9-1-1 as they do today, and explained what's changing now - including the new automated callback system for quickly abandoned calls - and what capabilities are planned for the future. Watch the full interview on Global BC [here](#).



OCTOBER 2026 UPDATE



545,250 9-1-1 calls in Q3
 2026 (July - September)

LOWER MAINLAND YEAR-TO-SEPT 30

	Target	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
9-1-1	95%/5s	98%	98%	98%	97%	97%
Police Emergency	88%/10s	84%	88%	91%	91%	91%
Police Non-Emergency	75%/180s	43%	63%	79%	81%	81%
Fire Emergency	90%/15s	89%	93%	94%	96%	94%

VANCOUVER ISLAND YEAR-TO-SEPT 30

	Target	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
9-1-1	95%/5s	98%	98%	98%	97%	97%
Police Emergency	88%/10s	88%	87%	90%	90%	90%
Police Non-Emergency	80%/180s	81%	80%	80%	83%	84%

NG9-1-1 transition:



E-Comm completed its largest migration to the new digital network on October 6, marking the completion of all 9-1-1 queue migrations. Next, E-Comm will continue the phased transition of E-Comm's 71 fire and police agencies, and project partners.

**Supporting Cops
 for Cancer:
 Tour de Coast
 Riders Visit
 E-Comm**





DELTA POLICE BOARD

Excellence in Policing

DATE 2026-10-21	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable
SUBJECT 2026 Quarter 3 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:

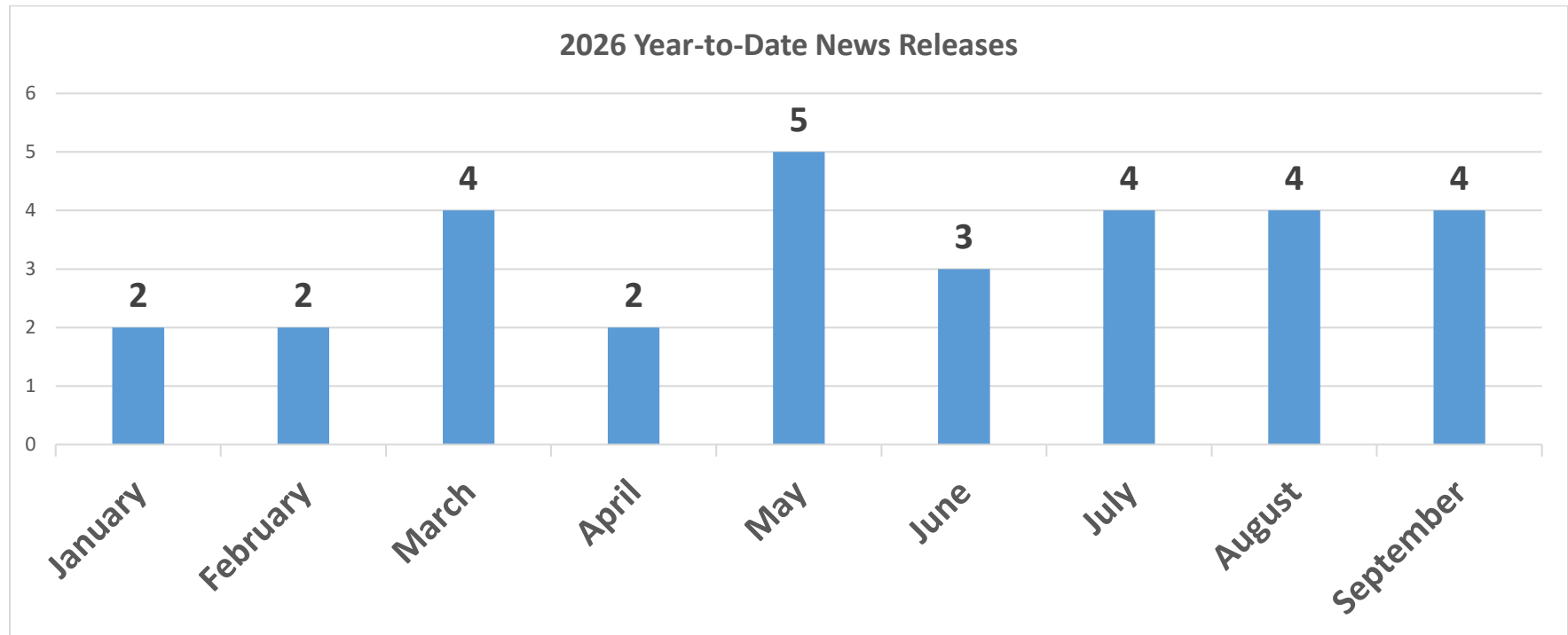
- Public service announcements
- Special projects
- Partnership initiatives
- DPD events
- Recruiting and volunteer events
- Community events

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

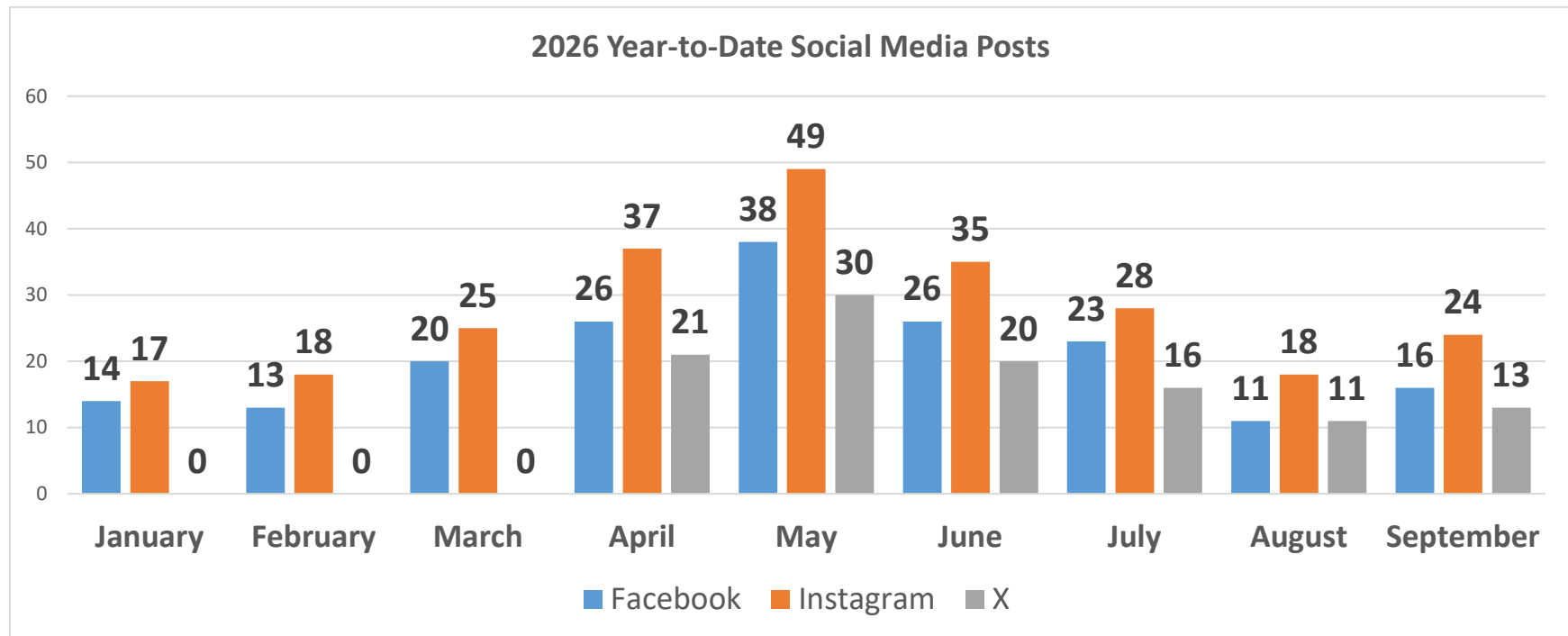
ATTACHMENTS

A. 2026 Q3 Communications Report

NEWS RELEASES



SOCIAL MEDIA POST FREQUENCY

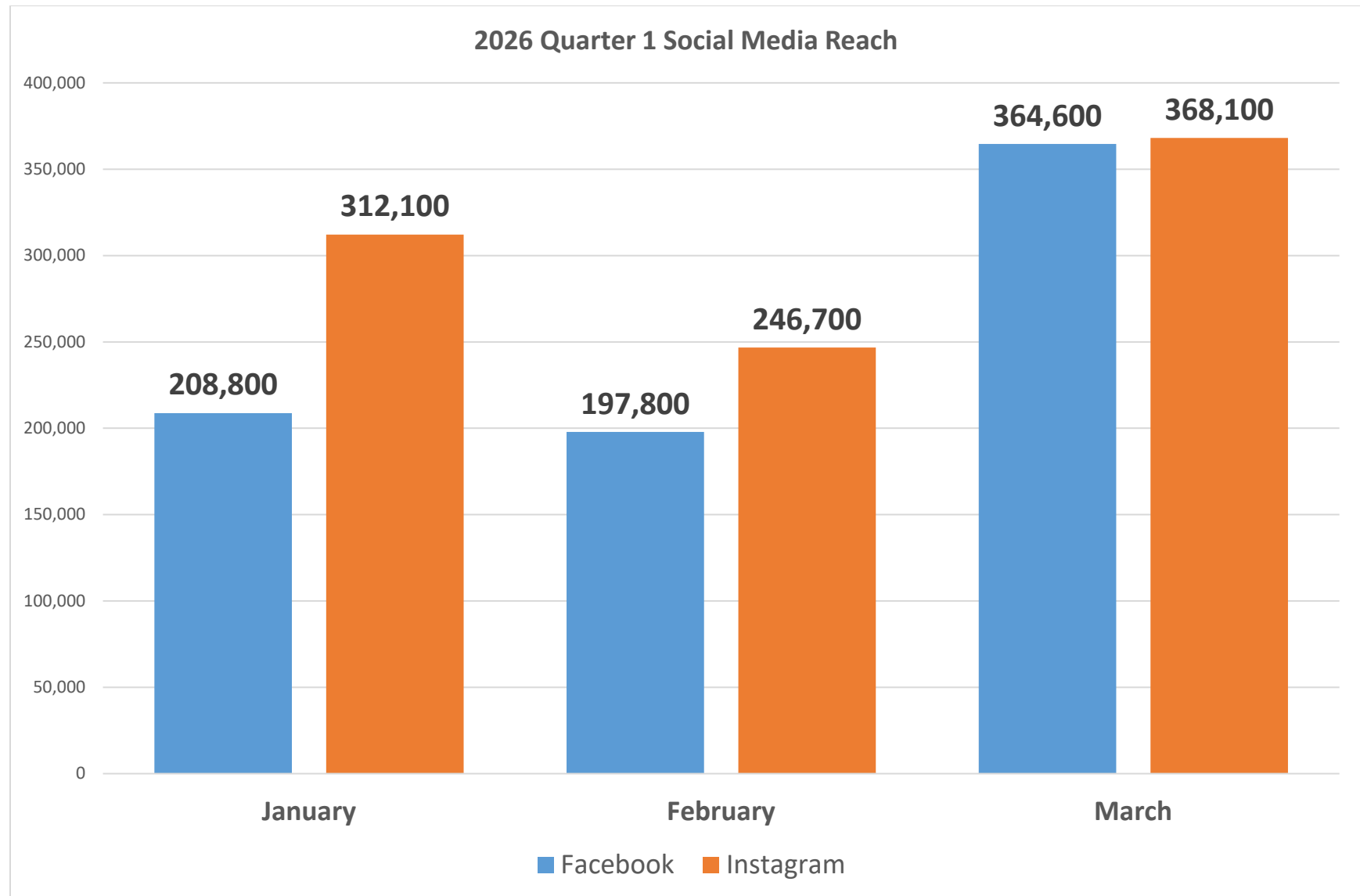


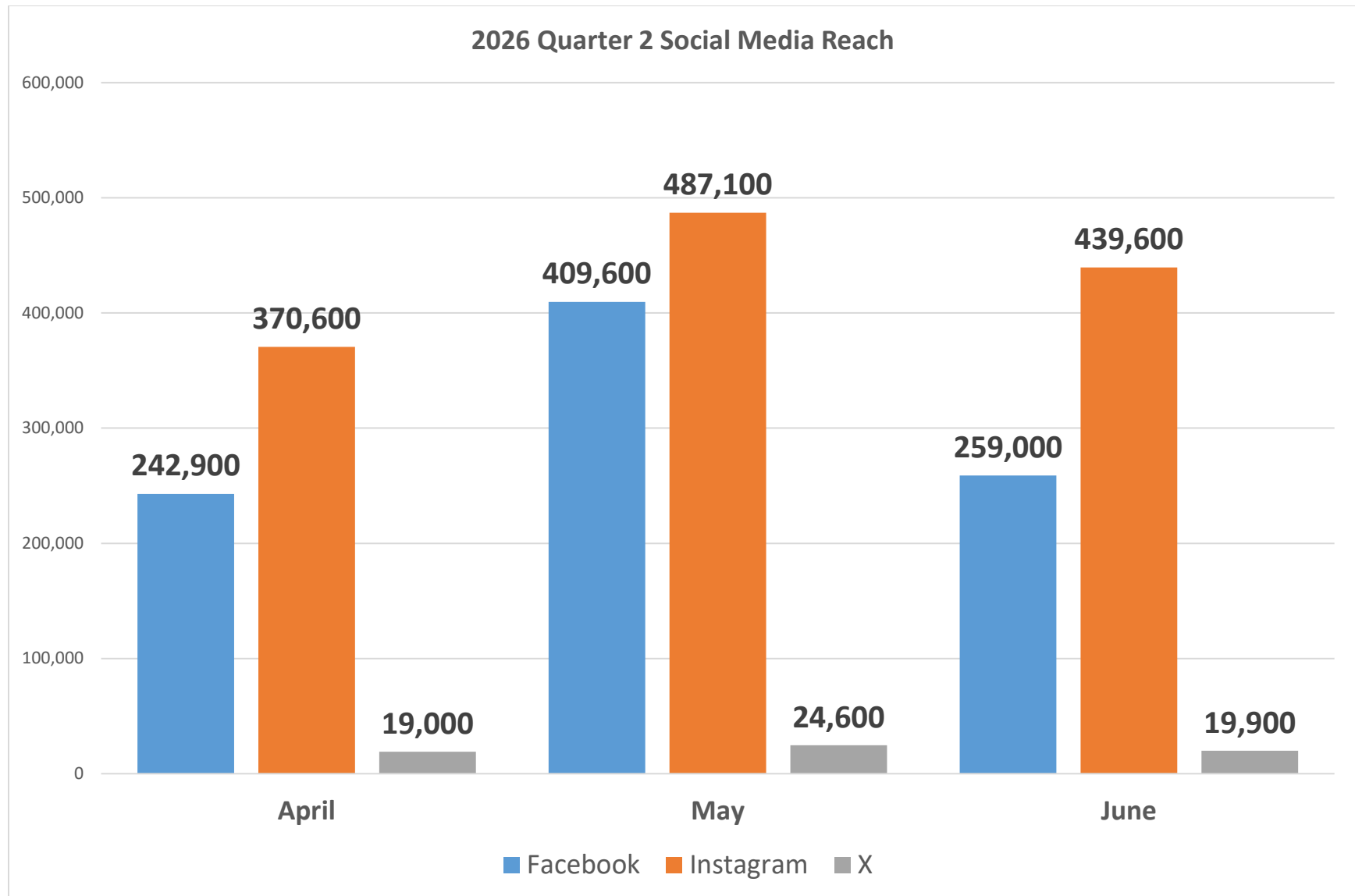
Note: The social media analytics presented in the Quarterly Communications Report include activity from the Delta Police Recruiting Instagram (@joinDPD) account, in addition to Delta Police general/main accounts. As a result, metrics may differ from those reported under the Digital Content Activity &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

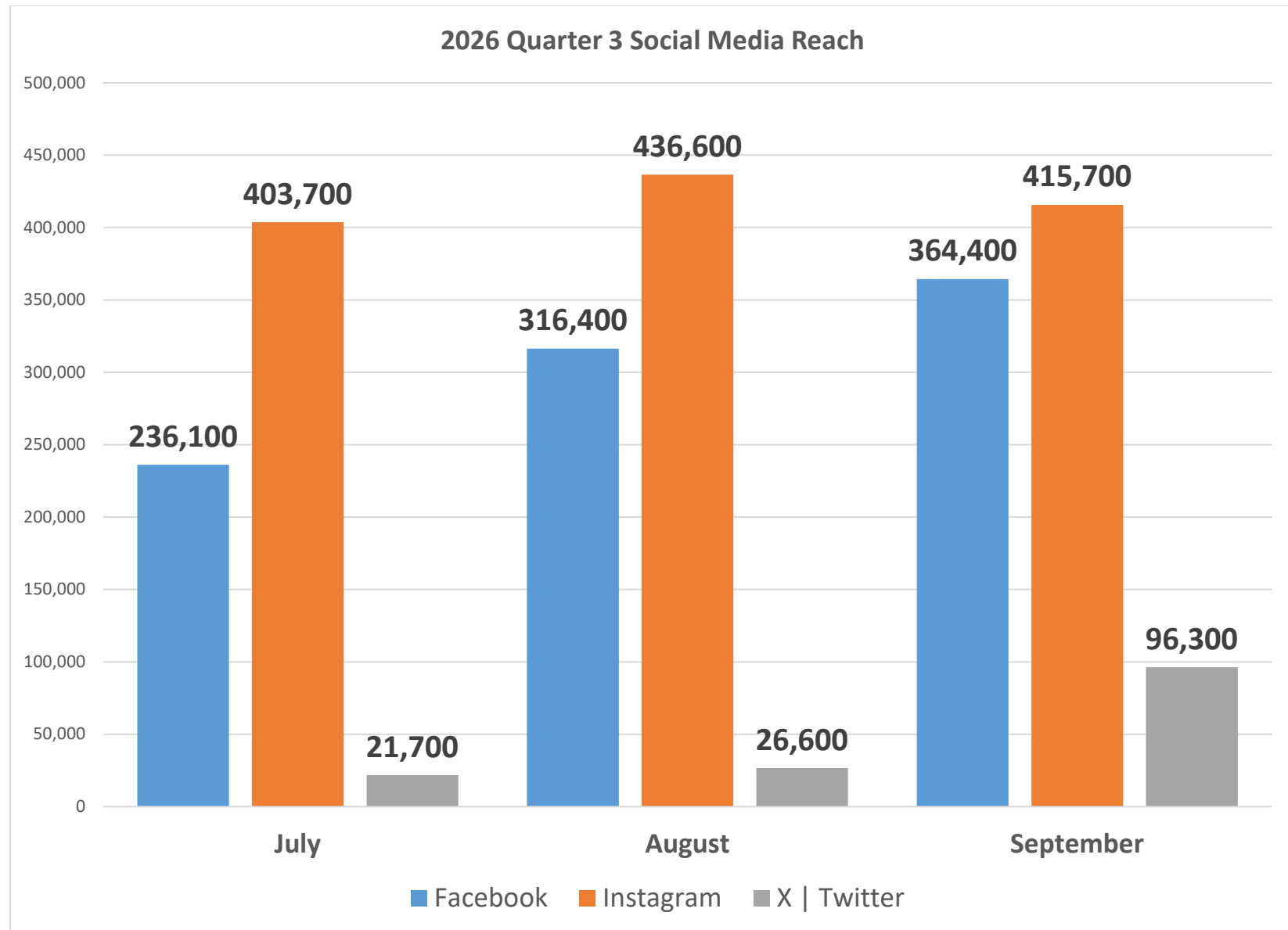
SOCIAL MEDIA REACH



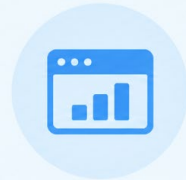
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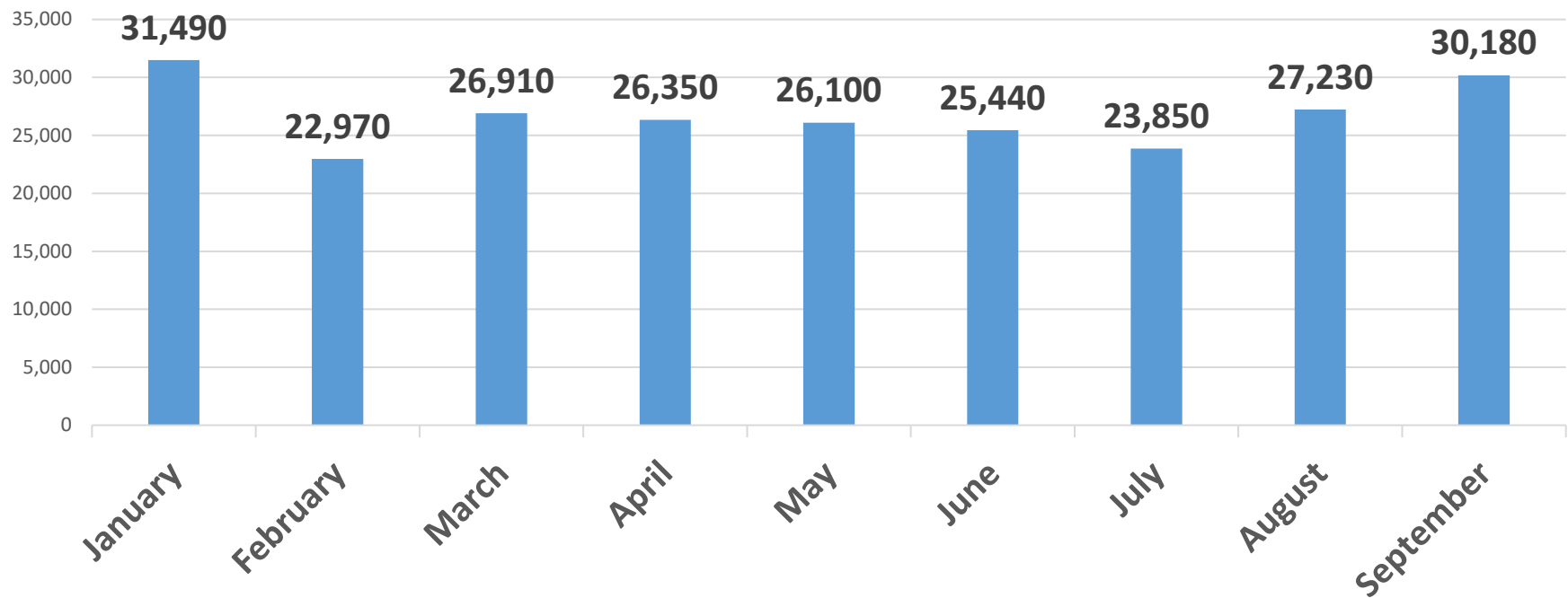


WEBSITE VISITS



240,520
TOTAL WEBSITE VISITS

2026 Year-to-Date Total Website Visits



CRIME STATISTICS REPORT Q3 2026



2026-10-09

Purpose

The Delta Police Department (DPD) is committed to transparency by providing the community with timely, accessible information about crime in Delta.

This report is published quarterly and presents crime statistics up to the most recently completed quarter. It provides an overview of crime trends across Delta and by policing district. Results for the most recent quarter are compared with the same quarter of the previous year, and year-to-date results are compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The accompanying district map shows how Delta is divided into DPD's five policing districts and provides a geographic reference for interpreting district-level crime statistics. The report provides an overview of monitored offences, which are crime types that DPD regularly tracks to identify emerging trends, support intelligence-led policing and inform operational priorities. This information helps DPD assess changes in crime patterns, direct resources and adjust strategies to support community safety.

Important Information

The following information should be considered when reviewing the report.

1. Reported vs Actual Incidents

The data includes incidents reported to or discovered by police. Not all crimes are reported or otherwise come to police attention. Incidents determined through investigation to be unfounded are not included. An incident is classified as unfounded when police confirm that no offence occurred or was attempted.

2. Data Updates and Changes

These statistics reflect police records as of the extraction date noted on the main 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 during that period. Some incidents may have occurred earlier but were reported during the current 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 quarterly crime statistics use an all-offences approach, which counts each monitored offence associated with a call for service (CFS). As a result, a single CFS may be counted under more than one monitored offence type. Other reporting products may use different methods. For example, DPD's crime mapping dashboard uses a primary offence approach, which counts only the primary or most serious offence associated with an incident. Reporting methods may also differ across other police agencies and Statistics Canada. These differences should be considered when comparing crime statistics across reporting products and police agencies.

5. Scope of the Report

The report presents selected monitored offences and does not include every incident reported to DPD or every activity undertaken by police. Offence categories are based on police records and applicable reporting standards.

6. Interpreting Changes

Quarterly and district level results may involve relatively small numbers. As a result, a small change in the number of incidents may produce a significant percentage increase or decrease.

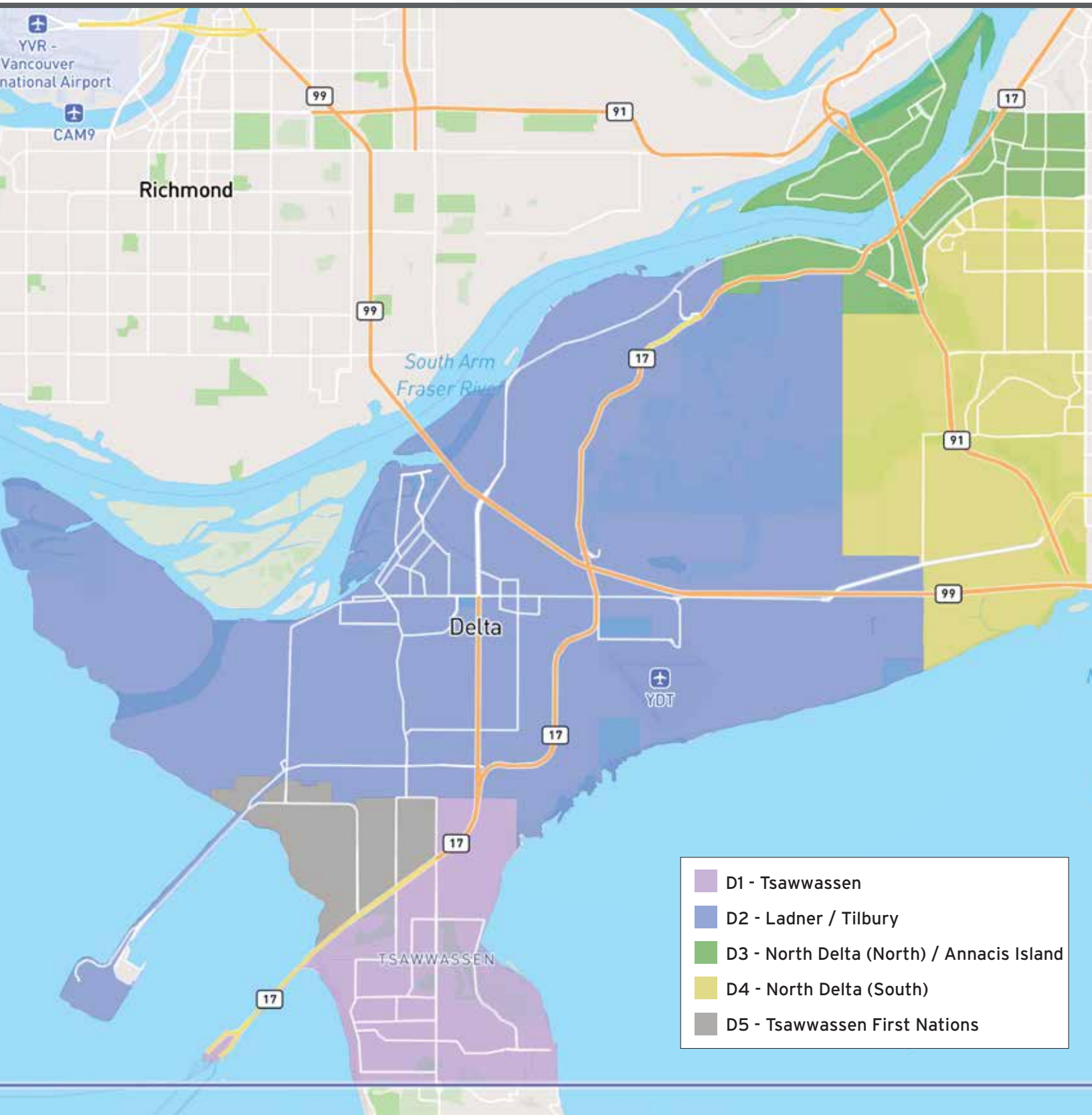
Quarterly Crime Statistics Report

Data Qualifiers

Data Identified via Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Codes		
	Category	UCR Codes
Total Monitored Person Offences	Homicide	1100
	Attempted Homicide	1200
	Sexual Offences	1300
	Assaults	1410 1420 1430 1480
	Robbery	1434 1610 1611
	Break & Enter - Commercial	2120-1
	Break & Enter - Residential	2120-2 2120-4
	Break & Enter - Other	2120-3 2021
	Fraud	2160 2165 2166
	Theft of Vehicle	2135 2136
Total Monitored Property Offences	Theft from Vehicle	2125 2132 2142
	Theft - Other	2130-13 2130-15 2140-13 2140-14
	Theft - Bike	2130-10 2140-10
	Theft - Mail	2130-14
	Theft - Shoplifting	2133 2143
	Mischief	2170 2175 2176 2177
	Collisions	8130-1 8130-2 8130-10 8130-20
	Intimate Partner Violence	All UCRs from Monitored Person Offences with R S V X Tag
	Cybercrime	1000:9999 with CCJS Cyber Crime = Yes
	Total Calls for Service	CAD Calls

*Counts include files with a CCJS code of >A and Extension <Z

Quarterly Crime Statistics Report



Quarterly Crime Statistics Report

Quarter 3 2026

Crime Type	Q3 2026						Q3 2025 vs 2026		YTD 2025 vs 2026			
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Total	Q3 2025	Q3 YoY % Chg	YTD 2026	YTD 2025	YTD % Chg	YTD Trend
Person Offences												
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	1	0%	→
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-100%	3	3	0%	→
Sexual Offences	1	5	14	6	7	34	19	79%	89	56	59%	↑
Assaults	17	17	42	34	10	121	122	-1%	371	352	5%	↑
Robbery	0	1	3	7	0	11	14	-21%	29	23	26%	↑
TOTAL MONITORED PERSON OFFENCES	18	23	59	47	17	166	156	6%	491	436	13%	↑
Property Offences												
Break & Enter - Commercial	1	2	15	2	0	20	27	-26%	77	74	4%	↑
Break & Enter - Residential	4	2	5	4	4	19	16	19%	59	65	-9%	↓
Break & Enter - Other	5	3	5	4	0	18	10	80%	46	35	31%	↑
Theft of Vehicle	4	3	4	8	0	18	31	-39%	62	89	-30%	↓
Theft from Vehicle	8	9	26	21	3	67	73	-8%	240	221	9%	↑
Theft - Other	13	8	21	21	5	68	103	-34%	227	246	-8%	↓
Theft - Bike	4	6	4	6	3	23	16	44%	60	44	36%	↑
Theft - Mail	2	4	9	12	6	33	15	120%	74	76	-3%	↓
Theft - Shoplifting	5	6	6	129	83	229	195	17%	590	669	-12%	↓
Mischief to Property	34	29	39	26	5	135	131	2%	380	398	-5%	↓
TOTAL MONITORED PROPERTY OFFENCES	80	72	134	233	109	630	617	2%	1816	1918	-5%	↓
Collisions												
Collisions	33	87	119	87	17	343	284	20%	963	906	6%	↑
Intimate Partner Violence												
Intimate Partner Violence	3	9	14	13	3	42	40	5%	147	106	39%	↑
Cybercrime												
Cybercrime	30	35	64	46	13	188	198	-5%	514	545	-4%	↓
Fraud												
Fraud	21	38	38	40	10	148	163	-9%	431	472	-9%	↓
Total Calls for Service												
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	907	1466	1856	1628	443	6360	6624	-4%	18441	18519	0%	→

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 3 2026

Crime Type	Q3 2026	Q3 2025 vs 2026		YTD 2025 vs 2026			
	TFN Total	Q3 2025	Q3 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	7	3	133%	8	7	14%	↑
Assaults	10	4	150%	22	20	10%	↑
Robbery	0	3	-100%	1	4	-75%	↓
TOTAL MONITORED PERSON OFFENCES	17	10	70%	31	31	0%	→
Property Offences							
Break & Enter - Commercial	0	3	-100%	1	5	-80%	↓
Break & Enter - Residential	4	2	100%	6	7	-14%	↓
Break & Enter - Other	0	1	-100%	4	5	-20%	↓
Theft of Vehicle	0	0	0%	0	1	-100%	↓
Theft from Vehicle	3	6	-50%	9	14	-36%	↓
Theft - Other	5	10	-50%	17	22	-23%	↓
Theft - Bike	3	1	200%	4	4	0%	→
Theft - Mail	6	0	600%	10	2	400%	↑
Theft - Shoplifting	83	51	63%	188	181	4%	↑
Mischief to Property	5	12	-58%	28	30	-7%	↓
TOTAL MONITORED PROPERTY OFFENCES	109	86	27%	267	271	-1%	↓
Collisions							
Collisions	17	13	31%	48	39	23%	↑
Intimate Partner Violence							
Intimate Partner Violence	3	4	-25%	16	8	100%	↑
Cybercrime							
Cybercrime	13	5	160%	30	25	20%	↑
Fraud							
Fraud	10	8	25%	26	30	-13%	↓
Total Calls for Service							
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	443	352	26%	1149	1106	4%	↑

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 2026-10-21	SUBMITTED BY Governance Committee
SUBJECT Committee Assignments Process Update	
ACTION REQUIRED ☐ For Information ☒ For Approval/Action/Decision <i>THAT the Delta Police Board:</i> <i>a) approve moving from annual to two-year Committee appointments;</i> <i>b) approve extending the Committee assignments approved in January 2026 until new assignments are approved in spring 2028;</i> <i>c) approve the related amendments to the Board Governance Manual set out in Attachment B, including allowing individual Committees to approve membership changes between regular appointment cycles.</i>	

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to seek the Delta Police Board's ("the Board") approval to update the Committee appointment process and terms, including moving to two-year appointments, and to amend the Board Governance Manual accordingly.

DISCUSSION

The Board Governance Manual currently requires Committee assignments to be made each year through an Expression of Interest (EOI) process.

The Governance Committee reviewed the appointment process and recommends the Proposed change because the current annual cycle provides members with limited time to develop familiarity with Committee work. A two-year cycle would strengthen continuity, support more consistent oversight of ongoing matters, and reduce the administrative work associated with repeating the appointment process each year.

Board committees meet three times a year. Under the current annual process, members attend a few meetings before assignments are reconsidered. A two-year term would give members more time to understand the Committee's work and contribute effectively.

Moving to two-year appointments would:

- improve continuity in Committee membership and leadership;
- give members more time to understand the Committee's work;

- support more consistent oversight of work that continues across several meetings; and
- reduce the administrative work required each year.

The assignments approved in January 2026 would remain in place until the Board approves new assignments in 2028. The next EOI process would begin in October 2027. The Governance Committee would review the responses at its February 2028 meeting and recommend assignments to the Board in early spring. Once approved, the new assignments would remain in place for two years.

If a vacancy or other required change arises between regular EOI processes, the Executive Director may seek expressions of interest from Board members for the affected Committee. The affected Committee may approve the resulting assignment at its next meeting, and the assignment would be reported to the Board for information. The full EOI process and Board approval would continue to apply to the regular two-year appointment cycle.

The current and proposed provisions are set out in Attachments A and B to the Board Governance Manual.

Proposed Implementation Timeline

Timing	Action
January 2026	Current one-year Committee assignments approved
October 2027	Governance Committee starts the next EOI process
Late 2027	Board members submit their Committee preferences
February 2028	Governance Committee reviews responses and recommends assignments
Spring 2028	Board approves the assignments and the new two-year terms begin
June 2028	New Committee assignments begin meeting

CONCLUSION

The Governance Committee recommends approval of the proposed two-year appointment process because it would give members more time to understand and contribute to Committee work, improve continuity and reduce the need to repeat the appointment process every year.

The Committee also recommends allowing individual Committees to approve membership changes between regular appointment cycles to avoid unnecessary delays in filling vacancies while retaining the full EOI process and Board approval for regular appointments.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Current Board Governance Manual Provisions
- B. Proposed Board Governance Manual Amendments

Composition and Appointment

Board members identify the Committees on which they prefer to serve, having regard to their professional designations, skills and experience. Normally three Board members are assigned to each standing Committee.

The Governance Committee issues a Committee Expression of Interest (EOI) form annually for members to identify the Committees on which they currently serve, the ranked order of Committees on which they would like to serve, and whether they would like to act as Chair. The Governance Committee evaluates responses and recommends assignments to the Board for approval, on the basis of Board members' areas of expertise and interest. Members are assigned to Committees for one-year terms, beginning in January.

It is intended that Committee Chair appointments be made by consensus among Committee members. If the Committee cannot agree on the selection of a Chair, the Board will vote to determine the Chair of the Committee, on the basis of nominations and a ballot vote.

A Committee Chair whose maximum six-year term as a Board member will expire in the coming year, or where it is otherwise known that their appointment to the Board will not be renewed, is to relinquish their Chair appointment six months before the end of their terms as a Board member. A new Chair is then to be appointed, with outgoing Chair to mentor the new Chair in support of succession planning.

Composition and Appointment (Committee Operating Guidelines)

Board members identify the Committees on which they prefer to serve, having regard to their professional designations, skills and experience. Normally three Board members are assigned to each standing Committee.

The Governance Committee issues a Committee Expression of Interest (EOI) form ~~annually~~ approximately every two years for members to identify the Committees on which they currently serve, the ranked order of Committees on which they would like to serve, and whether they would like to act as Chair. The Governance Committee evaluates responses and recommends assignments to the Board for approval, on the basis of Board members' areas of expertise and interest. Members are assigned to Committees for ~~one-year terms, beginning in January~~ approximately two-year terms. Committee assignments take effect following Board approval and remain in place until new assignments are approved.

Where a vacancy or other required change arises between regular EOI processes, the Executive Director may seek expressions of interest from Board members for the affected Committee. The affected Committee may approve the resulting assignment at its next meeting. The assignment will be reported to the Board for information.

It is intended that Committee Chair appointments be made by consensus among Committee members. If the Committee cannot agree on the selection of a Chair, the Board will vote to determine the Chair of the Committee, on the basis of nominations and a ballot vote.

A Committee Chair whose maximum six-year term as a Board member will expire in the coming year, or where it is otherwise known that their appointment to the Board will not be renewed, is to relinquish their Chair appointment six months before the end of their terms as a Board member. A new Chair is then to be appointed, with outgoing Chair to mentor the new Chair in support of succession planning.

General Amendment to All Committee Terms of Reference

The Composition section of each Committee's Terms of Reference will be amended to replace "appointed by the Board" with "appointed in accordance with the Composition and Appointment provisions of the Operating Guidelines" as noted below.

The Committee is normally composed of three Board members appointed ~~by the Board in~~ accordance with the Composition and Appointment provisions of the Operating Guidelines, with one Committee member designated as Chair.



DELTA POLICE BOARD

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OP E.8

DATE 2026-10-21	SUBMITTED BY Jassie Padda Ram Executive Director/Corporate Services Manager
SUBJECT Remembrance Day Ceremonies 2026	
ACTION REQUIRED ☐ For Information ☒ For Approval/Action/Decision 1. <i>THAT Delta Police Board members coordinate attendance at the two Remembrance Day ceremonies.</i> 2. <i>THAT members who will lay wreaths advise staff by October 31, 2026, so the ceremony organizers can be notified.</i>	

Two Remembrance Day ceremonies will be held in Delta. Delta Police Board ("the Board") members are asked to coordinate attendance and identify who will lay a wreath at each ceremony on behalf of the Board.

South Delta Ceremony:

- **Organizer:** The Royal Canadian Legion
- **Wreath:** A wreath has been ordered for the Board at a cost of approximately \$60, consistent with past practice.
- **Details:** The parade begins at approximately 10:20 a.m. in front of the Ladner Legion and proceeds south on Delta Street to the Cenotaph at Memorial Park. DPD members and the Delta Police Pipe Band will lead the parade. The ceremony is expected to conclude by approximately 11:30 a.m.
- **RSVP:** Advise staff by October 31 who will lay the wreath so the organizer can be notified.

North Delta Ceremony:

- **Organizer:** City of Delta
- **Wreath:** A wreath has been requested for the Board (no cost), consistent with past practice.
- **Details:** The ceremony will be held at North Delta Social Heart Plaza and begins at 10:45 a.m. Attending members should plan to arrive by 10:15 a.m. Any additional information received from the City organizing committee will be forwarded to attending Board members.
- **RSVP:** Advise staff by October 31 who will lay the wreath so the organizer can be notified.

DATE 2026-10-21	SUBMITTED BY Chief Harj Sidhu, M.O.M.
SUBJECT Workforce Diversity Update	
ACTION REQUIRED ☒ For Information ☐ For Approval/Action/Decision	

PURPOSE

To provide the Delta Police Board (“the Board”) with workforce diversity information, as requested at its September 23, 2026 meeting.

DISCUSSION

Background and Context

The Delta Police Department (“DPD”) recognizes the importance of diversity across its workforce and service delivery. A range of backgrounds, experiences and perspectives helps DPD understand and respond to community needs.

The 2024 community survey also showed that respondents value diversity in several forms, including a range of abilities (86%), knowledge of languages other than English (67%), a range of ages (52%), and equal numbers of males and females (51%). These findings provide broader context for the workforce information presented below.

This report provides a snapshot of available workforce information as of September 2026. Gender figures cover the entire workforce (both sworn and police staff), while voluntarily reported ethnicity information covers sworn members only. These are two aspects of diversity and do not capture its full scope or employees’ experiences of inclusion.

Workforce Composition

As of September 2026, DPD employed 333 individuals across sworn and police staff positions, including Community Safety Officers.

Table 1: Overall Workforce by Gender

Workforce composition	Employees	Percentage
Female	146	43.8%
Male	187	56.2%
Total	333	100%

Women hold leadership, supervisory, operational and professional support positions throughout DPD. Selected representation figures are shown below.

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Table 2: Women's Representation by Employee Group

Employee group	% who are women
Sworn members	25.4%
Inspectors	43%
Police Staff Managers	67%
Police Staff Supervisors	86%
Community Safety Officers	27%

Women represented 25.4% of DPD's overall sworn workforce as of September 2026. In 2022, DPD signed the 30x30 Pledge, committing to work toward having women comprise 30% of police recruit classes by 2030 and improving women's experiences throughout their careers. Since 2023, the proportion of women hired in annual recruit classes has ranged from 23% to 54%, as shown below.

Table 3: Women's Representation in Recruit Classes

Year	Female recruits	Total recruits	Female recruits (%)
2023	3	13	23%
2024	2	8	25%
2025	7	13	54%
2026	5	18	28%

Voluntary Ethnicity Self-Identification

DPD collects voluntary employee self-identification information to better understand workforce composition and inform workforce planning.

As of September 2026, 198 of DPD's 201 sworn members¹ had provided ethnicity information, representing a participation rate of 98.5%. The figures below describe responding sworn members only and do not represent the ethnicity composition of DPD's entire workforce.

Table 4: Self-Reported Ethnicity of Sworn Members

Self-reported ethnicity	Members	Percentage
Caucasian	139	70.2%
South Asian	31	15.7%
East Asian	8	4.0%
Indigenous	6	3.0%
Latin American	3	1.5%
Southeast Asian	3	1.5%
Polynesian/Oceanic	3	1.5%
Black	2	1.0%
West Asian	2	1.0%
North Asian	1	0.5%
Total	198	100%

* Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

The information identifies a range of backgrounds among responding sworn members. It supports workforce planning but does not, on its own, establish how closely the workforce reflects Delta's population.

¹ Although DPD has 201 sworn members, seven are assigned to funded secondments, leaving 194 members against an authorized departmental strength of 200 positions. Seconded members are included in the diversity figures.

Ongoing Commitment

DPD's commitment to diversity includes workforce representation and how employees are recruited, supported and developed. Recruitment, hiring, promotion and professional development processes are intended to attract and retain qualified employees while supporting equitable opportunities and a respectful workplace.

DPD continues to support broader participation in recruitment and opportunities for employee growth and advancement. Community engagement and partnerships also help DPD understand the perspectives and needs of the people it serves.

Workforce information and community survey findings help DPD identify areas for further attention in recruitment, employee development and service delivery.

CONCLUSION

This report provides the Board with a snapshot of available workforce diversity information. DPD recognizes that diversity extends beyond gender and ethnicity and remains committed to considering workforce representation, employee experience and community needs in its recruitment, development and service delivery. Workforce diversity information will continue to be provided to the Board annually.



DELTA POLICE BOARD

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OP F.1a

DATE 2026-10-09	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, Chief Constable
SUBJECT Chief Constable Monthly Activity Highlights - September 2026	
ACTION REQUIRED ☒ For Information ☐ For Approval/Action/Decision	

Date	Activity
Sept 2, 2026	Attended Provincial Safety Officer Program Police Working Group
Sept 2, 2026	Attended Bi-Monthly Organizational Risk Management Meeting
Sept 3, 2026	Attended Co-Presenter Planning Meeting for Law of Policing Conference
Sept 8, 2026	Attended Monthly Professional Standards Review Meeting
Sept 8, 2026	Chaired BCAMCP Agenda Planning Meeting
Sept 8, 2026	Attended Monthly Facilities Committee Meeting
Sept 8, 2026	Attended Satellite Training Steering Committee Meeting
Sept 9, 2026	Hosted Japanese Consulate Visit to DPD
Sept 10, 2026	Attended 2026 Long Service Lunch Hosted by City of Delta
Sept 10, 2026	Attended Recruit Swearing-In and Family Night
Sept 11, 2026	Provided Opening Remarks for 911 Memorial Ride
Sept 14, 2026	Hosted Lunch for Cops for Cancer Riders
Sept 14, 2026	Attended D Platoon Shift Briefing
Sept 15, 2026	Chaired Monthly BC Association of Municipal Chiefs of Police Meeting
Sept 17, 2026	Attended BCACP Modernization Committee Meeting
Sept 21, 2026	Attended City of Delta 2027 Budget Meeting
Sept 21, 2026	Attended Rotary Club of Tsawwassen Peace Day Celebration
Sept 23, 2026	Attended Police Board Meeting
Sept 25, 2026	Attended Monthly Coffee with Chiefs Meeting
Sept 25, 2026	Attended Meeting with E-Comm
Sept 25, 2026	Greeted Riders for Ride to Remember

Sept 27, 2026	Attended BC Law Enforcement Memorial in Victoria
Sept 28, 2026	Attended Community Safety Knowledge Alliance Meeting
Sept 28, 2026	Attended Meeting with Mosque
Sept 29, 2026	Attended Monthly Labour Management Meeting
Sept 29, 2026	Attended Every Child Matters Flag Raising at City Hall
Sept 30, 2026	Attended Truth & Reconciliation Day Event at TFN



DELTA POLICE BOARD

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DATE October 21, 2026	SUBMITTED BY Chief Harj Sidhu, M.O.M.
SUBJECT Launch of Public Crime Data Dashboards	
ACTION REQUIRED ☒ For Information ☐ For Approval/Action/Decision	

PURPOSE

To inform the Delta Police Board ("the Board") of the launch of two public-facing crime dashboards developed as part of the 2026 Annual Business Plan ("ABP") in support of the 2026-2030 Strategic Plan.

DISCUSSION

Background

The Delta Police Department's ("DPD") 2026-2030 Strategic Plan includes the priority *Strengthen Safety and Trust with a Growing, Diverse Community*. One of the supporting goals under this priority is to *Increase Public Awareness of Crime Prevention and Trends*. To advance this goal, the public crime dashboard project was included in DPD's 2026 Annual Business Plan ("ABP"). The project advances this goal by making local crime information more timely, accessible and easier to understand.

The project also responds to findings from DPD's last community survey, which identified a gap between reported crime statistics and some residents' perceptions of crime. While perceptions of safety are influenced by many factors and are important in their own right, providing residents with reliable, current information can help them better understand local crime trends and form their own views.

DPD already uses crime data to identify emerging trends, inform policing strategies, guide resource deployment and support targeted crime prevention efforts. The new dashboards make selected crime information available to the public, giving residents greater awareness of trends in their communities and information they can use to support their own safety and crime prevention efforts.

Making police data more accessible is consistent with guidance from the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)¹, which recognizes the value of sharing information to support

¹ <https://www.theiacp.org/projects/community-trust-hub/using-data-transparency-to-increase-community-trust>

transparency, accountability and community trust. This reflects DPD's ongoing commitment to keeping the community informed.

Public Reporting Approach

DPD is introducing two public-facing dashboards with the release of the Q3 2026 crime statistics:

1. **Quarterly Crime Statistics Dashboard:** Provides interactive quarterly and year-to-date comparisons by monitored offence type and district, allowing residents to see how reported crime trends are changing over time. The dashboard will be updated quarterly.
2. **Crime Mapping Dashboard:** Provides a geographic view of selected reported crime occurrences across Delta, updated daily. Residents will be able to filter information by date, district and offence type, with access to the previous 12 months of data.

Both dashboards will be accessible through a new Crime Dashboards section of the DPD website. Recognizing that residents have different preferences for accessing information, DPD will continue to publish its existing quarterly crime statistics report in PDF format as part of the Board agenda. The dashboards provide an additional, interactive way to access crime information.

Interpretation, Privacy and Accountability

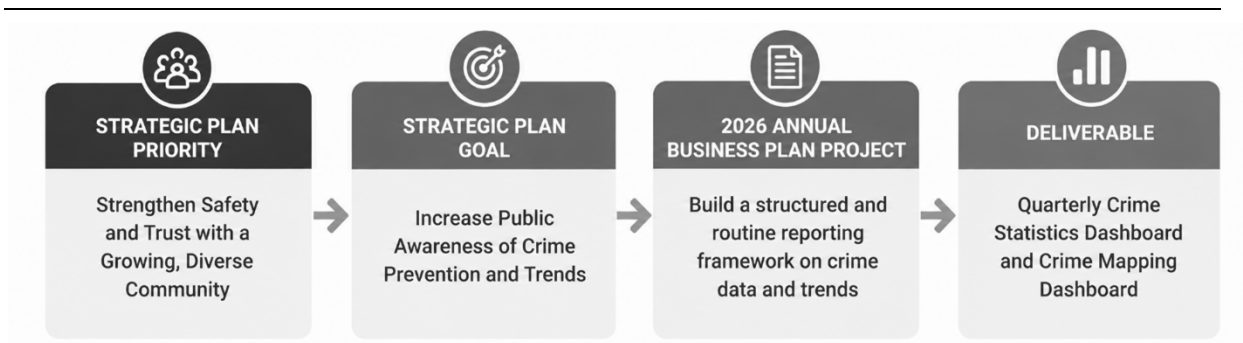
The dashboards serve different purposes and use different counting methods. The quarterly dashboard will continue DPD's existing all-offences approach to reporting crime trends, while the mapping dashboard will display each occurrence once based on its primary offence. As a result, figures between the dashboards may differ and should not be directly compared. Information explaining these differences, along with reporting limitations, will be available to the public.

A key consideration in developing the dashboards has been balancing public access to meaningful crime information with the need to protect individual privacy. Sexual offences, intimate partner violence and cybercrime will not be mapped. Exact addresses, file numbers, names and other identifying information will not be published, and mapped locations will be generalized to protect privacy.

The dashboards present selected police-reported crime information and are not intended to represent all crime, police activity or overall community safety.

Following today's launch, DPD will promote awareness of the dashboards through its communication channels and community partnerships. This is the first version of the dashboards, and DPD will continue to review and refine them based on data quality, ongoing use and public feedback. The next community survey, planned for fall 2027, may also provide an opportunity to gather feedback to inform future improvements.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT



CONCLUSION

The launch of the public crime dashboards marks the completion of a 2026 Annual Business Plan project that supports the DPD's Strategic Plan. By making local crime information more accessible and easier to understand, DPD is providing residents with another way to stay informed about crime in their communities while supporting transparency and public awareness.



DELTA POLICE BOARD

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DATE October 21, 2026	SUBMITTED BY Chief Harj Sidhu, M.O.M.
SUBJECT 2027 DPD Insights: Board Input on Presentation Planning	
ACTION REQUIRED ☐ For Information ☒ For Approval/Action/Decision Board members are requested to complete the 2027 DPD Insights input form, to be distributed by email later today, and submit their feedback by November 4, 2026.	

PURPOSE

To seek the Delta Police Board's (the Board) input on areas of interest to help inform the 2027 Delta Police Department (DPD) Insights presentation series.

DISCUSSION

Over the past two years, presentations at open Board meetings have provided Board members with greater insight into the breadth of work undertaken across DPD and the teams responsible for delivering it.

For 2027, the DPD will build on this approach through a more intentional *DPD Insights* presentation series. The focus will be on significant work, priorities and emerging issues that would benefit from greater Board understanding and relate to the Board's governance and oversight responsibilities.

Rather than organizing the series primarily around individual sections or units, topics would be selected based on their relevance to the Board, including alignment with DPD's Strategic Plan, Annual Business Plan, significant departmental work and emerging policing or community issues. Presentations would continue to take place mainly at open Board meetings, also providing the public with accessible information about DPD's work, priorities and results.

To help inform topic selection, a short input form will be provided to Board members and remain open until November 4, 2026. Members will be invited to identify areas of DPD's work, Strategic Plan priorities, emerging issues or other matters where additional insight would support their governance role.

Board input will help identify areas where members would benefit from greater insight in support of their governance and oversight responsibilities. This input will be used in finalizing the 2027 *DPD Insights* series, together with governance relevance, alignment with departmental priorities, emerging issues, timing and presentation readiness. There will be seven presentations delivered in 2027.

CONCLUSION

The Board's input will inform a relevant and balanced 2027 DPD Insights series focused on matters that support the Board's governance and oversight responsibilities. Final topics will be confirmed by the Chief based on the considerations outlined above.



DELTA POLICE BOARD

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OP F.3

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BOARD REPORT
OPEN MEETING

DATE 2026-10-21	SUBMITTED BY Finance and Risk Management Committee
SUBJECT 2027 Delta Police Department Provisional Budget	
ACTION REQUIRED ☐ For Information ☒ For Approval RECOMMENDATIONS: THAT the Delta Police Board: A. approve the 2027 Provisional Budget (Attachment A); B. approve the 2027 Equipment Replacement Program; C. approve the 2027 Financial Plan Schedule 2 and Schedule 4 submissions (Attachment B); D. approve the 2027 Delta Police Department Full Time Equivalent (FTE) complement of 289.8; and E. submit the approved 2027 Provisional Budget to Mayor and Council in accordance with section 27(1) of the Police Act.	

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide the Board with a Provisional Budget for fiscal 2027 for approval and obtain approval for the Equipment Replacement Program and Operating Funding Requests to be submitted as part of the City of Delta municipal budget process. In addition, Delta Police FTE total will be 289.8 for 2027, subject to additions recommended in Schedule 4.

DISCUSSION

Section 27 of the Police Act states that "On or before November 30 in each year, a municipal police board must prepare and submit to the council for its approval a provisional budget for the following year to provide policing and law enforcement in the municipality".

In addition, Delta's municipal finance department provides all departments with Financial Plan Guidelines, which includes the budget process proposed, the budget schedules required, and guidelines for the preparation of operating and capital budgets.

2027 Provisional Operating and Capital Budget

The provisional operating and capital budget is summarized in Attachment A and includes expenditures to provide policing and law enforcement services in Delta. It includes items from Schedule 2 (Legislative, Contractual, or Emerging Costs), Schedule 4 (Emerging Corporate Priorities) and an estimate for the settlement of wage contracts for Police (contract will expire on December 31, 2026).

2027 Provisional Operating Budget

Base 2026 operating budget expenditures	\$64,976,000	
Salaries and benefits, increments, position reclassifications, other ¹	2,667,500	4.11%
Legislative and contractual costs (Schedule 2):		
PRIME-BC user fee increase	31,000	0.04%
E-Comm levy increase	194,000	0.30%
JIBC Police Academy levy increase	19,000	0.03%
RCMP integrated services contract cost increases	192,500	0.30%
	436,500	0.67%
Emerging Corporate Priorities (Schedule 4):		
Community Safety Officer Program expansion	124,000	0.20%
IT - Managed Detection and Response service increased cost	47,000	0.07%
IT - System Connectivity Services	25,000	0.03%
	196,000	0.30%
Total increase	3,300,000	5.08%
Secondment and other wages with offsetting revenues	171,000	
2027 operating budget expenditures	\$68,447,000	
Base 2026 operating budget revenues	\$9,569,000	
Secondment and other recoverable revenues increase	101,000	
2027 operating budget revenues	\$9,670,000	
Total 2027 provisional operating budget	\$58,777,000	

¹ Includes a salary provision estimate for Delta Police Association (contract expires Dec. 31, 2026)

2027 Provisional Capital Budget

Equipment Replacement Program	\$1,144,000
Capital purchases (protective vests, furniture, equipment, IT)	171,000
2027 capital budget expenditures	\$1,315,000
Equipment reserve funding	\$1,144,000
Total 2027 capital budget	\$171,000
Total 2027 provisional operating and capital budget (tax draw)	\$58,948,000

2027 Equipment Replacement Program

The 2027 Equipment Replacement Program includes vehicles recommended for replacement in 2027 and projections for replacement needs for the years 2028 to 2031. For 2027, it is recommended that 8 Police Vehicles be replaced for a total cost of \$1,144,000.

Year	# of Vehicles	Total Cost Estimate
2027	8	\$1,144,000
2028	8	\$1,176,000
2029	8	\$1,208,000
2030	8	\$1,240,000
2031	7	\$1,367,000

Operating Funding Requests

Schedules 2 and 4 represent costs that are legislative, contractual, or emerging that must be funded and emerging corporate priorities (Attachment B).

Delta Police Full Time Equivalent

Subject to approval for Schedule 4 submissions, Delta Police Full-Time Equivalent will be as follows:

	Police	CSO	Police Staff	Total
January 1, 2026	200	2	85.8	287.8
Community Safety Officers		2		2.0
January 1, 2027	200	4	85.8	289.8

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT: CSWP

N/A

CONCLUSION

This report and its attachments are presented for consideration and approval of the Board.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. 2027 Provisional Operating and Capital Budget
- B. 2027 Operating Funding Requests - Schedules 2 and 4

Delta Police Department 2027 Operating and Capital Budget

	2026 Budget \$	2027 Budget \$	Increase (Decrease) \$
OPERATING			
Expenditures			
Department Support Services	\$19,851,500	\$20,751,000	\$899,500
Community Policing - Patrol	18,468,000	19,343,500	875,500
Community Policing - Community Support	12,235,500	13,030,500	795,000
Investigative Services	7,069,000	7,535,000	466,000
Police Secondments	3,850,000	4,091,000	241,000
E-Comm	3,502,000	3,696,000	194,000
Total Expenditures	64,976,000	68,447,000	3,471,000
Revenues			
Fees	560,000	560,000	-
Grants	145,500	145,500	-
Recoverables	389,500	319,500	(70,000)
TFN Service Agreement	3,000,000	3,000,000	-
Traffic Fine Revenue Sharing	1,624,000	1,554,000	(70,000)
Police Secondments	3,850,000	4,091,000	241,000
Total Revenues	9,569,000	9,670,000	101,000
Operating Tax Draw	\$55,407,000	\$58,777,000	\$3,370,000
CAPITAL			
Vehicle Purchases	\$1,056,000	\$1,144,000	\$88,000
Tangible Capital Assets (TCA)	158,000	171,000	13,000
Total Expenditures	1,214,000	1,315,000	101,000
Revenues	1,056,000	1,144,000	88,000
Capital Tax Draw	\$158,000	\$171,000	\$13,000
Total Tax Draw	\$55,565,000	\$58,948,000	\$3,383,000

2027 FINANCIAL PLAN**Police****Schedule 2 and 4 Submissions****1 PRIME-BC User Fee Increase \$31,000**

PRIMECorp is responsible for oversight of the provincial police records management system, PRIME-BC. Correspondence from PRIMECorp indicates that annual increases approved by the Board of Directors are 9% for fiscal 2025/26 and 2026/2027 to accommodate a transition from a shared services model with E-Comm.

2 E-Comm Levy Increase \$194,000

Delta Police contracts E-Comm to provide emergency and non-emergency call-taking and dispatch services. In addition, E-Comm provides radio equipment and an integrated emergency radio system used by police, fire and ambulance within Metro Vancouver and parts of the Fraser Valley. E-Comm has been working on an upgrade to Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1). NG9-1-1 is an internet-protocol based digital network which will replace the current analog system. The existing system was designed decades ago with landlines in mind. As the majority of 9-1-1 calls are now made on cellphones, modernization was required. The Province of BC funded the implementation and capital costs, however, operating costs to support the new system will commence in 2027.

Dispatch and Radio levy projected increases have been provided by E-Comm and reflect a new allocation and pricing model. The new model allocates police call-taking and dispatch costs based on metrics such as call volume, population and dispatch seats rather than purely historical rates plus inflation. This new model better reflects individual agency costs and will be phased in over 3 years.

3 JIBC Police Academy Levy Increase \$19,000

Under Provincial directive, the JIBC Police Academy implemented a new police recruit funding model in 2022 whereby municipal police agencies were required to contribute towards training costs on a per recruit basis. An inflationary increase of 5% is required for 2027.

4 RCMP Integrated Services Contract Cost Increases \$192,500

Delta Police entered into agreements with the RCMP for Emergency Response Team (ERT), Police Dog Services (PDS), and Forensic Identification Services (FIS) in 2014, 2015, and 2019, respectively. Emergency Response Team (ERT) is a team of highly trained officers with specialized response capabilities and equipment available to a community where the risk is such that a safe resolution is beyond a local agency's expertise and capacity. Police Dog Services (PDS) provide enhanced policing by supporting frontline police officers to track and capture suspects fleeing from police, track and search for missing persons, and assist investigators in locating evidence related to crimes. Forensic Identification Services (FIS) are called in to secure, record and document a crime scene as well as collect and package exhibits for analysis. Initial budgets established had been sufficient to cover the annual costs incurred by the Integrated Units until recent years, however, with rising costs due to RCMP wage settlements and overall costs increases, a budget increase is necessary.

Total Schedule 2 \$436,500

2027 FINANCIAL PLAN**Police****Schedule 2 and 4 Submissions****1 Community Safety Officer Program****\$124,000**

FTE: 2

FTE Type: Community Safety Officer

The Community Safety Officer (CSO) Program supports DPD's tiered policing model by assigning appropriate non-core and support functions to trained CSOs rather than sworn police officers. This provides a more cost-effective service delivery model while allowing Constables to remain focused on duties that require their authority, training and experience. CSOs support a range of operational and community safety functions, including scene containment, CCTV canvassing, traffic control, neighbourhood patrols, administrative support, crime prevention initiatives, and community events.

The program also serves as a valuable recruitment and pre-hiring pathway for future DPD police officers, with more than 90% of CSOs ultimately being hired by DPD as police officers. Two CSO positions were formally established and funded in 2024. Since then, DPD has expanded the program to as many as ten CSOs by using existing operating budget capacity created primarily through sworn staffing vacancies and related salary variances. As DPD's staffing levels improve, these variances will diminish and can no longer be relied upon as an ongoing funding source for the program. To place the CSO Program on a sustainable footing, DPD is requesting six additional funded CSO positions, to be phased in over three years. The total cost for wages, benefits, equipment and training is approximately \$699,000. As the CSO Program also functions as a pre-hiring model, DPD will apply \$109,000 in existing pre-hiring funding, reducing the additional funding requirement to approximately \$590,000. Recognizing broader budget pressures, DPD is open to phasing in the funding for these positions over the next several budget years. For 2027, the cost for 2 CSOs, net of the pre-hire funds would be \$124,000. Formalizing these positions will allow DPD to maintain a proven and cost-effective tiered service delivery model, preserve sworn police capacity for core policing responsibilities, and support future recruitment needs.

2 Managed Detection and Response (MDR) Service**\$47,000**

A Managed Detection and Response (MDR) Service is a cybersecurity service that helps organizations detect, respond to, and recover from cyber threats 24/7, using a combination of technology embedded into an organization's IT network, global threat intelligence, and human expertise. Specifically, an MDR solution analyzes an organization's network traffic using AI algorithms running on embedded network analysis appliances to learn normal traffic patterns and detect suspicious anomalies. Network traffic reports and alerts are sent from these appliances to an offsite MDR provider where they are reviewed. The MDR provider responds to alerts by containing, eradicating, and helping to recover from the incident. An initial estimate of \$75,000 was provided and funded in 2026. This cost, upon completion of a competitive bid process, has been updated to be \$122,000 annually.

2027 FINANCIAL PLAN
Police
Schedule 2 and 4 Submissions**3 System Connectivity Services****\$25,000**

Delta Police has experienced problematic in-vehicle connectivity due to issues with computer docking stations and spotty cellular network coverage. DPD will be upgrading the equipment in vehicles with cradle point modems capable of seamlessly switching between wireless carriers as needed to improve overall cellular reception. The on-going cost for connectivity will be \$17,000 per annum.

Two Public Safety Trailers have been purchased to support community safety, emergency response, and static scene monitoring. These trailers will be used for crime deterrence deployments, environmental and weather monitoring during major events, and providing communications support in areas with limited connectivity. Satellite equipment will be installed on these trailers with an on-going cost of \$8,000 per annum.

Total Schedule 4 \$196,000



DELTA POLICE BOARD

Excellence in Policing

DATE 2026-10-21	SUBMITTED BY Governance Committee
SUBJECT Approval of <u>New</u> Policies: 1. Policy IP44 - Damage to Private or Public Property 2. Policy DP33 - Public Safety Cameras Approval of <u>Revised</u> Policies: 3. Policy IP70 - Automated Licence Plate Recognition 4. Policy DM12 - Task Forces & Specialized Projects 5. Policy IC60 - Young Persons 6. Policy IP20 - Interviews & Statements Approval of <u>Archived</u> Policies: 7. Policy CS26 - Problem Oriented Policing 8. Policy EC60 - Saluting & Compliments 9. Policy EM30 - Re-Engagements	
ACTION REQUIRED ☐ For Information ☒ For Approval/Action/Decision A. THAT the Delta Police Board approve new Policies IP44 - <i>Damage to Private or Public Property</i> and DP33 - <i>Public Safety Cameras</i> , under the headings of 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy.' B. THAT the Delta Police Board approve the revised provisions of Policies IP70 - <i>Automated Licence Plate Recognition</i> , DM12 - <i>Task Forces & Specialized Projects</i> , IC60 - <i>Young Persons</i> , and IP20 - <i>Interviews & Statements</i> , under the headings of 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy.' C. THAT the Delta Police Board approve the archival of Policies CS26 - <i>Problem Oriented Policing</i> , EC60 - <i>Saluting & Compliments</i> , and EM30 - <i>Re-Engagements</i> .	

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to request that the Board approve new Policies IP44 and DP33, amendments to Policies IP70, DM12, IC60, and IP20, and the archival of Policies CS26, EC60, and EM30, as detailed and recommended herein.

DISCUSSION

At its October 7, 2026, meeting, the Governance Committee received and thoroughly reviewed policy amendments for the below-noted policies. The policy amendments are now being presented to the Delta Police Board for approval. Having devoted considerable time to reviewing each policy, seeking clarifications, and asking follow-up questions, the Governance Committee recommends that the Delta Police Board approve the amendments as presented.

Detailed analyses for each policy amendment are included in the accompanying attachments, and this briefing note provides a summary of the proposed changes.

1. Policy IP44 - Damage to Private or Public Property (NEW)

Recommendation: THAT the Delta Police Board approve new Policy IP44 - *Damage to Private or Public Property* under the headings of 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy.'

Summary: Proposed new Policy IP44 addresses a risk management gap identified in Department policy regarding liability if damage to private or public property occurs during the course of a member's duties. The 'Policy' section aligns with proper policy format, with the Board directing the Chief Constable to provide 'Procedures' clearly describing associated responsibilities, and the 'Reason for Policy' seeks to ensure proper management of any damage to private or public property.

2. Policy DP33 - Public Safety Cameras (NEW)

Recommendation: THAT the Delta Police Board approve new Policy DP33 - *Public Safety Cameras* under the headings of 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy.'

Summary: Proposed new Policy DP33 governs the use of the Public Safety Cameras (PSC) program, which utilizes mobile trailers with mounted cameras and lights to be used for a law enforcement purpose (e.g., public safety, crime prevention, emergency response). This Policy strictly outlines authorization for deployment, directions for use, and responsibilities associated with data retention and privacy considerations. The 'Policy' section is a statement authorizing the Chief Constable to deploy PSCs and the 'Reason for Policy' is to regulate Department use of PSCs. More information regarding this Program will be provided to the public via the Department's website.

3. Policy IP70 - Automated Licence Plate Recognition (REVISED)

Recommendation: THAT the Delta Police Board approve amendments to Policy IP70 - *Automated Licence Plate Recognition* under the headings of 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy.'

Summary: Policy IP70 has been reviewed and updated to ensure alignment with new Policy DP33 (as proposed above), and to provide clear and succinct directions for deployment of ALPR. Amendments also reflect current practices, as the Department has transitioned from using RCMP equipment and systems to using Axon systems, as governed by the Chief Constable. The amended 'Policy' statement authorizes the Chief Constable to utilize ALPR and to provide associated 'Procedures' (which clearly describe oversight and use to protect individual privacy), and the 'Reason for Policy' is to regular Department use of ALPR.

**4. Policy DM12 - Task Forces & Specialized Projects (REVISED)
(& Archival of Policy CS26 - Problem Oriented Policing) (ARCHIVED)**

Recommendation: THAT the Delta Police Board approve amendments to Policy DM12 - *Task Forces & Specialized Projects* under the headings of 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy' and the archival of Policy CS26 - *Problem Oriented Policing*.

Summary: Policies DM12 and CS26 provide direction for dedicating resources to address an identified task or issue; however, both were insufficient in providing fulsome directions. These Policies have been merged into one (DM12) to provide succinct and thorough directions for establishing a task force or specialized project for a law enforcement purpose (e.g., delegation, developing an operational plan, evaluating plan progress), reflecting proper policy format and current practices. The amended 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy' statements succinctly authorize the Chief Constable to establish a task force or specialized project and directs the Chief to provide

associated 'Procedures.' Amended Policy DM12 effectively encompasses Policy CS26, which may subsequently be archived.

5. Policy IC60 - Young Persons (REVISED)

Recommendation: THAT the Delta Police Board approve amendments to Policy IC60 - *Young Persons* under the headings of 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy.'

Summary: Policy IC60 has been amended to provide clear, succinct, and linear directions for interacting with young persons who are alleged to or who have committed an offence, as well as children under the age of 12, in accordance with the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) and the *Child, Family & Community Service Act* (CFCSA). Most amendments have been made under 'Procedures' (refer to Attachment E), which seek to protect the rights of young persons and to ensure minimal police intervention. The amended 'Policy' statement reflects proper policy format and clearly defines 'young person' and 'children,' as legislated, and the 'Reason for Policy' is to seek to uphold the principles of and adhere to the YCJA and CFCSA.

6. Policy IP20 - Interviews & Statements (REVISED)

Recommendation: THAT the Delta Police Board approve amendments to Policy IP20 - *Interviews & Statements* under the headings of 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy.'

Summary: Policy IP20 has been amended to provide clear, succinct, and linear directions for obtaining statements and conducting interviews in a manner that seeks to uphold individual rights and obtain all relevant information in relation to an incident. Most amendments have been made under 'Procedures' (refer to Attachment F), which comply with the *Canadian Charter of Rights & Freedoms* (CCRF) and adhere to applicable case law. The amended 'Policy' statement reflects proper policy format and directs the Chief Constables to provide associated 'Procedures,' and the 'Reason for Policy' is to obtain information while protecting rights under the CCRF.

7. Policy EC60 - Saluting & Compliments (ARCHIVED)

Recommendation: THAT the Delta Police Board approve the archival of Policy EC60 - *Saluting & Compliments*.

Summary: Policy EC60 was identified as overly prescriptive and outdated. Saluting is highly nuanced and is reserved for ceremonial events, and is not a matter that members need explicit direction for or would receive discipline for breaching. Moreover, Department Ceremonial Unit responsibilities are sufficiently covered by related Policy DM41 - *Funerals & Ceremonies*. As a result, Policy EC60 has been deemed unnecessary to retain as a standalone policy and is proposed to be archived.

8. Policy EM30 - Re-Engagements (ARCHIVED)

Recommendation: THAT the Delta Police Board approve the archival of Policy EM30 - *Re-Engagements*.

Summary: Policy EM30 provides guidelines for employees who have previously resigned but are seeking re-employment with the Department. Review of this Policy identified it as infeasible to outline clear directions for re-employment, as there are many nuances related to rank, seniority, and the application process. Therefore, it was deemed unnecessary to retain as a standalone policy; however, a high-level statement has been added under 'Procedures' (as approved by the Chief Constable) to related Policy EM20 - *Recruitment & Selection*, which stipulates that re-employment may be offered at the discretion of the Chief Constable, subject to Collective Agreements and the BC *Provincial*

Policing Standards. This addition effectively addresses the re-employment process and Policy EM30 is proposed to be archived.

CONCLUSION

New Policies IP44 and DP33 and amendments to Policies IP70, DM12, IC60, and IP20 succinctly and effectively capture the scope and purpose of each policy, the Board's direction to the Chief Constable and the Chief Constable's direction to employees, and associated roles and responsibilities. The archival of Policies CS26, EC60, and EM30 ensures that all Department policies serve a purpose and reduces overlap.

Updated policies are posted to the Department website following Board approval in accordance with the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FOIPPA). The FOIPPA permits law enforcement agencies to redact policy sections in certain circumstances where disclosure could reasonably be expected to harm a law enforcement matter or the effectiveness of investigative techniques and procedures. Redacted sections are identified within published policies.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Governance Committee Report: Policy IP44 - *Damage to Private or Public Property* (New)
- B. Governance Committee Report: Policy DP33 - *Public Safety Cameras* (New)
- C. Governance Committee Report: Policy IP70 - *Automated Licence Plate Recognition* (Revised)
- D. Governance Committee Report: Policy DM12 - *Task Forces & Specialized Projects* (Revised) & Policy CS26 - *Problem Oriented Policing* (Archived)
- E. Governance Committee Report: Policy IC60 - *Young Persons* (Revised)
- F. Governance Committee Report: Policy IP20 - *Interviews & Statements* (Revised)
- G. Governance Committee Report: Policy EC60 - *Saluting & Compliments* (Archived)
- H. Governance Committee Report: Policy EM30 - *Re-Engagements* (Archived)

**DELTA POLICE
BOARD**

Excellence in Policing

DATE 2026-10-07	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable
SUBJECT Approval of New Policy IP44 - <i>Damage to Private or Public Property</i>	
ACTION REQUIRED ☐ For Information ☒ For Approval/Action/Decision A. THAT the Governance Committee approve the provisions of proposed new Policy IP44 - <i>Damage to Private or Public Property</i> under the headings of 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy' and submit the same to the Delta Police Board for approval.	

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to request that the Governance Committee approve new Policy IP44 - *Damage to Private or Public Property* as detailed and recommended herein, and present the same to the Delta Police Board for approval.

DISCUSSION

Proposed new Policy IP44 - *Damage to Private or Public Property* provides directions to members if property is damaged during the course of their duties, ensuring proper documentation and appropriate response, an aspect of the Department's risk management that was previously unaddressed by policy.

Materials from the Vancouver Police Department and the Saskatoon Police Service were utilized in drafting this new Policy, which succinctly provides general directions related to documentation and reporting, as well as specific directions for private property and compensation or reimbursement claims and reporting public property damage to the City of Delta.

The proposed 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy' sections are detailed below for Committee approval, with 'Procedures' (approved by the Chief Constable) included in Attachment A for Committee information.

POLICY**NEW: SECTION 1**

Proposed Section 1 is an overarching statement from the Board to the Chief Constable to provide 'Procedures' for managing any damage to private or public property:

1. The Chief Constable shall provide Procedures, pursuant to this Policy, regarding the loss or damage of private or public property by a member during the course of their duties.

REASON FOR POLICY

NEW: SECTION 2

Proposed 'Reason for Policy' Section 2 briefly and clearly outlines the purpose of the Policy:

2. To seek to ensure loss or damage of private or public property is reported and managed appropriately.

PROCEDURES

Procedures are approved by the Chief Constable. For Committee information, the Procedures are included in the proposed amended Policy, as set out in Attachment A.

CONCLUSION

New Policy IP44 - *Damage to Private or Public Property* effectively provides direction to members regarding the damage to any property during the course of their duties to ensure proper documentation and appropriate response.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. IP44 - *Damage to Private or Public Property*, new.

Attachment A.

Policy IP44 – *Damage to Private or Public Property*, new.

IP44**DAMAGE TO PRIVATE OR PUBLIC PROPERTY****IP44**

Effective Date: TBD

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Reporting & Documentation	
Private Property	
City of Delta (Public) Property.....	

POLICY

1. The Chief Constable shall provide Procedures, pursuant to this Policy, regarding the loss or damage of private or public property by a member during the course of their duties.

REASON FOR POLICY

2. To seek to ensure loss or damage of private or public property is reported and managed appropriately.

RELATED POLICIES

DF10 – Budget Process

PROCEDURES**Reporting & Documentation**

3. If a member damages or is alleged to have damaged private or public property during the course of their duties, they must report the matter to their supervisor and document the following details in the relevant PRIME file:
 - a) the circumstances of the actual or alleged loss or damage;
 - b) a full description and photos of the actual or alleged loss or damage;
 - c) the names of any present or involved members; and
 - d) any communication that has occurred or was attempted with the property owner or representative.
4. The member's supervisor shall review the file and report the matter to the Superintendent i/c Community Policing Bureau (Superintendent).

Private Property

5. If damage occurs or is alleged to have occurred to private property, members shall not:

- a) advise the property owner or representative that the Department or City of Delta will reimburse them, but only that they will review and consider their submitted claim; or
 - b) admit to any liability or negligence on the part of the Department or the City of Delta.
6. If the property owner or representative is seeking compensation or reimbursement, members shall advise them to submit a claim to the Superintendent or delegate, with the following information:
- a) a description of the damage and how and when it occurred, including pictures, if practicable; and
 - b) a receipt or written estimate confirming the cost for repair or replacement of the damaged property.
7. The Superintendent or delegate shall review the claim in consultation with the Department's Legal Counsel and inform the property owner or representative of the decision, in writing.
8. If the Superintendent or delegate determines that compensation or reimbursement is to be provided, they shall submit the request to the Finance Manager.

City of Delta (Public) Property

9. If damage occurs or is alleged to have occurred to City of Delta (public) property, the Superintendent or delegate shall report the matter to the City of Delta.

*Revised Dates:
N/A



DELTA POLICE BOARD

Excellence in Policing

ATTACHMENT B.

72
COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE 2026-10-07	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable
SUBJECT Approval of New Policy DP33 - <i>Public Safety Cameras</i>	
ACTION REQUIRED ☐ For Information ☒ For Approval/Action/Decision A. THAT the Governance Committee approve the provisions of proposed new Policy DP33 - <i>Public Safety Cameras</i> under the headings of 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy' and submit the same to the Delta Police Board for approval.	

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to request that the Governance Committee approve new Policy DP33 - *Public Safety Cameras* as detailed and recommended herein, and present the same to the Delta Police Board for approval.

DISCUSSION

As provided as information to the Board at its meetings on June 16 and September 23, 2026, the Department implemented a Public Safety Camera (PSC) pilot program, which utilizes mobile trailers with mounted cameras and lights, to be used for a law enforcement purpose such as public safety, crime prevention, crime monitoring, emergency response, and investigation.

Informed by this initial period of operational deployment, new Policy DP33 - *Public Safety Cameras* is proposed to govern the use of PSCs. A Privacy Impact Assessment has been conducted to identify potential risks associated with the collection, use, disclosure, and retention of personal information collected through PSCs. PSCs will primarily be used for livestreaming, unless there is reasonable justification for recording and retaining footage (as authorized in the Policy). Ultimately, privacy risks associated with PSCs have been identified and addressed, and are further mitigated by the deployment requirements clearly described in the proposed Policy as well as the associated Standard Operating Procedures overseen by the Public Safety Operations Unit.

Materials from the Abbotsford Police Department, Surrey Police Service, and West Vancouver Police Department were utilized in drafting this new Policy, which succinctly outlines authorization for deployment, directions for operational use (e.g., risk assessment, whether footage will be recorded/retained, ensuring PSCs are clearly marked, ongoing maintenance, etc.), data retention, and data disclosure.

The proposed 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy' sections are detailed below for Committee approval.

POLICY

NEW: SECTION 1

Proposed Section 1 is a statement from the Board to the Chief Constable authorizing the use of PSCs and directing the Chief to establish associated 'Procedures':

1. The Chief Constable may deploy Public Safety Cameras (PSCs), via mobile trailers, for a law enforcement purpose in public areas and shall provide Procedures, pursuant to this Policy, regarding its use.

REASON FOR POLICY

NEW: SECTION 2

Proposed 'Reason for Policy' Section 2 briefly and clearly outlines the purpose of the Policy:

2. To regulate Department use of PSCs.

PROCEDURES

Procedures are approved by the Chief Constable. For Committee information, the Procedures are included in the proposed amended Policy, as set out in Attachment A.

CONCLUSION

New Policy DP33 – *Public Safety Cameras* sufficiently provides high-level oversight from the Board to the Chief Constable and from the Chief Constable to members regarding the deployment and use of PSCs.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. DP33 – *Public Safety Cameras*, new.

Attachment A.

Policy DP33 – *Public Safety Cameras*, new.

DP33**PUBLIC SAFETY CAMERAS****DP33**

Effective Date: TBD

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POLICY

1. The Chief Constable may deploy Public Safety Cameras (PSCs), via mobile trailers, for a law enforcement purpose in public areas and shall provide Procedures, pursuant to this Policy, regarding its use.

REASON FOR POLICY

2. To regulate Department use of PSCs.

RELATED POLICIES

DP30 – Authorized Access & Use of Electronic Systems
 DP60 – Department Vehicle Use
 EC50 – Security & Privacy Management of Records, Information & Data
 IP34 – Digital Images, Video & Audio Recordings
 IP70 – Automated Licence Plate Recognition

PROCEDURES**Authorization for Deployment**

3. PSCs may only be deployed:
 - a) for a law enforcement purpose, such as for crime prevention, crime monitoring, public safety, emergency response, or investigation, or any other purpose approved by the Chief Constable; and
 - b) with the authorization of the Superintendent i/c Community Policing Bureau (Superintendent) or delegate.

Operational Use

4. The Superintendent or delegate is responsible for overseeing the deployment, use, and management of PSCs, including but not limited to:
 - a) ensuring the deployment serves a law enforcement purpose and is reasonably justified;
 - b) conducting a risk assessment with consideration of the deployment location, privacy concerns, operational use, and any other relevant factors;
 - c) determining whether it is necessary to record and retain footage, and, if so:
 - i) establishing an appropriate retention period for the recorded data, and
 - ii) causing the data to be exported appropriately to DEMS and added to the applicable PRIME file;

Refer to Policies DP30 – *Authorized Access & Use of Electronic Systems*,
EC50 – *Security & Privacy Management of Records, Information & Data*,
& IP34 – *Digital Images, Video & Audio Recordings*.
 - d) ensuring PSCs are clearly marked, placed in plain sight, and accompanied by appropriate safety cones and signage, and issuing public notices as deemed necessary;
 - e) if determined to be appropriate, request the Media Relations Officer or delegate to make the location of the PSC publicly available, including contact information for public inquiries;
 - f) ongoing maintenance of PSCs (refer to Policy DP60 – *Department Vehicle Use*); and
 - g) maintaining a log for each PSC deployment with information pertaining to (a) to (f) above, the location and date of the deployment, associated file numbers, and any other relevant details.
5. Members may only participate in the deployment and use of PSCs if they have successfully completed the required training.

Livestreamed Footage & Recorded Data

6. Livestreamed footage or recorded data may only be viewed and accessed by members for a law enforcement purpose and as authorized by the Superintendent or delegate, unless otherwise approved by the Chief Constable.
7. If PSCs are used during an incident that results in a 'reportable injury,' 'serious harm' or death of a person while in the custody or care of a member or where it reasonably could be seen to be the result of a member's conduct or actions, members must adhere to Policy EA30 – Reportable Incidents of Injuries or Death (Police Act) and immediately notify the Office of the Police Complaint Commissioner (OPCC) and/or the Independent Investigations Office (IIO), as required, and the Duty Officer or Liaison Officer shall cause any recorded data to be exported into DEMS.

Disclosure

8. Data obtained via PSCs may only be disclosed in accordance with Policy EC50 – *Security & Privacy Management of Records, Information & Data*.

*Revised Dates:
N/A



DELTA POLICE BOARD

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ATTACHMENT C.

76
COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE 2026-10-07	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable
SUBJECT Approval of Revised Policy IP70 – <i>Automatic Licence Plate Recognition</i>	
ACTION REQUIRED ☐ For Information ☒ For Approval/Action/Decision A. THAT the Governance Committee approve the revised provisions of Policy IP70 – <i>Automatic Licence Plate Recognition</i> under the headings of 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy' and submit the same to the Police Board for approval.	

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to request that the Governance Committee approve amendments to Policy IP70 – *Automatic Licence Plate Recognition* as detailed and recommended herein, and present the same to the Delta Police Board for approval.

DISCUSSION

IP70 – *Automatic Licence Plate Recognition* (ALPR) has been updated to reflect current practices and to ensure alignment with related new Policy DP33 – *Public Safety Cameras*. Previously, all ALPR use was conducted using RCMP equipment and systems that utilize external data from CPIC and ICBC. The Department has migrated to using Axon systems for ALPR (the same system used for body worn cameras, public safety cameras, drones, etc.) to enhance public safety. As a result, Policy IP70 has been amended to align with best practices and current systems, ensuring clear oversight and responsibilities.

Most amendments have been made under 'Procedures,' which are approved by the Chief Constable but are included in Attachment A and are briefly described below for Committee information:

- definitions removed as they are not necessary to include in a separate section; 'ALPR' is defined under the 'Policy' statement and 'hits' are defined under 'Procedures';
- amended throughout to reflect use of Axon instead of PAGIS system, which is governed by the Department and not the RCMP (e.g., reporting, access, operational use, data retention);
- addition of Department 'hotlists' as approved databases for use of ALPR; and
- directions updated for clarity and to reflect current processes.

Amendments to the 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy' sections are detailed below for Committee approval.

POLICY

NEW: SECTIONS 1 & 2

New Sections 1 & 2 reflect the original statements but have been amended to align with proper policy format, and it clearly stipulates that ALPR may only be employed for a law enforcement purpose:

1. The Chief Constable may equip Delta Police Department police vehicles with Automated Licence Plate Recognition (ALPR) to photograph and store licence plate information from moving and stationary vehicles for a law enforcement purpose.
2. The Chief Constable shall provide Procedures, pursuant to this Policy, regarding the use of ALPR.

ORIGINAL: SECTIONS 1 & 2

Original Section 1 is more effectively covered as above and Section 2 is no longer relevant as the Department has transitioned to Axon systems; however, authorization and operational use are addressed under 'Procedures.' These original sections will therefore be removed:

1. The Delta Police Department (Department) may deploy police vehicles equipped with an Automated Licence Plate Recognition (ALPR) system.
2. The Department ALPR program will:
 - a. use RCMP provided data and technical support;
 - b. abide by the terms and conditions in the Letter of Agreement with the RCMP 'E' Division Traffic Services which are included under Procedures; and
 - c. not be used for the collection of intelligence or other non-authorized operational or administrative purposes.

REASON FOR POLICY

NEW: SECTION 3

The new 'Reason for Policy' section aligns with related policies and succinctly captures the Policy's purpose:

3. To regulate Department use of ALPR.

ORIGINAL: SECTIONS 3-6

Original Sections 3-6 are unnecessary to include and are sufficiently addressed by the new 'Policy' statement and under 'Procedures,' and will therefore be removed:

3. ALPR is an investigative aid that can significantly improve road safety, significantly reduce property crime, increase patrol efficiency and increase detection rates of target licence plates.
4. ALPR cameras photograph and store licence plate images from moving and stationary vehicles, and compares the images with national and provincial databases for enforcement purposes.
5. The Policy authorizes use of ALPR and establishes the conditions as to when it may be utilized.
6. The requirement to adhere to terms and conditions of ALPR use established by RCMP 'E' Division Traffic Services ensures the Department complies with the statutory and policy requirements relative to the management of ALPR private information.

PROCEDURES

Procedures are approved by the Chief Constable. For Committee information, the Procedures are included in the proposed amended Policy, as set out in Attachment A.

CONCLUSION

This concludes the review of Policy IP70 – *Automatic Licence Plate Recognition*. The amended Policy provides clear and succinct directions for employing ALPR using Axon systems, reflecting current practices and aligning with related policies.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. IP70 – *Automatic Licence Plate Recognition*, as amended.
- B. IP70 – *Automatic Licence Plate Recognition*, original (to be replaced by Attachment A).
- C. Redline Comparison (Amended & Original).

Attachment A.

Policy IP70 – *Automatic Licence Plate Recognition*, as amended.

IP70**AUTOMATIC LICENCE PLATE RECOGNITION****IP70**

Effective Date: 12 December 2013

Last Reviewed/Revised Date: TBD*

Contents

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POLICY

1. The Chief Constable may equip Delta Police Department police vehicles with Automated Licence Plate Recognition (ALPR) to photograph and store licence plate information from moving and stationary vehicles for a law enforcement purpose.
2. The Chief Constable shall provide Procedures, pursuant to this Policy, regarding the use of ALPR.

REASON FOR POLICY

3. To regulate Department use of ALPR.

RELATED POLICIES

DP30 – Authorized Use & Access of Electronic Systems
 DP60 – Department Vehicle Use
 EC50 – Security & Privacy Management of Records, Information & Data
 IP34 – Digital Images, Video & Audio Recordings

PROCEDURES**Authorization & Oversight**

4. Members may only utilize ALPR systems and access ALPR data if they have successfully completed the required training and are authorized to do so by the Superintendent i/c Community Policing Bureau (Superintendent) or delegate.
5. The Superintendent or delegate is responsible for oversight and management of ALPR systems and their use.

Databases & 'Hotlists'

6. ALPR data may only be used to assist in identifying licence plates in the following databases:
 - a) CPIC, including plates of stolen vehicles and pointer vehicles, and plates related to warrants and active AMBER Alerts;
 - b) ICBC, including plates of prohibited/suspended drivers, unlicensed drivers, and uninsured vehicles; and
 - c) Department 'hotlists,' including plates directly connected to an active criminal investigation and plates related to a high-risk reported missing person.
7. The creation of Department 'hotlists' as described in Section 6 above, and the addition of a licence plate to an existing Department 'hotlist,' must:
 - a) clearly serve a law enforcement purpose;
 - b) be approved by a Staff Sergeant or higher;
 - c) be retained only for as long as is reasonably necessary to serve a law enforcement purpose, and otherwise be removed;
 - d) be periodically reviewed to ensure only entries required for a law enforcement purpose are retained as described in (c) above; and
 - e) be documented, including but not limited to the details described in (a) to (d) above.

Operational Use

8. Members utilizing ALPR must ensure ICBC and CPIC databases are updated in DEMS.
9. If there is a 'hit,' i.e., a match is indicated between a captured licence plate and a database/hotlist, the member must:
 - a) confirm the 'hit' by conducting a manual query, prior to taking enforcement action;
 - b) if confirmed, determine whether the 'hit' requires investigative follow-up; and
 - c) if requiring investigative follow-up, add the 'hit' to the associated PRIME file.
10. 'Hit' data will be retained in the ALPR database for one year, unless added to a PRIME file, in which case it will be retained in accordance with PRIME-BC policies for the applicable investigation.
11. 'Non-hit' data will only be retained for up to 72 hours.
12. Members may only access/search ALPR data for a law enforcement purpose, and members must document the reason for the access/search, the date and time of the access/search, and the associated file number.

Note: Supervisor approval is required if searching 'non-hit' data.

Disclosure

13. ALPR data may only be released in accordance with Policy EC50 – *Security & Privacy Management of Records, Information & Data*.

*Revised Dates:
10 July 2019

Attachment B.

Policy IP70 – *Automatic Licence Plate Recognition*, original (to be replaced by Attachment A).

IP70**AUTOMATIC LICENCE PLATE RECOGNITION****IP70**

Effective Date: 12 December 2013
Last Reviewed/Revised Date: 10 July 2019*

POLICY

1. The Delta Police Department (Department) may deploy police vehicles equipped with an Automated Licence Plate Recognition (ALPR) system.
2. The Department ALPR program will:
 - a) use RCMP provided data and technical support;
 - b) abide by the terms and conditions in the Letter of Agreement with the RCMP 'E' Division Traffic Services which are included under Procedures; and
 - c) not be used for the collection of intelligence or other non-authorized operational or administrative purposes.

REASON FOR POLICY

3. ALPR is an investigative aid that can significantly improve road safety, significantly reduce property crime, increase patrol efficiency and increase detection rates of target licence plates.
4. ALPR cameras photograph and store licence plate images from moving and stationary vehicles, and compares the images with national and provincial databases for enforcement purposes.
5. The Policy authorizes use of ALPR and establishes the conditions as to when it may be utilized.
6. The requirement to adhere to terms and conditions of ALPR use established by RCMP 'E' Division Traffic Services ensures the Department complies with the statutory and policy requirements relative to the management of ALPR private information.

DEFINITIONS

7. For the purposes of this Policy, the following definition will apply:

Automatic Licence Plate Recognition (ALPR): computerized units that use cameras to photograph and store licence plate images from moving and stationary vehicles. The ALPR computer compares the licence plate images with national and provincial databases for enforcement purposes.

Hit: a match has been made by the ALPR system between the automatic recognition of a licence plate with an entry on the ALPR database.

PROCEDURES**General**

8. ALPR deployment and use is administered under the authority of designated Staff Sergeants.

9. The following approved enforcement databases are loaded into the system (Target Database):
 - a) stolen vehicles (CPIC);
 - b) licence plates associated to:
 - i) Canada-Wide warrants (CPIC),
 - ii) BC-Wide warrants (CPIC),
 - iii) other Pointer Vehicles (CPIC),
 - c) prohibited/suspended drivers (ICBC Driver/Vehicle Database);
 - d) uninsured vehicles (ICBC Driver/Vehicle Database); and
 - e) unlicensed drivers (ICBC Driver/Vehicle Database).
10. ALPR equipment is installed in Patrol Section vehicles, with both mobile and stationary capabilities.

ALPR Operator

11. ALPR will only be used by regular members who are trained and qualified, and the Patrol Section Staff Sergeants or designates will maintain a list of those trained and qualified Department members.
12. Members are only authorized to use the department issued encrypted USB stick to download the ALPR data, no personal USB memory sticks are to be used in any circumstances.
13. Encrypted USB memory sticks will be stored in the Headquarters (HQ) or Public Safety Building (PSB) equipment rooms and may only be removed if signed out.
14. The ALPR data may only be loaded and unloaded from a single designated computer at the PSB and at HQ.
15. Members will download the CPIC and ICBC Driver/Vehicle databases to the onboard computer system at the start of each shift, with no exceptions.
16. The ALPR database is neither live to CPIC, nor ICBC, and is therefore most accurate immediately after download from CPIC or ICBC Driver/Vehicle Database.
17. All ALPR 'hits' must be confirmed by the user via a separate manual CPIC query.
18. The ALPR alarm log will be completed daily when the ALPR is deployed and faxed at a minimum of weekly to the 'E' Division Traffic Services.

Attachment C.

Redline Comparison (Amended & Original).

IP70

**AUTOMATIC LICENCE PLATE
RECOGNITION**

IP70

POLICY

1. The Chief Constable may equip Delta Police Department ~~(Department) may deploy~~ police vehicles ~~equipped~~ with ~~an~~ Automated Licence Plate Recognition (ALPR) system to
2. ~~The Department ALPR program will:~~
 - a) ~~use RCMP provided data and technical support;~~
 - b) ~~abide by the terms and conditions in the Letter of Agreement with the RCMP 'E' Division Traffic Services which are included under Procedures; and~~
 - c) ~~not be used for the collection of intelligence or other non-authorized operational or administrative purposes.~~

REASON FOR POLICY

3. ~~ALPR is an investigative aid that can significantly improve road safety, significantly reduce property crime, increase patrol efficiency and increase detection rates of target licence plates.~~
4. ~~ALPR cameras~~ photograph and store licence plate ~~images~~ information from moving and stationary vehicles, ~~and compares the images with national and provincial databases for~~ a law enforcement purposes.
5. ~~The Policy authorizes use of ALPR and establishes the conditions as to when it may be utilized.~~
6. ~~The requirement to adhere to terms and conditions of ALPR use established by RCMP 'E' Division Traffic Services ensures the Department complies with the statutory and policy requirements relative to the management of ALPR private information.~~

DEFINITIONS

7. ~~For the purposes of this Policy, the following definitions will apply:~~

IP70

Automatic License Plate Recognition

IP70

Automatic Licence Plate Recognition (ALPR): computerized units that use cameras to photograph and store licence plate images from moving and stationary vehicles. The ALPR computer compares the licence plate images with national and provincial databases for enforcement purposes.

Hit: a match has been made by the ALPR system between the automatic recognition of a licence plate with an entry on the ALPR database.

2. The Chief Constable shall provide Procedures, pursuant to this Policy, regarding the use of ALPR.

REASON FOR POLICY

3. To regulate Department use of ALPR.

PROCEDURES

General Authorization & Oversight

4. Members may only utilize ALPR systems and access ALPR data if they have successfully completed the required training and are authorized to do so by the Superintendent i/c Community Policing Bureau (Superintendent) or delegate.
5. The Superintendent or delegate is responsible for oversight and management of ALPR systems and their use.

Databases & 'Hotlists'

6. ~~8. ALPR deployment and use is administered under the authority of designated Staff Sergeants.~~ data may only be used to assist in identifying licence plates in the following databases:
 - a) CPIC, including plates of stolen vehicles and pointer vehicles, and plates related to warrants and active AMBER Alerts;
 - b) ~~9. The following approved enforcement databases are loaded into the system (Target Database):~~
 - a) ~~stolen vehicles (CPIC);~~
 - b) ~~licence plates associated to:~~
 - i) ~~Canada-Wide warrants (CPIC);~~

-
- ii) ~~BC-Wide warrants (CPIC);~~
 - iii) ~~other Pointer Vehicles (CPIC);~~
 - e) ICBC, including plates of prohibited/suspended drivers, ~~(ICBC Driver/Vehicle Database);~~
 - d) unlicenced drivers, and ~~uninsured vehicles (ICBC Driver/Vehicle Database); and; and~~
 - e) ~~unlicenced drivers (ICBC Driver/Vehicle Database).~~
10. ~~ALPR equipment is installed in Patrol Section vehicles, with both mobile and stationary capabilities.~~

ALPR Operator

11. ~~ALPR will only be used by regular members who are trained and qualified, and the Patrol Section Staff Sergeants or designates will maintain a list of those trained and qualified Department members.~~
12. ~~Members are only authorized to use the department issued encrypted USB stick to download the ALPR data, no personal USB memory sticks are to be used in any circumstances.~~
13. ~~Encrypted USB memory sticks will be stored in the Headquarters (HQ) or Public Safety Building (PSB) equipment rooms and may only be removed if signed out.~~
14. ~~The ALPR data may only be loaded and unloaded from a single designated computer at the PSB and at HQ.~~
15. ~~Members will download the CPIC and ICBC Driver/Vehicle databases to the onboard computer system at the start of each shift, with no exceptions.~~
16. ~~The ALPR database is neither live to CPIC, nor ICBC, and is therefore most accurate immediately after download from CPIC or ICBC Driver/Vehicle Database.~~
17. ~~All ALPR 'hits' must be confirmed by the user via a separate manual CPIC query.~~

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- c) Department 'hotlists,' including plates directly connected to an active criminal investigation and plates related to a high-risk reported missing person.
7. The creation of Department 'hotlists' as described in Section 6 above, and the addition of a licence plate to an existing Department 'hotlist,' must:
- a) clearly serve a law enforcement purpose;
 - b) be approved by a Staff Sergeant or higher;
 - c) be retained only for as long as is reasonably necessary to serve a law enforcement purpose, and otherwise be removed;
 - d) be periodically reviewed to ensure only entries required for a law enforcement purpose are retained as described in (c) above; and
 - e) be documented, including but not limited to the details described in (a) to (d) above.

Operational Use

8. Members utilizing ALPR must ensure ICBC and CPIC databases are updated in DEMS.
9. If there is a 'hit,' i.e., a match is indicated between a captured licence plate and a database/hotlist, the member must:
- a) confirm the 'hit' by conducting a manual query, prior to taking enforcement action;
 - b) if confirmed, determine whether the 'hit' requires investigative follow-up; and
 - c) if requiring investigative follow-up, add the 'hit' to the associated PRIME file.
10. 'Hit' data will be retained in the ALPR database for one year, unless added to a PRIME file, in which case it will be retained in accordance with PRIME-BC policies for the applicable investigation.
11. 'Non-hit' data will only be retained for up to 72 hours.

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12. Members may only access/search ALPR data for a law enforcement purpose, and members must document the reason for the access/search, the date and time of the access/search, and the associated file number.

Note: Supervisor approval is required if searching 'non-hit' data.

Disclosure

13. ALPR data may only be released in accordance with Policy EC50 – Security & Privacy Management of Records, Information & Data.
- ~~18. The ALPR alarm log will be completed daily when the ALPR is deployed and faxed at a minimum of weekly to the 'E' Division Traffic Services.~~

**DELTA POLICE
BOARD**

Excellence in Policing

DATE 2026-10-07	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable
SUBJECT Approval of Revised Policy DM12 - <i>Task Forces & Specialized Projects</i> Approval of Archived Policy CS26 - <i>Problem Oriented Policing</i>	
ACTION REQUIRED ☐ For Information ☒ For Approval/Action/Decision A. THAT the Governance Committee approve the revised provisions of Policy DM12 - <i>Task Forces & Specialized Projects</i> under the headings of 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy' and submit the same to the Delta Police Board for approval. B. THAT the Governance Committee approve the archival of Policy CS26 - <i>Problem Oriented Policing</i> and submit the same to the Delta Police Board for approval.	

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to request that the Governance Committee approve amendments to Policy DM12 - *Task Forces & Specialized Projects* and the archival of Policy CS26 - *Problem Oriented Policing*, as detailed and recommended herein, and present the same to the Delta Police Board for approval.

DISCUSSION

Currently, Policies DM12 - *Task Forces* and CS26 - *Problem Oriented Policing* provide direction for dedicating resources in order to address an identified task or issue. However, these policies are incongruent with current practices and are inadequate in outlining required responsibilities.

As such, these policies are proposed to be merged into one succinct policy, newly titled DM12 - *Task Forces & Specialized Projects*. The new Policy enables the Chief Constable to establish a task force or specialized project for a specified law enforcement purpose and provide 'Procedures' (approved by the Chief Constable but are included in Attachment A) regarding delegation, developing an operational plan, evaluation and conclusion, and associated employee responsibilities.

Amendments to the 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy' sections are detailed below for Committee approval.

POLICY**NEW: SECTIONS 1 & 2**

New Sections 1 & 2 reflect the original statements but have been amended to align with proper policy format, as well as to clearly provide Board direction to the Chief Constable in establishing and overseeing a task force or specialized project for a specific law enforcement purpose:

1. The Chief Constable may establish a task force or specialized project for a specified law enforcement purpose, and shall:
 - a) delegate an employee to oversee the task or project (hereafter referred to as "project supervisor"); and
 - b) provide Procedures, pursuant to this Policy, for establishing and overseeing the task or project.
2. The Chief Constable has the discretion to continue, adjust, or terminate a task force or specialized project at any time.

ORIGINAL DM12: SECTION 1

Original Section 1 is overly prescriptive for 'Policy' and has been moved under 'Procedures,' as appropriate, and is otherwise effectively covered as above and will be removed:

1. The forces within the Delta Police Department (Department) will be:
 - a. established to address a specific problem or function through a directed effort;
 - b. conducted using appropriately selected and trained personnel;
 - c. conducted under defined authority and responsibility and established accountability;
 - d. conducted using the applicable general criteria required for all investigations and established criteria for the particular type of crime being addressed;
 - e. evaluated regularly and revised if necessary; and
 - f. reviewed regularly to determine the necessity of continuation.

ORIGINAL CS26: SECTION 1

Original Section 1 includes outdated language and is effectively covered as above, and will therefore be removed:

1. The Delta Police Department (Department) will use Problem Oriented Policing (POP) projects as a specific strategy for dealing with community problems.

REASON FOR POLICY

NEW: SECTION 3

The new 'Reason for Policy' section reflects the original but uses consistent and clear language:

3. To provide direction for establishing a task force or specialized project.

ORIGINAL DM12: SECTION 2

Original Section 2 is more appropriately covered as above and will be removed:

2. To provide for a task force capability within the Department that will act to concentrate on a specific problem or function.

ORIGINAL CS26: SECTIONS 2 & 3

Original Sections 2 & 3 are overly prescriptive and sufficiently covered as above, and will therefore be removed:

2. To emphasize the application of problem-solving tactics as a basis for delivering police services.
3. To eliminate, often through non-enforcement means, some of the chronic or social problems which not only impact the community, but which also impact police resources by requiring ongoing monitoring or repeat attendance by members.

PROCEDURES

Procedures are approved by the Chief Constable. For Committee information, the Procedures are included in the proposed amended Policy, as set out in Attachment A.

CONCLUSION

This concludes the review of Policy DM12 - *Task Forces & Specialized Projects*. The amended Policy provides succinct and thorough directions for establishing a task force or specialized project for a specified law enforcement purpose, reflecting proper policy format and current practices. It also effectively encompasses Policy CS26 - *Problem Oriented Policing*, which may subsequently be archived.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. DM12 - *Task Forces & Specialized Projects*, as amended.
- B. DM12 - *Task Forces*, original (to be replaced by Attachment A).
- C. CS26 - *Problem Oriented Policing*, original (to be archived).
- D. Redline Comparison (Amended DM12 & Original DM12).

Attachment A.

Policy DM12 – *Task Forces & Specialized Projects*, as amended.

DM12**TASK FORCES & SPECIALIZED PROJECTS****DM12**

Effective Date: 29 August 1997
Last Reviewed/Revised Date: TBD*

POLICY

1. The Chief Constable may establish a task force or specialized project for a specified law enforcement purpose, and shall:
 - a) delegate an employee to oversee the task or project (hereafter referred to as “project supervisor”); and
 - b) provide Procedures, pursuant to this Policy, for establishing and overseeing the task or project.
2. The Chief Constable has the discretion to continue, adjust, or terminate a task force or specialized project at any time.

REASON FOR POLICY

3. To provide direction for establishing a task force or specialized project.

RELATED POLICIES

DM10 – Department Priorities, Goals & Objectives
DP20 – Property & Equipment
EM12 – Specialized Police Positions

PROCEDURES

4. For approval by the Chief Constable, the delegated project supervisor shall develop an operational plan for the task force or specialized project, which must include the following details:
 - a) the issue or problem that the project is intended to address;
 - b) resources required to carry out the project (e.g., employees, equipment, other associated costs);
 - c) specified employees assigned to assist with the project, including establishing a line of authority, if required;
 - d) whether the public, external agencies, or other Department sections are to be consulted or requested to participate;
 - e) any training that is required or that is to be provided to assigned employees; and
 - f) a timeline of the project, with check-in intervals and reporting requirements as established by the Chief Constable or delegate.

5. The project supervisor is responsible for maintaining detailed documentation throughout the project, including any amendments to the operational plan and ongoing evaluation of the project's effectiveness.
6. In reporting to the Chief Constable or delegate, the project supervisor shall make recommendations to continue, adjust, or terminate the project.
7. Upon conclusion of the project, the project supervisor shall submit a final report to the Chief Constable or delegate.

*Revised Dates:
12 October 2012

Attachment B.

Policy DM12 – *Task Forces*, original (to be replaced by Attachment A).

DM12**TASK FORCES****DM12**

Effective Date: 29 August 1997
Last Reviewed/Revised Date: 20 June 2022*

POLICY

1. Task forces within the Delta Police Department (Department) will be:
 - a) established to address a specific problem or function through a directed effort;
 - b) conducted using appropriately selected and trained personnel;
 - c) conducted under defined authority and responsibility and established accountability;
 - d) conducted using the applicable general criteria required for all investigations and established criteria for the particular type of crime being addressed;
 - e) evaluated regularly and revised if necessary; and
 - f) reviewed regularly to determine the necessity of continuation.

REASON FOR POLICY

2. To provide for a task force capability within the Department that will act to concentrate on a specific problem or function.

PROCEDURES

3. This Chief Constable shall establish a Task Force for an operational purpose and delegate authority for the Task Force to a Police Executive Officer.
4. The assigned Executive Officer will assign the appropriate staff and resources necessary to complete the operational purpose.
5. The Executive Officer will establish a line of accountability to the Task Force and will report regularly to the Chief Constable regarding the Task Force's actions.
6. The Executive Officer will provide a final report of the Task Force's results to the Chief Constable who will make a determination on whether or not to conclude the Task Force.

Attachment C.

Policy CS26 – *Problem Oriented Policing*, original (to be archived).

CS26**PROBLEM ORIENTED POLICING****CS26**

Effective Date: 01 January 1996
Last Reviewed/Revised Date: 20 June 2022*

POLICY

1. The Delta Police Department (Department) will use Problem Oriented Policing (POP) projects as a specific strategy for dealing with community problems.

REASON FOR POLICY

2. To emphasize the application of problem-solving tactics as a basis for delivering police services.
3. To eliminate, often through non-enforcement means, some of the chronic or social problems which not only impact the community, but which also impact police resources by requiring ongoing monitoring or repeat attendance by members.

PROCEDURES

4. A file should be initiated for each POP project, with the associated occurrence number being the master file for all related files.
5. Members initiating POP files should consult the reference file to prevent duplication of the same project, as well as obtain information and solutions on similar projects.

Sources of Information

6. Crime analysis provides a wide range of information to:
 - a) identify problems; and
 - b) support the planning process.
7. Public input and assistance will be essential in the problem solving process.
8. Other Department Sections input and/or direct involvement will be essential in the development and the successful execution of the plan.

*Revised Dates:
15 May 2012

Attachment D.

Redline Comparison (Amended DM12 & Original DM12).

DM12**TASK FORCES &
SPECIALIZED PROJECTS****DM12****POLICY**

1. ~~Task forces within the Delta Police Department (Department) will be:~~ The Chief Constable may establish a task force or specialized project for a specified law enforcement purpose, and shall:
 - a) ~~established to address a specific problem or function through a directed effort;~~
 - b) ~~conducted using appropriately selected and trained personnel;~~
 - c) ~~conducted under defined authority and responsibility and established accountability;~~
 - d) ~~conducted using the applicable general criteria required for all investigations and established criteria for the particular type of crime being addressed;~~
 - e) ~~evaluated regularly and revised if necessary; and~~
 - f) ~~reviewed regularly to determine the necessity of continuation.~~
 - a) delegate an employee to oversee the task or project (hereafter referred to as "project supervisor"); and
 - b) provide Procedures, pursuant to this Policy, for establishing and overseeing the task or project.
2. The Chief Constable has the discretion to continue, adjust, or terminate a task force or specialized project at any time.

REASON FOR POLICY

2. ~~To provide for a task force capability within the Department that will act to concentrate on a specific problem or function.~~
3. To provide direction for establishing a task force or specialized project.

PROCEDURES

- ~~3. The Chief Constable shall establish a Task Force for an operational purpose and delegate authority for the Task Force to a Police Executive Officer.~~
- ~~4. The assigned Executive Officer will assign the appropriate staff and resources necessary to complete the operational purpose.~~
- ~~5. The Executive Officer will establish a line of accountability to the Task Force and will report regularly to the Chief Constable regarding the Task Force's actions.~~
- ~~6. The Executive Officer will provide a final report of the Task Force's results to the Chief Constable who will make a determination on whether or not to conclude the Task Force.~~
4. For approval by the Chief Constable, the delegated project supervisor shall develop an operational plan for the task force or specialized project, which must include the following details:
 - a) the issue or problem that the project is intended to address;
 - b) resources required to carry out the project (e.g., employees, equipment, other associated costs);
 - c) specified employees assigned to assist with the project, including establishing a line of authority, if required;
 - d) whether the public, external agencies, or other Department sections are to be consulted or requested to participate;
 - e) any training that is required or that is to be provided to assigned employees; and
 - f) a timeline of the project, with check-in intervals and reporting requirements as established by the Chief Constable or delegate.
5. The project supervisor is responsible for maintaining detailed documentation throughout the project, including any amendments to the operational plan and ongoing evaluation of the project's effectiveness.
6. In reporting to the Chief Constable or delegate, the project supervisor shall make recommendations to continue, adjust, or terminate the project.
7. Upon conclusion of the project, the project supervisor shall submit a final report to the Chief Constable or delegate.

**DELTA POLICE
BOARD**

Excellence in Policing

DATE 2026-10-07	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable
SUBJECT Approval of Revised Policy IC60 - <i>Young Persons</i>	
ACTION REQUIRED ☐ For Information ☒ For Approval/Action/Decision A. THAT the Governance Committee approve the revised provisions of Policy IC60 - <i>Young Persons</i> under the headings of 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy' and submit the same to the Delta Police Board for approval.	

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to request that the Governance Committee approve amendments to Policy IC60 - *Young Persons* as detailed and recommended herein, and present the same to the Delta Police Board for approval.

DISCUSSION

Policy IC60 - *Young Persons* was previously inadequate in providing clear, linear directions for interacting with young persons who are alleged to or have committed an offence, and unnecessarily included many lengthy sections from the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) and court information outside the scope of a member's duties.

As a result, Policy IC60 has been substantially condensed and updated to provide succinct and relevant directions, appropriately aligning with and referencing the YCJA as required. Sections were also added in relation to children under the age of 12, which is governed by the *Child, Family & Community Service Act* (CFCSA), and was previously missing from Department policy.

Policy IC60 has been updated in conjunction with internal Form 9.1 - Statement of a Young Person, used for interviewing young persons to ensure consistency and legislative compliance.

Most amendments have been made under 'Procedures,' which are approved by the Chief Constable but are included in Attachment A and are briefly described below for Committee information:

- response options for young persons who are alleged to or have committed an offence are clearly and linearly set out (overview in s. 5, further described in s. 6-13);
- directions for conducting interviews and obtaining a statement updated to:
 - outline clear responsibilities and to align with internal Form 9.1 - Statement of a Young Person (s. 16 & 17), and
 - only include directions specific to young persons to avoid repetition and inconsistency (general directions are addressed in Policy IP20 - *Interviews & Statements*, which is referenced in s. 18);
- directions regarding youth alcohol/drug consumption expanded and clarified, aligning with related Department policies (s. 19-21); and

- directions related to disclosure and publication clarified and condensed, with reference to Policy EC50 – *Security & Privacy Management of Records, Information & Data* to avoid repetition and inconsistency (s. 24 & 25).

Amendments to the 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy' sections are detailed below for Committee approval.

POLICY

NEW: SECTION 1

New Section 1 reflects the original statement but has been amended to align with proper policy format, presented as a direction from the Board to the Chief Constable, and clearly defines 'young person' and 'children' in accordance with the YCJA and CFCSA:

1. The Chief Constable shall establish Procedures, pursuant to this Policy, for responding to incidents where:
 - a) a young person, i.e., a person who is at least 12 years of age but less than 18 years of age, is alleged to or has committed an offence, in accordance with the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA); and
 - b) a child under the age of 12 is alleged to or has acted in a manner prohibited by law or has failed or refused to act in a manner required by law, in accordance with the *Child, Family & Community Service Act* (CFCSA).

ORIGINAL: SECTION 1

Original Section 1 is more effectively covered as above and will be removed:

1. The Delta Police Department (Department) will address and treat young persons in a manner that complies fully with legal requirements.

REASON FOR POLICY

NEW: SECTION 2

The new 'Reason for Policy' section is similar to the original but more succinctly and accurately captures the Policy's purpose and refers to the relevant legislation:

2. To seek to uphold the principles of and adhere to the YCJA and CFCSA.

ORIGINAL: SECTION 2

Original Section 2 is more appropriately covered as above and will be removed:

2. To ensure that Departmental practice with respect to young persons is in keeping with the objectives, principles and provisions of the federal *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) and the B.C. *Youth Justice Act*.

PROCEDURES

Procedures are approved by the Chief Constable. For Committee information, the Procedures are included in the proposed amended Policy, as set out in Attachment A.

CONCLUSION

This concludes the review of Policy IC60 – *Young Persons*. The amended Policy provides clear and succinct directions for interacting with young persons who are alleged to or who have committed an offence, as well as children under the age of 12, in accordance with the YCJA and CFCSA.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. IC60 – *Young Persons*, as amended.
- B. IC60 – *Young Persons*, original (to be replaced by Attachment A).
- C. Redline Comparison (Amended & Original).

Attachment A.

Policy IC60 – *Young Persons*, as amended.

IC60**YOUNG PERSONS****IC60**

Effective Date: 01 January 1995
Last Reviewed/Revised Date: TBD*

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POLICY

1. The Chief Constable shall establish Procedures, pursuant to this Policy, for responding to incidents where:
 - a) a young person, i.e., a person who is at least 12 years of age but less than 18 years of age, is alleged to or has committed an offence, in accordance with the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA); and
 - b) a child under the age of 12 is alleged to or has acted in a manner prohibited by law or has failed or refused to act in a manner required by law, in accordance with the *Child, Family & Community Service Act* (CFCSA).

REASON FOR POLICY

2. To seek to uphold the principles of and adhere to the YCJA and CFCSA.

RELATED POLICIES

CS32 – Protection of Children
IC30 – Detention, Arrest & Post-Arrest Processing
IC40 – Transportation of Persons in Custody
IP20 – Interviews & Statements

PROCEDURES**Response Options**

3. A young person who is alleged to or has committed an offence is entitled to all rights under the Charter of Rights & Freedoms and the additional rights set out in the YCJA.

4. In responding to an incident where a young person is alleged to or has committed an offence, members must seek to implement the minimum intervention warranted to appropriately and proportionately respond to the seriousness of the offence and hold the young person accountable, with consideration of:
- a) the young person's reduced level of maturity or development, and diminished moral blameworthiness or culpability;
 - b) reinforcing respect for societal values and encouraging the repair of harm to victims and/or the community; and
 - c) if the young person has previously been found guilty of an offence.

YCJA s. 6 (3-5)

5. In accordance with the above, members shall determine which of the following responses is appropriate:
- a) extrajudicial measures, including:
 - i) warnings, cautions and referrals, or
 - ii) sanctions;
 - b) judicial measures, including:
 - i) appearance notice, or
 - ii) undertaking; or
 - c) recommending charges.
6. In accordance with Sections 4 & 5 above, members must first consider whether the following warnings, cautions or referrals may be appropriate:
- a) **take no further action against the young person** (e.g., it appears an appropriate adult has taken sufficient steps to hold the young person accountable);
 - b) **give the young person an informal warning** (e.g., the young person acknowledges the limits of acceptable behaviour and there is little risk for recidivism);
 - c) **administer a caution to the young person** (e.g., the seriousness of the offence is conveyed, either through a letter or formal conversation with the young person and their parent/guardian); or
 - d) **refer the young person to a community program or agency, as appropriate and with their consent** (e.g., counselling or mental health services, recreation programs, child welfare agencies, etc.).

YCJA s. 6 (1)

7. If a member determines that a caution, warning or referral are not appropriate, they may make a recommendation to Crown counsel for an extrajudicial sanction.

YCJA s. 10 (1)

8. If the member considers extrajudicial measures to be insufficient, the member shall consider whether a judicial measure is appropriate, and if issuing a court order (i.e., appearance notice or undertaking), the member must indicate on the applicable form(s) that the person is a young person.

9. If a young person fails to comply with a judicial measure, the member shall first consider whether an extrajudicial measure (e.g., refer to probation officer) or issuing another court order would be appropriate before charging the young person with a new offence, and in doing so the member must consider whether the young person has:
 - a) a history of repetitive failures to comply; or
 - b) caused harm or risk of harm to any person as a result of failing to comply.

YCJA s. 4.1 (1 & 2)
10. Any extrajudicial measures imposed on a young person must be documented in the associated PRIME file.

YCJA s. 115 (1.1)

Detention & Arrest

11. Members shall seek to release a young person wherever appropriate and may only detain or arrest a young person if the member determines that pre-trial detention is justified or required under the Criminal Code, or if authorized by a warrant.
12. If a young person is detained or arrested, the member must, as soon as practicable:
 - a) notify their supervisor; and
 - b) explain and provide to the young person the Charter Rights, Warnings and Cautions, as applicable, in a manner that is appropriate to their age and understanding.

YCJA s. 25 (2)
13. Young persons held in custody must be transported and held in a separate area from any adult.

YCJA s. 30 (3)

Refer to Policy IC40 – *Transportation of Persons in Custody*

Notice to an Appropriate Adult

14. The member must provide notice to the young person's parent/guardian, or other appropriate adult if the whereabouts of the parent/guardian is not known or it appears that no parent/guardian is available (hereafter referred to as "appropriate adult"), if:
 - a) issuing a court order to the young person, in writing, either in person or via mail; or
 - b) detaining or arresting the young person, orally or in writing, including the reason for the detention or arrest and the young person's location.

YCJA s. 26 (1, 2 & 4)
15. In relation to Section 14 above, if the child is a ward of the Ministry of Children & Families Development (MCFD), no appropriate adult is known or available, or doubt exists as to who notice should be given to, members shall provide notice to the MCFD.

YCJA s. 26 (5)

Interviews & Statements

16. Interviews and statements of a young person, including the pre-interview discussion of their rights set out in Form 9.1 – Statement of a Young Person (Form), must be audio recorded and, whenever practicable, video recorded, and the member must advise the young person and any other person present that the interview or statement is being recorded.

17. During the pre-interview discussion of their rights, as set out in the Form, the member must:
 - a) allow the young person a reasonable opportunity to contact legal counsel and/or appropriate adult of their choosing (as long as that adult is not a co-accused or under investigation for the same offence), and if the young person:
 - i) chooses to do so, any statement must be made in the presence of counsel and/or appropriate adult, or
 - ii) declines to do so, the member must ensure the young person understands that the right has been waived and signs the applicable section on the Form.

YCJA s. 25 (1 & 2) & s. 146 (2 & 4)
 - b) ask the young person if they would like to provide a statement, and if the young person:
 - i) agrees, the member may receive their statement, or
 - ii) declines, the interview is to be terminated; and
 - c) document the young person's responses and decisions on the Form.
18. In addition to the requirements outlined in Sections 17 & 18 above, members must obtain statements and conduct interviews with a young person in accordance with Policy IP20 - *Statements*.

Alcohol/Drug Possession & Consumption

19. If a young person is found to be consuming or in possession of alcohol or drugs, the member shall seize the alcohol or drugs (refer to Policy IP40 - *Exhibits & Property*) and make a reasonable attempt to release the young person to an appropriate adult.
20. If a young person is unable to take care of themselves and no appropriate adult is available, the member shall contact the MCFD to assume responsibility of the young person, or, if necessary to transport the young person to Surrey Detention Facility, they must first be assessed and approved for detention by a medical practitioner.
21. If a young person appears to have consumed large amounts of drugs and/or alcohol, the member shall contact British Columbia Ambulance Service (BCAS) to assess the need for treatment or transport the young person to a hospital, and immediately notify:
 - a) an appropriate adult of the young person's condition and location; or
 - b) the MCFD, if no appropriate adult is available.

Refer to Policy IC40 - *Transportation of Persons in Custody*

Children Under the Age of 12

22. If child under the age of 12 is alleged to or has acted in a manner prohibited by law or has failed or refused to act in a manner required by law, the member shall release the child to their parent/guardian, or the MCFD if no parent/guardian is known or available.
23. Members must notify the MCFD if a child under the age of 12 has killed, assaulted, or endangered any other person, and may otherwise report the matter to the MCFD as deemed appropriate.

CFCSA s. 15

Disclosure

24. Employees shall not publish a child's or young person's name or any other identifying information except as authorized by a youth court judge or justice, or as otherwise required by law.

YCJA s. 110 (1 & 4) & CFCSA s. 79

25. Any requests for records or information relating to the investigation of a child or young person shall be referred to the Information & Privacy Unit Coordinator and handled in accordance with Policy EC50 – *Security & Privacy Management of Records, Information & Data*.

YCJA s. 125 & CFCSA s. 75

*Revised Dates:
15 October 2012
27 May 2014

Attachment B.

Policy IC60 – *Young Persons*, original (to be replaced by Attachment A).

IC60**YOUNG PERSONS****IC60**

Effective Date: 01 January 1995
Last Reviewed/Revised Date: 05 July 2017*

POLICY

1. The Delta Police Department (Department) will address and treat young persons in a manner that complies fully with legal requirements.

REASON FOR POLICY

2. To ensure that Departmental practice with respect to young persons is in keeping with the objectives, principles and provisions of the federal *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) and the B.C. *Youth Justice Act*.

PROCEDURES**Applicability**

3. This policy applies to young persons who are defined in law as those persons who have attained the age of 12 years, but who are less than the age of 18 years.

Principles

4. The principles of the YCJA are:
 - a) extrajudicial measures are often the most appropriate and effective way to address youth crime;
 - b) extrajudicial measures allow for effective and timely interventions focused on correcting offending behaviour;
 - c) extrajudicial measures are presumed to be adequate to hold a young person accountable for his or her offending behaviour if the young person has committed a non-violent offence and has not previously been found guilty of an offence; and
 - d) extrajudicial measures should be used if they are adequate to hold a young person accountable for his or her offending behaviour and, if the use of extrajudicial measures is consistent with the principles set out in this section, nothing in the YCJA precludes their use in respect of a young person who:
 - i) has previously been dealt with by the use of extrajudicial measures, or
 - ii) has previously been found guilty of an offence.

Objectives

5. The objectives of the YCJA are:
 - a) Extrajudicial measures should be designed to:
 - i) provide an effective and timely response to offending behaviour outside of judicial proceedings,

- ii) encourage young persons to acknowledge and repair the harm caused to the victim and the community,
- iii) encourage the involvement of families, including extended families and members of the community, in designing and implementing the measures,
- iv) provide victims with an opportunity to participate in decisions that relate to the measures that are selected, and to receive reparation, and
- v) respect the rights and freedoms of young persons, and be proportionate to the seriousness of the offence.

Extrajudicial Measures

6. Before initiating judicial proceedings a member must consider whether it would be sufficient to administer one of the measures listed in YCJA:
 - a) take no further action against the youth;
 - b) give the youth a warning;
 - c) issue a caution to the youth; or
 - d) refer the young person, with his or her consent, to a program or agency in the community that may assist him or her not to commit offences.
7. If a young person commits a non-violent first offence, it is presumed that an extrajudicial measure is sufficient to address the youth's actions.
8. The decision as to which extrajudicial measure is appropriate must be applied fairly and be proportionate to the offence. The member should use the least restrictive measure that will hold the youth accountable, ensuring the minimum intervention warranted to respond to the conduct. The measure should always be less than one a court would impose for this conduct, should the youth have been tried and found guilty of the offence.
9. Within the limits of fair and proportionate accountability, the measure should be designed and applied with the following principles and objectives in mind:
 - a) emphasize timeliness (ensuring the measure is applied with as close a link to the conduct as possible, to help the youth understand the relationship between action and consequences);
 - b) be an effective intervention;
 - c) promote the rehabilitation of the youth;
 - d) offer meaningful consequences to the youth;
 - e) encourage the youth to acknowledge harm they may have caused;
 - f) encourage the youth to repair harm he or she may have caused;
 - g) involve the family of the youth; and
 - h) respect the youth's rights, and especially any special protections or guarantees of rights applying to youth.

Take No Further Action

10. For many minor offences, a decision by the member to take no further action may be the most sensible thing to do. For example, the parents of the young person, the victim or others may have already taken sufficient steps to hold the young person accountable. There would be no need to expend limited police resources and other youth justice system resources on such a case.

Warning Young Person

11. Warnings by members under Section 6 are intended to be informal warnings. They are an example of a traditional exercise of police discretion. Experience under the old Young Offenders Act (YOA) has caused concern that police have decreased their use of this type of informal police discretion and replaced it with charges or referrals to an alternative measures program.
12. In many minor cases, a warning by a member is a sufficient response from the justice system, just as it was for the parents and grandparents of today's youth. It lets a youth know the limits of acceptable behaviour. There is also evidence that, in terms of recidivism, a warning or taking no further action is as effective as charging the youth or referring him or her to an alternative measures program.

Police Caution

13. Police cautions are more formal warnings by the police. Based on the experience in some jurisdictions, it is expected that a police caution will be in the form of a letter from the police to the young person and the parents, or it may involve a process in which the young person and the parents are requested to appear at a police station to talk to a senior police officer about the alleged offence.
14. A police caution is intended to make clear to the young person the seriousness of the alleged offence and to provide a police response that is between an informal warning and a charge. As with all extrajudicial measures, a police caution may only be used if the member has reasonable grounds to charge the young person with an offence. Also, the caution should not be used in cases in which taking no further action or an informal warning would be sufficient.

Referrals to Community Programs

15. Members may, instead of charging a young person, refer the young person to a community program or agency that may help him or her not to commit offences. The consent of the young person is required. The referral may be to a wide range of community resources, including recreation programs, counseling agencies, child welfare agencies and mental health programs.
16. The purpose of the referral is to connect the young person to a program or agency that may address factors that seem to be related to the young person's involvement in crime.
17. This type of extrajudicial measure is a form of pre-charge, police-based diversion that has operated to a limited extent in some parts of Canada under the YOA. It is consistent with the concept of community policing and its use depends greatly on the extent to which police-community partnerships have been developed.

Extrajudicial Sanctions

18. Extrajudicial sanctions, known as alternative measures under the YOA, are a type of extrajudicial measure that is intended for more serious offences and offenders than would be dealt with by warnings, cautions and referrals. In comparison to other types of extrajudicial measures, a more formal set of rules applies to extrajudicial sanctions.

19. Extrajudicial sanctions may be used only if other extrajudicial measures would not be adequate. The YCJA provides that an extrajudicial sanction may be used only if the young person cannot be adequately dealt with by another type of extrajudicial measure.
20. There is evidence that under the YOA alternative measures programs have been used primarily for first-time offenders who have committed very minor offences. Some of the less serious cases that are currently being dealt with by alternative measures can be dealt with by warnings, cautions and referrals, thus enabling extrajudicial sanctions to be used with cases that would otherwise be sent to the youth court. This approach encourages an increased use of extrajudicial measures that will allow the youth court to be focused on more serious cases.
21. Extrajudicial sanctions may only be used if:
 - a) it is part of a program authorized by the government of the jurisdiction;
 - b) the person considering using the sanction must believe that it would be appropriate, given the needs of the young person and the interests of society;
 - c) the young person must have been informed about the sanction, have been advised of his or her right to counsel, have been given an opportunity to consult counsel and then have consented to its use;
 - d) the young person must have accepted responsibility for the act or omission that forms the basis of the offence. An extrajudicial sanction cannot be used if the young person denies the offence or wishes to have the charge dealt with by the youth court; and
 - e) the Crown must believe there is sufficient evidence to proceed with a charge and the prosecution must not be barred.
22. The fact that an extrajudicial sanction has been used with respect to a young person who is alleged to have committed an offence does not take away the power to lay a charge or to proceed with a prosecution. The court has the power, however, to dismiss the charge in such cases. Where a charge is laid against the young person in respect of an offence, the court must dismiss the charge if it believes that the young person has totally complied with the terms of the extrajudicial sanction. If the court finds only partial compliance has occurred, it may still dismiss the charge if it believes a prosecution would be unfair in the circumstances in light of the young person's performance.

Notice to Parents & Victims

23. The parent of the young person must be notified if the young person is dealt with by an extrajudicial sanction. The person administering the program is responsible for notifying the parent. The requirement to notify a parent reflects the principle that parents should be informed of measures or proceedings involving their children and encouraged to support them in addressing their offending behaviour.
24. The victim of an offence is entitled, on request, to be informed of the identity of the young person who has been dealt with by an extrajudicial sanction as well as how the offence has been dealt with. This entitlement of victims is consistent with the provisions in the Declaration of Principle (Section 3) that victims should be treated with courtesy and respect and that they should be provided with information about proceedings against young persons.

Statements of Young Persons

25. A statement made by a young person to a person in authority is inadmissible unless it is voluntary and unless the person in authority has explained that:
 - a) the young person is under no obligation to make a statement;

- b) the statement may be used as evidence against the young person;
 - c) the young person has the right to consult counsel and a parent or other person (an adult relative or appropriate adult chosen by the youth); and
 - d) the statement must be made in the presence of counsel or anyone else consulted by the young person.
26. Before the statement, the young person must be provided with a reasonable opportunity to consult with counsel and a parent or other person (an adult relative or appropriate adult chosen by the youth). When the youth consults any of these people, the young person must be given a reasonable opportunity to make their statement in their presence.
27. These requirements (other than that the statement must have been voluntary) do not apply to spontaneous statements made to a person in authority where that person has not yet had the opportunity to comply with the YCJA.
28. A young person may waive his or her rights to consult when making a statement.
29. The court may admit into evidence a statement even where there has been a technical irregularity in complying with the requirements prior to or while it was being taken.

Admissibility of Statements

30. No oral or written statement made by a young person to a person in authority, upon arrest or detention, or upon the person in authority having reasonable grounds to believe that the young person has committed an offence is admissible against the young person unless the statement is voluntary and meets the following conditions:
- a) before the statement, the person in authority explained that:
 - i) the young person is under no obligation to make a statement,
 - ii) the statement may be used as evidence against the young person,
 - iii) the young person has the right to consult counsel and a parent, and
 - iv) the statement must be made in the presence of counsel or anyone else consulted by the young person;
 - b) before the statement, the young person was provided with a reasonable opportunity to consult counsel with a parent or any other appropriate adult was not a co-accused or under investigation for the same offence; and
 - c) if the young person consulted counsel, a parent or another person, the young person was given an opportunity to make the statement in that person's presence.
31. The above conditions do not apply to oral statements made spontaneously to a person in authority before that person has had the opportunity to comply with the requirements of the YCJA. If the young person is cautioned as required, the young person may waive their rights, but the waiver must be recorded or written in a signed statement. The young person's waiver may be accepted without recording or a signed statement if the youth justice court is satisfied that the young person was informed of his or her rights and voluntarily waived them.
32. The youth justice court may admit into evidence a statement taken despite a technical irregularity in complying with the YCJA, if the court is satisfied that admitting the statement would not bring into disrepute the principle that young persons are entitled to enhanced procedural protection to ensure that they are treated fairly and their rights are protected.

33. If a young person satisfies the judge that a statement was made under duress imposed by any person who is not a person in authority, then the youth justice court judge may rule that the statement is not admissible.
34. The youth justice court judge may admit a statement or waiver if, at the time of making the statement:
 - a) the young person represented himself or herself as being 18 years old or older;
 - b) the person to whom the young person made the statement or waiver made reasonable inquiries as to the young person's age and had reasonable grounds to believe he or she was 18 years old or older; and
 - c) in all other circumstances the statement or waiver would otherwise be admissible.
35. A statement made by a young person during a medical or psychological assessment is inadmissible as evidence in a youth justice court unless the young person consents. Such a statement is admissible for the purposes of:
 - a) making a decision as to whether an adult or youth sentence is to be applied;
 - b) determining a young person's fitness to stand trial;
 - c) determining the young person's state of mind during the commission of an alleged offence;
 - d) challenging the credibility of the young person or establishing the young person's perjury;
 - e) deciding whether to continue custody;
 - f) setting conditions for conditional supervision; and
 - g) reviewing possible breach of conditional supervision or deciding an application for disclosure.

Right to Counsel Upon Arrest or Detention

36. Once arrested or detained, a young person is to be advised without delay by the arresting member or the members in charge the young person's right to counsel. The young person is also to be given a reasonable opportunity to obtain counsel. If the young person does not have a lawyer at the first appearance before the court, the youth justice court judge or justice must inform the young person of the right to retain and instruct counsel.
37. The investigating member will inform, as soon as practicable, the parents as to the nature of the arrest and the status of the young person.
38. If the young person is not represented, before accepting a plea the court must:
 - a) ensure that the young person understands the charge;
 - b) if applicable, explain the consequences of being liable to an adult sentence, and explain the process for applying for a youth sentence; and
 - c) explain the plea options, and, if applicable, the election options.
39. If the court is not satisfied that the young person understands these matters, then the court must direct that the young person be represented by counsel.

Intoxicated Young Persons**Response**

- 40. When a young person is found to be consuming or in possession of liquor, the liquor must be seized and processed in accordance with procedures outlined for handling such property.
- 41. Section 43 of the *Liquor Act* allows for the arrest and charge of any person intoxicated by alcohol or a drug in a public place.
- 42. Only those young persons unable to care for themselves will be arrested.
- 43. Normally, young persons will be released to their parent/guardian.

Notifying Parents

- 44. Immediately after a young person is arrested or detained in custody, the parents will be notified, by the investigating member, either orally or in writing, of the place of detention and the reason for the arrest.
- 45. If no parent is available, a notice may be given to an adult relative or other adult known to the young person who is likely to provide assistance.
- 46. If no responsible parent/guardian can be located, the young person must be turned over to the Ministry of Children and Families Emergency Services Section, or may be held temporarily in Surrey RCMP Detention Centre.
- 47. A member must not hesitate to hospitalize a young person found to be intoxicated by liquor or under the influence of inhaled solvent or drugs to the extent that the well being of the young person is in doubt.
- 48. If the member decides the hospitalization of the young person is necessary, immediate steps must be taken to notify the parent/guardian of the young person or the duty worker at the Ministry of Children and Families as to the location and condition of the young person.
- 49. Parents will be immediately notified, by the investigating member, after a young person has been:
 - a) issued a summons or appearance notice; or
 - b) released on giving a PTA or entered into Recognizance.
- 50. The investigating member will provide a copy of all release documents to the young person's parents.
- 51. The young person shall be released to the care of a parent/guardian or an appropriate designate. If no parent or guardian can be located the young person shall be released to the care of the Ministry of Children and Families or their designate.

Pre-Trial Release & Detention

- 52. In general, both the YCJA and related provisions of the Criminal Code that are incorporated in this phase of youth justice system set up by the YCJA are based on a presumption of release. Only in exceptional circumstances should the young person be arrested and detained. Unless the member determines that a Criminal Code provision either requires or justifies the young person's pre trial detention, the young person must be released.
- 53. In exercising their discretion to release or detain, members should be mindful of the following objectives that are central to the system set up by the YCJA:

- a) policy of restraint in using the criminal law power;
 - b) direction to choose the least restrictive alternative; and
 - c) objective of reducing youth incarceration.
54. The member's initial decision to detain a young person is significant, since it:
- a) has an immediate impact on his/her liberty;
 - b) sets in motion further justice system processing; and
 - c) involves other decision-makers such as crown prosecutors, justices of the peace, and youth court judges.
55. The powers of arrest, detention and release granted by the *Criminal Code* are the same for young persons and adults. However, if a member arrests a young person, the general rule is that the young person must be released unless the member determines that there is a reason provided in the Code that justifies or requires the pre-trial detention of the young person.
56. Rather than detaining the young person, the arresting member or officer in charge at the police lock-up can often use other options to achieve the objectives of detention/restraint in the use of the criminal law, the need to choose the least restrictive alternative and the YCJA objective of reducing the incarceration of youth.

Conferences

57. A conference can be convened by a youth justice court judge, the provincial director, a police officer, a justice of the peace, a prosecutor or a youth worker for the purpose of making a decision under the YCJA.
58. Section 19 of the YCJA stipulates the purpose and rules for Conferences. Conferences may be convened, among other things, to give advice on appropriate extrajudicial measures, conditions for judicial interim release, sentences, including the review of sentences, and reintegration plans.

Publication

59. A central principle of the youth justice system is to protect the identity of a young person who is dealt with under the YCJA.
60. As a general rule, the YCJA prohibits the publication of a young person's name and of any information that could lead to the young person's identification. There are, however, some exceptions to the general rule.
61. Members should note publication is not banned where:
- a) information is published in the course of the administration of justice, if the publication's purpose is not to make the information known to the community; or
 - b) a judge is satisfied there is reason to believe the young person is a danger to others and publication is necessary to assist in the apprehension of the young person.
62. Section 111 of the YCJA provides for publication bans on information identifying a child or young person as either a victim or witness, exceptions to these bans, as well as applications for leave to publish.

Keeping of Records

63. Part 6 of the YCJA provides the framework for the keeping of records on young persons including the disclosure of records. Generally, Youth Courts, police, governments, and professional and community-based organizations may keep records on young persons for the purpose of investigations and judicial and extrajudicial proceedings.
64. A peace officer may disclose information contained in a record to:
- a) the youth and or the youth's counsel may have access to the record at anytime;
 - b) any person, where it is necessary to disclose the information during the offence's investigation;
 - c) the Minister of Justice of Canada, where disclosure is necessary to deal with a request to or by a foreign state under the *Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act*, or for the purposes of any extradition matter under the *Extradition Act*;
 - d) an insurance company for the purpose of investigating a claim arising out of the young person's offence or alleged offence; or
 - e) any professional or other person engaged in the young person's supervision or care (including administrators of schools, school boards, etc.), where necessary to ensure the young person's compliance, facilitate rehabilitation, or protect staff and students.

Breaches of Condition

65. Under the YCJA, where the young person breaches a condition of a probation order or an intensive support and supervision order, the preferred approach is to consider non-judicial responses or to apply to the court for a review of the order, rather than to charge the young person with a new offence. This is consistent with principles and objectives in the YCJA to:
- a) reduce use of court;
 - b) reduce youth incarceration, particularly for non-violent offences;
 - c) ensure measures taken against young persons are fair and proportionate to the seriousness of the offence; and
 - d) reserve the system's most serious interventions for the most serious offences.
66. Police should consider referring such situations to a probation officer or youth worker to determine what, if any, action should be taken in the matter. One option would be to seek a review of the sentence by applying to a youth justice court when the:
- a) young person's circumstances change materially;
 - b) young person is unable or struggling to comply with the terms of a sentence; or
 - c) terms of the sentence have negative effects on the young person's education, employment, or access to services (Section 59 of the YCJA).

Attachment C.

Redline Comparison (Amended & Original).

IC60

YOUNG PERSONS

IC60

POLICY

1. The ~~Delta Police Department (Department)~~ will address and treat young persons in a manner that complies fully with legal requirements. Chief Constable shall establish Procedures, pursuant to this Policy, for responding to incidents where:
 - a) a young person, i.e., a person who is at least 12 years of age but less than 18 years of age, is alleged to or has committed an offence, in accordance with the *Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)*; and
 - b) a child under the age of 12 is alleged to or has acted in a manner prohibited by law or has failed or refused to act in a manner required by law, in accordance with the *Child, Family & Community Service Act (CFCSA)*.

REASON FOR POLICY

2. To ~~ensure that Departmental practice with respect to young persons is in keeping with the objectives, principles and provisions of the federal *Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)* and the B.C. *Youth Justice Act*~~ seek to uphold the principles of and adhere to the YCJA and CFCSA.

PROCEDURES**Applicability** **Response Options**

3. ~~This policy applies to young persons who are defined in law as those persons who have attained the age of 12 years, but who are less than the age of 18 years.~~ A young person who is alleged to or has committed an offence is entitled to all rights under the *Charter of Rights & Freedoms* and the additional rights set out in the YCJA.

Principles

4. ~~The principles of the YCJA are:~~

IC60

Young Persons

IC60

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- a) ~~extrajudicial measures are often the most appropriate and effective way to address youth crime;~~
 - b) ~~extrajudicial measures allow for effective and timely interventions focused on correcting offending behaviour;~~
4. In responding to an incident where a young person is alleged to or has committed an offence, members must seek to implement the minimum intervention warranted to appropriately and proportionately respond to the seriousness of the offence and hold the young person accountable, with consideration of:
- a) the young person's reduced level of maturity or development, and diminished moral blameworthiness or culpability;
 - b) reinforcing respect for societal values and encouraging the repair of harm to victims and/or the community; and
 - c) ~~extrajudicial measures are presumed to be adequate to hold a young person accountable for his or her offending behaviour if the young person has committed a non-violent offence and has not previously been found guilty of an offence; and~~
 - d) ~~extrajudicial measures should be used if they are adequate to hold a young person accountable for his or her offending behaviour and, if the use of extrajudicial measures is consistent with the principles set out in this section, nothing in the YCJA precludes their use in respect of a young person who:~~
- YCJA s. 6 (3-5)
5. In accordance with the above, members shall determine which of the following responses is appropriate:
- a) ~~i)has previously been dealt with by the use of~~ extrajudicial measures, ~~or~~ including:
 - i) ~~ii)has previously been found guilty of an offence.~~ warnings, cautions and referrals, or
 - ii) ~~Objectives~~ sanctions;
5. ~~The objectives of the YCJA are:~~
- b) ~~a)Extrajudicial measures should be designed to:~~ including:

-
-
- i) ~~provide an effective and timely response to offending behaviour outside of judicial proceedings,~~
 - ii) ~~encourage young persons to acknowledge and repair the harm caused to the victim and the community,~~
 - iii) ~~encourage the involvement of families, including extended families and members of the community, in designing and implementing the measures,~~
 - iv) ~~provide victims with an opportunity to participate in decisions that relate to the measures that are selected, and to receive reparation, and~~
 - v) ~~respect the rights and freedoms of young persons, and be proportionate to the seriousness of the offence.~~

Statutory Provisions

Extrajudicial Measures

- i) appearance notice, or
 - ii) undertaking; or
 - c) recommending charges.
6. ~~Before initiating judicial proceedings a member must consider whether it would be sufficient to administer one of the measures listed in YCJA~~In accordance with Sections 4 & 5 above, members must first consider whether the following warnings, cautions or referrals may be appropriate:
- a) **take no further action against the** ~~youth;~~young person (e.g., it appears an appropriate adult has
 - b) ~~give the youth a warning;~~
 - c) ~~issue a caution to the youth; or~~
 - d) ~~refer the young person, with his or her consent, to a program or agency in the community that may assist him or her not to commit offences.~~

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7. ~~If a young person commits a non-violent first offence, it is presumed that an extrajudicial measure is sufficient to address the youth's actions.~~
 8. ~~The decision as to which extrajudicial measure is appropriate must be applied fairly and be proportionate to the offence. The member should use the least restrictive measure that will hold the youth accountable, ensuring the minimum intervention warranted to respond to the conduct. The measure should always be less than one a court would impose for this conduct, should the youth have been tried and found guilty of the offence.~~
 9. ~~Within the limits of fair and proportionate accountability, the measure should be designed and applied with the following principles and objectives in mind:~~
 - a) ~~emphasize timeliness (ensuring the measure is applied with as close a link to the conduct as possible, to help the youth understand the relationship between action and consequences);~~
 - b) ~~be an effective intervention;~~
 - c) ~~promote the rehabilitation of the youth;~~
 - d) ~~offer meaningful consequences to the youth;~~
 - e) ~~encourage the youth to acknowledge harm they may have caused;~~
 - f) ~~encourage the youth to repair harm he or she may have caused;~~
 - g) ~~involve the family of the youth; and~~
 - h) ~~respect the youth's rights, and especially any special protections or guarantees of rights applying to youth.~~

Taking No Further Action

10. ~~For many minor offences, a decision by the member to take no further action may be the most sensible thing to do. For example, the parents of the young person, the victim or others may have already taken sufficient steps to hold the young person accountable. There would be no need to expend limited police resources and other youth justice system resources on such a case.~~

Warning Young Person

11. Warnings by members under Section 6 are intended to be informal warnings. They are an example of a traditional exercise of police discretion. Experience under the old *Young Offenders Act* (YOA) has caused concern that police have decreased their use of this type of informal police discretion and replaced it with charges or referrals to an alternative measures program.

b) 12. In many minor cases, a warning by a member is a sufficient response from the justice system, just as it was for the parents and grandparents of today's youth. It lets a youth know give the young person and informal warning (e.g., the young person acknowledges the limits of acceptable behaviour, and there is also evidence that, in terms of recidivism, a warning or taking no further action is as effective as charging the youth or referring him or her to an alternative measures program. little risk for recidivism);

Police Caution

13. Police cautions are more formal warnings by the police. Based on the experience in some jurisdictions, it is expected that a police caution will be in the form of a letter from the police to the young person and the parents, or it may involve a process in which the young person and the parents are requested to appear at a police station to talk to a senior police officer about the alleged offence.

14. A police caution is intended to make clear to the young person the seriousness of the alleged offence and to provide a police response that is between an informal warning and a charge. As with all extrajudicial measures, a police caution may only be used if the member has reasonable grounds to charge the young person with an offence. Also, the caution should not be used in cases in which taking no further action or an informal warning would be sufficient.

Referrals to Community Programs

c) administer a caution to the young person (e.g., the seriousness of the alleged offence is conveyed, either through a letter or formal conversation with the young person and their parent/guardian); or

d) 15. Members may, instead of charging a young person, **refer the young person to a community program or agency**, that may help him or her not to commit offences. The consent of the young person

~~is required.~~ as appropriate and with their consent (e.g., counselling or mental health services. ~~The referral may be to a wide range of community resources, including recreation programs, counseling agencies, child welfare agencies and mental health programs., etc.).~~

16. ~~The purpose of the referral is to connect the young person to a program or agency that may address factors that seem to be related to the young person's involvement in crime.~~
17. ~~This type of extrajudicial measure is a form of pre-charge, police-based diversion that has operated to a limited extent in some parts of Canada under the YOA. It is consistent with the concept of community policing and its use depends greatly on the extent to which police-community partnerships have been developed.~~

Extrajudicial Sanctions

18. ~~Extrajudicial sanctions, known as alternative measures under the YOA, are a type of extrajudicial measure that is intended for more serious offences and offenders than would be dealt with by warnings, cautions and referrals. In comparison to other types of extrajudicial measures, a more formal set of rules applies to extrajudicial sanctions.~~
19. ~~Extrajudicial sanctions may be used only if other extrajudicial measures would not be adequate. The YCJA provides that an extrajudicial sanction may be used only if the young person cannot be adequately dealt with by another type of extrajudicial measure.~~
20. ~~There is evidence that under the YOA alternative measures programs have been used primarily for first-time offenders who have committed very minor offences. Some of the less serious cases that are currently being dealt with by alternative measures can be dealt with by warnings, cautions and referrals, thus enabling extrajudicial sanctions to be used with cases that would otherwise be sent to the youth court. This approach encourages an increased use of extrajudicial measures that will allow the youth court to be focused on more serious cases.~~
21. ~~Extrajudicial sanctions may only be used if:~~
 - a) ~~it is part of a program authorized by the government of the jurisdiction;~~

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- b) ~~The person considering using the sanction must believe that it would be appropriate, given the needs of the young person and the interests of society;~~
 - c) ~~The young person must have been informed about the sanction, have been advised of his or her right to counsel, have been given an opportunity to consult counsel and then have consented to its use;~~
 - d) ~~The young person must have accepted responsibility for the act or omission that forms the basis of the offence. An extrajudicial sanction cannot be used if the young person denies the offence or wishes to have the charge dealt with by the youth court; and~~
 - e) ~~the Crown must believe there is sufficient evidence to proceed with a charge and the prosecution must not be barred.~~
22. ~~The fact that an extrajudicial sanction has been used with respect to a young person who is alleged to have committed an offence does not take away the power to lay a charge or to proceed with a prosecution. The court has the power, however, to dismiss the charge in such cases. Where a charge is laid against the young person in respect of an offence, the court must dismiss the charge if it believes that the young person has totally complied with the terms of the extrajudicial sanction. If the court finds only partial compliance has occurred, it may still dismiss the charge if it believes a prosecution would be unfair in the circumstances in light of the young person's performance.~~

Notice to Parents & Victims

23. ~~The parent of the young person must be notified if the young person is dealt with by an extrajudicial sanction. The person administering the program is responsible for notifying the parent. The requirement to notify a parent reflects the principle that parents should be informed of measures or proceedings involving their children and encouraged to support them in addressing their offending behaviour.~~
24. ~~The victim of an offence is entitled, on request, to be informed of the identity of the young person who has been dealt with by an extrajudicial sanction as well as how the offence has been dealt with. This entitlement of victims is consistent with the provisions in the Declaration of Principle (Section 3) that victims should be treated with courtesy and respect and that they should be provided with information about proceedings against young persons.~~

~~Statements of Young Persons~~ [YCJA s. 6 \(1\)](#)

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7. If a member determines that a caution, warning or referral are not appropriate, they may make a recommendation to Crown counsel for an extrajudicial sanction.

YCJA s. 10 (1)

8. If the member considers extrajudicial measures to be insufficient, the member shall consider whether a judicial measure is appropriate, and if issuing a court order (i.e., appearance notice or undertaking), the member must indicate on the applicable form(s) that the person is a young person.

9. If a young person fails to comply with a judicial measure, the member shall first consider whether an extrajudicial measure (e.g., refer to probation officer) or issuing another court order would be appropriate, ~~given the needs of~~ before charging the young person with a new offence, and in doing so the member must consider whether the young person has:

- a) a history of repetitive failures to comply; or
- b) caused harm or risk of harm to any person as a result of failing to comply.

YCJA s. 4.1 (1 & 2)

10. Any extrajudicial measures imposed on a young person must be documented in the associated PRIME file.

YCJA s. 115 (1.1)

Detention & Arrest

11. Members shall seek to release a young person wherever appropriate and may only detain or arrest a young person if the member determines that pre-trial detention is justified or required under the *Criminal Code*, or if authorized by a warrant.

12. If a young person is detained or arrested, the member must, as soon as practicable:

- a) notify their supervisor; and
- b) explain and provide to the young person the Charter Rights, Warnings and Cautions, as applicable, in a manner that is appropriate to their age and understanding.

YCJA s. 25 (2)

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13. Young persons held in custody must be transported and held in a separate area from any adult.

YCJA s. 30 (3)

Refer to Policy IC40 – Transportation of Persons in Custody

Notice to an Appropriate Adult

14. ~~25. A statement made by a young person to a person in authority is inadmissible unless it is voluntary and unless the person in authority has explained that:~~
- a) ~~the young person is under no obligation to make a statement;~~
 - b) The member must provide notice to the statement may be used as evidence against the young person; s parent/guardian, or other appropriate adult if the whereabouts of the parent/guardian is not known or it appears that no parent/guardian is available (hereafter referred to as “appropriate adult”), if:
 - c) ~~the young person has the right to consult counsel and a parent or other person (an adult relative or appropriate adult chosen by the youth); and~~
 - d) ~~the statement must be made in the presence of counsel or anyone else consulted by the young person.~~
26. ~~Before the statement, the young person must be provided with a reasonable opportunity to consult with counsel and a parent or other person (an adult relative or appropriate adult chosen by the youth). When the youth consults any of these people, the young person must be given a reasonable opportunity to make their statement in their presence.~~
27. ~~These requirements (other than that the statement must have been voluntary) do not apply to spontaneous statements made to a person in authority where that person has not yet had the opportunity to comply with the YCJA.~~
28. ~~A young person may waive his or her rights to consult when making a statement.~~
29. ~~The court may admit into evidence a statement even where there has been a technical irregularity in complying with the requirements prior to or while it was being taken.~~

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- a) issuing a court order to the young person, in writing, either in person or via mail; or
 - b) detaining or arresting the young person, orally or in writing, including the reason for the detention or arrest and the young person's location.

YCJA s. 26 (1, 2 & 4)

15. In relation to Section 14 above, if the child is a ward of the Ministry of Children & Families Development (MCFD), no appropriate adult is known or available, or doubt exists as to who notice should be given to, members shall provide notice to the MCFD.

YCJA s. 26 (5)

Admissibility of Interviews & Statements

30. ~~No oral or written statement made by a young person to a person in authority, upon arrest or detention, or upon the person in authority having reasonable grounds to believe that the young person has committed an offence is admissible against the young person unless the statement is voluntary and meets the following conditions:~~

- a) ~~before the statement, the person in authority explained that:~~
 - i) ~~the young person is under no obligation to make a statement,~~
 - ii) ~~the statement may be used as evidence against the young person,~~
 - iii) ~~the young person has the right to consult counsel and a parent, and~~
 - iv) ~~the statement must be made in the presence of counsel or anyone else consulted by the young person;~~

16. Interviews and statements of a young person, including the pre-interview discussion of their rights set out in Form 9.1 – Statement of a Young Person (Form), must be audio recorded and, whenever practicable, video recorded, and the member must advise the young person and any other person present that the interview or statement is being recorded.

17. During the pre-interview discussion of their rights, as set out in the Form, the member must:

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- a) ~~b) before the statement, the young person was provided with~~allow the young person a reasonable opportunity to ~~consult legal~~ counsel ~~with a parent or any other~~and/or appropriate adult ~~was of their choosing (as long as that adult is~~ not a co-accused or under investigation for the same offence;), and if the young person:
 - c) ~~if the young person consulted counsel, a parent or another person, the young person was given an opportunity to make the statement in that person's presence.~~
 - 31. ~~The above conditions do not apply to oral statements made spontaneously to a person in authority before that person has had the opportunity to comply with the requirements of the YCJA. If the young person is cautioned as required, the young person may waive their rights, but the waiver must be recorded or written in a signed statement. The young person's waiver may be accepted without recording or a signed statement if the youth justice court is satisfied that the young person was informed of his or her rights and voluntarily waived them.~~
 - 32. ~~The youth justice court may admit into evidence a statement taken despite a technical irregularity in complying with the YCJA, if the court is satisfied that admitting the statement would not bring into disrepute the principle that young persons are entitled to enhanced procedural protection to ensure that they are treated fairly and their rights are protected.~~
 - 33. ~~If a young person satisfies the judge that a statement was made under duress imposed by any person who is not a person in authority, then the youth justice court judge may rule that the statement is not admissible.~~
 - 34. ~~The youth justice court judge may admit a statement or waiver if, at the time of making the statement:~~
 - a) ~~the young person represented himself or herself as being 18 years old or older;~~
 - b) ~~the person to whom the young person made the statement or waiver made reasonable inquiries as to the young person's age and had reasonable grounds to believe he or she was 18 years old or older; and~~
 - c) ~~in all other circumstances the statement or waiver would otherwise be admissible.~~

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35. ~~A statement made by a young person during a medical or psychological assessment is inadmissible as evidence in a youth justice court unless the young person consents. Such a statement is admissible for the purposes of:~~
- ~~a) making a decision as to whether an adult or youth sentence is to be applied;~~
 - ~~b) determining a young person's fitness to stand trial;~~
 - ~~c) determining the young person's state of mind during the commission of an alleged offence;~~
 - ~~d) challenging the credibility of the young person or establishing the young person's perjury;~~
 - ~~e) deciding whether to continue custody;~~
 - ~~f) setting conditions for conditional supervision; and~~
 - ~~g) reviewing possible breach of conditional supervision or deciding an application for disclosure.~~

~~Right to Counsel Upon Arrest or Detention~~

36. ~~Once arrested or detained, a young person is to be advised without delay by the arresting member or the members in charge the young person's right to counsel. The young person is also to be given a reasonable opportunity to obtain counsel. If the young person does not have a lawyer at the first appearance before the court, the youth justice court judge or justice must inform the young person of the right to retain and instruct counsel.~~
37. ~~The investigating member will inform, as soon as practicable, the parents as to the nature of the arrest and the status of the young person.~~
38. ~~If the young person is not represented, before accepting a plea the court must:~~
- ~~i) chooses to do so, any statement must be made in the presence of counsel and/or appropriate adult, or~~
 - ~~ii) a)declines to do so, the member must ensure that the young person understands the charge;that the right has been waived and signs the applicable section on the Form;~~

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- b) ~~if applicable, explain the consequences of being liable to an adult sentence, and explain the process for applying for a youth sentence; and~~
 - c) ~~explain the plea options, and, if applicable, the election options.~~
39. ~~If the court is not satisfied that the young person understands these matters, then the court must direct that the young person be represented by counsel.~~

YCJA s. 25 (1 & 2) & s. 146 (2 & 4)

- b) ask the young person if they would like to provide a statement, and if the young person:
 - i) agrees, the member may receive their statement, or
 - ii) declines, the interview is to be terminated; and
 - c) document the young person's responses and decisions on the Form.
18. In addition to the requirements outlined in Sections 17 & 18 above, members must obtain statements and conduct interviews with a young person in accordance with Policy IP20 – *Statements*.

Intoxicated Young Persons**Alcohol/Drug Possession & Consumption**

Response

19. ~~40. When~~ If a young person is found to be consuming or in possession of liquor, the liquor must be seized and processed in accordance with procedures outlined for handling such property. ~~alcohol or drugs, the member shall seize the alcohol or drugs (refer to Policy IP40 – *Exhibits & Property*) and make a reasonable attempt to release the young person to an appropriate adult.~~
41. ~~Section 43 of the *Liquor Act* allows for the arrest and charge of any person intoxicated by alcohol or a drug in a public place.~~
20. ~~42. Only those young persons~~ If a young person is unable to take care for of themselves will be arrested and no appropriate adult is available, the member shall contact the MCFD to assume responsibility of the young person, or, if necessary to transport the young person to Surrey Detention Facility, they must first be assessed and approved for detention by a medical practitioner.

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43. Normally, young persons will be released to their parent/guardian.

Notifying Parents

44. Immediately after a young person is arrested or detained in custody, the parents will be notified, by the investigating member, either orally or in writing, of the place of detention and the reason for the arrest.
45. If no parent is available, a notice may be given to an adult relative or other adult known to the young person who is likely to provide assistance.
46. If no responsible parent/guardian can be located, the young person must be turned over to the Ministry of Children and Families Emergency Services Section, or may be held temporarily in Surrey RCMP Detention Centre.
47. A member must not hesitate to hospitalize a young person found to be intoxicated by liquor or under the influence of inhaled solvent or drugs to the extent that the well being of the young person is in doubt.
48. If the member decides the hospitalization of the young person is necessary, immediate steps must be taken to notify the parent/guardian of the young person or the duty worker at the Ministry of Children and Families as to the location and condition of the young person.
49. Parents will be immediately notified, by the investigating member, after a young person has been:
- a) issued a summons or appearance notice; or
 - b) released on giving a PTA or entered into Recognizance.
50. The investigating member will provide a copy of all release documents to the young person's parents.
51. The young person shall be released to the care of a parent/guardian or an appropriate designate. If no parent or guardian can be located the young person shall be released to the care of the Ministry of Children and Families or their designate.
21. Pre-Trial Release & Detention If a young person appears to have consumed large amounts of drugs and/or alcohol, the member shall contact British Columbia Ambulance Service (BCAS) to assess the need for treatment or transport the young person to a hospital, and immediately notify:

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- a) an appropriate adult of the young person's condition and location; or
 - b) the MCFD, if no appropriate adult is available.

Refer to Policy IC50 – Cell Block Detention Facilities (Delta & Surrey)

Children Under the Age of 12

- 52. ~~In general, both the YCJA and related provisions of the *Criminal Code* that are incorporated in this phase of youth justice system set up by the YCJA are based on a presumption of release. Only in exceptional circumstances should the young person be arrested and detained. Unless the member determines that a *Criminal Code* provision either requires or justifies the young person's pre trial detention, the young person must be released.~~
- 53. ~~In exercising their discretion to release or detain, members should be mindful of the following objectives that are central to the system set up by the YCJA:~~
 - a) ~~policy of restraint in using the criminal law power;~~
 - b) ~~direction to choose the least restrictive alternative; and~~
 - c) ~~objective of reducing youth incarceration.~~
- 54. ~~The member's initial decision to detain a young person is significant, since it:~~
 - a) ~~has an immediate impact on his/her liberty;~~
 - b) ~~sets in motion further justice system processing; and~~
 - c) ~~involves other decision-makers such as crown prosecutors, justices of the peace, and youth court judges.~~
- 55. ~~The powers of arrest, detention and release granted by the *Criminal Code* are the same for young persons and adults. However, if a member arrests a young person, the general rule is that the young person must be released unless the member determines that there is a reason provided in the *Criminal Code* that justifies or requires the pre-trial detention of the young person.~~
- 56. ~~Rather than detaining the young person, the arresting member or officer in charge at the police lock-up can often use other options to achieve the objectives of detention/restraint in the use of the criminal law, the need to~~

choose the least restrictive alternative and the YCJA objective of reducing the incarceration of youth.

Conferences

- 57. ~~A conference can be convened by a youth justice court judge, the provincial director, a police officer, a justice of the peace, a prosecutor or a youth worker for the purpose of making a decision under the YCJA.~~
- 58. ~~Section 19 of the YCJA stipulates the purpose and rules for Conferences. Conferences may be convened, among other things, to give advice on appropriate extrajudicial measures, conditions for judicial interim release, sentences, including the review of sentences, and reintegration plans.~~
- 22. If a child under the age of 12 is alleged to or has acted in a manner prohibited by law or has failed or refused to act in a manner required by law, the member shall release the child to their parent/guardian, or the MCFD if no parent/guardian is known or available.
- 23. Members must notify the MCFD if a child under the age of 12 has killed, assaulted, or endangered any other person, and may otherwise report the matter to the MCFD as deemed appropriate.

CFCSA s. 15

Publication Disclosure

- 24. 59. A central principle of the youth justice system is to protect the identity of a young person who is dealt with under the YCJA. Employees shall not publish a child's or young person's name and of any other identifying information except as authorized by a youth court judge or justice, or as otherwise required by law.
- 60. ~~As a general rule, the YCJA prohibits the publication of a young persons name and of any information that could lead to the young person's identification. There are, however, some exceptions to the general rule.~~
- 61. ~~Members should note publication is not banned where:~~
 - a) ~~information is published in the course of the administration of justice, if the publication's purpose is not to make the information known to the community; or~~

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- b) ~~a judge is satisfied there is reason to believe the young person is a danger to others and publication is necessary to assist in the apprehension of the young person.~~
62. ~~Section 111 of the YCJA provides for publication bans on information identifying a child or young person as either a victim or witness, exceptions to these bans, as well as applications for leave to publish.~~

Keeping of Records

63. ~~Part 6 of the YCJA provides the framework for the keeping of records on young persons including the disclosure of records. Generally, Youth Courts, police, governments, and professional and community-based organizations may keep records on young persons for the purpose of investigations and judicial and extrajudicial proceedings.~~
64. ~~A peace officer may disclose information contained in a record to:~~
- a) ~~the youth and or the youth's counsel may have access to the record at anytime;~~
 - b) ~~any person, where it is necessary to disclose the information during the offence's investigation;~~
 - c) ~~the Minister of Justice of Canada, where disclosure is necessary to deal with a request to or by a foreign state under the *Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act*, or for the purposes of any extradition matter under the *Extradition Act*;~~
 - d) ~~an insurance company for the purpose of investigating a claim arising out of the young person's offence or alleged offence; or~~
 - e) ~~any professional or other person engaged in the young person's supervision or care (including administrators of schools, school boards, etc), where necessary to ensure the young person's compliance, facilitate rehabilitation, or protect staff and students.~~

Breaches of Condition

65. ~~Under the YCJA, where the young person breaches a condition of a probation order or an intensive support and supervision order, the preferred approach is to consider non-judicial responses or to apply to the court for a review of the order, rather than to charge the young person with a new offence. This is consistent with principles and objectives in the YCJA to:~~

-
- a) ~~reduce use of court;~~
 - b) ~~reduce youth incarceration, particularly for non-violent offences;~~
 - c) ~~ensure measures taken against young persons are fair and proportionate to the seriousness of the offence; and~~
 - d) ~~reserve the system's most serious interventions for the most serious offences.~~
66. ~~Police should consider referring such situations to a probation officer or youth worker to determine what, if any, action should be taken in the matter. One option would be to seek a review of the sentence by applying to a youth justice court when the:~~
- a) ~~young person's circumstances change materially;~~
 - b) ~~young person is unable or struggling to comply with the terms of a sentence; or~~
 - c) ~~terms of the sentence have negative effects on the young person's education, employment, or access to services (Section 59 of the YCJA).~~

YCJA s. 110 (1 & 4) & CFCSA s. 79

25. Any requests for records or information relating to the investigation of a child or young person shall be referred to the Information & Privacy Unit Coordinator and handled in accordance with Policy EC50 – Security & Privacy Management of Records, Information & Data.

YCJA s. 125 & CFCSA s. 75

**DELTA POLICE
BOARD**

Excellence in Policing

DATE 2026-10-07	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable
SUBJECT Approval of Revised Policy IP20 – <i>Interviews & Statements</i>	
ACTION REQUIRED ☐ For Information ☒ For Approval/Action/Decision A. THAT the Governance Committee approve the revised provisions of IP20 – <i>Interviews & Statements</i> under the headings of ‘Policy’ and ‘Reason for Policy’ and submit the same to the Delta Police Board for approval.	

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to request that the Governance Committee approve amendments to Policy IP20 – *Interviews & Statements* as detailed and recommended herein, and present the same to the Delta Police Board for approval.

DISCUSSION

Policy IP20 – *Interviews & Statements* was previously inadequate in providing clear and linear directions for obtaining statements and conducting interviews, and unnecessarily included many convoluted and prescriptive sections relating to court information outside the scope of a member’s duties.

As a result, Policy IP20 has been substantially condensed and updated to provide succinct and relevant directions to seek to uphold individual rights and to obtain all relevant information in relation to an incident.

Most amendments have been made under ‘Procedures,’ which are approved by the Chief Constable but are included in Attachment A and are briefly described below for Committee information:

- general directions and requirements for obtaining statements and conducting interviews clearly set out (s. 4-8);
- directions for interviewing impaired persons or persons without the appropriate mental capacity condensed and clarified (s. 9);
- Charter Rights, Warnings and Cautions presented in a clear and linear manner, ensuring consistent language with the Police Charter Card (s. 10-16);
- directions related to young persons moved to and covered entirely under Policy IC60 – *Young Persons* (referenced in s. 17);
- directions for interviewing victims and witnesses updated to recognize the impact of trauma and to prioritize the person’s dignity, needs, safety, and wellbeing, in alignment with BC *Provincial Policing Standards* 5.4.4 (s. 18-23); and
- directions for using interpreters amended to align with Department tools and guidelines (s. 24-26).

Amendments to the 'Policy' and 'Reason for Policy' sections are detailed below for Committee approval.

POLICY

NEW: SECTION 1

New Section 1 has been created to align with proper policy format and to succinctly provide appropriate Board direction to the Chief Constable for providing associated 'Procedures':

1. The Chief Constable shall provide Procedures, pursuant to this Policy, for conducting interviews and obtaining statements in relation to an incident.

ORIGINAL: SECTIONS 1-6

Original Sections 1-6 are unnecessarily prescriptive and have been covered under 'Procedures,' where appropriate, and will therefore be removed:

1. Members of the Delta Police Department (Department) will obtain statements in a lawful manner.
2. A statement made by an accused person to the police, or to other persons in authority, is subject to a 'trial within a trial' termed 'voire dire,' and the onus is on the Crown to prove the statement was made voluntarily and in compliance with the requirements of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
3. Except in the most unusual circumstances, interviews of accused persons, complainants, victims and witnesses shall be conducted in person.
4. Statements can be provided by accused persons, complainants, victims and witnesses in writing for less serious offences.
5. Statements obtained by digital audio or digital audio and video recordings shall be transcribed into a written format and form part of the police disclosure.
6. A proofed and edited copy of the transcription shall be forwarded to Crown Counsel for disclosure. As a result of R v. Jordan, in most instances, Crown will not approve charges without first receiving proofed transcripts as part of the Crown disclosure.

REASON FOR POLICY

NEW: SECTIONS 2 & 3

The new 'Reason for Policy' sections reflect the two key considerations in obtaining statements and conducting interviews, succinctly capturing the Policy's purpose:

2. To seek to uphold the rights of those interviewed or providing statements in relation to an incident.
3. To seek to ensure all relevant information regarding a potential offence is obtained.

ORIGINAL: SECTION 7

Original Section 7 is more appropriately covered as above and will be removed:

7. To provide direction for the appropriate manner for conducting interviews and the desired format to ensure admissibility of the statement in court.

PROCEDURES

Procedures are approved by the Chief Constable. For Committee information, the Procedures are included in the proposed amended Policy, as set out in Attachment A.

CONCLUSION

This concludes the review of Policy IP20 – *Interviews & Statements*. The amended Policy provides clear and succinct directions for obtaining statements and conducting interviews in a manner that seeks to uphold individual rights and obtain all relevant information in relation to an incident.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. IP20 – *Interviews & Statements*, as amended.
- B. IP20 – *Statements*, original (to be replaced by Attachment A).
- C. Redline Comparison (Amended & Original).

Attachment A.

Policy IP20 – *Interviews & Statements*, as amended.

IP20**INTERVIEWS & STATEMENTS****IP20**

Effective Date: 01 January 1996
Last Reviewed/Revised Date: TBD*

Contents

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POLICY

1. The Chief Constable shall provide Procedures, pursuant to this Policy, for conducting interviews and obtaining statements in relation to an incident.

REASON FOR POLICY

2. To seek to uphold the rights of those interviewed or providing statements in relation to an incident.
3. To seek to ensure all relevant information regarding a potential offence is obtained.

RELATED POLICIES

IC30 – Detention, Arrest & Post-Arrest Processing
IC60 – Young Persons
IR20 – Note Taking & Notes Management

PROCEDURES**Interview & Statement Guidelines**

4. A shall seek to gather all relevant information regarding an incident by interviewing or obtaining a statement from all persons with potential knowledge of the incident, including suspect(s), victim(s), and witness(es).
5. Whenever practicable, interviews and statements must be conducted or obtained in person and be audio and/or video recorded.
6. Members shall begin an audio and/or video recording by stating the following information:
 - a) date and time;
 - b) relevant file number;

- c) member's name; and
 - d) name of person being interviewed or providing a statement.
7. Audio and/or video recordings must be uploaded to DEMS, and if the recording is to be provided to Crown counsel, it must be submitted to Department Support Services for transcribing.
8. Members must, either in the recording or otherwise, document the following information for each interview or statement:
- a) circumstances regarding reciting or reading to the person the Charter Rights, Warnings and Cautions, as applicable (e.g., when, by who, person's confirmation of understanding);
 - b) how access to legal counsel was facilitated or waived, as applicable;
 - c) how it was conducted or obtained (e.g., accommodations, location, delays, interpreter, other relevant circumstances);
 - d) interactions prior to and after, and any breaks or interruptions during;
 - e) all involved members; and
 - f) the time of commencement and termination.
9. If a person appears to not have the appropriate mental capacity to provide a statement (e.g., impaired by drugs or alcohol, physical or mental concerns), and:
- a) it is practicable to delay obtaining a statement, members shall do so until the person is sufficiently sober or has received sufficient treatment or support; or
 - b) circumstances require the member to obtain a statement immediately, members shall clearly articulate the exigent circumstances and the person's physical or psychological state in their notes.

Charter Rights, Warnings & Cautions

10. Members must read or recite the Charter Rights, Warnings, and Cautions (set out in the provincially issued Charter card) to a person, prior to obtaining their statement, if the person is:
- a) detained or arrested;
 - b) charged; or
 - c) being questioned as a suspect.
11. If a person is not detained or arrested, i.e., they are free to leave, the member must inform the person they may do so, and if the person is still willing to provide a statement, the member shall read or recite to the person the Official Warning and consider whether other Charter Rights, Warnings or Cautions are appropriate.
12. If the person is transferred to the custody of another member or if obtaining a subsequent statement, members shall read or recite to a person the Secondary Warning and consider whether other Charter Rights, Warnings or Cautions are appropriate.
13. If there is a change in the person's legal jeopardy, i.e., they are being investigated for a different or more serious offence, members must inform the person of the change in their legal jeopardy and (re)read or (re)recite to them their Charter Rights, Warnings and Cautions prior to obtaining a statement.

14. If a statement is made by any person prior to their being informed of their Charter Rights, Warnings, and Cautions, members must read or recite them to the person as soon as practicable.
15. Unless the person waives their right to counsel, members must provide the person a reasonable opportunity to contact legal counsel of their choice and facilitate their right to do so prior to eliciting evidence, obtaining a statement or conducting an interview.
16. In conducting an interview or obtaining a statement, members must ensure the person:
 - a) understands that the member is in a position of authority;
 - b) understands the reason for their detention or arrest and their legal jeopardy, i.e., custodial or non-custodial;
 - c) has been informed that no privilege or confidentiality has been extended;
 - d) has the mental capacity to understand and provide a statement, i.e., they understand they are not obliged to say anything but anything they do say may be given in evidence; and
 - e) is not compelled to speak through threats, force, favour or advantage, improper inducement, oppressive conditions, excessive fabrication or deception.
17. Refer to Policy IC60 - *Young Persons* for directions related to obtaining statements from young persons.

Victims & Witnesses

18. Members interviewing a victim or witness shall do so in a compassionate, sensitive and culturally safe manner that recognizes the impact of trauma and prioritizes the person's dignity, needs, safety, and wellbeing.
19. Members shall seek to ensure the interviewee understands the interview process, including:
 - a) the purpose and importance of recording the interview, and document appropriately if the interviewee declines to have it recorded;
 - b) that notes may be taken during the interview;
 - c) that the interviewee may request a break during the interview or add information at a later time; and
 - d) that the interviewee may request a support person or interpreter at any time.
20. Interviews shall be conducted separately for each victim or witness, and, wherever practicable:
 - a) by a member with specialized interview training, if applicable (e.g., sexual assault, children);
 - b) in an appropriate and comfortable environment;
 - c) by using open-ended questions to obtain an uninterrupted narrative; and
 - d) with consideration and accommodation of the interviewee's needs in relation to being interviewed, including:
 - i) the interviewee's capacity (e.g., fatigue, impairment, medical concerns, heightened emotional state), which may include delaying the interview,

- ii) the interviewee's request for a support person to be present, in which case the member must also consider that person's relationship with the interviewee and their potential to be called as a witness, and
- iii) the interviewee's gender, age, or other relevant factors (e.g., a female member is present for a female victim).

BCPPS 5.4.4

- 21. Members shall consult with their supervisor and/or the relevant Department section if there are any concerns or specialized circumstances.
- 22. If the member believes a victim or witness may later recant their statement, the member shall consider the use of a sworn/affirmed statement in consultation with their supervisor.
- 23. Members shall inform the interviewee of Victim Services, and refer them at their request, if appropriate or if the member believes it may be of benefit to the interviewee (refer to Policy CS30 – *Victim Services*).

Interpreter Services

- 24. A qualified interpreter must be involved if interviewing or obtaining a statement, or transcribing an interview or statement, from a person with communication barriers or who cannot communicate effectively (e.g., hard of hearing, unfamiliarity with English), and the interpreter must be obtained through services approved by the Chief Constable.
- 25. Friends, family or bystanders shall not be used to interpret another person's statement, unless exigent circumstances exist and in consultation with the member's supervisor.
- 26. Members shall consult with their supervisor, or the Inspector i/c Investigative Services or delegate, if they are conducting an interview or obtaining a statement in a language other than English.

*Revised Dates:
15 October 2012
30 November 2012
16 December 2014
15 December 2017

Attachment B.

Policy IP20 – *Statements*, original (to be replaced by Attachment A).

IP20**STATEMENTS****IP20**

Effective Date: 01 January 1996
Last Reviewed/Revised Date: 15 December 2017*

POLICY

1. Members of the Delta Police Department (Department) will obtain statements in a lawful manner.
2. A statement made by an accused person to the police, or to other persons in authority, is subject to a 'trial within a trial' termed 'voire dire,' and the onus is on the Crown to prove the statement was made voluntarily and in compliance with the requirements of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
3. Except in the most unusual circumstances, interviews of accused persons, complainants, victims and witnesses shall be conducted in person.
4. Statements can be provided by accused persons, complainants, victims and witnesses in writing for less serious offences.
5. Statements obtained by digital audio or digital audio and video recordings shall be transcribed into a written format and form part of the police disclosure.
6. A proofed and edited copy of the transcription shall be forwarded to Crown Counsel for disclosure. As a result of R v. Jordan, in most instances, Crown will not approve charges without first receiving proofed transcripts as part of the Crown disclosure.

REASON FOR POLICY

7. To provide direction for the appropriate manner for conducting interviews and the desired format to ensure admissibility of the statement in court.

PROCEDURES**Voluntary Statements**

8. Any statements from accused adults should meet the requirements of section 10(a) & (b) of the Charter and must be given voluntarily.
9. The current rule relevant to voluntary statement states:

"Any statement, incriminating or not, made by a person charged with any offence, federal, provincial, or municipal, made to anyone whom the accused believes to be a person in authority, must be proved to be voluntarily given before it will be allowed in as evidence."
10. When giving evidence regarding statements by accused persons, a member must not refer to such statement as an 'admission' or 'confession'; the term 'statement' must be used.
11. An oral statement may be admissible although not digitally recorded.
12. Some rules affecting the admissibility of statements are:
 - a) force - there must be no force applied or threatened;

- b) favour - there must be no favour given or promised;
 - c) inducement - there must be no inducement;
 - d) plainclothes members and uniformed members must clearly identify themselves and provide the appropriate warning to the accused, if any statement is taken, after an arrest; and
 - e) reason for arrest/jeopardy or proposed charges - the reason for arrest and jeopardy of the accused must be clearly explained.
13. Inviting a suspect to the police station even though a formal arrest is not contemplated, may render a statement inadmissible. Appropriate warnings and explanations will be required to make such a statement court defensible

Person in Authority

14. The voluntary rule of admissibility applies only when the statement is provided to a person in authority. Of paramount importance in understanding the term 'person in authority' is that the accused must know, or believe, that the person they are speaking with is in a position to fulfill any promise or threat directed at them. The accused's belief is the critical issue, even if the accused's beliefs are unfounded.

Investigative Stage

15. When a member is investigating a crime, they may question any person (suspected or not) from whom they think useful information may be obtained:
- a) if the person questioned is not detained in any manner by the police (or other person in authority); and
 - b) if the investigating member has not made up their mind to arrest and/or charge the person.
16. A statement obtained during the investigative stage, even though no warning preceded the statement, may be admissible if the voluntary nature of the statement is proved.
17. Immediately after arrest, or upon detention, on the basis of:
- a) a charge already laid or to be laid;
 - b) when a person is in custody or is detained by police (or other persons in authority) in connection with an offence; or
 - c) when a person is transported by police to the police station for questioning as a suspected offender,
- the accused must be advised of:
- d) the Official police warning "you are not obliged to say anything, but anything you do say may be given in evidence";
 - e) section 10(a) and 10(b) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms; and
 - f) how to obtain legal aid. The member shall assist the accused in exercising these privileges.
18. For serious criminal charges the member shall ensure the accused's request to duty counsel goes to the duty counsel supervisor in order to comply with requirements arising from Regina v. Osmond 2007 BCCA.

19. Written notes of all circumstances during the taking of a statement from an accused by the police must be made by ALL Members present, and they must be made when the statement is taken, or as soon as possible afterwards.

Court

20. The original statement and/or Police notes must be kept available for presentation in court; the notes must include:
- a) members present;
 - b) time of commencement;
 - c) all conversations with the accused and interruptions; and
 - d) time of termination.

Co-Accused

21. The statement of one accused is not admissible against a co-accused unless they are tried separately. Statements of one accused can only be used as an investigative aid in an interview. Members should consult with a supervisor prior to employing this practice.
22. A statement made by one accused is not admissible against another accused; however, an exception is in conspiracy cases, when statements made during the conspiracy, but not after its conclusion, may be admissible.

Exception - Spontaneous Statement

23. A statement made before there was time to give an appropriate warning may be admissible, but a warning must be given as soon as possible.

Secondary Warning

24. Members should provide a secondary warning where the accused has had contact with additional police officers or persons in authority.

Dying Declaration

25. When the death of a person is the subject of a criminal charge, the declaration of a person about to die, concerning the cause and circumstances of the death in the charge, are admissible as evidence for or against the accused. If the person who was about to die made the declaration in full consciousness and the belief of approaching death, without hope; no particular form is required, it may not be in writing, and may be received by any person.

Young Offenders

26. Section 146 of the Youth Criminal Justice Act sets out the guidelines to be followed.
27. No oral or written statement given to a Member or other person who is, in law, a person in authority is admissible against the young person unless it is explained, in language appropriate to their age and understanding, that:
- a) there is no obligation to give a statement;
 - b) any statement given may be used as evidence in proceeding against them;
 - c) the young person has a right to consult counsel, or a parent, or an adult relative or any other appropriate adult of their choice, in private; and

- d) the young person has a right to have the consulted person present during the making of a statement.
28. Members must give a young person a reasonable opportunity to consult the person chosen and allow a reasonable time period for that person to be present.

Exception - Waiver of Right

29. A young person may waive the right to counsel or to have an adult person present. The young person must be aware of the rights they are waiving and the consequences of waiving those rights.
30. Any waiver shall:
- a) be in writing, or electronically recorded;
 - b) stipulate that the young person has been told of, and understands, the right has been waived; and
 - c) be signed by the young person.

Spontaneous Statement

31. Section 146 (1) allows the admissibility of oral statements where they are made spontaneously by the young person to a Member or any other person in authority before the person has had reasonable opportunity to comply with requirements relating to statements. Under the Youth Criminal Justice Act it is paramount that young person be given Section 10 warning throughout all proceedings.

Student Interviews in School

32. In the event a member must interview a young person at school, the following statement of policy from the Ministry of Education shall be strictly adhered to:
- a) under normal circumstances, no student should be formally interviewed at school by any law enforcement personnel;
 - b) if a young person must be interviewed at school, it should be considered essential that either a parent or guardian be present at the interview;
 - c) in no case shall a teacher or principal assume a parental role at an interview; and
 - d) under exceptional circumstances where time constraints involving a serious emergent situation prevent a parent or guardian being present, a young person may be interviewed as long as the young person's legal rights are not compromised and the information obtained is considered essential for immediate resolution of the emergent situation.

Suspect/Charged Written Statements

33. The young person must be aware of the rights they are waiving and the consequences of waiving those rights.
34. The appropriate warnings, right to counsel, and right to Duty Counsel will be read to the suspect/charged person prior to the written statement.
35. The written statement caution must be used when taking a statement from an accused person.

36. The form used for the written statement must contain the caution preamble and must be signed by the accused.
37. The following must be used in the preamble to a written statement.

"I have been advised by (investigating member) that I am not obliged to say anything but anything I do say may be given in evidence. I understand the meaning of the foregoing and I choose to make the following statement."

(Signature of the accused)
38. The accused person and the investigating member must sign at the bottom of each page of the written statement and at the end of the statement

Statement of Accused Person Impaired by Drugs or Alcohol

39. A statement obtained by the police from suspects under the influence of drugs or alcohol may not be admissible in court. R. V. Clarkson, Supreme Court, 1986 requires the investigator to bear the following in mind:
 - a) the degree of the suspect's drunkenness must be low enough that they are capable of appreciating the consequences of giving a statement. The person must understand that what they say will be used as evidence in proceedings against them. The Clarkson case defines this rule so narrowly, however, that whenever possible it is considered best to interview only sober suspects. Should circumstances dictate the immediate taking of a statement from an intoxicated person, very careful observations of the physical and psychological state must be made for a subsequent scrutiny by the court. If possible, but only upon consent, a breathalyzer analysis should be performed to serve as additional illustration of the suspect's mental condition;
 - b) if an intoxicated suspect waives their charter right to legal counsel before giving a statement, the test of validity of such waiver will be the strict 'awareness of consequences' test. It will have to be shown clearly and unequivocally that the suspect was waiving the procedural safeguards and was doing so with full knowledge of the rights the procedure was enacted to protect and of the effect the waiver will have on these rights and processes; and
 - c) finally, any doubt in the judge's mind about either of the above tests will most likely, pursuant to Section 24(2) of the Charter, result in the statement being ruled inadmissible.
40. The effects of drugs and mental and physical illness on a statement will likely be subject to the same considerations.

Witness/Victim Statements

41. Written or digitally audio or digitally audio and video recorded statements will be obtained from witnesses and victims (failure to do so may result in Crown declining to proceed with a charge).
42. A statement made by a witness in the presence of the accused may be admissible if the accused by action, word, or demeanor acknowledges the statement as being true.
43. The above is not intended to preclude members from obtaining written statements in other incidents or from additional persons where they consider appropriate.

Interpreter Services

44. When interviewing victims, accused persons, or vital witnesses who cannot communicate effectively because of a physical impairment or unfamiliarity with the English language, all

statements must be obtained in the presence of a qualified interpreter or a qualified police officer. Relatives or friends of the witnesses should not be used as interpreters.

45. Engagement of the services of an interpreter is to be authorized by a Supervisor. Certified interpreters must be obtained from the Service Directory.
46. The most qualified person should verify the accuracy, of the statement upon receipt from the transcription unit.

Attachment C.

Redline Comparison (Amended & Original).

IP20INTERVIEWS & STATEMENTS

IP20

POLICY

1. ~~Members of the Delta Police Department (Department) will obtain statements in a lawful manner.~~ The Chief Constable shall provide Procedures, pursuant to this Policy, for conducting interviews and obtaining statements in relation to an incident.
2. ~~A statement made by an accused person to the police, or to other persons in authority, is subject to a 'trial within a trial' termed 'voire dire,' and the onus is on the Crown to prove the statement was made voluntarily and in compliance with the requirements of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.~~
3. ~~Except in the most unusual circumstances, interviews of accused persons, complainants, victims and witnesses shall be conducted in person.~~
4. ~~Statements can be provided by accused persons, complainants, victims and witnesses in writing for less serious offences.~~
5. ~~Statements obtained by digital audio or digital audio and video recordings shall be transcribed into a written format and form part of the police disclosure.~~
6. ~~A proofed and edited copy of the transcription shall be forwarded to Crown Counsel for disclosure. As a result of R v. Jordan, in most instances, Crown will not approve charges without first receiving proofed transcripts as part of the Crown disclosure.~~

REASON FOR POLICY

2. ~~7. To provide direction for the appropriate manner for conducting interviews and the desired format to ensure admissibility of the statement in court.~~ seek to uphold the rights of those interviewed or providing statements in relation to an incident.
3. To seek to ensure all relevant information regarding a potential offence is obtained.

PROCEDURES

VoluntaryInterview & Statements Guidelines

4. ~~8. Any statements from accused adults should meet the requirements of section 10(a) & (b) of the Charter and must be given voluntarily. Members shall seek to gather all relevant information regarding an incident by interviewing or obtaining a statement from all persons with potential knowledge of the incident, including suspect(s), victim(s), and witness(es).~~
9. ~~The current rule relevant to voluntary statement states:~~

~~"Any statement, incriminating or not, made by a person charged with any offence, federal, provincial, or municipal, made to anyone whom the accused believes to be a person in authority, must be proved to be voluntarily given before it will be allowed in as evidence."~~
10. ~~When giving evidence regarding statements by accused persons, a member must not refer to such statement as an 'admission' or 'confession'; the term 'statement' must be used.~~
11. ~~An oral statement may be admissible although not digitally recorded.~~
12. ~~Some rules affecting the admissibility of statements are:~~
 - a) ~~force – there must be no force applied or threatened;~~
 - b) ~~favour – there must be no favour given or promised;~~
 - c) ~~inducement – there must be no inducement;~~
 - d) ~~plainclothes members and uniformed members must clearly identify themselves and provide the appropriate warning to the accused, if any statement is taken, after an arrest; and~~
 - e) ~~reason for arrest/jeopardy or proposed charges – the reason for arrest and jeopardy of the accused must be clearly explained.~~
13. ~~Inviting a suspect to the police station even though a formal arrest is not contemplated, may render a statement inadmissible. Appropriate warnings and explanations will be required to make such a statement court defensible.~~

Person in Authority

14. ~~The voluntary rule of admissibility applies only when the statement is provided to a person in authority. Of paramount importance in understanding the term 'person in authority' is that the accused must know, or believe, that the person they are speaking with is in a position to fulfill any promise or threat directed at them. The accused's belief is the critical issue, even if the accused's beliefs are unfounded.~~

Investigative Stage

15. ~~When a member is investigating a crime, they may question any person (suspected or not) from whom they think useful information may be obtained:~~

- ~~a) if the person questioned is not detained in any manner by the police (or other person in authority); and~~
- ~~b) if the investigating member has not made up their mind to arrest and/or charge the person.~~

16. ~~A statement obtained during the investigative stage, even though no warning preceded the statement, may be admissible if the voluntary nature of the statement is proved.~~

17. ~~Immediately after arrest, or upon detention, on the basis of:~~

- ~~a) a charge already laid or to be laid;~~
- ~~b) when a person is in custody or is detained by police (or other persons in authority) in connection with an offence; or~~
- ~~c) when a person is transported by police to the police station for questioning as a suspected offender,~~

~~the accused must be advised of:~~

- ~~d) the Official police warning "you are not obliged to say anything, but anything you do say may be given in evidence";~~
- ~~e) section 10(a) and 10(b) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms; and~~
- ~~f) how to obtain legal aid. The member shall assist the accused in exercising these privileges.~~

-
-
18. ~~For serious criminal charges the member shall ensure the accused's request to duty counsel goes to the duty counsel supervisor in order to comply with requirements arising from Regina v. Osmond 2007 BCCA.~~
19. ~~Written notes of all circumstances during the taking of a statement from an accused by the police must be made by ALL Members present, and they must be made when the statement is taken, or as soon as possible afterwards.~~

Court

20. ~~The original statement and/or Police notes must be kept available for presentation in court; the notes must include:~~
- ~~a) members present;~~
 - ~~b) time of commencement;~~
 - ~~c) all conversations with the accused and interruptions; and~~
 - ~~d) time of termination.~~

Co-Accused

21. ~~The statement of one accused is not admissible against a co-accused unless they are tried separately. Statements of one accused can only be used as an investigative aid in an interview. Members should consult with a supervisor prior to employing this practice.~~
22. ~~A statement made by one accused is not admissible against another accused; however, an exception is in conspiracy cases, when statements made during the conspiracy, but not after its conclusion, may be admissible.~~

Exception – Spontaneous Statement

23. ~~A statement made before there was time to give an appropriate warning may be admissible, but a warning must be given as soon as possible.~~

Secondary Warning

24. ~~Members should provide a secondary warning where the accused has had contact with additional police officers or persons in authority.~~

Dying Declaration

25. ~~When the death of a person is the subject of a criminal charge, the declaration of a person about to die, concerning the cause and circumstances of the death in the charge, are admissible as evidence for or against the accused. If the person who was about to die made the declaration in full consciousness and the belief of approaching death, without hope; no particular form is required, it may not be in writing, and may be received by any person.~~

Young Offenders

26. ~~Section 146 of the Youth Criminal Justice Act sets out the guidelines to be followed.~~
27. ~~No oral or written statement given to a Member or other person who is, in law, a person in authority is admissible against the young person unless it is explained, in language appropriate to their age and understanding, that:~~
- ~~a) there is no obligation to give a statement;~~
 - ~~b) any statement given may be used as evidence in proceeding against them;~~
 - ~~c) the young person has a right to consult counsel, or a parent, or an adult relative or any other appropriate adult of their choice, in private; and~~
 - ~~d) the young person has a right to have the consulted person present during the making of a statement.~~
28. ~~Members must give a young person a reasonable opportunity to consult the person chosen and allow a reasonable time period for that person to be present.~~

Exception — Waiver of Right

29. ~~A young person may waive the right to counsel or to have an adult person present. The young person must be aware of the rights they are waiving and the consequences of waiving those rights.~~
30. ~~Any waiver shall:~~
- ~~a) be in writing, or electronically recorded;~~

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- b) ~~stipulate that the young person has been told of, and understands, the right has been waived; and~~
 - c) ~~be signed by the young person.~~

Spontaneous Statement

- 31. ~~Section 146 (1) allows the admissibility of oral statements where they are made spontaneously by the young person to a Member or any other person in authority before the person has had reasonable opportunity to comply with requirements relating to statements. Under the Youth Criminal Justice Act it is paramount that young person be given Section 10 warning throughout all proceedings.~~

Student Interviews in School

- 32. ~~In the event a member must interview a young person at school, the following statement of policy from the Ministry of Education shall be strictly adhered to:~~
 - a) ~~under normal circumstances, no student should be formally interviewed at school by any law enforcement personnel;~~
 - b) ~~if a young person must be interviewed at school, it should be considered essential that either a parent or guardian be present at the interview;~~
 - c) ~~in no case shall a teacher or principal assume a parental role at an interview; and~~
 - d) ~~under exceptional circumstances where time constraints involving a serious emergent situation prevent a parent or guardian being present, a young person may be interviewed as long as the young person's legal rights are not compromised and the information obtained is considered essential for immediate resolution of the emergent situation.~~

Suspect/Charged Written Statements

- 33. ~~The young person must be aware of the rights they are waiving and the consequences of waiving those rights.~~
- 34. ~~The appropriate warnings, right to counsel, and right to Duty Counsel will be read to the suspect/charged person prior to the written statement.~~

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- ~~35. The written statement caution must be used when taking a statement from an accused person.~~
- ~~36. The form used for the written statement must contain the caution preamble and must be signed by the accused.~~
- ~~37. The following must be used in the preamble to a written statement:~~
5. Whenever practicable, interviews and statements must be conducted or obtained in person and be audio and/or video recorded.
6. Members shall begin an audio and/or video recording by stating the following information:
- a) date and time;
 - b) relevant file number;
 - c) member's name; and
 - d) name of person being interviewed or providing a statement.
7. Audio and/or video recordings must be uploaded to DEMS, and if the recording is to be provided to Crown counsel, it must be submitted to Department Support Services for transcribing.
8. Members must, either in the recording or otherwise, document the following information for each interview or statement:
- a) circumstances regarding reciting or reading to the person the Charter Rights, Warnings and Cautions, as applicable (e.g., when, by who, person's confirmation of understanding);
 - b) how access to legal counsel was facilitated or waived, as applicable;
 - c) how it was conducted or obtained (e.g., accommodations, location, delays, interpreter, other relevant circumstances);
 - d) interactions prior to and after, and any breaks or interruptions during;
 - e) all involved members; and
 - f) the time of commencement and termination.

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9. If a person appears to not have the appropriate mental capacity to provide a statement (e.g., impaired by drugs or alcohol, physical or mental concerns), and:
- a) it is practicable to delay obtaining a statement, members shall do so until the person is sufficiently sober or has received sufficient treatment or support; or
 - b) circumstances require the member to obtain a statement immediately, members shall clearly articulate the exigent circumstances and the person's physical or psychological state in their notes.

Charter Rights, Warnings & Cautions

10. Members must read or recite the Charter Rights, Warnings, and Cautions (set out in the provincially issued Charter card) to a person, prior to obtaining their statement, if the person is:
- a) detained or arrested;
 - b) charged; or
 - c) being questioned as a suspect.
11. If a person is not detained or arrested, i.e., they are free to leave, the member must inform the person they may do so, and if the person is still willing to provide a statement, the member shall read or recite to the person the Official Warning and consider whether other Charter Rights, Warnings or Cautions are appropriate.
12. If the person is transferred to the custody of another member or if obtaining a subsequent statement, members shall read or recite to a person the Secondary Warning and consider whether other Charter Rights, Warnings or Cautions are appropriate.
13. If there is a change in the person's legal jeopardy, i.e., they are being investigated for a different or more serious offence, members must inform the person of the change in their legal jeopardy and (re)read or (re)recite to them their Charter Rights, Warnings and Cautions prior to obtaining a statement.
14. If a statement is made by any person prior to their being informed of their Charter Rights, Warnings, and Cautions, members must read or recite them to the person as soon as practicable.

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15. Unless the person waives their right to counsel, members must provide the person a reasonable opportunity to contact legal counsel of their choice and facilitate their right to do so prior to eliciting evidence, obtaining a statement or conducting an interview.
 16. In conducting an interview or obtaining a statement, members must ensure the person:
 - a) understands that the member is in a position of authority;
 - b) understands the reason for their detention or arrest and their legal jeopardy, i.e., custodial or non-custodial;
 - c) has been informed that no privilege or confidentiality has been extended;
 - d) ~~"I have been advised by (investigating member) that I am~~has the mental capacity to understand and provide a statement, i.e., they understand they are not obliged to say anything but anything ~~they~~ do say may be given in evidence.; and ~~I understand the meaning of the foregoing and I choose to make the following statement."~~

~~(Signature of the accused)~~

38. ~~The accused person and the investigating member must sign at the bottom of each page of the written statement and at the end of the statement.~~

~~Statement of Accused Person Impaired by Drugs or Alcohol~~

39. ~~Statements obtained by the police from suspects under the influence of drugs or alcohol may not be admissible in court. R. V. Clarkson, Supreme Court, 1986 requires the investigator to bear the following in mind:~~
 - a) ~~the degree of the suspect's drunkenness must be low enough that they are capable of appreciating the consequences of giving a statement. The person must understand that what they say will be used as evidence in proceedings against them. The Clarkson case defines this rule so narrowly, however, that whenever possible it is considered best to interview only sober suspects. Should circumstances dictate the immediate taking of a statement from an intoxicated person, very careful observations of the physical and psychological state must be made for a subsequent scrutiny by the court. If possible, but only upon consent, a breathalyzer analysis should be performed to serve as additional illustration of the suspect's mental condition;~~

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- b) ~~if an intoxicated suspect waives their charter right to legal counsel before giving a statement, the test of validity of such waiver will be the strict 'awareness of consequences' test. It will have to be shown clearly and unequivocally that the suspect was waiving the procedural safeguards and was doing so with full knowledge of the rights the procedure was enacted to protect and of the effect the waiver will have on these rights and processes; and~~
 - c) ~~finally, any doubt in the judge's mind about either of the above tests will most likely, pursuant to Section 24(2) of the Charter, result in the statement being ruled inadmissible.~~
40. ~~The effects of drugs and mental and physical illness on a statement will likely be subject to the same considerations.~~

Witness/Victim Statements

- 41. ~~Written or digitally audio or digitally audio and video recorded statements will be obtained from witnesses and victims (failure to do so may result in Crown declining to proceed with a charge).~~
 - 42. ~~A statement made by a witness in the presence of the accused may be admissible if the accused by action, word, or demeanor acknowledges the statement as being true.~~
 - 43. ~~The above is not intended to preclude members from obtaining written statements in other incidents or from additional persons where they consider appropriate.~~
- e) is not compelled to speak through threats, force, favour or advantage, improper inducement, oppressive conditions, excessive fabrication or deception.
17. Refer to Policy IC60 – *Young Persons* for directions related to obtaining statements from young persons.

Victims & Witnesses

- 18. Members interviewing a victim or witness shall do so in a compassionate, sensitive and culturally safe manner that recognizes the impact of trauma and prioritizes the person's dignity, needs, safety, and wellbeing.
- 19. Members shall seek to ensure the interviewee understands the interview process, including:

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- a) the purpose and importance of recording the interview, and document appropriately if the interviewee declines to have it recorded;
 - b) that notes may be taken during the interview;
 - c) that the interviewee may request a break during the interview or add information at a later time; and
 - d) that the interviewee may request a support person or interpreter at any time.
20. Interviews shall be conducted separately for each victim or witness, and, wherever practicable:
- a) by a member with specialized interview training, if applicable (e.g., sexual assault, children);
 - b) in an appropriate and comfortable environment;
 - c) by using open-ended questions to obtain an uninterrupted narrative; and
 - d) with consideration and accommodation of the interviewee's needs in relation to being interviewed, including:
 - i. the interviewee's capacity (e.g., fatigue, impairment, medical concerns, heightened emotional state), which may include delaying the interview,
 - ii. the interviewee's request for a support person to be present, in which case the member must also consider that person's relationship with the interviewee and their potential to be called as a witness, and
 - iii. the interviewee's gender, age, or other relevant factors (e.g., a female member is present for a female victim).
- BCPPS 5.4.4
21. Members shall consult with their supervisor and/or the relevant Department section if there are any concerns or specialized circumstances.
22. If the member believes a victim or witness may later recant their statement, the member shall consider the use of a sworn/affirmed statement in consultation with their supervisor.

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23. Members shall inform the interviewee of Victim Services, and refer them at their request, if appropriate or if the member believes it may be of benefit to the interviewee (refer to Policy CS30 – Victim Services).

Interpreter Services

24. ~~44. When~~ A qualified interpreter must be involved if interviewing ~~victims, accused persons, or vital witnesses~~ or obtaining a statement, or transcribing an interview or statement, from a person with communication barriers or who cannot communicate effectively ~~because of a physical impairment or (e.g., hard of hearing, unfamiliarity with the English language, all statements),~~ and the interpreter must be obtained ~~in the presence of a qualified interpreter or a qualified police officer.~~ through services approved by the Chief Constable. ~~Relatives or friends of the witnesses should not be used as interpreters.~~
- ~~45. Engagement of the services of an interpreter is to be authorized by a Supervisor. Certified interpreters must be obtained from the Service Directory.~~
- ~~46. The most qualified person should verify the accuracy, of the statement upon receipt from the transcription unit.~~
25. Friends, family or bystanders shall not be used to interpret another person's statement, unless exigent circumstances exist and in consultation with the member's supervisor.
26. Members shall consult with their supervisor, or the Inspector i/c Investigative Services or delegate, if they are conducting an interview or obtaining a statement in a language other than English.

**DELTA POLICE
BOARD**

Excellence in Policing

DATE 2026-10-07	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable
SUBJECT Approval of Archived Policy EC60 - <i>Saluting & Compliments</i>	
ACTION REQUIRED ☐ For Information ☒ For Approval/Action/Decision A. THAT the Governance Committee approve the archival of Policy EC60 - <i>Saluting & Compliments</i> and submit the same to the Delta Police Board for approval.	

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to request that the Governance Committee approve the archival of Policy EC60 - *Saluting & Compliments* as detailed and recommended herein, and present the same to the Delta Police Board for approval.

DISCUSSION

Review of Policy EC60 - *Saluting & Compliments* identified that it was overly prescriptive and outdated. Saluting is highly nuanced and is reserved for ceremonial events, and is not a matter that members need explicit direction for or would receive discipline for breaching. Moreover, Ceremonial Unit responsibilities are sufficiently covered by Policy DM41 - *Funerals & Ceremonies*, as required. As a result, Policy EC60 has been deemed unnecessary to retain and is proposed to be archived.

Policy EC60 is included in Attachment A, as proposed to be archived.

CONCLUSION

This concludes the review of Policy EC60 - *Saluting & Compliments*, which is proposed to be archived as the Policy provides no utility and is therefore unnecessary to retain.

ATTACHMENTS

A. EC60 - *Saluting & Compliments*, to be archived.

Attachment A.

Policy EC60 – *Saluting & Compliments*, to be archived.

EC60**SALUTING & COMPLIMENTS****EC60**

Effective Date: 01 January 1996
Last Reviewed/Revised Date: 20 September 2022*

POLICY

1. Members will pay proper compliments to Officers of any recognized police force, officers of the military, to certain dignitaries, and to the Canadian flag in accordance with this Policy.

REASON FOR POLICY

2. To establish protocol for paying compliments during formal occasions.

RELATED POLICIES

DM41 – Funeral & Ceremonies
DP40 – Uniforms, Insignia & Identification

PROCEDURES

3. A compliment, which is a formal recognition of the position a person holds, will be paid by saluting or by extending an appropriate greeting.
4. During operational activities members are not required to pay compliments to Officers.
5. Members will salute only when in uniform and wearing their issue hat.
6. During formal ceremonial occasions and on the advance notice of the Chief Constable, members shall salute or pay compliments to the following persons:
 - a) His Majesty the King and members of the Royal Family;
 - b) The Governor General of Canada;
 - c) The Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia;
 - d) The Prime Minister of Canada;
 - e) The Premier of British Columbia;
 - f) The Mayor, and members of the Delta Police Board;
 - g) Judges; and
 - h) all Officers in the uniform of the Canadian Armed Forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or in the uniform of any recognized police department or foreign military.
7. When 'God Save the King' or 'O Canada' or 'The Last Post' is played at any function attended by members in uniform, they will stand at attention and:
 - a) the Ranking Officer shall salute; and
 - b) in the absence of a Ranking Officer, the Ranking NCO shall salute.

8. Members will come to attention and face any funeral cortege and salute as the hearse approaches and passes by.
9. Members will come to attention and salute if the member passes a colour party or a colour party passes by the member.

*Revised Dates:
01 May 2008
16 March 2012

**DELTA POLICE
BOARD**

Excellence in Policing

DATE 2026-10-07	SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable
SUBJECT Approval of Archived Policy EM30 – <i>Re-Engagements</i>	
ACTION REQUIRED ☐ For Information ☒ For Approval/Action/Decision A. THAT the Governance Committee approve the archival of Policy EM30 – <i>Re-Engagements</i> and submit the same to the Delta Police Board for approval.	

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to request that the Governance Committee approve the archival of Policy EM30 – *Re-Engagements* as detailed and recommended herein, and present the same to the Delta Police Board for approval.

DISCUSSION

Review of Policy EM30 – *Re-Engagements*, which provides guidelines for employees who have previously resigned but are seeking re-employment with the Department, identified that it was unnecessary to retain as a standalone policy. Implementing prescriptive directions regarding re-employment was determined to be infeasible, as there are many nuances related to retaining rank/seniority and the application process. Ultimately, all related decisions are at the discretion of the Chief Constable.

As such, the purpose of Policy EM30 is suitably summarized by adding the following overarching section to related Policy EM20 – *Recruitment & Selection* (under 'Procedures,' as approved by the Chief Constable but provided for Committee information):

12. A former employee who has resigned may be offered re-employment upon approval of their application, and their position or rank will be subject to the terms of any Collective Agreement and the BCPPS, and as determined by the Chief Constable.

Policy EM30 is included in Attachment A, as proposed to be archived.

CONCLUSION

This concludes the review of Policy EM30 – *Re-Engagements*. Archiving this Policy effectively addresses re-employment without retaining additional, overly prescriptive policies.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. EM30 – *Re-Engagements*, to be archived.

Attachment A.

Policy EM30 – *Re-Engagements*, to be archived.

EM30**RE-ENGAGEMENTS****EM30**

Effective Date: 01 May 2008
Last Reviewed/Revised Date: 31 August 2022*

POLICY

1. Any employee of the Delta Police Department (Department) who voluntarily resigns may subsequently apply for re-engagement.

REASON FOR POLICY

2. To permit employees who resign an opportunity to re-engage.
3. To comply with the Collective Agreement requirements.

RELATED POLICIES

EM14 – Oath of Office & Employment Terms
EM20 – Recruitment & Selection
EM31 – Employee Retirement, Resignation & Termination

PROCEDURES

4. Application for re-engagement shall be submitted within one year from the date of discharge, and in the event the Police Board permits an employee to re-engage after the expiration of the one-year period after discharge, the member shall assume the status of a newly engaged member for the purpose of employee benefits.
5. All applications for re-engagement shall be processed in the same manner as the recruitment and selection process.
6. A re-engaged member who has previously passed through recruit training at the B.C. Police Academy may be re-engaged at the rank they held on discharge.
7. The B.C. Police Academy shall be notified of a member's re-engagement so their name can be added to the Municipal Constable Registry.
8. Re-engaged members shall comply with the Collective Agreement and Department promotional policies for the purposes of promotion.
9. Department police staff who voluntarily resign and successfully reapply to the Department for a CUPE position shall:
 - a) not be entitled to retain previous seniority; and
 - b) be considered external applicants and be required to complete the recruitment and security processes; however, the Chief Constable may waive elements of the security clearance process.

*Revised Dates:
15 October 2012