

DELTA POLICE BOARD

OPEN MEETING AGENDA



Date 2024-02-14
Time 09:00 am
Location Council Chambers – City of Delta Municipal Hall

A. CALL MEETING TO ORDER

This meeting is taking place on the shared, traditional, ancestral, and unceded territories of the scə́wáθən (Tsawwassen), xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), and other Coast Salish Peoples. We extend our appreciation to these First Nations for the opportunity to hold this meeting here today.

B. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

1. Adoption of the Open Agenda – February 14, 2024

C. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. Approval of the Open Meeting Minutes – December 13, 2023 ▀

D. DELEGATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

1. Recruit Community Learning Program (RCLP) ▀

E. CONSENT ITEMS

1. Crime Statistics & Crime Maps – January 2024 ▀
2. Correspondence – No Items
3. For Information ▀
 - a. Letter to Honourable Pierre Poilievre re: Urgent Call for Action on Enhanced Port Policing and National Security ▀
 - b. Letter to Honourable Jagmeet Singh re: Urgent Call for Action on Enhanced Port Policing and National Security ▀
 - c. Police Board Events Calendar ▀
 - d. Compliments for DPD Team ▀
 - e. BCAPB 2024 – Notice of AGM and Call for Resolutions ▀
 - f. Decriminalization Article Contributed by DPD
 - i. IACP Police Chiefs Magazine: Decriminalization and Beyond ▀
 - ii. Blueline Magazine: Looking at Drug Decriminalization ▀
 - g. Communications Quarterly Report – 2023 Q4 ▀
4. For Approval ▀
 - a. BC Association of Police Boards (BCAPB) Membership Renewal ▀

F. FOLLOW UPS

1. Action Document ▀
2. Business Arising Out of Minutes

G. REPORTS & PRIORITY ITEMS

1. Chief's Reports
 - a. Chief Constable Monthly Activity Report: December 2023 and January 2024 ▀
 - b. Community Safety & Well-Being Plan (CSWP) Key Performance Indicators – 2023 Q4 ▀
 - c. British Columbia's (BC) Top 100 Employer Award - 2024 ▀
 - d. Police Stops Audit – 2023 ▀
 - e. Battle of the Badges 2024
2. BCAPB Updates

H. NEW BUSINESS

Items as requested by the Board

I. NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Delta Police Board will be held on March 20, 2024.

J. MOTION TO CONTINUE MEETING IN PRIVATE

In accordance with the *Police Act (S.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.

K. MOTION TO ADJOURN THE OPEN MEETING

DELTA POLICE BOARD**Open Meeting Minutes**

Date 2023-12-13
Time 09:00 AM
Location North Delta Centre for the Arts/Zoom*
 11425 84th Avenue, Delta, BC

Minutes of the Open Meeting held Wednesday December 13, at 9:00 am at North Delta Centre for the Arts, 11425 84th Avenue, Delta, British Columbia.

Present

Mayor George V. Harvie, Chair	Neil Dubord, Chief Constable
Ian Tait, Vice-Chair	Michelle Davey, Deputy Chief
Chief Laura Cassidy	Harj Sidhu, Deputy Chief
Sharan Oberoi	Jassie Ram, Corporate Services Manager
Annette Garm*	Volker Helmuth, Legal & Risk Management Manager
Warren Dean Flandez	Tracie Nunes, Board Secretary

Regrets

Firth Bateman, Lara Victoria

A. CALL MEETING TO ORDER

Meeting called to order at 9:02am.

The Chair began the meeting with the Indigenous land acknowledgement.

B. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

1. **Adoption of the Open Agenda of December 13, 2023.**

MOVED / SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board approve the Open Agenda of December 13, 2023 as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

C. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. **Approval of the Open Meeting Minutes – November 15, 2023**

MOVED / SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board approves the minutes of the Open Meeting November 15, 2023.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

D. DELEGATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

1. **New Police Board Member Welcome & Oath of Office: Warren Dean Flandez**

Chair Mayor Harvie welcomed Warren Dean Flandez to the Board expressing how thrilled he is to have his diverse knowledge and expertise on the Board. Oath of Office sworn by Warren Dean Flandez and witnessed by Chief Dubord.

Item D.1 received for information.

E. CONSENT ITEMS

1. **Crime Statistics & Crime Maps November 2023**
2. **Financial Reports – October 2023**

3. Correspondence – No items**4. For Information**

- a. Police Board Events Calendar
- b. Compliments for DPD Team
- c. Happy Holidays from the Delta Police Board

Items E.1 to E.4 received for information.

F. FOLLOW UPS

1. Action Document
2. Business Arising Out of Minutes

Items F.1 and F.2 received for information.

G. REPORTS & PRIORITY ITEMS**1. Chief's Report**

- a. Chief Constable Monthly Activity Report: November 2023
- b. Message Regarding Road Safety During Holidays
 - Chief Dubord emphasized the importance of planning ahead for a safe ride home when going out to celebrate over the holidays, noting that during the month of November DPD officers removed 51 drivers from the road, and another 5 drivers were removed this past Saturday.
 - Chair Mayor Harvie echoed Chief Dubord's message imploring citizens not to drink and drive.
- c. Acting Staff Sergeant Recognized with Excellence in Public Service Award
 - Chief Dubord advised the Board that Acting Staff Sergeant Gary Koonar was recognized with the Excellence in Public Services Award at the Diwali Gala hosted by the Times of Canada on November 13, 2023.
- d. Body-Worn Cameras Program: Community Survey Results
 - Chief Dubord provided the Board with an update on the community survey results of the Body-Worn Cameras Program, noting that there is strong support in the community as evidenced by a 92 percent approval rating.

Item G.1 received for information.

H. New Business

No New Business

I. Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Delta Police Board will be held on January 17, 2024.

J. MOTION TO CONTINUE MEETING IN PRIVATE

In accordance with the *Police Act (S.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 Private.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Delta Police Board Open Meeting adjourned at 9:12am.

<hr/> <p>Mayor George V. Harvie Chair</p> <hr/> <p>Date</p>	<hr/> <p>Tracie Nunes Recording Secretary</p> <hr/> <p>Date</p>
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DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT BOARD MEMORANDUM



DATE 2024-02-08	
SUBMITTED BY Neil Dubord, OOM, AdeC Chief Constable	
SUBJECT Recruit Community Learning Program (RCLP)	
ACTION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For information <input type="checkbox"/> For action	MEETING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Committee

The Delta Police Department (DPD) is proud to announce the successful launch of its Recruit Community Learning Program (RCLP), an innovative training approach reflecting our community-first policing focus. The program is designed to enhance our recruits’ knowledge of the community they will serve and develop connections with community partners.

In December, four DPD recruits, accompanied by a training supervisor, participated in the RCLP for a week. This program marks DPD as the first in British Columbia to integrate such a community-based training program for police recruits. The program’s focus is to deepen the recruits’ understanding of the community, its people, available services and resources, and to foster connections with local non-profit organizations. This is especially vital as the role of police work continues to evolve.

The immersive experience saw recruits, dressed in plain clothes and unarmed, actively engaging with various community organizations covering diverse demographics. These included the Delta Chamber of Commerce, Reach Child and Youth Development Society, Kennedy Seniors Recreation Center, Guru Nanak Food Bank, Deltassist, Baitur Rahman Mosque, Lighthouse Church, and South Delta Food Bank.

The recruits’ involvement spanned a diverse array of activities and learning experiences. They assisted at food banks, gaining a firsthand understanding of the challenges and needs of vulnerable populations. They explored the dynamics of the local business landscape and the wide range of services and resources available. Additionally, they gained insights into various faiths and community support systems. This week was important in enhancing our recruits’ knowledge about the community they are preparing to serve and strengthening valuable community partnerships. The program has received highly positive feedback from both our partner community organizations and our recruits.

The insights and relationships our recruits have gained through the RCLP are invaluable. I was fortunate to accompany our recruits on some of these enriching experiences, witnessing the incredible work our community is doing and their contributions to our recruits’ learning and knowledge building.

Following the launch of the program, we sought feedback and conducted an assessment, gathering insights from both community organizations and our recruits. The feedback indicated that the program achieved its intended outcomes and has received strong endorsement from everyone involved. Encouraged by this positive reception, we are committed to sustaining the program, implementing refinements as needed based on the insights gathered.

Two of the recruits who participated in the inaugural program will be attending the February 14, 2024 Delta Police Board meeting to present on their experiences. Feedback from the community organizations about RCLP are provided below.

The RCLP is a shining example of the DPD's ongoing commitment to championing community-first policing. It represents one of the many innovative and impactful programs we utilize to uphold and advance the standard of excellence in our policing services. Through initiatives like the RCLP, the DPD continues to foster strong community relationships, adapt to emerging needs, and ensure that our approach remains as dynamic and effective as the community we proudly serve.

Feedback from Partner Community Organizations

"The program's emphasis on community engagement has been highly effective in fostering trust and understanding between law enforcement and the community."

"Having the recruits attend in person is a great interactive opportunity that we greatly appreciate. We would offer the program access to any of our other program opportunities in Delta and we hope this would further the experience for the recruits. Thank you."

"The dedication and enthusiasm displayed by the recruits during the sessions were commendable and created a positive learning environment."

"The exchange of knowledge was reciprocal, and it was truly gratifying to witness DPD's dedicated commitment to delivering exemplary services to the public."

"I'm so glad that this training took place. It's incredibly important and useful training for everyone involved."

"We believe that the Recruit Community Learning Program has the potential to make a lasting and positive impact on our community, and we are eager to support its continued growth and success."

Monthly Police Board Statistics Report

January 2024



Crime Type	Dec-23	Jan-24	Jan 3YR AVG	YTD 2023	YTD 2024	YTD 3YR AVG	Trend	YTD % Change 3YR Avg
Person Offences								
Homicide	2	0	0	0	0	0	▶	0%
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	▶	0%
Sexual Assault (Level I)	5	6	4	4	6	4	▲	50%
Sexual Assault (Level II, Level III)	0	2	2	2	2	2	▶	0%
Total Assaults (Common, Weapon, Aggravated)	27	31	29	35	31	29	▲	7%
Robbery	2	0	2	3	0	2	▼	-100%
Violent Offences - Other	3	2	3	2	2	3	▼	-33%
Person Offences - Other	28	24	34	41	24	34	▼	-29%
Total Person Offences	65	65	74	87	65	74	▼	-12%
Property Offences								
Break & Enter - Commercial	16	6	13	11	6	13	▼	-54%
Break & Enter - Residential	7	3	10	7	3	10	▼	-70%
Theft of Vehicle	8	6	9	13	6	9	▼	-33%
Theft from Vehicle	28	14	69	90	14	69	▼	-80%
Theft Over/Under \$5000	87	93	89	124	93	89	▲	4%
Mischief to Property Over/Under \$5000	30	32	45	54	32	45	▼	-29%
Total Property Offences	237	209	276	334	209	276	▼	-24%
Traffic Offences								
Fatal MVI	0	0	0	0	0	0	▶	0%
Collisions (All)	107	111	106	119	111	106	▲	5%
Other Offences								
Intimate Partner Violence	16	18	14	22	18	14	▲	29%
Youth (*Excludes Traffic Offences)	4	3	7	6	3	7	▼	-57%
Weapon Violations	1	3	6	3	3	6	▼	-50%
Cybercrime	67	59	54	54	59	54	▲	9%
False Alarms (Dispatched)	23	30	53	41	30	53	▼	-43%
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	1,877	1,832	2,406	2,544	1,832	2,406	▼	-24%

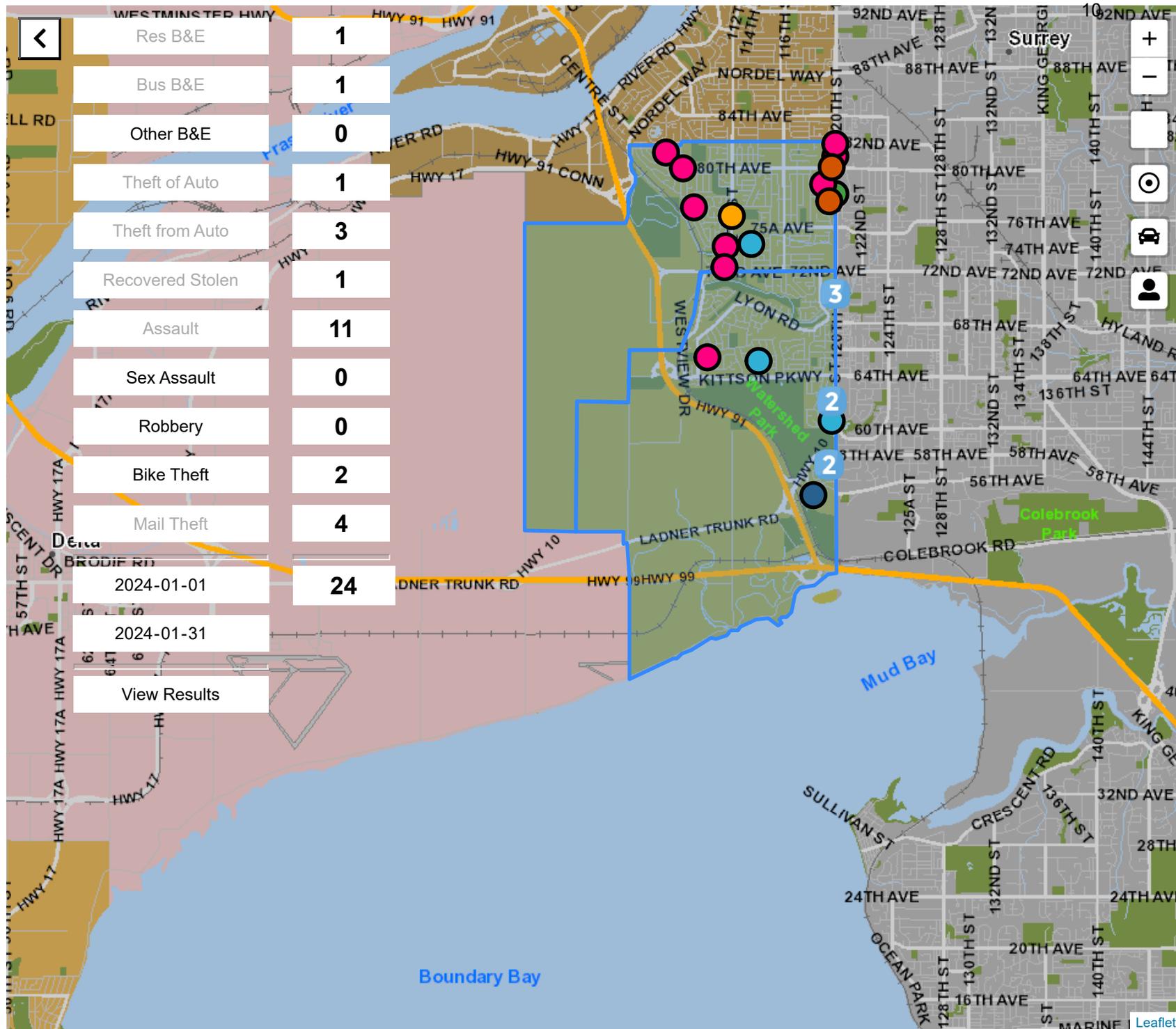
TFN (Zone 3) Statistics Report

January 2024

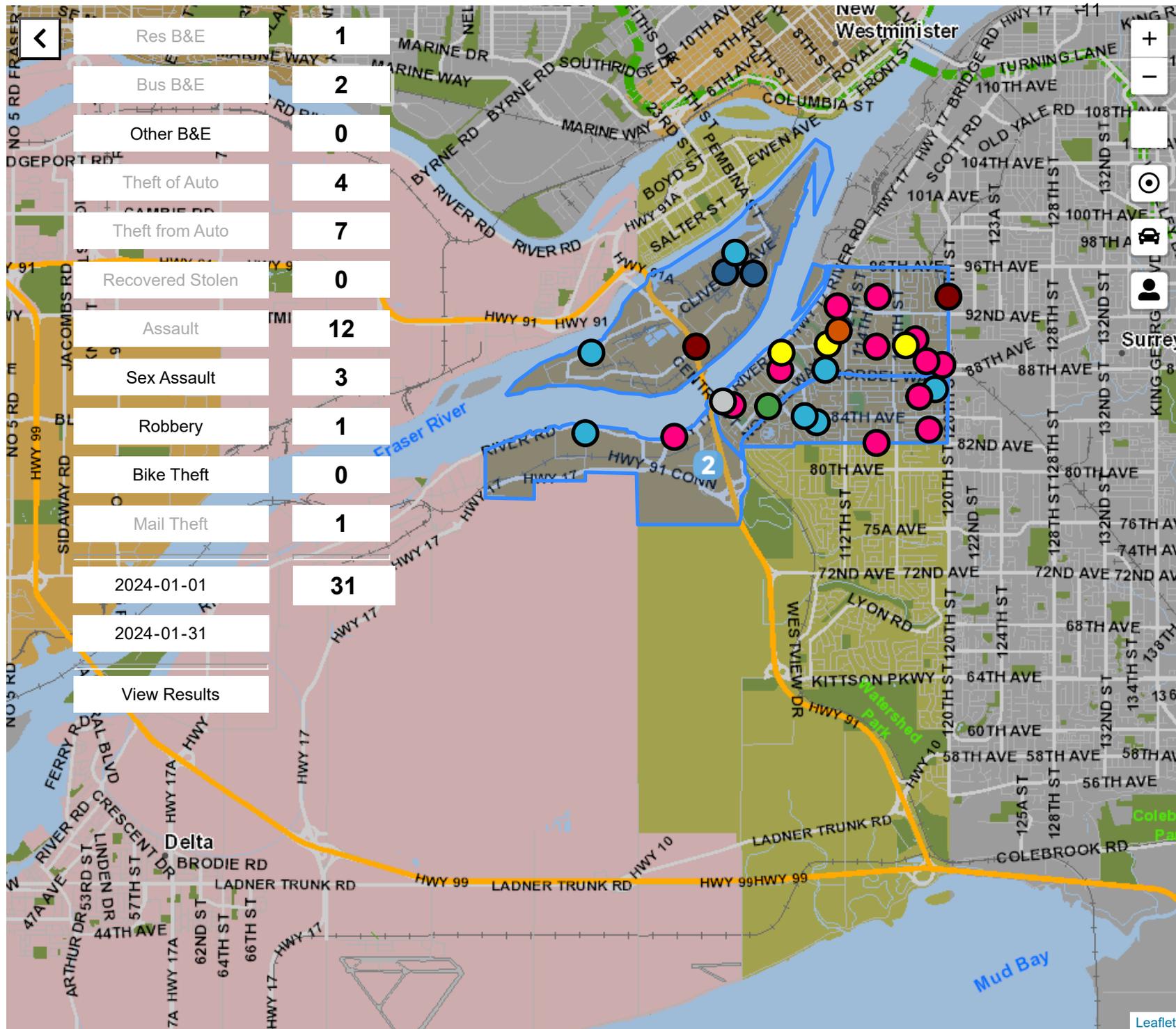


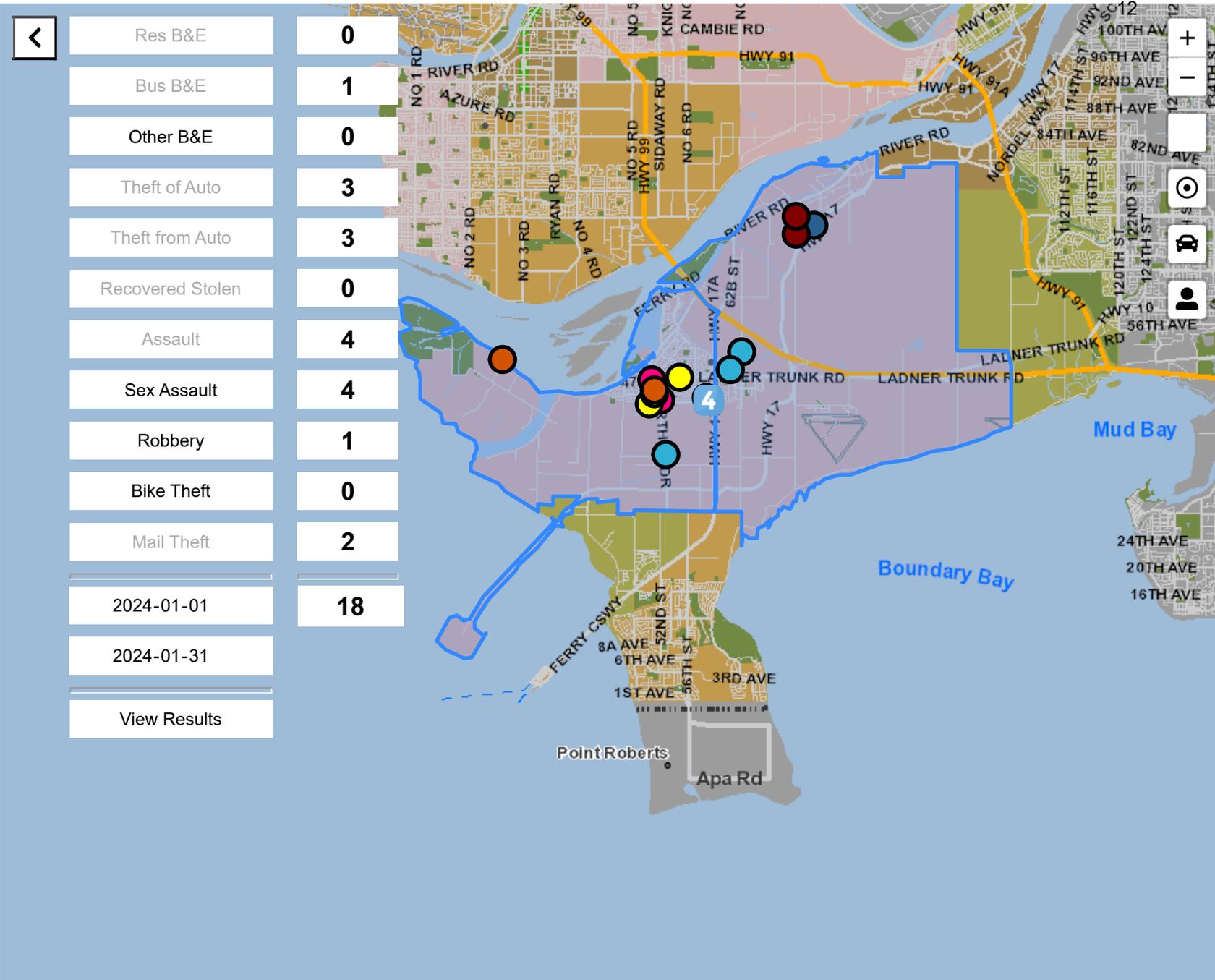
Crime Type	Dec-23	Jan-24	Jan 3YR AVG	YTD 2023	YTD 2024	YTD 3YR AVG	Trend	YTD % Change 3YR Avg
Person Offences								
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	▶	0%
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	▶	0%
Sexual Assault (Level I)	0	0	0	0	0	0	▶	0%
Sexual Assault (Level II, Level III)	0	0	1	0	0	1	▼	-100%
Total Assaults (Common, Weapon, Aggravated)	2	3	2	3	3	2	▲	50%
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	▶	0%
Violent Offences - Other	0	0	1	0	0	1	▼	-100%
Person Offences - Other	2	0	1	0	0	1	▼	-100%
Total Person Offences	4	3	5	3	3	5	▼	-40%
Property Offences								
Break & Enter - Commercial	1	1	1	1	1	1	▶	0%
Break & Enter - Residential	0	0	1	1	0	1	▼	-100%
Theft of Vehicle	0	0	0	1	0	0	▶	0%
Theft from Vehicle	2	0	2	2	0	2	▼	-100%
Theft Over/Under \$5000	24	28	15	24	28	15	▲	87%
Mischief to Property Over/Under \$5000	2	1	3	1	1	3	▼	-67%
Total Property Offences	29	32	22	32	32	22	▲	45%
Traffic Offences								
Fatal MVI	0	0	0	0	0	0	▶	0%
Collisions (All)	2	6	4	3	6	4	▲	50%
Other Offences								
Intimate Partner Violence	3	1	0	0	1	0	▶	0%
Youth (*Excludes Traffic Offences)		0	1	2		1	▼	-100%
Weapon Violations	0	0	1	0	0	1	▼	-100%
Cybercrime	1	0	3	1	0	3	▼	-100%
False Alarms (Dispatched)	4	1	6	3	1	6	▼	-83%
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	113	106	98	117	106	98	▲	8%

OP B.1

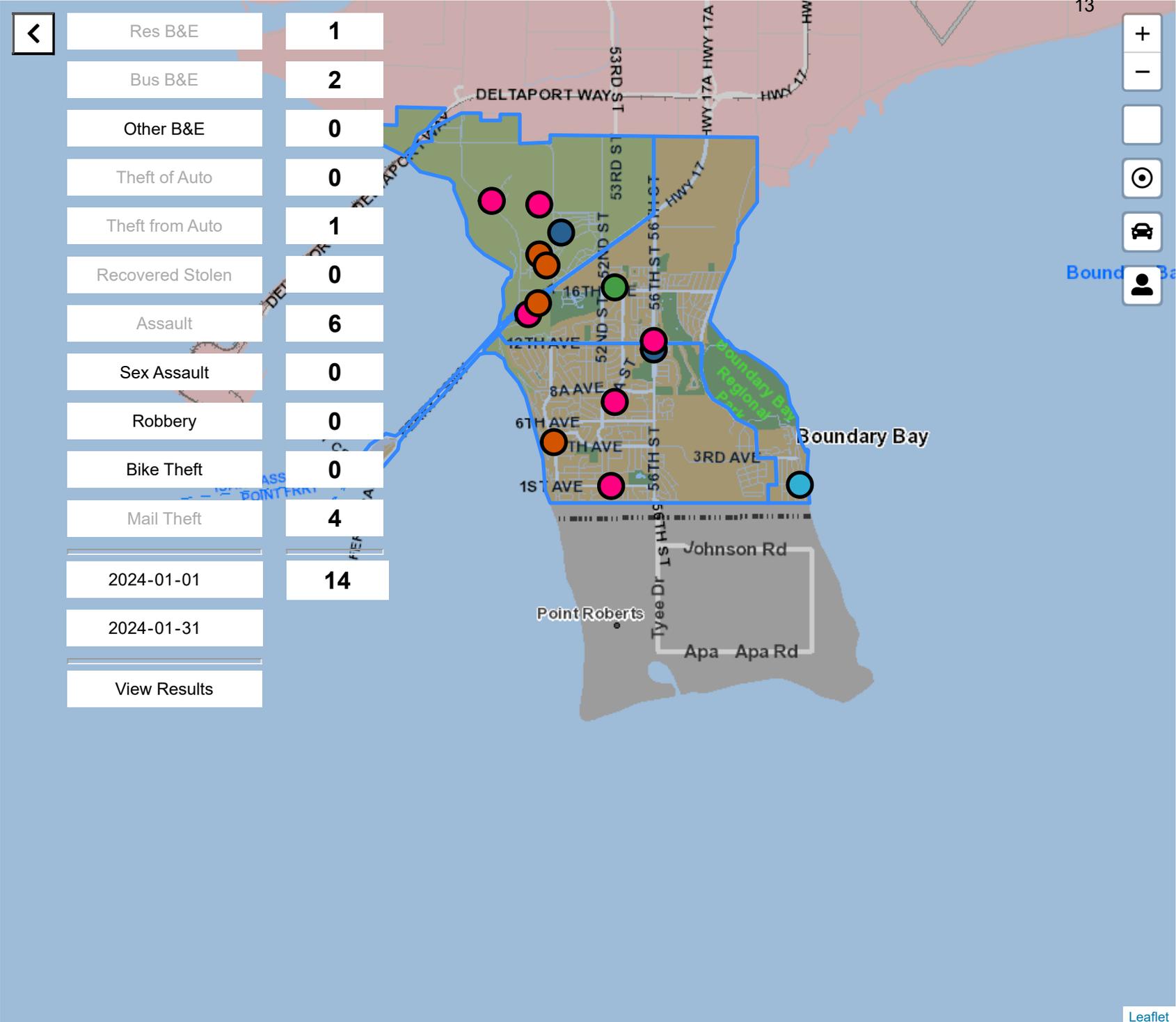


OP B.1





OP B.1



OP B.1



Office of the Chair
Tel. 604-432-6215 or via Email
CAOAdministration@metrovancover.org

December 20, 2023

The Honourable Pierre Poilievre, MP
Leader of the Conservative Party of Canada
House of Commons
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6
VIA EMAIL: pierre.poilievre@parl.gc.ca

Dear MP Pierre Poilievre:

Urgent Call for Federal Action on Enhanced Port Policing and National Security

As Chair of the Metro Vancouver Board and the Mayor of Delta, home to one of the largest container port terminals in Canada, I am writing to bring to your attention a matter of pressing national importance: the need for an enhanced policing model at our ports. This matter, which is crucial for the safety and security of our communities and the nation, requires immediate and concerted response from the federal government.

Canadian ports, essential for commerce and integral to our national fabric, are facing myriad complex challenges that threaten public safety and national security. These challenges encompass organized crime, the proliferation of contraband and illegal activities, and the exacerbation of the toxic drug crisis, which claims thousands of lives each year. *Policing our Ports: A Report to the City of Delta*, authored by respected law enforcement veterans Peter German and Doug LePard on September 12, 2023, highlights these critical vulnerabilities. The report, previously submitted to the Minister of Public Safety, underscores the urgent need for reform in our port policing model.

In British Columbia, there continues to be a record-breaking number of unregulated drug deaths each year, with fentanyl detected in nine out of 10 of those deaths. This public emergency deserves an urgent response. I am concerned at the lack of action to address port policing, given the escalating risks associated with an inadequate port policing model and the implications for both community safety and our international commitments, especially within the Five Eyes alliance.

As a member of the Five Eyes alliance, Canada has committed to collaborating closely with our international partners to ensure our collective security and address common threats. The current situation at our ports not only affects our national security, but also has implications for our commitments within this crucial alliance. Strengthening our port policing model is therefore not just a matter of domestic policy, but also a demonstration of our commitment to our Five Eyes partners. It is essential that we uphold these obligations and work towards a unified approach in addressing security challenges that have global ramifications.

I urge you to review this report (enclosed) and consider its recommendations, particularly the proposal for a sustainable funding mechanism for enhanced port policing through a modest safety surcharge on shipping containers. Such a strategic initiative promises substantial benefits in enhancing port security and, consequently, the safety of our communities across Canada without incurring any costs to taxpayers or the federal government.

Your leadership and advocacy are crucial in driving the necessary federal reforms in port policing. I am open to further discussions to explore how we can facilitate this vital change. It is imperative that this issue be promptly addressed by the federal government to develop and implement strategies that not only bridge the existing gaps in port policing, as outlined in the report, but also align with our commitment to our residents, to enhance the safety and well-being of our communities.

Thank you for your attention to this critical matter. I look forward to your response and am hopeful for your active engagement in initiating meaningful change at the federal level to enhance our port policing model.

Yours sincerely,



George V. Harvie
Chair, Metro Vancouver Board
Mayor, City of Delta

cc: Honourable Kerry-Lynne Findlay, Member of Parliament, South Surrey-White Rock,
Conservative Caucus Whip
Matt Jeneroux, Member of Parliament, Edmonton Riverbend, Shadow Minister for Supply
Chain Issues
Raquel Dancho, Member of Parliament, Kildonan-St. Paul, Shadow Minister for Public Safety
Chief Constable Neil Dubord, Delta Police Department
City of Delta Council
Delta Police Board

Encl: Policing our Ports – A Report to the City of Delta, dated September 12, 2023, to
the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, from Chief Dubord, Delta Police Department

Office of the Chair
Tel. 604-432-6215 or via Email
CAOAdministration@metrovancover.org

December 20, 2022

Jagmeet Singh, MP
Leader of the NDP
House of Commons
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6
VIA EMAIL: jagmeet.singh@parl.gc.ca

Dear MP Jagmeet Singh:

Urgent Call for Federal Action on Enhanced Port Policing and National Security

As Chair of the Metro Vancouver Board and the Mayor of Delta, home to one of the largest container port terminals in Canada, I am writing to bring to your attention a matter of pressing national importance: the need for an enhanced policing model at our ports. This matter, which is crucial for the safety and security of our communities and the nation, requires immediate and concerted response from the federal government.

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In British Columbia, there continues to be a record-breaking number of unregulated drug deaths each year, with fentanyl detected in nine out of 10 of those deaths. This public emergency deserves an urgent response. I am concerned at the lack of action to address port policing, given the escalating risks associated with an inadequate port policing model and the implications for both community safety and our international commitments, especially within the Five Eyes alliance.

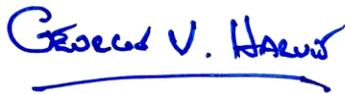
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I urge you to review this report (enclosed) and consider its recommendations, particularly the proposal for a sustainable funding mechanism for enhanced port policing through a modest safety surcharge on shipping containers. Such a strategic initiative promises substantial benefits in enhancing port security and, consequently, the safety of our communities across Canada without incurring any costs to taxpayers or the federal government.

Your leadership and advocacy are crucial in driving the necessary federal reforms in port policing. I am open to further discussions to explore how we can facilitate this vital change. It is imperative that this issue be promptly addressed by the federal government to develop and implement strategies that not only bridge the existing gaps in port policing, as outlined in the report, but also align with our commitment to our residents, to enhance the safety and well-being of our communities.

Thank you for your attention to this critical matter. I look forward to your response and am hopeful for your active engagement in initiating meaningful change at the federal level to enhance our port policing model.

Yours sincerely,



George V. Harvie
Chair, Metro Vancouver Board
Mayor, City of Delta

cc: Peter Julian, Member of Parliament, New Westminster-Burnaby, NDP House Leader, Critic -
Public Safety
Chief Constable Neil Dubord, Delta Police Department
City of Delta Council
Delta Police Board

Encl: Policing our Ports – A Report to the City of Delta, dated September 12, 2023, to
the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, from Chief Dubord, Delta Police Department

February 2024



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14 Police Board Meeting Council Chambers	15	16	17
18	19 Family Day	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28 Battle of the Badges	29	1	2
3	4	Notes				

March 2024



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
25	26	27	28	29	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Spring Break March 18-29			Police Board Meeting Council Chambers			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Spring Break March 18-29		HR Committee Governance Committee			Good Friday	
31	1	Notes				

April 2024



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
31 Easter	1 Easter Monday	2	3	4	5	6
7 North Delta Baseball Association Opening Ceremonies Annieville Park	8	9	10 Police Board Meeting Council Chambers	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	1	2	3	4
5	6	Notes				



**Compliments for the DPD Team
from the Public**

No Call too Small

The various pieces of correspondence highlighted in this package have been received either by e-mail to the DPD or through DPD Social Media Channels.

Tracie Nunes

From: Delta Police Department <webmaster@deltapolice.ca>
Sent: December 5, 2023 7:48 PM
To: Office of the Chief Constable
Subject: New Message

External Sender: Use caution with links/attachments.

Your Name

[REDACTED]

Your Email

[REDACTED]

Recipient

Chief's Office

Subject

CPO Visit

Message

Good Evening!

We had a visit from two young members of your CPO at our home in North Delta this evening! They were warning of a suspicious charter in the neighborhood. Very professional and polite. Very happy to see that you are recruiting potential new officers with the right stuff. Please pass on my regards.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



BCAPB Notice of Annual General Meeting

Friday, April 12, 2024

Delta Vancouver Downtown Suites, 550 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC

1:15 p.m.

In accordance with the BC Association of Police Boards constitution and by-laws, notice is hereby given of the **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** to be held in conjunction with the 2024 conference. The Annual General Meeting will be held on Friday, April 12, 2024, at 1:15 p.m. at the Delta Vancouver Downtown Suites, Vancouver, BC.

Attached is a call for resolutions along with information regarding submissions of resolutions for your consideration. Timelines are tight on the preparation of resolutions so we encourage Boards to circulate this item to all their Board members so that it can be on their next agenda.

Thank you and if you have any questions please contact me at [REDACTED] or Veronica Bandet, Administrative Assistant at [REDACTED].

Sincerely,

Patricia Barnes
President, BCAPB

Attachments



CALL FOR RESOLUTIONS

BRITISH COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION OF POLICE BOARDS ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND MEETING

An important part of each Annual Meeting of the BCAPB is the consideration of Resolutions forwarded by member boards.

To ensure adequate time for review, the BCAPB Board of Directors has set a deadline of March 15, 2024 for all Resolutions to be forwarded to the BCAPB.

Following review by the Resolutions Committee, resolutions will be distributed to members in advance of the General Meeting.

Voting on the Resolutions will take place at the Delta Vancouver Downtown Suites, 550 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, on April 12, 2024 as part of the BCAPB Annual General Meeting.

Please refer to the BCAPB Resolutions Guidelines for assistance in drafting proposed resolutions.

This is your chance to ensure your voice is heard!

Please forward your resolution(s) to Veronica Bandet at bcapbs@gmail.com

Resolutions

What is a Resolution?

A resolution is a formal way of stating an intended or desired action/direction/position by a group.

Guidelines for Resolution Writing

1. Choose a topic that is important, relevant and deserving of an official BCAPB position.
2. Identify your Board as the author of a resolution.
3. WHEREAS clauses are factual clauses to support your resolution; they should be concise and to the point. Resolutions that have a page or more of WHEREAS clauses only serve to make the reader less amenable to your idea if he or she has to sort through multiple WHEREAS clauses in order to determine your point. The entire resolution should be no longer than one page.
4. RESOLVED clauses state your proposed policy change or position. Internal resolutions should be directed to the BCAPB (resolved that the BCAPB); external resolutions should be directed to the appropriate level of government or Minister/Ministry. Internal and external intents may not exist within the same RESOLVED clause, rather, separate resolved clauses are necessary if you want the BCAPB to take an action separate from the government. RESOLVED clauses should be only one sentence in length and must be able to stand alone as they are the only part of the resolution that will be debated or considered.

Other helpful tips: If possible have financial implications information in your resolution. Factual information to support your resolution should be available or included as an attachment to your resolution.

Format for a Resolution

- The TITLE identifies the topic/problem or issue or its proposed solution.
- The AUTHOR names the Police Board putting forward the resolution.
- The PREAMBLE is used for factual information that is necessary to support the RESOLVED section. Each PREAMBLE clause should be written as a separate paragraph, beginning with the word Whereas. The first word should begin with a capital letter. The PREAMBLE, regardless of its length and number of paragraphs, should never contain a period. Each paragraph should close with a semi-colon. The next to the last paragraph should close with a semi-colon, after which a connecting phrase such as Therefore or Therefore Be It or Now Therefore, Be It is added.
- The RESOLVED section indicates what action is proposed. There may be more than one Resolved clauses, each stated separately. The word RESOLVED is printed in capital letters, followed by a comma and the word THAT. Each resolved clause must be a separate paragraph and may be ended with a period or a semi-colon and in the case of the next to the last clause, be followed by the word AND,.
- If factual information is available it should be included as an attachment.
- Estimated cost of implementation if available should also be included.

Resolution Strategies

Here are some hints to help you get your resolution passed:

1. Be concise. The delegates will get copies of all resolutions and this means a lot of reading. If your resolution is too wordy, it will not get the attention it deserves. Try and limit your resolution to five "whereas" clauses: choose the strongest five facts and use the others in discussion and debate. Resolutions should not be longer than one page.
2. Be realistic. The resolved statements should include specific actions that are realistic and implementable. Resource availability (both human and financial) will affect the implementability of resolutions.
3. Be positive. A positive approach always works better than a negative one. Write positive statements, and address the issue positively when you are speaking to it.
4. Be knowledgeable. Know the facts about all parts of your resolution. Be aware of other resolutions that have been passed on your issue and be sure to state in your resolution why reaffirmation of the same stand is timely.
5. Gather support and assistance. Try to involve other members in supporting your resolution. Share your facts and ask others to speak pro to your resolution. This will not only help you get your resolution passed, it will also encourage other members to get involved.
6. Use your time on the floor wisely, time is limited. As the author, you will have an opportunity to speak to the resolution first. Remember that the delegates have a copy, so don't read it to them. Instead, take this opportunity to state some of the facts that might not be included in the "whereas" clauses.
7. Be available. Make sure you are available to the Delegates to answer questions. Be on time for all meetings.

Have your documentation handy. Make sure you have at least two copies of your documentation with you – questions may be asked that need further clarification.

DECRIMINALIZATION AND BEYOND

**INSIGHTS FROM
BRITISH COLUMBIA'S
ONGOING JOURNEY**



BY

Neil Dubord, OOM, AdeC, PhD, Chief Constable, Delta Police Department, and Jassie Ram (Padda), Corporate Services Manager, Delta Police Department, British Columbia

IN AN ERA MARKED BY THE EVOLVING LANDSCAPE OF DRUG POLICY AND COMMUNITY WELL-BEING, THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (BC), CANADA, RECENTLY EMBARKED ON A SIGNIFICANT JOURNEY. This journey bears resemblance to the paths taken by Portugal and, more recently, some states within the United States, providing a valuable context for analysis and discussion.

BACKGROUND AND DECRIMINALIZATION IN BC

On January 31, 2023, BC embarked on a pilot three-year drug decriminalization initiative. The initiative aims to reframe drug use as a public health concern rather than a criminal offense, with the objective of reducing the stigma and isolation that prevents individuals from seeking help. It was believed individuals with addictions were highly susceptible to the potential for lethal overdose if the stigma surrounding their addiction prevented them from accessing a safe supply of drugs and locations to use them. This initiative followed Health Canada's granting an exemption under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) to BC, encompassing illegal drugs totalling 2.5 grams, including opioids, powder cocaine, methamphetamine, and MDMA. As a result, individuals found in personal possession are to be offered information about health and social supports and resources instead of being subject to arrest or criminal charges.

ADDRESSING THE OVERDOSE CRISIS

BC has faced a devastating drug overdose crisis, officially declared a public health emergency, primarily attributed to the use of opioids such as fentanyl. In 2022, nearly 2,300 lives were lost due to the overdose crisis, profoundly impacting individuals, families, and communities across the province.

The overdose crisis remains a critical challenge, emphasizing the urgent need for comprehensive strategies offered by a holistic human services system. This system needs to provide comprehensive care, ranging from prevention and immediate access to detox and treatment, as well as sustained recovery and support services for individuals dealing with substance use and concurrent disorders.

THE HUMAN SERVICES SYSTEM

A human services system encompasses a structured network of public and private organizations dedicated to addressing various social and human needs, ultimately enhancing the well-being, health, and safety of individuals and communities. These systems frequently collaborate to offer comprehensive support to vulnerable individuals facing diverse challenges. Their ultimate objective is to establish a safety net that empowers people to overcome obstacles, achieve self-sufficiency, and lead fulfilling lives. In the field of human services, there is a strong emphasis on interdisciplinary approaches, prevention strategies, and enhancing the overall quality of life for service populations through improved service delivery systems, increased accessibility, heightened accountability, and enhanced coordination among various organizations. Such a system serves as the foundational framework for decriminalization.

LEARNING FROM PORTUGAL

Over two decades ago, Portugal embarked on a similar journey, taking the pioneering step of



Courtesy of Delta Police Department, British Columbia, Canada

REFLECTING ON BC'S DECRIMINALIZATION JOURNEY

Similarly, decriminalization in BC, while well-intentioned, represents one piece of an intricate puzzle that requires an understanding, examination, and application of a holistic human services system, addressing the various historical and ongoing silos within the system, whether at the regional, provincial, or federal level. The success of decriminalization requires examining BC's human services system, ensuring that every strand is robust and serves its intended purpose. Without commitment to a whole system approach, decriminalization has been characterized by critics as a "largely symbolic policy measure in the face of an unrelenting crisis."

BC's journey has undeniably faced challenges, with an alarming 6 percent increase in overdose deaths in 2023 compared to the same period in 2022. Of grave concern is the harsh reality that, in 2023, overdoses were the leading cause of death for individuals in BC aged 10 to 59 (excluding natural causes).

It is clear that a comprehensive human services system approach, characterized by collaboration, commitment, and coordination, is not only essential but also overdue. Such a system, led with oversight and coordination through a provincial strategy, would encompass multifaceted prevention, detox, treatment, recovery, and maintenance services such as employment and housing, with human services providers and stakeholders working collaboratively to provide the critical framework required to address this crisis effectively.

Another challenge surrounding decriminalization in BC focuses on public safety. In 2021, the BC Association of Chiefs of Police voiced concerns during the consultation phase regarding potential public disorder and safety issues linked to illicit drug use in public areas, such as parks frequented by community members, including children. However, it took eight months into the pilot for new legislation to be introduced, prompted by further continued advocacy from local governments, police, and community members deeply concerned about public safety as BC's experience with public disorder began to echo concerns seen in Oregon.

The proposed legislation, known as the Restricting Public Consumption of Illegal Substances Act, is primarily aimed at curbing personal drug possession in public and community gathering spaces. This legislation seeks to strike a delicate balance between addressing substance use as a public health concern within the context of a toxic drug crisis and ensuring public safety.

Despite its intentions, the legislation's implementation has encountered an obstacle. Just days

decriminalizing all drugs in 2001, shifting the focus from punitive measures to a health-centered approach, recognizing drug use as a public health concern.

Central to Portugal's approach was a strong focus on treatment and recovery, with an emphasis on immediate access. In 2001, Portugal allocated USD 82.7 million for drug oversight, a figure that has gradually dwindled to USD 17.4 million over the past 22 years. In tandem, the number of individuals channelled into drug treatment has declined from a peak of 1,150 in 2015 to 352 in 2021.

The Portugal model of drug decriminalization, long hailed as an innovative approach in drug policy, is currently being reconsidered as "Portugal is now having doubts." Portugal's shift from punitive measures to a health-centered approach was undeniably essential, yet it highlights the urgent requirement for comprehensive, sustainable, and flexible funding that encompasses a holistic human services system approach and encourages a continuous continuum of care.

The challenge encountered by the Portugal model should not be interpreted as a failure of drug decriminalization but rather as a resounding call for ongoing assessment, improvement, and investment for meaningful change. These factors should serve as guiding principles for every jurisdiction's long-term planning, recognizing that decriminalization is a crucial yet relatively small piece within the intricate puzzle of drug policy that significantly impacts community well-being.

before its scheduled enactment on January 1, 2024, the BC Supreme Court issued a temporary injunction (until March 31, 2024), pending a constitutional challenge and the judge having concerns of “irreparable harm” should the law come into force. This injunction, requested by the Harm Reduction Nurses Association—a group comprising nurses and health care professionals in BC—came amid concerns that the legislation would inadvertently increase deaths from toxic drugs by encouraging isolated drug use.

BC Premier David Eby, upon introducing this legislation, acknowledged past shortcomings and recognized existing gaps in the availability of support sites for individuals, emphasizing the pressing need to expand services and treatment opportunities.

BC’s treatment and recovery system is intricate, involving multiple entities such as health authorities, government-funded nonprofit organizations, and private businesses, and can cost thousands of dollars. When individuals reach out for help, the unfortunate reality is that help often may not be immediately available, resulting in the individual being placed on a waitlist, unless they can afford extremely expensive private treatment.

An estimated 68,000 youth between the ages of 15 and 24 meet the criteria for a substance use disorder, yet BC has only 24 publicly funded treatment beds for youth. Similarly, while more than 100,000 adults in BC are diagnosed with opioid use disorders, there are only 3,277 publicly funded treatment beds available, highlighting a significant gap between the need for resources and what is available. Furthermore, BC’s current treatment and recovery services, integral components of the broader human services system, are currently characterized by their intricacy and the diversity of perspectives involved.

Before embarking on any expansion of services and resources, it is imperative to conduct a thorough evaluation of the existing infrastructure, establish a common outcome measurement framework applicable to all organizations providing services in this domain, identify the return on the investment, and commit to evidence-based approaches. These measures are essential for ensuring the effective delivery of services within this multifaceted system and for achieving meaningful and lasting impact in addressing the ongoing crisis.



2024

POLICE OFFICER

OF THE YEAR

AWARD

The IACP/Axon Police Officer of the Year Award is an opportunity to recognize heroes who work tirelessly every day to make communities safer.

Four finalists will be chosen, and each will receive:

- **A trip to IACP 2024** in Boston, Massachusetts, including airfare, hotel, conference registration, and stipend for the nominee and a guest
- **Recognition at IACP 2024** where one finalist will receive the Police Officer of the Year Award
- Feature in *Police Chief Magazine*

APPLICATION DEADLINE: **APRIL 26, 2024**

For more information, please visit theIACP.org/Awards

Should you have any questions, require additional clarity, or wish to engage in a more in-depth discussion regarding this article's content or the subject of drug decriminalization in BC, we invite you to reach out to the Delta Police Department's chief's office at officechiefconstable@deltapolice.ca.

MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND TRANSPARENCY

Monitoring, applied research, and evaluation played a pivotal role in Health Canada's decision to grant an exemption to BC, with Health Canada noting, "Strong data and evidence is necessary to ensure the exemption is meeting its goals and identify any unintended negative consequences that must be addressed."

However, eight months into the project, clear evaluation metrics focused on the goals and unintended negative consequences are lacking. While BC published a dashboard providing some perspectives on decriminalization in September 2023, it has faced criticism for not meeting the standards of a transparent evaluation of outcomes. At the time of writing, the BC government is working with an external consultant to develop a comprehensive evaluation framework. This framework will assess the impacts of decriminalization from various viewpoints.

THE PATH FORWARD: STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE CHANGE

BC's decriminalization journey has been marked by both progress and significant challenges, offering valuable lessons for other jurisdictions' regions exploring similar paths. It's crucial to recognize, as stated, that decriminalization is a small part of a larger, intricate strategy necessary for meaningful change in drug policy and public health outcomes. With this understanding, BC's experience offers the following six lessons.

- 1. Establish a comprehensive and accessible human services system.** Prior to implementing any drug policy changes such as decriminalization, it's imperative to develop an extensive, coordinated, and accessible human services system. This system must cover prevention, immediate access to detox, treatment, recovery, and ongoing support services, ensuring that help is instantaneously available whenever individuals decide to seek it. This robust foundational framework is essential for decriminalization to contribute to a broader transformative strategy aimed at addressing the health and social challenges related to substance use.
- 2. Implement strong oversight and coordination.** There needs to be robust oversight and coordination at the provincial (or state) level to ensure that all necessary services for successful decriminalization are in place, effectively coordinated, and accountable and that resources are efficiently allocated.
- 3. Enforce rigorous monitoring and transparent reporting.** From the onset, it's imperative to have

strict monitoring, evaluation, and transparent reporting mechanisms in place. Clear metrics for success should be defined, and the impact of decriminalization and related services, treatment, and resources should be regularly assessed and publicly reported to ensure accountability and facilitate informed decision-making.

- 4. Commit to evidence-based approaches.** All aspects of the human services system supporting decriminalization should be grounded in research and best practices. This commitment ensures that policies and interventions effectively address inconsistencies and challenges within the complex system.
- 5. Secure sustainable and flexible funding.** Adequate funding that supports the entire spectrum of services within the human services system is essential for the success of decriminalization. This funding must also be adaptable to changing needs and challenges, ensuring that resources are available where and when they are most needed.
- 6. Foster community collaboration.** Engaging community members, law enforcement, health care, and social service providers (among other partners) is crucial in implementing such significant policy changes. Their input and participation are indispensable in creating effective and community-centered approaches to decriminalization.

The path to decriminalization may present challenges, but with the right approach, it can offer hope for communities worldwide. Integrating decriminalization into a holistic human services system can protect communities and allow public safety and public health providers to work toward a future where the well-being and safety of individuals and communities take center stage in drug policy decisions for a meaningful and lasting impact. ☑

IACP RESOURCES

- A Recovery-Oriented Model for Community Policing
- Hope in Action: From Crisis to Change
- Leading a Community Solution to a Community Problem

policechiefmagazine.org

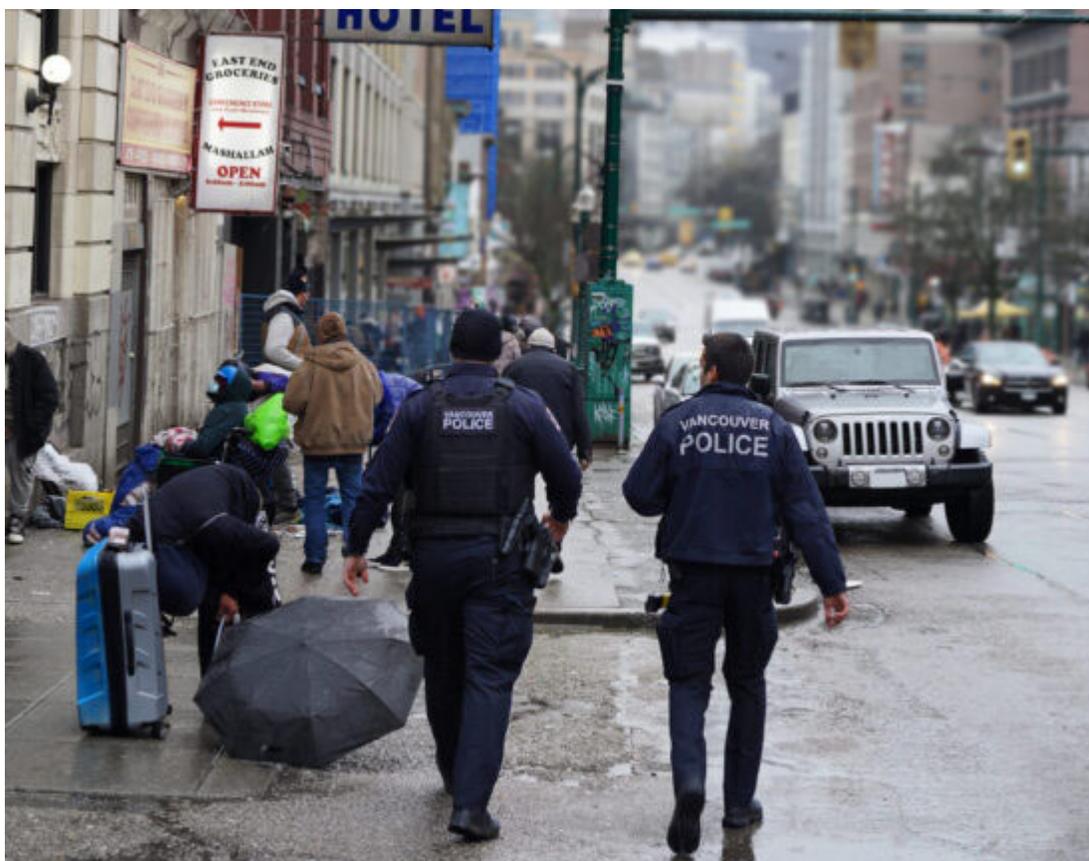


Features

Decriminalization in action: Perspectives on B.C.'s changing drug laws after one year

February 5, 2024 By Brittani Schroeder





Two Vancouver Police Department constables walking the beat on East Hastings Street in Vancouver Downtown Eastside. Credit: Vancouver Police Department

British Columbia embarked on a transformative approach to drug policy when the province officially decriminalized drugs on Jan. 31, 2023. This three-year pilot project marks a significant departure from traditional punitive measures, signalling a paradigm shift in addressing substance use.

British Columbia has been in the midst of a very serious opioid crisis for many years. On April 14, 2016, B.C.'s provincial health officer declared a public health emergency under the Public Health Act. Despite this, in the seven years since, overdose deaths have more than doubled. In 2022 alone, there were 2,383 illicit drugs deaths in the province; an average of more than six deaths per day.



B.C.'s path to decriminalization started in 2003 when the province opened the first government-sanctioned safer injecting facility ("InSite") on Vancouver's Downtown Eastside. Over the last two decades, law enforcement has been actively reconsidering its role with respect to how, when and under what circumstances they interact with people who use illicit drugs.

The Vancouver Police Department (VPD) has a history of progressive drug policy, says Deputy Chief Fiona Wilson, President of the British Columbia Association of Chiefs of Police (BCACP). In 2006, they stopped attending overdose calls as a matter of routine, recognizing that their attendance was often a barrier to people calling for help. Since then, the VPD only attends overdose calls in exceptional circumstances, for example, when paramedics or firefighters request them due to there being reports of violence or suspicious circumstances. In 2017, the VPD published "The Opioid Crisis, the Need for Treatment on Demand", a report that included a call for expanded drug treatment services from the federal and provincial governments and additional funding for evidence-based addiction treatment. In 2019, the VPD published another report, "A Journey to Hope", where they advocated for prescribed safe supply. In 2020, while he was the president of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACCP), VPD Chief Adam Palmer came out and supported the notion of decriminalization.

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In 2020, mandate letters were provided to Sheila Malcolmson, Minister of Social Development and Poverty Reduction, David Eby, Premier (Minister of Housing at that time), and Mike Farnworth, Minister of Public Safety, that underscored the urgent necessity for a “made in B.C. solution” to confront the overdose crisis. In responding to this mandate, B.C. officially began working on this initiative and subsequently requested an exemption from the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* through Health Canada for a three-year decriminalization pilot project.

“The decision to decriminalize small amounts of illicit drugs had a clear purpose: to shift the perception of drug use from a criminal offence to a public health concern with a primary focus on saving lives,” said Delta Police Department’s (DPD) Chief Neil Dubord.

Though decriminalization may sound simple, it’s a very complex issue that requires careful planning, collaboration and a strong support infrastructure.

It was hoped that decriminalization would reduce the stigma around drug use and minimize police interactions with drug users, which are essential steps serving the larger goal of saving lives by connecting them with lifesaving services amidst the toxic drug crisis. Therefore, examining the province’s overdose numbers in this context is essential, although it is recognized that long-term change takes time. “The data shows that the number of overdose deaths from January to September 2023 [1,836] surpasses the



figures for the same period in 2022 [1,739],” says Chief Dubord. Producing a reduction in deaths is a long-term goal of decriminalization, which results from a societal shift in discussing drug use and reducing stigma.

Implementation challenges

As Deputy Chief Wilson says, “The devil is in the details” when it comes to decriminalization implementation.

Law enforcement was consulted before the provincial government submitted their request for an exemption to Health Canada. The core planning table had representation from the CACP through Chief Mike Serr (Abbotsford Police Department, now retired), who sat on the CACP Drug Advisory Committee; the BCACP, through Deputy Chief Wilson; and the RCMP through Galib Bhayani (now retired) and Sergeant Shane Holmquist. These key members raised several concerns in an effort to address what they knew were likely to be gaps in the exemption.

The first concern was in relation to the threshold amount that would be decriminalized. The recommendation to decrease from an allowable non-cumulative total of 4.5 grams, to a cumulative total of 2.5 grams, was approved by the government. “This change reflected the collaborative effort to find a balanced approach that considers both public safety and harm reduction,” says Chief Dubord.

Another major point of concern was with respect to the public consumption of illicit drugs. Despite raising this concern both verbally and in writing, the issue was not addressed in the request or the final exemption. When decriminalization went live, it didn’t take long before police leaders across the province started hearing from their communities, police boards, mayors and city councils that there were “alarming examples of public consumption in places where it was not appropriate,” shared Deputy Chief Wilson.



As part of the original exemption from Health Canada, six exceptions were included: K-12 schools, licensed childcare facilities, federal airports, Canadian Coast Guard vessels and helicopters, for Canadian Forces members in general, and in a motor vehicle or watercraft operated by a minor. The BCACP and other policing leaders continued to advocate to have more exceptions added to the exemption, and for a provincial legislative framework to address public consumption. Both have now happened, with additional exceptions to the exemption that include: being within 15 metres of a play structure, playground, spray pool or wading pool, and the introduction of provincial legislation.

Bill 34, *Restricting Public Consumption of Illegal Substances Act*, was introduced eight months into the decriminalization pilot and was set to be enacted through regulations in late 2023 or early 2024. The Bill aims to expand the areas where illicit drug use will not be permitted and makes it an offence if a person refuses to leave a prohibited area upon being asked to do so by a police officer. Locations that will be additionally restricted include beaches, bus stops and entrances to public doorways.

On Dec. 29, 2023, B.C. Supreme Court Chief Justice Christopher Hinkson made the decision to grant an interim injunction that will prevent the Act from coming into force until at least Mar. 31, 2024. In his ruling, he said, “Centrally, but not exclusively, the act will promote more lone drug use. I accept that lone drug use may be particularly dangerous due to an absence or a diminished degree of support in the event of an overdose. When people are isolated and out of sight, they are at a much higher risk of dying.”

The BCACP respects the court’s decision but was extremely disappointed by it.



Deputy Chief Wilson acknowledges, based on her years of experience walking the “beat” on the Downtown Eastside, that the vast majority of people who use drugs go out of their way to avoid doing so in front of children. She says, however, “There are rare situations where a person who uses drugs does so in problematic circumstances and police need to be able to deal with those individuals lawfully when that occurs.”

In the wake of decriminalization, police no longer seize illicit drugs from people who are in compliance with the exemption. This has been a significant shift in thinking and is a marked departure from historical police practice in some areas of the province. Illicit drugs under the threshold, assuming there is no evidence of an offence such as trafficking, are treated like any other property belonging to an individual.

The issue of returning drugs then became a focal point of discussion, particularly regarding the complex matter of liability, Chief Dubord shared. One key concern was whether officers would be held accountable if they chose not to return the drugs, which would potentially breach the provisions of the exemption. Alternatively, there was worry about the potential consequences if officers did return the drugs and a subsequent overdose were to occur.





Photo credit: Delta Police Department

The officer's authority

If a person is using illicit drugs in public, and is compliant with the exemption, in the absence of any other criminality, police officers have no authority to engage with them. In the wake of discussions across Canada with respect to carding, street checks and profiling, police agencies like VPD and DPD teach their members that before they interact with a person for the purposes of executing their duties, they need to make sure they have legal authority. "With its original rollout, decriminalization took away our members' authority to engage with a person using illicit drugs in a public place because the possession was no longer illegal. With the new legislation, authority will be brought back for police to address problematic drug use in some public spaces such as on beaches and at bus stops," says Deputy Chief Wilson.

DPD has a dedicated community navigator who plays a pivotal role in connecting individuals with the intricate human services system. The community navigator frequently assists individuals battling substance use disorder.

Chief Dubord shared a recent example of a bittersweet success that involved the community navigator assisting an individual with addiction in securing a detox bed and subsequently accessing treatment. "It was disheartening to recognize that it took a lengthy five months to access this treatment, despite the individual expressing their need and willingness for help five months earlier. This delay underscores a significant gap in the foundational elements necessary to make decriminalization truly successful."

Drug dealers and drug quality

When there is evidence of trafficking, it is still a criminal offence regardless of the amount of illicit drugs. Police resources are focused on the individuals and groups who cause the most harm – those involved in the importation, production and trafficking of

illicit drugs.

The bigger challenge being faced is the drug supply itself. “We have seen an increase in the toxicity of drugs over the years and, as a result, we continue to see the number of overdose deaths increase,” stated Chief Dubord.

“The devil is in the details” when it comes to decriminalization implementation.

It is the toxicity that is killing people, not the quantity that they are using, Deputy Chief Wilson explains. “It’s unusual these days in Vancouver to find street-level fentanyl that’s not laced with other drugs such as benzodiazepines. This makes it even more difficult for people when they try to detox.”

Community services

Before decriminalization went live, there was hope from police leaders that there would be a dramatic increase in services for people who wanted to access help when they needed it. Unfortunately, that has not been the case, as it was in Portugal.

In 2001, Portugal decriminalized all drugs, with the goal of treating drug use as a public health issue, rather than a criminal one.

The foundation of Portugal’s initiative was treatment and recovery. In 2001, Portugal committed USD \$82.7 million for drug oversight, which was reduced to USD \$17.4 million over the past 22 years. This decrease in funding was driven by years of economic crisis in the country. “The challenges facing the Portugal model should not be interpreted as a failure of drug decriminalization, but rather as a call for continuous evaluation, improvement and investment to reach the best model possible,” says Chief Dubord.

Deputy Chief Wilson would like to see an increase in prevention, education, harm reduction and treatment on demand in B.C., so that when people decide that they want to get clean, there are no barriers to doing that. “It needs to be accessible and it needs to be free,” she says.

An estimated 68,000 youth between the ages of 15 to 24 meet the criteria for a substance use disorder, yet there are only 24 publicly funded treatment beds to serve youth. More than 100,000 individuals in B.C. are diagnosed with opioid disorders, while there are only 3,277 publicly funded treatment beds available.

“This highlights a significant gap between the need for resources and what is available. Ultimately, the success of B.C.’s decriminalization pilot hinges on a comprehensive system-wide approach, encompassing sustainable funding, evidence-based addiction treatment with prompt accessibility, concurrent mental health crisis intervention and support, and of course, leadership,” says Chief Dubord.

Key takeaways

After the first year of B.C.’s decriminalization pilot, there have been many lessons learned, and key takeaways for other provinces who may be considering taking the same steps.

Both Deputy Chief Wilson and Chief Dubord agreed that, though decriminalization may sound simple, it’s a very complex issue that requires careful planning, collaboration and a strong support infrastructure.

“We all support the notion that we do not want to criminalize people simply by virtue of their drug use and, instead, want to direct them to pathways of health. However, the details with respect to the implementation of decriminalization are important from a public safety perspective and to the people decriminalization impacts, including people who use drugs and those who do not,” said Deputy Chief Wilson.

She added that, in the planning stages, it is crucial to have people who are truly representative of the population being served: people with lived experience, people who support individuals using illicit drugs, people who do not use drugs but live and work in impacted communities and members of Business Improvement Associations.

For Chief Dubord, the most valuable lessons learned included:

- Establishing a comprehensive and accessible human services system, including immediate access to detox, treatment and recovery, with ongoing support services.
- Implementing strong oversight and coordination at the provincial level is vital to ensure that all necessary services are in place and accountable.
- Enforcing rigorous monitoring and transparent reporting to ensure accountability and inform decision-making.
- Committing to evidence-based approaches so that all aspects of the human services systems supporting decriminalization are grounded in research and best practices.
- Securing sustainable and flexible funding to ensure the entire spectrum of services is supported but is also adaptable to changing needs and challenges.

Chief Dubord concluded, “By proactively addressing these takeaways, other provinces can navigate the complexities of decriminalization more effectively and work towards achieving the intended goals of harm reduction and improved public health outcomes.”

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DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT BOARD MEMORANDUM



DATE 2024-01-09	
SUBMITTED BY Neil Dubord, OOM, AdeC Chief Constable	
SUBJECT Quarterly External Communications Report (2023, Quarter 4)	
ACTION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For information <input type="checkbox"/> For action	MEETING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Committee

Communication with the community is necessary to ensure public trust and confidence in policing and public safety. The Delta Police Department (DPD) prioritizes and values transparent communication with the community in a timely manner.

The DPD ensures communication with the community through DPD social media channels and news releases, which are posted to the DPD website and distributed via e-mail to those who have subscribed (e.g., community members, local news channels, and journalists). 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:

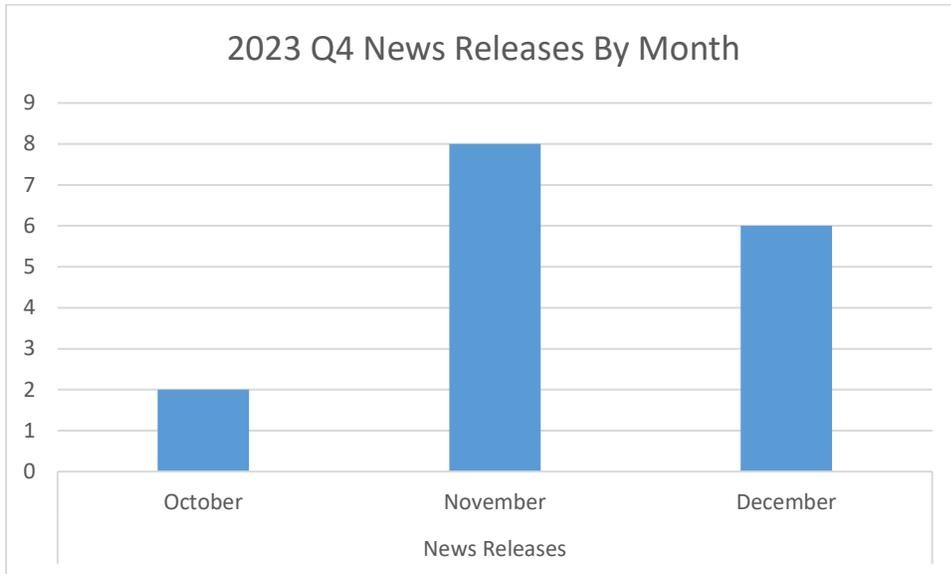
- a. Further a police investigation (for example, seeking assistance related to a missing person investigation)
- b. Aid in prevention of crime (for example, fraud awareness, crime prevention based on empirical data such as catalytic converter theft in a specific area)
- c. Provide factual information (for example school lockdowns, major investigative updates)
- d. Appeal for witnesses, victims, video recordings
- e. Immediate/in progress situations challenging public safety
- f. Highlight internal work that has an interest to the public (for example, awards to officers, emerging equipment or strategies)
- g. Provide transparency when identifying issues directly 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:

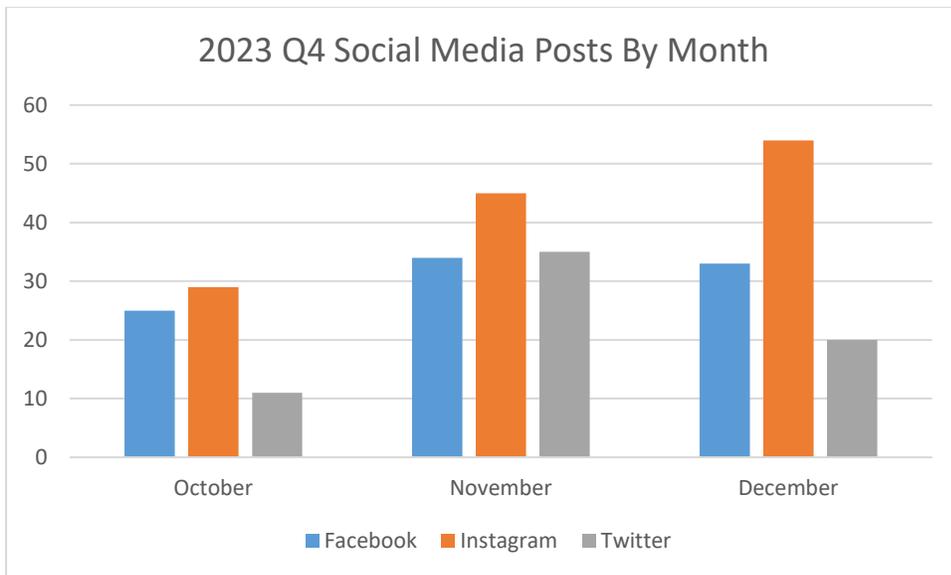
- a. Public service announcements
- b. Special projects
- c. Partnership initiatives
- d. DPD events
- e. Recruiting and volunteer events
- f. Community events

The below graphs provide information related to the number of news releases, social media posts and social media reach for first quarter of 2023.

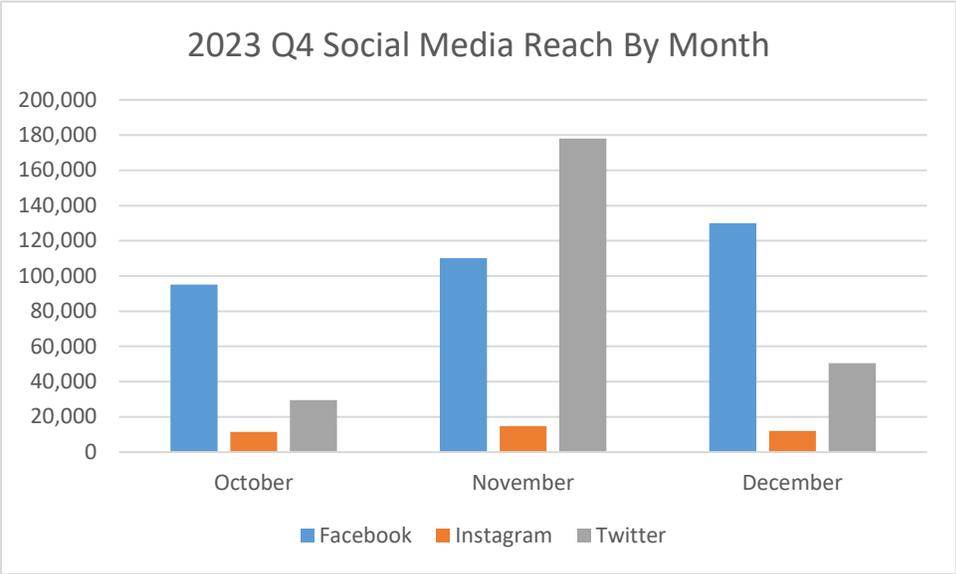
2023 Quarter 4 (Q4) – Posting Volume



News Releases		
October	November	December
2	8	6



Social Media Posts/Stories			
	October	November	December
Facebook	25	34	33
Instagram	29	45	54
Twitter	11	35	20



Social Media Reach			
	October	November	December
Facebook	95,187	110,106	129,998
Instagram	11,433	14,678	12,100
Twitter	29,610	178,000	50,500

DELTA POLICE BOARD BOARD REPORT



DATE 2024-01-31	
SUBMITTED BY Jassie Ram (Padda) Corporate Services Manager/Board Liaison	
SUBJECT British Columbia Association of Police Boards (BCAPB) Membership Renewal - 2024	
ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> For information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For approval	MEETING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Committee
RECOMMENDATION THAT the Delta Police Board approve the 2024 BCAPB membership fee invoice for \$1,025 for payment from the Delta Police Board budget.	

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to obtain the Delta Police Board's (DPB) approval for the payment of a membership invoice in the amount of \$1,025, issued by the BCAPB.

DISCUSSION

The BCAPB, formed in 1992, is a provincial non-profit association that facilitates the exchange of information and provides educational opportunities to members, and municipal Police Boards, including First Nations and Designated Policing governing authorities.

The DPB has been a longstanding member of the BCAPB and pays an annual membership fee to maintain membership. Ms. Lara Victoria of the DPB currently serves as the Vice President of the BCAPB.

The 2024 membership fee is \$1,025; the invoice is provided in Attachment A.

IMPLICATIONS

Financial

The 2024 BCAPB membership renewal fee is \$1,025 and can be managed within the existing budget. The 2023 BCAPB membership fee was \$975.

RELATED POLICY

There is no policy related to this report.

CONCLUSION

The DPB has been a longstanding member of the BCAPB and should renew its membership for 2024 to continue the working partnership for educational, training and networking opportunities.

ATTACHMENTS

A. BCAPB 2024 Membership Renewal Invoice

Invoice

2024 Annual Membership Fee

BC Association of Police Boards

Amount Due: \$1,025.00

Date: December 15, 2023

To: Mayor George Harvie
Chair, Delta Police Board
4500 Clarence Taylor Crescent
Delta BC V4K 3W3

Please make cheque payable to:

British Columbia Association of Police Boards

And forward to:

Attn: Veronica Bandet
BC Association of Police Boards
1127 Fort Street
Victoria BC V8V 3K9

If you have any questions regarding this invoice, please contact me at 250-216-1205 or Patricia Barnes, President, BCAPB at 604-862-9637.

Thank you.

Veronica Bandet
Executive Assistant to the BCAPB

Telephone: 250-216-1205 Email: bcapbs@gmail.com
Address: 1127 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 3K9



**DELTA POLICE BOARD
OPEN MEETING ACTION DOCUMENT**

Blue	On hold – (action may or may not have been taken)
Gray	Complete (will be removed after one circulation)
Green	In progress

ACTION ITEM	Meeting Date	Assigned to	Status
No items.			

DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT BOARD MEMORANDUM



DATE 2024-01-31	
SUBMITTED BY Neil Dubord, OOM, AdeC Chief Constable	
SUBJECT Chief Constable Monthly Activity Highlights Period: December 2023 & January 2024	
ACTION For information	MEETING Open

Date	Activity
December 2, 2023	Assisted at Ladner Business Association Breakfast with Santa
December 5, 2023	Attended BOOM Award Celebration at Tsawwassen Springs
December 6, 2023	Interview with Global regarding Port Policing
December 6, 2023	Attended Delta Management Team Holiday Gathering
December 12, 2023	BC Association of Municipal Chiefs of Police Meeting
December 12, 2023	Attended Delta Police Foundation Meeting
December 13, 2023	Attended Monthly Police Board Meeting
December 14, 2023	Attended Tsawwassen DCPO Holiday Celebration
December 15, 2023	Attended City Manager’s Holiday Celebration
December 17, 2023	Attended Guru Nanak Food Bank Fundraiser
December 22, 2023	Attended Annual TFN Staff Holiday Lunch
January 10, 2024	Attended 50 th CIROC Meeting
January 15, 2024	Hosted Chief for a Day
January 16, 2024	Attended Delta Police Foundation Meeting
January 19, 2024	Attended Gray Elementary for “Read the Day Away”
January 22, 2024	Attended PaRx Celebration
January 24, 2024	Attended Delta Leadership Team Meeting
January 26, 2024	Attended Robbie Burns Dinner
January 27, 2024	Attended Robbie Burns Dinner

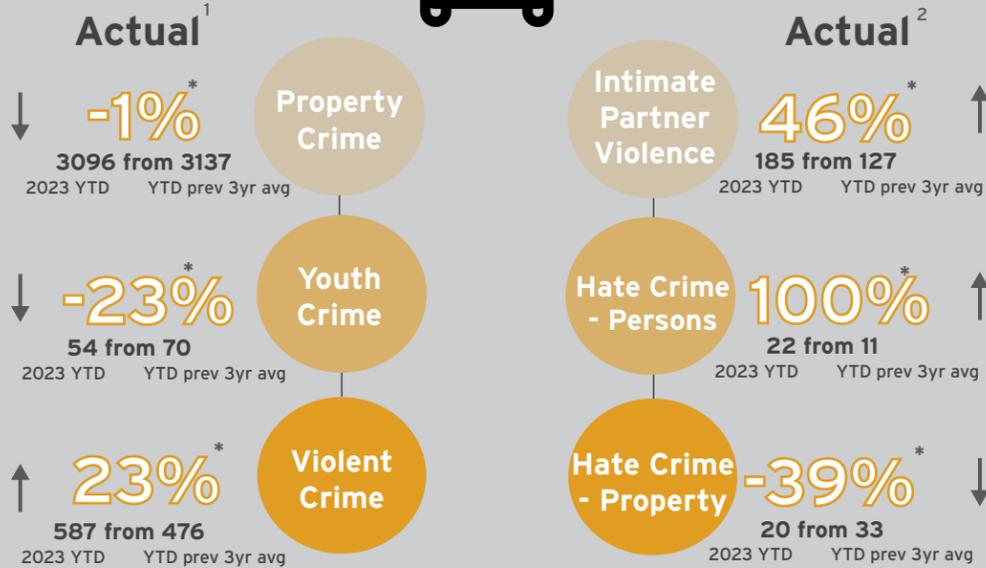
Community Safety & Well-Being Plan

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)
2023 - QUARTER 4

Crime



Crime Severity Index (CSI)



The CSI is a measurement of crime based on the amount and seriousness of the offences reported to the police. A low CSI rate is indicative of a relatively safe community. Index scores are compared to a baseline of 100, which is calculated using historical data. The CSI is a method to compare crime consistently across jurisdictions.

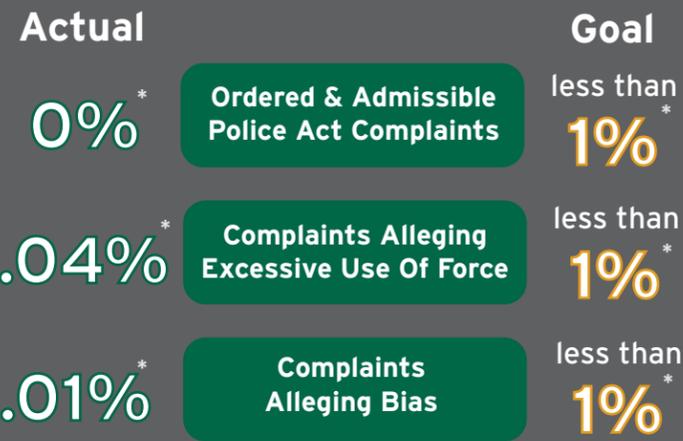
Goal: lower than previous years



* Goal: downward trend

*1,2 Actual is calculated by comparing the YTD average for the previous 3 years with the YTD average for the current year.

Police Legitimacy



* of all documented interactions

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Every three years, the DPD conducts a community survey, where respondents are asked questions about the importance and performance of 12 key police services/ measures.



Efficiency



*1 The DPD strives to be staffed at least 5 over authorized strength to ensure that the DPD can continue providing policing services to the community and accounts for police officers who may be on long-term leave (maternity, sickness, injury, personal etc.). This over strength is managed within approved budget and efficiencies.



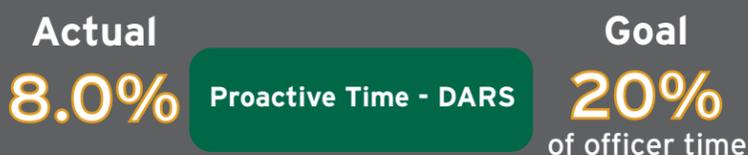
*2 for those transported due to mental health



*3 from the time a call is received and officer is on scene



Community Safety & Well-Being



Delta POLICE

*3 Actual is calculated by comparing the YTD average for the previous 3 years with the YTD average for the current year. *4 From January to YTD

DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT BOARD MEMORANDUM



DATE 2024-02-13	
SUBMITTED BY Neil Dubord, OOM, AdeC Chief Constable	
SUBJECT Delta Police Department (DPD) Receives British Columbia’s (BC) Top 100 Employer Award	
ACTION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For information <input type="checkbox"/> For action	MEETING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Committee

The DPD is honoured to be named one of "BC's Top Employers" for the sixth consecutive year.

This prestigious accolade, awarded by the editors of Canada’s Top 100 Employers, underscores the DPD’s unwavering commitment to fostering a work environment that promotes growth, excellence, and a deep sense of community to ensure community-first policing services.

Applications for BC’s Top Employers—open to all BC public and private sector employers—are evaluated by the editors of Canada’s Top 100 Employers using several criteria including work atmosphere, benefits, communications, training, skills development, and community involvement.

The DPD’s achievement as a Top Employer is a direct reflection of our exceptional team, comprising some of BC’s finest policing professionals. Their collective dedication, professionalism, and innovative spirit are the driving forces behind our success. It is through the team’s collective efforts that the DPD has been able to launch impactful initiatives, not only to enhance community safety and well-being but also to support the team’s growth, development, and well-being.

The DPD’s 2022-2025 Community Safety and Well-Being Plan also highlights our commitment to both our team and community; a strong, skilled, and well-trained team is essential for effectively serving our community. Our team is the cornerstone of our work, and this approach is fundamental to our recognition as a Top Employer.

As we look to the future, the DPD is committed to building upon this solid foundation with new initiatives designed to further support our team's growth and enhance our ability to serve our community.

I extend my appreciation to the Delta Police Board for their ongoing support, which has been crucial in achieving the BC’s Top Employer award. My gratitude also goes to our entire team for their ongoing exceptional service and most importantly, to our community for their trust and confidence in our team. Together, we are setting new standards of excellence in policing services.

DELTA POLICE BOARD BOARD MEMORANDUM



DATE January 12, 2024	
SUBMITTED BY Neil Dubord, OOM, AdeC Chief Constable	
SUBJECT 2023 “Police Stops” Audit Report	
ACTION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For information <input type="checkbox"/> For approval	MEETING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Private

PURPOSE

To provide the Delta Police Board with the results of the audit of “police stops” conducted by DPD officers in 2023.

DISCUSSION

Background

Over the past number of years, the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (PSSG) has been engaged in advancing equitable and unbiased policing in BC. As part of this work, in 2019, the police investigative process commonly referred to as “street checks” or “police stops” was subject to a regulatory review.

Seeking to address concerns about the potential over-representation of Indigenous persons and racial minorities in police stops, the PSSG issued a new BC Provincial Policing Standard specific to police stops (the Standard), which came into effect early 2020 and regulates various aspects of police stops. Accordingly, the DPD initiated Policy OE29 – *Police Stops* and trained all members concerning the same.

The Standard (and DPD policy) sets out circumstances in which police officers may stop an individual and the steps to be taken when asking the individual to provide information to the police. As per the Standard, there must be a justifiable reason for the police stop, and the Chief Constable is required to conduct an annual audit of police stops. The audit of 2023 police stops has been completed and the results are herewith reported to the Board.

Police stops, performed for an investigative or public safety purpose and free of any bias, are and remain lawful and allowed. Properly performed, following the Standard, they fall squarely within the scope of police duties to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and protect life and property. The concept of banning lawful police stops would compromise the ability of police to engage in interactions with people at the lower, yet essential, thresholds of police suspicion or responding to a community concern, where engaging with and asking an individual to answer questions, voluntarily, supports crime prevention and community safety.

The term 'police stop' was not defined in the Standard; however, the following definition is provided in DPD Policy OE29 – *Police Stops*, and captures what the PSSG seeks to regulate by means of the Standard:

Police Stop - any interaction by a police officer with a person that is more than a casual conversation and which impedes a person's movement, and where impede refers to delaying a person from continuing on their intended travel or with an activity in which they are engaging, but not preventing them from doing so.

Police Stops 2023 Data Audit

In accordance with the Standard and DPD Policy OE29, an audit was conducted of DPD officers' police stops recorded in 2023. The audit was carried out by the Inspector i/c Department Support Services, with specialized experience in police records analysis and quality control. All police stop files were reviewed to ensure policy compliance with the Standard and with policy. The review included:

- verifying whether reports in the Department's records management system (PRIME-BC) were assigned the appropriate incident-type code;
- verifying whether reports in the records management system specific to police stops sufficiently articulated the reasons for the interaction and any request for identifying information;
- verifying whether the inclusion of identifying information in reports is justifiable;
- if necessary, providing training and direction to the officer if the report did not sufficiently articulate the officers' reasoning or requesting identifying information, while the stops were valid; and
- if necessary, removing identifying information from reports if the report did not justify recording the persons' identifying information

The audit identified that in 2023 DPD officers conducted 22 police stops, involving 33 individuals.¹ This is a 61% decrease from the number of stops conducted in 2021, and a 74% decrease from the number conducted in 2020 (the first year the audit requirement came into effect). A file review of each of the 2023 police stops determined that each was a stop

¹ Some police stops included engagement with more than one individual.

authorized by policy and, as a result, subject identifier information for these police stops was not required to be removed from any of files.

Reasons for Police Stops

The below outlines the reasons for the police stops. The analysis concludes that public safety purpose (observed) and concern for the stopped individual's safety and/or well-being accounted for 95% of all police stops in 2022.

Reasons for Police Stops

Public safety purpose (observed) – 45%
 Concern for stopped person's safety and/or well-being – 55%
 Response to call of concern (public or business) – n/a
 Seeking to locate a missing person – n/a
 (Referral to support service – 22% of safety concern stops)

Ethnicity Analysis

The below sets out the ethnic distribution of persons with whom officers engaged in conducting police stops.

Ethnicity of Persons Stopped

Caucasian - 23 (70%)
 South Asian - 3 (9%)
 Indigenous – 2 (6%)
 Black - 1 (3%)
 Asian - 0
 Middle Eastern – 3 (9%)
 Unknown - 1 (3%)
Total 33

The ethnicity analysis specifically reviewed the documented reasons for police stops of persons identified to be Black and Indigenous, and the following was determined:

Reasons for stops of persons identified as Black

- The person identified as Black was the subject of a police stop conducted for the dual purposes of public safety and as result of concern for the person's safety.

Reason for stops of persons identified as Indigenous

- A single person identified as Indigenous was engaged with on two separate occasions, once as result of officers' concern for the person's safety and well-being and the second time for a public safety purpose.

Demographic Analysis

Although not a requirement of the Standard, in conducting the audit consideration was given to correlating the determined ethnicity data to City of Delta specific demographic data. It was concluded that, due to only 23 individuals having been subject to police stops, the data set is too limited and does not allow for an accurate or meaningful analysis of potential biases in engagement with population groups.

IMPLICATIONS

Financial

No financial implications arise from the Policy amendments.

CONCLUSION

The DPD's annual audit of police stops assesses compliance with policy and the BCPPS, and has determined that the same low number of police stops were conducted in 2023 as in 2022, and all stops were policy and BCPPS compliant. The audit's associated ethnicity analysis establishes that DPD officer's engagement with members of the public reflects the DPD's commitment to providing bias free policing services.

ATTACHMENT

A. DPD Policy OE29 – *Police Stops*.

Attachment A:**OE29****POLICE STOPS****OE29**Effective Date: 22 January 2020

POLICY

1. Members' interactions with persons in the community are recognized to be critical to fulfilling policing duties and are encouraged in order to reduce crime, increase public safety and foster strong police-community relationships, and this policy is not intended to limit investigative police actions or positive contact and casual conversations with the public.
2. Members' interactions with persons in the community must be consistent with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and the values it reflects, including the right to:
 - a) be free from arbitrary arrest and detention;
 - b) move freely in society subject only to reasonable restrictions imposed by law; and
 - c) equal protection and benefit of the law, without discrimination.
3. Members' decisions to conduct a police stop of a person must not be based on:
 - a) identity factors, including but not limited to: economic or social status, race, colour, ancestry, place of origin, religion, marital status, family status, physical or mental disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or age; or
 - b) solely on that person sharing an identity factor, such as race, with a person being sought by police;however, identity factors may be given consideration in the totality of the circumstances leading to a decision to stop a person.
4. Members are to be mindful of the overrepresentation of Indigenous persons in the criminal justice system, and consider whether bias, racism or systemic discrimination is a factor giving rise to a potential interaction with an Indigenous person and, as a result, whether contact with the person is, in fact, necessary.

5. Members shall not randomly or arbitrarily conduct a police stop of a person, which may or may not include a request for or the collection or recording of a person's identifying information, unless authorized by law.
6. Members shall not request, demand, collect or record a person's identifying information without a justifiable reason consistent with existing legal authorities and related limitations granted to officers, such as:
 - a) where permitted or required by provincial or federal legislation or regulations;
 - b) a traffic stop, consistent with statutory and common law;
 - c) an arrest;
 - d) an attempt to execute a warrant against the person; or
 - e) an investigation of an offence, or reasonable grounds to believe that an offence has occurred or is about to occur, or an imminent public safety threat.
7. Members may, in the course of interacting with a person, request the person to voluntarily provide identifying information, and may record that information, provided that:
 - a) the member reasonably believes the interaction, and any information requested, serves a specific public safety purpose, including, but not limited to:
 - i. assisting in locating a missing person,
 - ii. an objectively reasonable concern for a person's immediate safety,
 - iii. assisting a person in distress to refer them to health, substance use, mental health or other supports or services, or
 - iv. as part of the response to a call for service;
 - b) the member informs the person of the reason or purpose of the interaction or the request; and
 - c) the officer takes steps to ensure the information is provided voluntarily, including, but not limited to advising the person that they are not required to answer any questions.
8. Where there is no lawful authority to detain or arrest a person, the person's interactions with a member are voluntary, and the person is free to go and their refusal to stay or answer questions does not justify further law enforcement action.
9. The Chief Constable shall ensure that an annual audit is conducted, of a representative sample of members' interactions with persons in the community who were asked to voluntarily provide identifying information, as described in section 6 and 7 above, and the audit must include consideration of:

- a) whether the scoring is appropriate to the circumstances of the interaction;
 - b) whether the reasons for the interaction and the request for identifying information have been articulated sufficiently;
 - c) whether the inclusion of identifying information in the record is justifiable;
 - d) providing direction to the officer, if the interaction is not consistent with these Policies, associated Procedures or the associated *BC Provincial Policing Standards*; and
 - e) ensuring that any identifying information is removed, if either the initial collection or ongoing retention of the record is not justifiable.
10. The Chief Constable shall ensure that aggregate data is maintained about the number and type of interactions that resulted in a voluntary request for identifying information, described in section 6 above.

REASON FOR POLICY

11. To promote a practice of police interactions with persons in the community that accords with legal authorities and requirements, and thereby build and maintain public confidence in the criminal justice system.
12. To promote a policing model absent of any practice, or the perception of a practice of bias in interactions with persons in the community.

RELATED POLICIES

OE30 – Detention, Arrest and Post-Arrest Processing

Provincial Policing Standards – 6.2 Police Stops

DEFINITIONS

13. For the purposes of the above Policy and the following Procedures:

‘Police Stop’ is intended to refer to any interaction by a police officer with a person that is more than a casual conversation and which impedes a person’s movement, and where impede refers to delaying a person from continuing on their intended travel or with an activity in which they are engaging, but not preventing them from doing so.

PROCEDURES

14. Members' interactions with persons in the community shall accord with the above Policy provisions and members shall only detain persons based on lawful authority (refer to Policy OE30 – Detention, Arrest and Post-Arrest Processing).

Voluntariness of Interactions

15. Members shall be mindful of the fact that persons with whom they interact may perceive themselves to be detained, based on:

- a) the circumstances giving rise to the encounter;
- b) the nature of the member's conduct; and
- c) the person's particular characteristics, including, but not limited to:
 - i. Indigenous status,
 - ii. homelessness,
 - iii. race or racialization,
 - iv. age,
 - v. physical stature,
 - vi. minority status, and
 - vii. level of sophistication.

16. If a member has reason to suspect or perceives that a person, with whom they are interacting, but have not detained for investigation, may feel detained or is not interacting with the member voluntarily or willingly,

- a) the member should remind the person that they are not obligated to provide any information or identify themselves, and are free to go; and
- b) end their interactions with the person, if the member feels that a person does not understand that the interaction is voluntary.

Reporting Requirements

17. A member who self-initiates a Police Stop, i.e., is not responding to a call, **and requests that the person voluntarily identify themselves** (name, address and date of birth) **or provide ID**, must create a General Occurrence report in PRIME that includes, at a minimum, a 'Police Stop' template, and this requirement applies whether or not the person voluntarily provided identification.

Photographing Persons

18. When a person either voluntarily interacts with members or chooses not to, absent any authority to detain or demand identifying information from the person,

a member shall not photograph the person, but may create a written record of the person's physical descriptors in their notebook or as a PRIME entry.

19. If a Member has authority and reasonable grounds to photograph a person, and does so, the photograph(s) must be retained in PRIME as an attachment to the General Occurrence (GO) file documenting the interaction.

