



# PORT MOODY POLICE BOARD

## Regular Meeting AGENDA

**DRAFT**

Date:	February 2, 2026
Location	Port Moody Public Safety Building 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor EOC, 3051 St. Johns Street Port Moody, BC – 5:00 pm

*\*Indicates Attachment*

### 1. CALL TO ORDER

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:** The Port Moody Police Board carries out our business on the ancestral and unceded homelands of the kʷikʷəłəm (Kwkwetlem), səliwətał (Tsleil-Waututh), xʷməθkʷəyəm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), qícəy (Katzie), qʷa:ń ʕ'əń (Kwantlen), qiqéyt (Qayqayt), and Stó:lō (Sto:lo) Peoples, and extends appreciation for the opportunity to work on this territory.

### 2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA\*

- **THAT the Agenda for the Regular Police Board meeting of 02 February 2026 be adopted.**

### 3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES\*

- **THAT the Minutes of the 05 January 2028 Regular Police Board meeting be approved.**

### 4. DELEGATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

- No delegations or presentations this month

### 5. STANDING ITEMS/UNFINISHED BUSINESS

#### a. Community Concerns/Considerations

- **THAT (any) community concerns/considerations be received for information.**

#### b. Board Conferences, Training and Education

Canadian Association for the Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (CACOLE) 2026 Annual Professional Development Conference June 1 – 4, 2026. \*

- **THAT the Port Moody Police Board approves up to four (4) Police Board members to attend the 2026 CACOLE Conference.**

- c. Strategic Plan 2024 – 2026 Quarterly Report\*
  - **THAT the 2026 Strategic Plan Annual Business Plans be received for information.**
  
- 6. NEW BUSINESS
  - No new business this month.
  
- 7. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE
  - a. Governance Committee/Policy Update Project\*
    - **THAT February 2026 Governance Committee Report be received for information; and**
    - **THAT THE Board approves updated policy OD40 Journals and Notebooks as included in Attachment 2 of this report; and**
    - **THAT the Board approves the policy OD160 Fair and Equitable Policing as included in Attachment 4 to this Report; and**
    - **THAT the Board approves the updated policy OH31 Extended Range Impact Weapons as included in Attachment 6 to this Report to replace policy OH31 Kinetic Energy Impact Weapons; and**
    - **THAT the Board approves the policy OK141 Profit-Oriented Crime Investigations.**
  
  - b. Finance Committee\*
    - **THAT the February 2026 Finance Committee Report be received for information.**
  
  - c. Human Resource Committee
    - No report this month.
  
- 8. INFORMATION ITEMS\*
  - a. Report received: BC MPSSGPSB *Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024*;
  - b. Update received: ECOMM 911 – January 2026;
  - c. Correspondence received: Province of BC Ref: 685703 Re: Health Canada Exemption Issued Under subsection 56(1) of the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA)*;
  - d. Correspondence received: Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Statement: *Canada's voluntary assault-style firearms compensation program*;
  - e. Correspondence received: JIBC letter to Port Moody Police Board;
  - f. Report received: IIO Winter 2025-26 External Newsletter;
  - g. Sponsorship request: Courageous Companions Service Dog Program 2026;
  - h. Board Workplan Calendar.
  
- 9. ADJOURNMENT

**PORT MOODY POLICE BOARD  
REGULAR MEETING  
MINUTES**

**DRAFT**

**Monday, January 5, 2026 5:00 pm  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor EOC, Public Safety Building  
3051 St. Johns Street, Port Moody, BC**

Minutes of the PORT MOODY POLICE BOARD Regular Meeting held 05 January 2026, Port Moody, British Columbia

**PRESENT:**

Mayor Meghan Lahti, Chair  
Olga Kuznyetsova, Vice – Chair  
Manjit Aujla  
Alison Carstairs  
Wendy Ham  
Shahid Hussain  
Jeff Summers

**REGRETS:**

Chloe Goodison, Insp. Brad Sheridan, Shane Archibald

**STAFF:**

C/Cst. Dave Fleugel, DC Cst. Leslie Ogston, Insp. Travis Carroll, Sgt. Mike Lu, Kim Tsok, Joyce Ngo, Jeannie Ziraldo, Rhonda Hnatiuk

**GUESTS**

Michelle Trelenberg, PSSG

**CALL TO ORDER**

1. **CALL TO ORDER**

Mayor Meghan Lahti, Chair, called the meeting to order at 5:00 pm.  
The Territorial acknowledgement was recited.

**AGENDA for  
05 January 2026**

2. **APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA**

Moved. Seconded and Carried.

**THAT the Agenda for the Regular Meeting of the Port Moody Police Board held on 05 January 2026 be adopted with the addition of 5d. FIFA 2026 as a standing item until August 2026.**

**Minutes of the  
REGULAR MEETING  
held 03 November 2025**

3. **ADOPTION OF MINUTES**

Moved. Seconded and Carried.

**THAT Regular Meeting minutes of 03 November 2025 be approved.**

**DELEGATIONS/  
PRESENTATIONS**

4. **DELEGATIONS/PRESENTATIONS**

Presentation: Sgt. Mike Lu *PMPD Parking Lot Security Improvements*

Sgt. Lu provided the Board with information regarding the lack of security in the PMPD parking lot and the multiple safety concerns

that result. An improvement to the current conditions was presented. Discussion

Moved. Seconded and Carried.

**THAT the PMPD Parking Lot Security Improvements Report be received for information.**

**STANDING ITEMS/UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

5. **STANDING ITEMS/UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

**Community Concerns/Considerations**

a. Community Concerns/Considerations

A verbal update was provided by Insp. Carroll regarding three recent files/events:

- Child abduction: On December 13<sup>th</sup> a nine-year-old resident was abducted by his Father that did not have custody. The Major Crime Section was activated. The child and father were located on a flight to London, England. Various agencies were involved through Interpol. Both have returned to Canada and the Father was arrested off the airplane, charged and remanded into custody. The child was reunited with his Mother;
- Break and Enters on Heritage Mountain: there have been a number of BNE's with similar attributes in Port Moody and Coquitlam. The residences are typically backed onto greenspace and the suspects are utilizing the trail system to enter/exit. Recently, eyes have been laid on the suspect and some property has been recovered through Facebook Marketplace. PMPD is working closely with Coquitlam RCMP on this;
- New Year's Eve 2026 – PMPD had a full compliment of members on for NYE. It was a relatively quiet night – mostly generating noise complaints. There was one incident on the Skytrain.

Moved. Seconded and Carried

**THAT the January 2026 Community Concerns/Considerations be received for information.**

**Conferences/Training/Education**

b. Board Conferences, Training and Education

Moved. Seconded and Carried.

**THAT the Port Moody Police Board approved the 2026 BC Association of Police Boards (BCAPB) membership renewal in the amount of \$1385.**

BCAPB 2026 Conference and AGM May 20 – 22, Whistler, BC

**Strategic Plan 2024 - 2026**

c. Strategic Plan 2024 – 2026 Quarterly Reports

DC Ogston provided a brief overview of the 2026 – Q4 Strategic Plan Quarterly Reports for information. The 2026 Business Plan will be presented at the February Police Board meeting. As requested, a one-page summary report will also be presented.

Moved. Seconded and Carried.

**THAT the 2025-Q4 Strategic Plan Quarterly Reports be received for information.**

**FIFA 2026**

d. FIFA 2026

Inspector Carroll reported that the game draw and schedule for FIFA 2026 has been completed. Also, SMT recently had a presentation by the RCMP Commander regarding support that PMPD can expect during the event. A preliminary staffing schedule has been drafted. Plans are to set up an Events Operation Centre which will be in the building and straight time only. Marine support for the harbor has not been accounted for yet. There will also be added pressures on ECOMM. Discussion.

Moved. Seconded and Carried.

**THAT the FIFA 2026 verbal update be received for information.**

**NEW BUSINESS**

6.0 **NEW BUSINESS**

No new business this month.

**REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE**

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7. **REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE**

**GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE REPORT**

7.1 **Governance Committee**

Olga Kuznyetsova presented the January 2026 Governance Committee Report for information. The Committee will be reviewing the new requirements of Policing Standards 6. *Promotion of Unbiased Policing* and will report back on the outcomes and actions required.

Moved. Seconded and Carried.

**THAT the January 2026 Governance Committee Report be received for information.**

Port Moody Police Board Committees as at January 2026:

Governance – Alison Carstairs, Chloe Goodison, Jeff Summers  
Human Resources – Shahid Hussain, Chloe Goodison,  
Manjit Aujla, Jeff Summers  
Finance – Manjit Aujla, Olga Kuznyetsova, Wendy Ham

Annual Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interest review and acknowledgement completed.

**FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT**

7.2 Finance Committee

Manjit Aujla presented the January 2026 Finance Committee report for information. Year to date, the Operating Budget continues to sit favourable, mainly to due to vacancies/salaries and lower guard costs. The Organizational Review is underway – audit funds will be utilized to cover the cost of this consultation.

Moved. Seconded and Carried.

**THAT the January 2026 Finance Committee Report be received for information.**

**HUMAN RESOURCE COMMITTEE**

7.3 Human Resource Committee

This report is In Camera this month.

**INFORMATION ITEMS**

8. **INFORMATION ITEM(S)**

8.1 OIC 524-2025 – Reappointment of Alison J. Carstairs to the Port Moody Police Board;

8.2 ECOMM 911 – November & December 2025 Update, NG 911 Update;

8.3 ECOMM Independent Review and Service Delivery Report;

8.4 LMD IPDS Quarterly Stats Report;

8.5 OPCC 2024 – 2025 Annual Report;

8.6 Board Workplan Calendar.

Discussion regarding ECOMM and its current situation. NG 911 delay is mainly due to vendor technology issues.

**PUBLIC INPUT**

9. **PUBLIC INPUT**

No public input this month.

**ADJOURNMENT**

10. **ADJOURNMENT**

Meeting adjourned at 5:55 pm

**NEXT MEETING DATE**

11. **NEXT MEETING DATE**

The next Regular Meeting: **Monday, February 2, 2026: 5:00 pm,**  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor Boardroom  
Port Moody Public Safety Building  
3051 St. Johns Street, Port Moody, BC

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Mayor Meghan Lahti, Chair

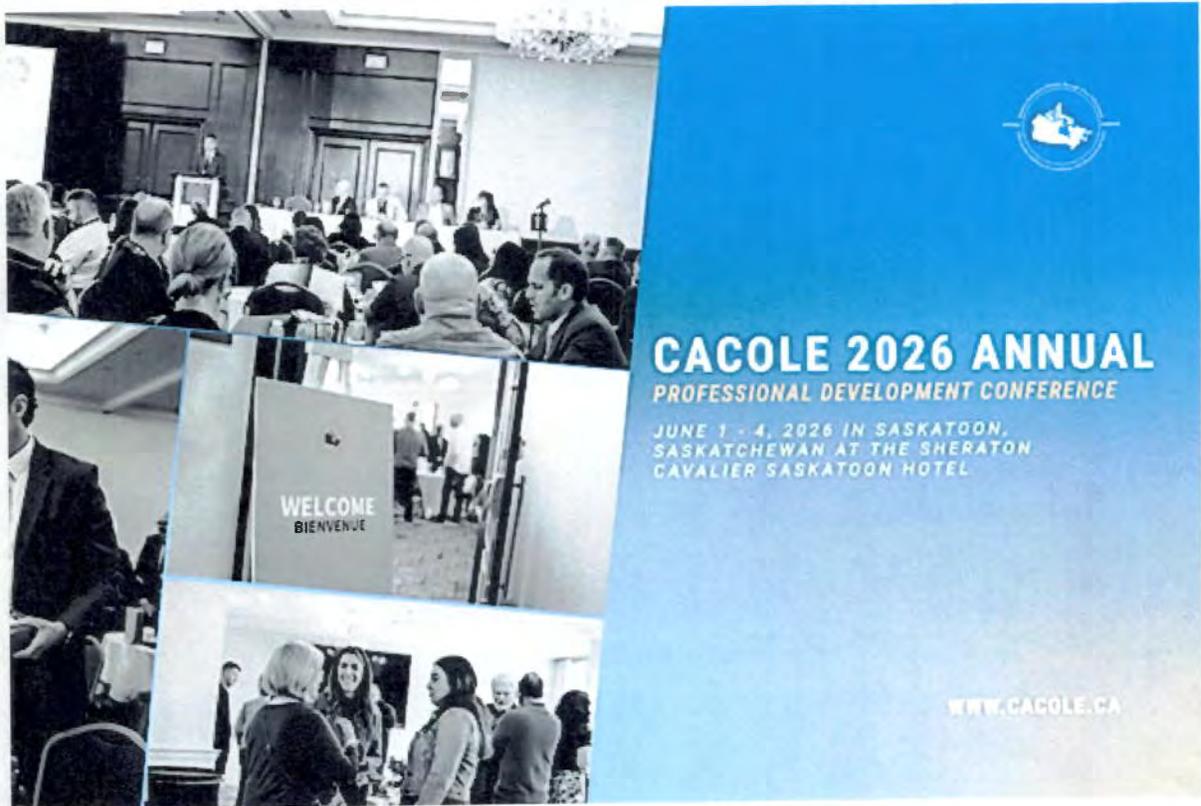
Rhonda Hnatiuk, Recording Secretary

**Rhonda Hnatiuk**

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**From:** CACOLE Executive Director <admin@cacole.ca>  
**Sent:** January 28, 2026 3:43 PM  
**To:** PMPD Info  
**Subject:** Secure Your Spot at CACOLE 20256 in Saskatoon!

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.



The **Canadian Association for the Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (CACOLE)** is pleased to invite you to the **2026 Annual Professional Development Conference**, taking place **June 1-4, 2026, in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.**

Set along the scenic South Saskatchewan River, Saskatoon—often called the “*Paris of the Prairies*”—offers a welcoming blend of prairie charm, vibrant culture, and thoughtful urban design. As a regional hub for government, education, and innovation, the city provides an ideal setting for meaningful dialogue and connection among police oversight professionals from across Canada.

The conference begins with **registration and a welcome networking reception on Monday, June 1**, followed by the **main conference program from Tuesday, June 2 through Thursday, June 4, 2026**.



## 2026 Conference Theme

### **Oversight in Transition: Trust, Technology, and Accountability in a Changing Policing Environment**

Police oversight across Canada is experiencing significant transition. Expanded mandates, rapid technological advancement, evolving legal frameworks, and increasing public expectations are reshaping how oversight bodies operate—and how trust and legitimacy are earned and maintained.

This conference brings together **oversight leaders, legal experts, policymakers, practitioners, and students** to examine emerging challenges and practical solutions that strengthen accountability, independence, and public trust in modern policing.

#### ***What to Expect***

- Sessions designed for police oversight professionals, law enforcement leaders, government representatives, and students
- **In-person and virtual attendance options**
- All sessions **recorded and available to attendees** for a limited time after the event
- Daily **breakfast, lunch, and networking breaks** for in-person attendees

A **preliminary program** will be available on the CACOLE website in the coming weeks.

## Registration Now Open

**In-person and virtual tickets are available now.**

Take advantage of **early bird pricing**, available until **May 1, 2026**.

Secure your seat today!

## Accommodation



2026 Conference Host Hotel | Sheraton Cavalier Saskatoon  
Hotel

We're pleased to offer conference attendees a **special CACOLE group rate** at the Sheraton Cavalier Saskatoon Hotel — conveniently located and perfectly suited for a comfortable stay during the conference.

**How to book:**

- Use the [CACOLE booking link](#) to access the preferred group rate
- Select your check-in and check-out dates, then click “*Check Availability*”
- The group rate is available for the main conference dates and **up to three days before and after the event** (*May 29–June 7, 2026*), subject to availability
- For any pre- or post-conference nights outside the booking link, please contact the hotel directly

Rooms at the group rate are limited, so we encourage attendees to **book early to secure their stay**.

**If you encounter any difficulties, please reach out to** [admin@cacole.ca](mailto:admin@cacole.ca). For assistance. We want to ensure your stay is seamless.

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We hope you'll join us in Saskatoon for an engaging and meaningful conference.

**The CACOLE Conference Team**

[CLIQUEZ ICI POUR LIRE CETTE LETTRE D'INFORMATION EN FRANÇAIS](#)



**Our mailing address is:**

Canadian Association of Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement  
4498 217 St  
Langley, BC V3A 9B8

	2026 Strategies	Activity	Outcome	Target Measures	Lead (s)	Linkages/ Stakeholders	Budget Implications
Definition	A statement indicating how the overall desired goal is going to be achieved in the coming year.	Actions, tasks or work that will be undertaken by the PMPD in relation to each strategy	The expected impacts or changes resulting from the successful completion of each strategy.	Desired outputs or performance levels as a measure of a strategy's success by year's end.	Individual accountable for the strategy.	Internal teams or SMEs or external partners that are involved or need to be consulted in relation to achieving the strategy.	What is the expected budgetary Implication of each strategy?
Reference	Remember to use an action verb and ensure the scope is not too broad and is within the realm of the PMPDs capacity to deliver.	Don't make your activities too simple but rather combine elements under a more generic activity statement. The fine detail of the activity can be articulated in a Section Business Plan.  <b>QUESTION TO ASK YOURSELF:</b> "What specific activities or tasks do we need to do in order to achieve each strategy and reach our stated outcome?"	<u>The outcome is directly related to the strategy.</u>  One or two outcome statements are sufficient.  Remember to not have too broad a scope and ensure that the outcome is something that the PMPD can influence. The outcome should be tangible enough that you can clearly articulate activities that your area can do to positively contribute to the attainment of the outcome.  <b>QUESTION TO ASK YOURSELF:</b> "What will be the long-term changes that would be seen once the goal is accomplished?"	<u>The measure is related to the outcome of each strategy.</u>  An outcome measure would be "increased score on community satisfaction survey", not "the # of meetings held"  <b>QUESTIONS TO ASK YOURSELF TO DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE MEASURE:</b>  "How will you know that you are on the right track to achieving your goal?"  "How could you test to know that the right things are being done?"	It is usually best to use a position title and a person's name. This helps to prevent the plan from becoming dated because of changes in staffing.  <b>QUESTIONS TO ASK YOURSELF:</b>  "Who/what position is responsible to see that the strategy relating to the goal is achieved?"  "Who will accomplish the particular activity?"	If you have indicated a linkage to a particular area of the PMPD, make sure they are aware that you are expecting them to be part of the achievement of this work.	Will this strategy involve an increase in the budget for the Section?  If so, has a business case or Operational Plan been developed?  Has a business case or Operational Plan been approved?
Strategy 1	Resolve E-Comm dispatch channel congestion (e.g., peak hour dedicated dispatching)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyze call- load data for peak days and times</li> <li>Lobby interim and new ECOMM CEO for dedicated dispatcher for peak times</li> <li>Add funds to 2027 budget</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service agreement or addendum with ECOMM for added service</li> <li>Increased usability and safety etc. for members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreement is signed and in force</li> <li>Survey patrol members regarding changes</li> <li>Capture any metrics associated</li> <li>Collate anecdotes</li> </ul>	Chief Fleugel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECOMM</li> <li>New West Police dept</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$150,00 annual budget for dedicated dispatch for peak hours (pending final city budget approval in May 2026)</li> </ul>
Strategy 2	Develop improvements to online crime reporting infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market on-line reporting</li> <li>Monitor PRIMECorp development of alternative solution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transition to new service, if available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain or Increase number of reports</li> <li>New service would need to be more <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost effective</li> <li>Sustainable</li> <li>Integrated</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Shane Vienna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Moody citizens</li> <li>PRIMECorp</li> <li>Versaterm</li> <li>LexisNexis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marketing – No cost above social media posting</li> <li>Budget impact for new service unknown until service identified</li> </ul>

	2026 Strategies	Activity	Outcome	Target Measures	Lead (s)	Linkages/ Stakeholders	Budget Implications
Strategy 3	Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (ABLE) Phase 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete Train the Trainer</li> <li>Schedule CA training days for members and Civilian staff</li> <li>Obtain feedback from participants</li> <li>Update Community sponsors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training completed for all staff</li> <li>Community sponsors updated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of staff are trained</li> </ul>	S/Sgt Fraser Renard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHARE</li> <li>Tri Cities immigration</li> <li>ABLE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$25,000 EDI Operating Project budget funding available for use towards ABLE training</li> </ul>

	2026 Strategies	Activity	Outcome	Target Measures	Lead (s)	Linkages/ Stakeholders	Budget Implications
Definition	A statement indicating how the overall desired goal is going to be achieved in the coming year.	Actions, tasks or work that will be undertaken by the PMPD in relation to each strategy	The expected impacts or changes resulting from the successful completion of each strategy.	Desired outputs or performance levels as a measure of a strategy's success by year's end.	Individual accountable for the strategy.	Internal teams or SMEs or external partners that are involved or need to be consulted in relation to achieving the strategy.	What is the expected budgetary implication of each strategy?
Reference	Remember to use an action verb and ensure the scope is not too broad and is within the realm of the PMPDs capacity to deliver.	Don't make your activities too simple but rather combine elements under a more generic activity statement. The fine detail of the activity can be articulated in a Section Business Plan.  <b>QUESTION TO ASK YOURSELF:</b> "What specific activities or tasks do we need to do in order to achieve each strategy and reach our stated outcome?"	<u>The outcome is directly related to the strategy.</u>  One or two outcome statements are sufficient.  Remember to not have too broad a scope and ensure that the outcome is something that the PMPD can influence. The outcome should be tangible enough that you can clearly articulate activities that your area can do to positively contribute to the attainment of the outcome.  <b>QUESTION TO ASK YOURSELF:</b> "What will be the long-term changes that would be seen once the goal is accomplished?"	<u>The measure is related to the outcome of each strategy.</u>  An outcome measure would be "increased score on community satisfaction survey", not "the # of meetings held"  <b>QUESTIONS TO ASK YOURSELF TO DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE MEASURE:</b>  "How will you know that you are on the right track to achieving your goal?"  "How could you test to know that the right things are being done?"	It is usually best to use a position title and a person's name. This helps to prevent the plan from becoming dated because of changes in staffing.  <b>QUESTIONS TO ASK YOURSELF:</b>  "Who/what position is responsible to see that the strategy relating to the goal is achieved?"  "Who will accomplish the particular activity?"	If you have indicated a linkage to a particular area of the PMPD, make sure they are aware that you are expecting them to be part of the achievement of this work.	Will this strategy involve an increase in the budget for the Section?  If so, has a business case or Operational Plan been developed?  Has a business case or Operational Plan been approved?
Strategy 1	<b>** Roll over from 2025 **</b> Update promotion policies and selection processes and Formalize leadership training program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess current policies</li> <li>Obtain feedback from recent processes</li> <li>Identify different options for members receiving leadership training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies are updated or confirmed as best practice</li> <li>Leadership training options are identified</li> <li>NCOS, Actors and staff in leadership positions are offered available training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies are updated or confirmed</li> <li>All supervisors and actors are offered training (based on offerings and availability)</li> </ul>	SMT - processes Staff Sergeant Renard Jeannie Ziraldo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FIORE Group</li> <li>Operational Review Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$40,000 Annual Budget for department wide policy work.</li> <li>\$29,000 of funding available in the Leadership Operating Project</li> </ul>
Strategy 2	Align secondment opportunities to meet organizational needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awaiting recommendations from the Operational Review</li> <li>Assess current secondments and value for PMPD</li> <li>Determine what authorized strength allows for future expansion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear understanding of members expectations</li> <li>Adjustment to current secondment commitment</li> <li>Plan for fulfillment and expansion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members support recommendations and plans for expansion.</li> </ul>	Insp Travis Carrol Inspector Brad Sheridan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RCMP</li> <li>CFSEU</li> <li>JIBC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seconded members are not included in authorized strength. The salaries and benefits of seconded members is billed back to the seconded agency (with no cost to PMPD) minimal incremental costs for outfitting seconded members with uniform +kit along with PMPD required training</li> </ul>

	2026 Strategies	Activity	Outcome	Target Measures	Lead (s)	Linkages/ Stakeholders	Budget Implications
Strategy 3	Conduct employee engagement survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage consultant to design survey or determine if same questions from 2023 are still valid</li> <li>Communicate to all staff the reason for and value of periodic surveys</li> <li>Launch survey by the end of 2026</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey of staff is complete</li> <li>Use results for development of 2027-2027 Strategic Plan</li> <li>Talent Map engaged and ready to begin planning after labour day 26. Plan to roll out survey late October early November 26.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey is complete or it in process</li> <li>Compare 2026 to 2023 survey</li> </ul>	Jeannie Ziraldo SMT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Talent Map</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A portion of the annual audit budget which is \$28k may be available for this survey (subject to Board approval) Previous survey in 2023 cost \$12,500</li> </ul>
Strategy 4	Complete improvements to provide secure employee parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation to Police Board on need for secure employee parking</li> <li>Phased plan for short term and long-term fencing (considering adjacent property building timeline)</li> <li>Secure funding from surplus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phased plan for secure parking approved</li> <li>Funding in place for phase 1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan is developed and approved</li> <li>Funding for Phase 1 is secured</li> </ul>	Inspector Brad Sheridan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>City of Port Moody</li> <li>Outside vendors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimate preliminary cost is \$250,000. Included in the 2025 surplus request (subject to Police Board and City Council review and approval in 2026).</li> </ul>

- Strategy #5 from the 2025 Business Plan – *Acquire Facility Dog* – has been dropped from the plan. It remains an aspiration, but is not a priority.

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Reference	Remember to use an action verb and ensure the scope is not too broad and is within the realm of the PMPDs capacity to deliver.	<p>Don't make your activities too simple but rather combine elements under a more generic activity statement. The fine detail of the activity can be articulated in a Section Business Plan.</p> <p><b>QUESTION TO ASK YOURSELF:</b> "What specific activities or tasks do we need to do in order to achieve each strategy and reach our stated outcome?"</p>	<p><u>The outcome is directly related to the strategy.</u></p> <p>One or two outcome statements are sufficient.</p> <p>Remember to not have too broad a scope and ensure that the outcome is something that the PMPD can influence. The outcome should be tangible enough that you can clearly articulate activities that your area can do to positively contribute to the attainment of the outcome.</p> <p><b>QUESTION TO ASK YOURSELF:</b> "What will be the long-term changes that would be seen once the goal is accomplished?"</p>	<p><u>The measure is related to the outcome of each strategy.</u></p> <p>An outcome measure would be "increased score on community satisfaction survey", not "the # of meetings held"</p> <p><b>QUESTIONS TO ASK YOURSELF TO DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE MEASURE:</b></p> <p>"How will you know that you are on the right track to achieving your goal?"</p> <p>"How could you test to know that the right things are being done?"</p>	<p>It is usually best to use a position title and a person's name. This helps to prevent the plan from becoming dated because of changes in staffing.</p> <p><b>QUESTIONS TO ASK YOURSELF:</b></p> <p>"Who/what position is responsible to see that the strategy relating to the goal is achieved?"</p> <p>"Who will accomplish the particular activity?"</p>	<p>If you have indicated a linkage to a particular area of the PMPD, make sure they are aware that you are expecting them to be part of the achievement of this work.</p>	<p>Will this strategy involve an increase in the budget for the Section?</p> <p>If so, has a business case or Operational Plan been developed?</p> <p>Has a business case or Operational Plan been approved?</p>
Strategy 1	Propose 5-year policing plan based on organization reviews and future policing needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine priority themes from Operational review</li> <li>Develop 5-year plan based on insights and recommendations</li> <li>5 Year plan is communicated to all staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First 3 years of policing plan form the core of the 2025-2027 Strategic Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff see that their input forms the basis of the 5-year plan (this needs a name)</li> </ul>	Chief Fleugel DCC Stevens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SMT</li> <li>PMPSU</li> <li>HR</li> <li>Finance</li> <li>IT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget TBD – based on findings of organizational review.</li> </ul>
Strategy 2	Implement Accessibility Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review Building enhancements per consultant recommendations</li> <li>Review Exterior building enhancements per consultant recommendations</li> <li>Review Accessibility supports/costs. Prioritize.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Priority – visitor parking area and approach</li> <li>Staff approach to building from parking</li> <li>Source grant funding as applicable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applications submitted for grant funding</li> <li>Priorities and timelines determined based on secured funding</li> </ul>	Jeannie Ziraldo Inspector Sheridan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>City of Port Moody</li> <li>Agencies with available grants</li> <li>External experts or consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The City had %50k of finding to initiate building accessibility improvements but the proposed list of building alterations is \$136k to improve accessibility. Shortfall in funding of \$86k.</li> </ul>

	2026 Strategies	Activity	Outcome	Target Measures	Lead (s)	Linkages/ Stakeholders	Budget Implications
Strategy 3	Evaluate unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) options and opportunities to improve public safety through 5-year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canvas LE agencies with programs in place</li> <li>Business case with options and costs</li> <li>Define business need and develop requirements, if needed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5-year plan is approved to be imbedded in 2027-2029 Strat Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determination of whether there is a business need for UAV</li> </ul>	Luke Van Winkel Shane Archibald	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Moody citizens</li> <li>PMPD officers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UAV =&gt;\$15,000</li> <li>Training \$3000-\$15000 / pilot</li> <li>Insurance \$1000-\$6000 / year</li> <li>Software Support and Accessories \$10000</li> <li>Operating =&gt;\$10000 / year</li> <li>These costs are not currently reflected in the capital budget. If we proceed with this project, we will need to incorporate these costs into the Operating and Capital Budget.</li> </ul>
Strategy 4	Full body-worn camera (BWC) implementation, assess additional needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchase</li> <li>Install</li> <li>Train</li> <li>Deploy</li> <li>Manage data</li> <li>Maintain hardware</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All of patrol is outfitted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of deployed BWC</li> </ul>	Inspector Carroll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Moody Citizens</li> <li>PMPD Staff</li> <li>PMPSU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$346k Capital budget project funding representing 35 BCW units to equip all uniformed members. BWC units include equipment, software and licensing costs. Additional costs to roll out to all police members are not included in this budget and would be determined after initial implementation.</li> </ul>
Strategy 5	Finalize the digitization of employee training records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business need is the requirement to maintain training records</li> <li>Develop requirements</li> <li>Identify options that meet the requirements</li> <li>Trial</li> <li>Procurement</li> <li>Installation</li> <li>Training</li> <li>Manage legacy data</li> <li>Deploy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMPD uses the application for the management of training records</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The application meets or exceeds the requirements that were identified</li> </ul>	Staff Sergeant Renard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IT</li> <li>Finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Budget - TBC</i></li> </ul>

	2026 Strategies	Activity	Outcome	Target Measures	Lead (s)	Linkages/ Stakeholders	Budget Implications
Strategy 6	Provide infrastructure to reduce emissions of police vehicle fleet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment on building capability to deliver additional power for EV charging.</li> <li>Determine cost to install EV charging stations to police parking area.</li> <li>Examine suitability for hybrid marked police vehicles</li> <li>Examine suitability of PHEV vehicles for operational support (MCU)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMPD transition suitable sections of our fleet to alternate energy sources such as hybrid / PHEV or EV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vehicle charging infrastructure in place</li> </ul>	Inspector Sheridan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>City of Port Moody</li> <li>PMPD Fleet co-ordinator</li> <li>City Works / Garage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget of \$25,000 available to conduct Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Development</li> <li>Estimated over \$200,000</li> <li>No funding source identified</li> <li>Vehicle costs also higher</li> <li>Fuel savings could off set</li> </ul>



## PMPD BOARD COMMITTEE REPORT

### COMMITTEE NAME:

Governance Committee (Public)

(ESTIMATED TIME 10.00 Minutes)

### MEMBERS:

Present: Olga Kuznyetsova, Alison Carstairs, Chloe Goodison, Jeff Summers

### GUESTS:

Chief David Fleugel, Shane Archibald

### REPORTING DATE:

January 28, 2026

### COMMITTEE UPDATE:

#### 1. Policy Update: OD40 Journals and Notebooks

Management updated policy OD40 Journals and Notebooks to reflect current case law, investigative best practices and the use of electronic note-taking. Management report on policy changes is included in Attachment 1. Updated policy is included in Attachment 2.

The Governance Committee recommends the updated policy OD40 Journals and Notebooks to the Board for approval.

#### 2. New Policy: OD160 Fair and Equitable Policing

Management created policy OD160 Fair and Equitable Policing in compliance with BC Provincial Policing Standards 6.1 Community Partnerships and Equitable Policing. The purpose of the policy is to promote equitable policing, delivery of services without bias, discrimination or prejudice, and to ensure fair and equitable treatment. Management report on policy is included in Attachment 3. The policy is included in Attachment 4.

The Governance Committee recommends the policy OD160 Fair and Equitable Policing to the Board for approval.

#### 3. Policy Update: OH31 Extended Range Impact Weapons

Management updated policy OH31 Extended Range Impact Weapons to reflect current BC Provincial Policing Standards, including updating the title of the policy. Updated policy OH31 Extended Range Impact Weapons replaced the previous policy OH31 Kinetic Energy Impact Weapons. Management report on policy changes is included in Attachment 5. Updated policy is included in Attachment 6.

The Governance Committee recommends the updated policy OH31 Extended Range Impact Weapons to the Board for approval.

#### **4. New Policy: OK141 Profit-Oriented Crime Investigations**

In response to recommendations issued by the Commissioner in the Inquiry into Money Laundering in British Columbia, management created policy OK141 Profit-Oriented Crime Investigations. The purpose of the policy is to provide direction on conduct of money laundering and profit-oriented crime investigations. Management report on policy is included in Attachment 7. The policy is included in Attachment 8.

The Governance Committee recommends the policy OK141 Profit-Oriented Crime Investigations to the Board for approval.

#### **ATTACHMENTS:**

Attachment 1 Report on policy changes for Policy OD40 Journals and Notebooks

Attachment 2 Policy OD40 Journals and Notebooks (re-written)

Attachment 3 Report on Policy OD160 Fair and Equitable Policing

Attachment 4 Policy OD160 Fair and Equitable Policing

Attachment 5 Report on policy changes for Policy OH31 Extended Range Impact Weapons

Attachment 6 Policy OH31 Extended Range Impact Weapons

Attachment 7 Report on Policy OK141 Profit-Oriented Crime Investigations

Attachment 8 Policy OK141 Profit-Oriented Crime Investigations

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS / MOTIONS:**

1. THAT the Board approves the updated policy OD40 Journals and Notebooks as included in Attachment 2 to this Report.
2. THAT the Board approves the policy OD160 Fair and Equitable Policing as included in Attachment 4 to this Report.
3. THAT the Board approves the updated policy OH31 Extended Range Impact Weapons as included in Attachment 6 to this Report to replace policy OH31 Kinetic Energy Impact Weapons.
4. THAT the Board approves the policy OK141 Profit-Oriented Crime Investigations.



## PORT MOODY POLICE DEPARTMENT

### REPORT TO THE PORT MOODY POLICE BOARD

**DATE:** February 2, 2026

**TO:** Port Moody Police Board

**FROM:** Chief Constable Dave Fleugel

**SUBJECT:** Policy OD40 Journals and Notebooks (Rewritten)

---

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

That the Port Moody Police Board approve Policy “OD40 Notes and Notebooks” to replace the current Policy “OD40 Journals and Notebooks”.

#### **SUMMARY:**

Policy OD40 Notes and Notebooks was rewritten to reflect current case law, investigative best practices, and the introduction of electronic notetaking.

#### **DISCUSSION:**

Police note taking is a critical component of evidence collection and the credibility of police investigations and testimony in court. Judicial decisions have established specific requirements governing how officers create and rely on notes, including guidance on the use of electronic notes, to ensure they have evidentiary value.

Notebooks routinely contain significant amounts of personal and sensitive information obtained during investigations that is protected under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. This policy provides direction on the proper handling and protection of journals and notebooks to mitigate risks associated with loss, unauthorized access, or disclosure of police information.

Legal Review:	Legal review was not sought for this policy.
Policy Survey:	Saanich PD – IN1.6 Notes and Notebooks
Consultation:	PMPSU - Informed
Prepared by:	Shane Archibald, Business Systems Manager
Contact:	<a href="mailto:policy@portmoodypolice.com">policy@portmoodypolice.com</a>



## **PURPOSE OF POLICY**

1. This policy establishes the requirements for creating and maintaining accurate, comprehensive, and timely police notes. It ensures that notebooks are used consistently as official records that support investigative integrity, legal compliance, privacy protection, and the credibility of police actions and evidence.

## **POLICY**

2. The Port Moody Police Department (PMPD) recognizes that:
  - (a) accurate, detailed, and comprehensive documentation is the foundation of effective police work;
  - (b) good note taking is demanded by the courts through case law and is a common law requirement of universally accepted police standards;
  - (c) police notes serve several purposes including to refresh memory, to articulate decision making, and to record police actions and evidence;
  - (d) officers have a duty to prepare accurate, detailed, and comprehensive notes during or as soon as possible after an incident;
  - (e) well documented notes lend credibility and reliability to police testimony and help substantiate information years after the original entry was made; and
  - (f) inadequate notes can compromise an investigation and undermine an officer's credibility in any judicial or quasi-judicial review or proceeding.
3. Officers have an obligation to protect the private information of individuals recorded in their notebooks.
4. All notebooks are property of the PMPD and require accountable control, retention, and retrieval practices.
5. Only notebooks issued by the PMPD may be used.



6. Notebooks are considered an official record under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPPA)* and are subject to disclosure. All notes compiled in relation to events become part of the record of that event.
7. Officers will not destroy, discard, or remove pages from a notebook.

## **SCOPE**

8. This policy applies to all police officers and any civilian employees required to use notebooks. It governs the use, security, review, disclosure, retention, and storage of all department-issued notebooks in any operational, investigative, or administrative context.

## **PROCEDURE**

9. Notebooks are the property of the PMPD and are subject to review by a supervisor on request.
10. Officers are responsible for the security of their notebooks and their contents.
11. There are four types of notebooks authorized for use by the PMPD:
  - (a) Operational Notebook
  - (b) Investigators Notebook
  - (c) Project Notebook
  - (d) Informant Notebook
12. Officers must not keep more than one notebook for the same purpose; for example, they may not have two active operational notebooks at the same time.
13. Officers who are seconded to outside agencies will adhere to this policy or the policy or business rules of the agency to which they are seconded.



## Notebook Issue

14. Operational and Investigator Notebooks will have the following information recorded on the cover:
  - (a) the officer's full name;
  - (b) the officer's rank and PIN;
  - (c) the date of first entry; and
  - (d) the date of the last entry (once notebook is complete).
15. All other notebooks (project, confidential informer, surveillance logs, ERT, etc.) will be labelled and tracked according to the business rules of the division or investigation.

## General Note Taking

16. Notes will be:
  - (a) **Clear** - notes should be as neat and legible as possible;
  - (b) **Concise** - without sacrificing accuracy. Recognizing that notes must be complete, they are not expected to be as detailed as a report;
  - (c) **Complete** - notes should include all relevant details of an incident, answering questions such as who, what, where, when, why and how;
  - (d) **Accurate** - notes must reflect events as precisely as possible. Where relevant and practicable, notes will be made for all incidents; and
  - (e) **Contemporaneous** – if notes are made after the fact, added to a previous entry, or recorded at a different time or place, a new entry must state when and where it was made and why the notes were not recorded at the time of the original event.



**Port Moody Police Department**  
**Policy Title: OD40 Notes and Notebooks**

Effective Date: Not Set

Last Reviewed: Not Set

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17. Unless permitted by investigative business rules, officers are required to make their own notes and may not rely on the notes of others unless they review and sign the other police officer's notes contemporaneously.
  18. Any alteration, correction, or deletion must be made by drawing a single line through the entry so it remains legible, and the officer must initial the change.
  19. Officers assigned to operational duties should record information relative to their shift including:
    - (a) date and time on duty;
    - (b) assignment and call sign;
    - (c) other relevant information (i.e., vehicle, partner, equipment); and
    - (d) time off duty.
  20. If an officer makes any notes in a place other than a notebook, those notes will be preserved and, where appropriate, affixed to the notebook or sent to Records for scanning and retention as hard copy. Any item affixed to a notebook (photograph, photocopy, sticker, etc.) will be secured in a permanent manner and be considered a written entry and will not be removed or altered. Transcribing into the notebook does not relieve the police officer of the responsibility of retaining the original note.
  21. On occasion, it may be difficult to obtain a written statement from a victim or a witness. An officer may have them sign their notebook as confirmation that the notes are accurate about what was said. The officer must read the notes to them or let them read the notes prior to signing to ensure they understand and agree to the content.

### **Electronic Notebooks**

22. All electronic notebooks must be Department-issued electronic devices or computers. The use of personal electronic devices or personal computers for any form of police note taking is strictly prohibited.



23. Electronic notes will only be made using Department-approved computer software and electronic device applications.
24. The officer making notes in an electronic notebook is responsible for the accuracy of the final notes regardless of whether any artificial intelligence or other interpretation software was used.
25. An officer using an electronic notebook shall consider that notebook as the only notebook for its purpose and will not keep a separate notebook in any other form.

### **Electronic Note Taking**

26. If notes are made electronically as part of a report (such as via a PRIME report or CAD memo):
  - (a) they must be made at the time of the incident or as soon as possible thereafter (contemporaneously);
  - (b) the officer must be the sole author of the text narrative considered to be their notes;
  - (c) the text pages must be date and time stamped and, if possible, locked by the officer immediately upon completion;
  - (d) the officer must clearly state that they consider the text narrative to form all or part of their notes;
  - (e) if electronic notes are taken in relation to an RTCC, the electronic notes should be labelled as such in the attachment list of the report; and
  - (f) the officer should make a handwritten or electronic notebook entry that documents the file number and the fact that the officer's notes for the incident were recorded electronically in PRIME or elsewhere.
27. Electronic reports that are not made contemporaneously cannot be considered as part of the officer's notes of the incident.

### **Major Cases**



28. Major Case Management Business Rules for an investigation will take precedence over this policy when in conflict.

### **Confidential Informers**

29. No information related to a confidential informer will be recorded in a notebook other than as directed by *OD50 Human Source*.

### **Review of Notebooks**

30. It is part of a supervisor's responsibility to ensure that the officers they supervise follow policy, make good notes, and properly document the incidents in which they are involved.
31. Supervisors are encouraged to give routine reminders to officers to make detailed notes and to conduct periodic reviews of officers' notebooks and reports to help ensure that officers are meeting their legal and department policy obligations.

### **Disclosure of Notes**

#### ***FOIPPA and Court Orders***

32. Disclosure of notes made through the FOI Coordinator will consist of a vetted copy of relevant pages of a notebook. The FOI Coordinator will review the notes and make any necessary redactions. If an officer has any questions or concerns regarding disclosure of notes, they should liaise with the FOI Coordinator.

#### ***Crown Counsel***

33. Notes will not be released directly to Defense Counsel.
34. Notes from unrelated files must be redacted prior to disclosure to Crown Counsel.
35. Notes from investigative sections should be disclosed to Crown Counsel per the Crown Police Memorandum of Understanding.

### **Major Case Section**



36. Disclosure of notes to a case being investigated by the Major Case Section, or an outside agency, will be made in accordance with the business rules of that investigation. If an officer has any questions or concerns regarding disclosure of the notes, they should speak with the lead investigator or file coordinator.

## **Notebook Retention and Storage**

37. Officers are responsible for the security of their issued notebooks.
38. Notebooks should be securely stored at the police department unless required for a work-related purpose (e.g., attending court on a day off).
39. Officers will retain notebooks for three (3) years after the last entry. After three years, officers may submit their notebooks to the OIC Administration for archiving and long-term storage.
40. Should an archived notebook be required, the officer will request its retrieval from archive through the OIC Administration. Once the notebook is no longer required, it will be returned to the Administration for archive.
41. As part of the offboarding process, officers retiring, resigning, or taking long-term leave from the Department will deliver all their notebooks to the OIC Administration for archiving and long-term storage.
42. Officers will immediately report lost or damaged notebooks to their supervisor, who will notify the FOI Coordinator and the OIC Administration.
43. On receiving a report of a missing notebook, the FOI Coordinator will treat the lost notebook as a privacy breach, report the incident to the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner, and comply with the provisions of *FOIPPA*.
44. Upon receiving a report of a missing notebook, the OIC Administration will report the loss to the Office of the Police Complaint Commissioner.

## **End of Policy**



## PORT MOODY POLICE DEPARTMENT

### REPORT TO THE PORT MOODY POLICE BOARD

**DATE:** February 2, 2026

**TO:** Port Moody Police Board

**FROM:** Chief Constable Dave Fleugel

**SUBJECT:** Policy OD160 Fair and Equitable Policing

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#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

That the Port Moody Police Board approve Policy “OD160 Fair and Equitable Policing”.

#### **SUMMARY:**

Policy OD160 Fair and Equitable Policing was created to bring the Port Moody Police Department (PMPD) into compliance with BCPPS 6.1 Community Partnerships and Equitable Policing. Its purpose is to guide staff on the fair and equitable treatment of everyone in accordance with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. The policy promotes trust, respect, and safety within the community, and ensures police services are delivered without bias, discrimination, or prejudice.

#### **DISCUSSION:**

This policy addresses the expectation of fair and equitable treatment of everyone by the staff of the PMPD. It establishes guidelines to ensure the unique needs of everyone are considered and that staff will be responsive to them. The procedures will guide staff on the requirements for serving vulnerable persons and people representative of marginalized and underrepresented groups, in accordance with the provisions of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

Legal Review:	Legal review was not sought for this policy.
Policy Survey:	Surrey Police Service AD 2.1 Bias-Free Policing A variety of Vancouver Police Department policies
Consultation:	PMPSU - Informed
Prepared by:	Shane Archibald, Business Systems Manager
Contact:	<a href="mailto:policy@portmoodypolice.com">policy@portmoodypolice.com</a>



## DEFINITIONS

1. The following definitions shall apply within this policy:

**Vulnerable Communities** – individuals (including but not limited to victims, witnesses, accused persons and others who interact with law enforcement) who may be at a higher risk of bias, being misunderstood, exploitation and violence. Examples of vulnerable communities include:

- a) Indigenous Canadians
- b) Individuals having experienced sexual assault or intimate partner violence
- c) Persons with precarious, unstable, or no housing
- d) Recent immigrants of diverse ethnic, religious and racial backgrounds
- e) Sex trade workers
- f) Victims/survivors of human trafficking
- g) Elderly individuals
- h) Individuals with mental, cognitive and/or physical disabilities
- i) Children & youth
- j) Individuals with substance-related issues
- k) Individuals lacking proficiency in the English language
- l) Individuals with precarious legal status (e.g., outstanding warrants, immigration status)
- m) Individuals with apprehension related to police interactions
- n) LGBTQ2S+ and gender-diverse individuals

## PURPOSE OF POLICY

2. This policy is required by **BCPPS 6.1.1**. Its purpose is to establish clear standards and expectations for the fair and equitable treatment of all members of the public by Port Moody Police Department employees, in accordance with the *Canadian Charter*

Page 1 of 6

Version 1

**Printed copies are for reference only. Please refer to the electronic copy for the latest version.**



*of Rights and Freedoms.* The policy aims to promote trust, respect, and safety within the community, ensuring police services are delivered without bias, discrimination, or prejudice.

## **POLICY**

3. Employees and volunteers of the Port Moody Police Department will not discriminate against a person because of race, colour, ancestry, place of origin, marital status, family status, physical or mental disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, political beliefs, employment type, economic or social standing, living circumstances, or age.
  4. The Chief Constable shall ensure:
    - a) Services are delivered in a culturally safe, responsive, and trauma-informed manner.
    - b) Hiring, promotion, and retention practices are non-discriminatory and support diversity.
    - c) A respectful workplace free from bullying and harassment is maintained.
    - d) An active community relations function exists within the Department.
- 

## **SCOPE**

5. This policy applies to all police officers, civilian staff, volunteers, and contractors acting on behalf of the police service. It covers all interactions with the public, including but not limited to arrests, detentions, investigations, traffic stops, community outreach, and emergency response.
-



## PROCEDURE

6. Employees shall not express prejudice or derogatory comments concerning discernible personal characteristics.
7. Employees shall provide reasonable assistance to vulnerable persons, including accommodations for disabilities, language barriers, or other needs.
8. Complaints against Officers, of unfair treatment or discrimination, will be promptly investigated under **AC205 – Complaints of Alleged Misconduct – Members**.
9. Complaints against civilian, of unfair treatment or discrimination, will be promptly investigated under **AC220 Complaints of Possible Misconduct – Civilian Employees**.
10. Recruitment and promotion materials shall depict gender equity and minority representation.
11. Targeted recruitment efforts shall target, in part, under-represented groups.
12. Citizen satisfaction surveys shall be conducted at least once every three years.
13. Performance management tools shall evaluate recruits and officers on community relationship building.
14. Written procedures shall be examined annually, by the Policy Coordinator, to ensure compliance with legislation and case law regarding arrests, detentions, confessions, and, search and seizure.
15. Procedures shall address culturally sensitive handling of items, gender responsive searches, and criteria for strip searches.
16. Procedures shall govern investigations involving vulnerable persons (e.g., intimate partner violence, sexual assaults, sex industry offences, youth, hate crimes).
17. Procedures shall guide interactions with vulnerable persons (e.g., children, elderly, disabled, language barriers, mental health, precarious legal status, homelessness).
18. Victims shall be provided information and services in a culturally appropriate manner.



**Port Moody Police Department**  
**Policy Title: OD160 Fair and Equitable Policing**

Effective Date: Not Set

Last Reviewed: Not Set

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19. Third-party reports by victim services shall be accepted for adult sexual assault victims.
20. The Administration Section shall perform annual audits to ensure compliance with departmental policies or procedures related to at least one of the following topics:
  - a. Personal Searches;
  - b. Investigations involving vulnerable persons;
  - c. Interactions with persons in vulnerable circumstances;
  - d. The provision of information and services to victims of crime;
  - e. Third-party reports; or
  - f. Use of interpreters or translation services.
21. The Crime Analyst shall perform annual audits to monitor for systemic inequities in service delivery, which requires analysis of one of the following types of records at least once per year:
  - a. Subject Behaviour Officer Response reports
  - b. Prisoner bookings; or
  - c. Other records as identified by the Police Board
22. The audit results from Sections 20 and 21, above, shall be reported to the Chief Constable.
23. All frontline employees shall complete provincially approved training in:
  - a. Fair and Impartial Policing



- b. Indigenous relations and history
  - c. Trauma-informed practice (with updates every 3 years for specialized teams)
  - d. Intimate partner violence (refreshed every 5 years)
- 

## **RELATED POLICIES**

- AC35 – Respectful Workplace
- AB10 – Recruitment
- AB130 – Training
- AB140 – Professional and Career Evolution Process
- AB150 – Promotion – Sergeant Rank
- AB151 – Promotion – Staff Sergeant Rank
- AB152 – Promotion – Inspector Rank
- OM50 – Victim Assistance
- AC205 – Complaints of Alleged Misconduct – Members
- AC220 – Complaints of Possible Misconduct – Civilian Employees
- OB180 – Missing Persons Response
- OB225 – Third Party Reporting Police
- OB50 – Sexual Assault Response
- OB90 – Domestic Violence Response
- OC10 – Patrol
- OD95 – Police Stops and Street Checks
- OD120 – Search
- OD130 – Seizure
- OD140 – Statements
- OD170 – Warnings
- OD180 – Young Persons
- OD20 – General Criminal Investigations
- OD80 – Arrest
- OF10 – Evidence
- OF20 – Property Seized and Found
- OH20 – Use of Force – General
- OH21 – Use of Force – Mandatory Reporting and Review



- OH22 – Use of Force – Training and Qualifications
- OI10 – Prisoner Transportation
- OI20 – Detention Facility – Operations

## **REFERENCES**

- British Columbia Provincial Policing Standards (Subjects 3.2.5, 3.2.6, 6.1.1, 6.2.1)
- *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*
- *Human Rights Code, R.S.B.C. c.210 (1996)*



# PORT MOODY POLICE DEPARTMENT

## REPORT TO THE PORT MOODY POLICE BOARD

**DATE:** November 3, 2025  
**TO:** Port Moody Police Board  
**FROM:** Chief Constable Dave Fleugel  
**SUBJECT:** Policy OH31 Extended Range Impact Weapons (Revision)

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### RECOMMENDATION:

That the Port Moody Police Board approve revised Policy “OH31 Extended Range Impact Weapons” to replace policy “OH31 Kinetic Energy Impact Weapons”.

### SUMMARY:

A routine review of Policy OH31 Kinetic Energy Impact Weapons was conducted by Sgt. Chow who recommended a change to the title and several updates to meet recent changes to the BCPPS in relation to Extended Range Impact Weapons.

Sgt. Chow is a certified Use of Force instructor and the Training Section Sergeant for the Department.

Prepared by:	S. Archibald, Business Systems Manager
Contact:	<a href="mailto:policy@portmoodypolice.com">policy@portmoodypolice.com</a>



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## OH31 Extended Range Impact Weapons

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### DEFINITIONS

1. The following definitions will apply within this policy:

“**BCPPS**” means British Columbia Provincial Policing Standards.

“**Board**” means the Port Moody Police Board.

“**Department**” means the Port Moody Police Department.

“**Director**” means the Director of Police Services.

“**ERIW**” means Extended Range Impact Weapon, which is a less-lethal system, including ammunition, that delivers projectiles that are designed to generate compliance, overcome resistance, and prevent serious injury or death.

“**ERIW Discharge**” or “**Discharge**” means the act of firing an ERIW at a person, whether intentional or not, and including when the ERIW is discharged but malfunctions or is unsuccessful in striking the intended person.

“**ERIW Display**” or “**Display**” means the act of pointing, aiming or showing the ERIW at or to a person, without discharging the ERIW, for the purpose of generating compliance from a person.

“**IIO**” means the Independent Investigations Office of BC.

“**Officer**” means a municipal constable of the Port Moody Police Department.

“**SBOR**” means the Subject Behaviour Officer Response report, which is the use of force report required by the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General.



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## **PURPOSE OF POLICY**

2. To ensure Department policies and procedures are consistent with the BCPPS for intermediate weapons.
3. To provide direction for the deployment, maintenance, storage and documentation of Department ERIW.
4. To provide guidance for the operational use of Department ERIW.

## **POLICY**

5. An Officer will not Discharge an ERIW, in the performance of their duties, at a person unless they believe that no lesser level of force is appropriate and they believe it is necessary to do so in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code.
6. An Officer may only carry or be equipped with an ERIW that has been approved for police use by the Director.
7. An Officer may only carry or be equipped with an ERIW that has been approved for Department use by the Chief Constable.
8. Only Officers that are currently trained and qualified to operate an ERIW may carry or be equipped with, Display, or Discharge an ERIW.
9. An Officer, while carrying or equipped with a shotgun-based ERIW, will not carry or be equipped with another shotgun or lethal shotgun ammunition.
10. The Department will maintain a current inventory of all ERIW.
11. The Department will ensure all ERIW are in good working order.
12. Officers authorized to carry or be equipped with an ERIW will maintain compliance with the BCPPS requirements for Crisis Intervention and De-escalation Training.
13. The Department will undertake such ERIW reporting processes as required by BCPPS 1.7.2.



**Port Moody Police Department**  
**Policy Title: OH31 Extended Range Impact Weapons**

Effective Date: Not Approved Yet

Last Reviewed: No Review Date

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14. All Officers will consider an ERIW as an intermediate weapon in the context of the National Use of Force Framework.
  15. ERIW are prohibited in the Department detention facility except under exigent circumstances.

## **SCOPE**

16. This policy applies to the administration, maintenance, and use of Department ERIW.
17. This policy applies to the training and qualification of all Officers in the use of Department ERIW.
18. In conjunction with this policy, policy OH10 Firearms – Department Issue will apply to any part of an ERIW system that could otherwise be used as a lethal force firearm, but for the type of ammunition used in the ERIW system.
19. This policy applies to all Officers of the Department.

## **PROCEDURE**

20. The OIC Administration is responsible for the Firearms Section and administration of all Department ERIW.

## **Approved ERIW**

21. The ERIW listed in Appendix A may be used by the Department.



## **ERIW Qualification and Training**

22. An Officer must successfully complete the Department ERIW operator training course for a particular ERIW, or other Provincially-approved Training for ERIW operators before being authorized to carry, be equipped with, or use an ERIW.
23. An Officer must successfully requalify each calendar year to remain authorized to carry or be equipped with or use an ERIW.
24. An Officer who is not able to attend an annual ERIW requalification session may requalify in the subsequent year although they may not carry, be equipped with or use an ERIW from the beginning of the subsequent calendar year until the date that they successfully requalify.
25. Regardless of the cause, an Officer who does not successfully requalify for two consecutive calendar years must successfully complete the Department ERIW operator training course for a particular ERIW, or other Provincially-approved Training for ERIW operators before being authorized to carry, be equipped with, or use an ERIW.
26. An Officer must successfully complete remedial training and requalify at any time the Department determines the Officer did not operate an ERIW in accordance with any BCPPS or Department policy.
27. ERIW operator training must be delivered by an instructor certified to provide instruction on the ERIW system.
28. Neither an Officer nor a Department firearm instructor will intentionally be struck by an ERIW, voluntarily or not, during training or recertification.
29. The Department Training Section will maintain records of ERIW qualifications and requalifications completed by each Officer.



## ERIW Carry

30. Only an Officer authorized by the Chief Constable with a current ERIW qualification may carry or be equipped with or use an ERIW.
31. An Officer must successfully conduct a routine inspection of an ERIW and all ERIW projectiles that indicate they are in good working order before carrying the ERIW. The routine inspection will include examining each ERIW projectile for any visible damage.
32. An Officer must confirm each projectile is an ERIW projectile during the inspection in Section 31 above.
33. An Officer will immediately remove from service any ERIW or projectile when an inspection cannot be successfully completed or any visible damage is noted and submit the ERIW or projectile to the Training Supervisor or designate for repair or replacement.
34. An Officer will not carry or be equipped with an ERIW off-duty.
35. An Officer transporting or storing an ERIW while off-duty will comply with all applicable provisions of the *Storage, Display, Transportation and Handling of Firearms by Individuals Regulations (Firearms Act)* and the provincial *Firearm Act*.
36. An Officer transporting an ERIW while off-duty must be Fit for Duty, as defined by Port Moody Police Policy AC41 Workplace Drug and Alcohol Policy, at all times while transporting the ERIW.

## Audit and Administration

37. The Training Supervisor will maintain a current record of all ERIW, including respective serial numbers.
38. The Training Section will acquire, store, transport, transact, modify and dispose of ERIW according to the provisions of the *Public Agents Firearms Regulations* and all other applicable law.



39. The Training Supervisor or designate will conduct and record an annual audit of all ERIW. The result of each annual audit will be reported to the OIC Administration upon completion.

### **ERIW Display**

40. An Officer's decision to Display an ERIW will be based on the totality of circumstances in any given situation, including the Officer's belief that they are, or are about to be, involved in a potentially dangerous situation. Displaying the ERIW and having it at the ready in such situations is acceptable.
41. Officers will not Display an ERIW unless they believe that it is necessary for the purpose of gaining compliance during the apprehension or detention of a person.

### **ERIW Discharge**

42. An Officer will not Discharge an ERIW at a person unless the Officer believes no lesser force option has been, or will be effective, and it is necessary to:
- (a) protect any person, including other officers, from the threat of physical harm;
  - (b) prevent self-injurious behaviour by the subject of the Discharge; or
  - (c) assist in establishing lawful physical control of a person.
43. An Officer may discharge an ERIW at an aggressive or potentially hostile animal where the discharge of a firearm would not be appropriate.
44. An Officer will not Discharge an ERIW at a person unless the Officer is satisfied that Crisis Intervention and De-escalation Techniques have not been or will not be effective in eliminating the necessity to Discharge the ERIW.



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Effective Date: Not Approved Yet

Last Reviewed: No Review Date

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45. An Officer will issue a verbal announcement prior to Discharging an ERIW at a person, unless such an announcement would place any person at risk of harm or imminent harm.
  46. An Officer will not Discharge an ERIW, at a person where the person is at risk of a fall from an elevated height, unless the Officer believes that the potential for death or grievous bodily harm is justified.
  47. An Officer will avoid a person's head, neck, torso, or genitalia as target zones for Discharge of the ERIW, unless the Officer believes the potential for death or grievous bodily harm is justified.
  48. An Officer may Discharge an ERIW at a person more than once, when, for each Discharge the Officer is satisfied that all precedent Discharges were not effective and a subsequent Discharge will be effective in:
    - (a) protecting any person, including other officers, from the threat of physical harm;
    - (b) preventing self-injurious behaviour by the subject of the Discharge; or
    - (c) assisting in establishing lawful physical control of a person.
  49. After any operational ERIW Discharge, other than as described in Section 43 above, the Officer will:
    - (a) where possible, collect all discharged projectiles and treat them as exhibits, including where applicable:
      - (i) the expended shell;
      - (ii) the projectile; and
      - (iii) the wadding.
    - (b) document in the operational file and photograph, the extent, if any, of injury to the subject of the Discharge; and



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- (c) document in the operational file and photograph, the extent, if any, of injury to any other person.
50. After any operational ERIW Discharge where serious injury or death occurred proximate to the Discharge, the Officer will also:
- (a) immediately remove the ERIW from service;
  - (b) submit the ERIW to the Training Supervisor or designate; and
  - (c) provide the Training Supervisor or designate with the operational file number.
51. The Training Supervisor or designate who receives an ERIW where serious injury or death occurred proximate to the Discharge will remove the ERIW from service until it has been tested and it is no longer required for an investigation, if any.

### **ERIW Unintentional Discharge**

52. Should an Officer unintentionally discharge an ERIW other than during training, practice, or qualification, and there is no resultant injury, the Officer will immediately:
- (a) notify their immediate supervisor and provide the circumstances surrounding the discharge;
  - (b) complete a report of the incident; and
  - (c) surrender the ERIW and ammunition to their immediate supervisor.
53. The immediate supervisor will notify the Duty Officer as soon as practicable.

### **ERIW Discharge Medical Assistance**

54. An Officer will ensure medical assessment is provided by paramedics, as soon as practicable, to any person struck by an ERIW projectile.

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55. An Officer will ensure that further assessment at a medical facility is offered to any person struck by an ERIW projectile.

### **ERIW Operational Reporting**

56. An Officer will notify their immediate supervisor or the Patrol Supervisor, as soon as practicable, of an operational ERIW Discharge.
57. An Officer will complete an SBOR for:
- (a) every operational ERIW Discharge; and
  - (b) every ERIW Display.
58. The supervisor will attend all incidents where an ERIW has been Discharged at a person and will:
- (a) ensure appropriate medical assistance is rendered;
  - (b) ensure any injuries associated to the incident are documented and, whenever it is reasonable to do so, photographed;
  - (c) when feasible, ensure the components of any expended ERIW Projectiles are collected and retained as exhibits, including, where applicable;
    - (i) the expended shell;
    - (ii) the projectile; and
    - (iii) the wadding.

### **ERIW Reportable Incidents**

59. In every case where an operational ERIW Discharge results in an incident that is reportable under Section 38.09 of the *Police Act*, the supervisor will, as soon as practicable:



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- (a) attend the scene;
  - (b) inform the Duty Officer;
  - (c) secure and preserve the incident scene; and
  - (d) secure any ERIW that was discharged and any expended ERIW projectiles, other intermediate weapons, restraints, or related equipment that were used, deployed or are otherwise relevant to the investigation.
60. The Duty Officer will:
- (a) immediately inform the Chief Constable and Deputy Chief Constable;
  - (b) immediately notify the IIO;
  - (c) attend the incident scene;
  - (d) ensure the incident scene is preserved and secured to the highest standards;
  - (e) call out the Department IIO Liaison Officer;
  - (f) call out the Forensic Identification Services Section to the scene to conduct a comprehensive investigation, unless the IIO has taken precedence and control of the incident scene; and
  - (g) if required, ensure the Coroner's Office is notified.
61. When an Officer Discharges an ERIW that results in an incident that is reportable under Section 38.09 of the *Police Act*, the Chief Constable or Duty Officer will, as soon as practicable, ensure notification of:
- (a) the OPCC;
  - (b) the Director; and
  - (c) the Chair of the Board.



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62. The Chair of the Board may, on receiving notification, make further inquiries into the incident that the Chair considers necessary.
  63. The Chief Constable must promptly initiate an investigation into the incident and submit a report of the investigation to the Chair of the Board.
  64. The IIO has statute authority over Officer involved incidents resulting in serious harm or death and must take over and conduct the investigation of the incident.
  65. Officers shall comply with the requirements of the IIO as prescribed by the *Police Act* and Port Moody Police Policy - OL40 Independent Investigations Office of BC.

### **ERIW Control**

66. The Training Supervisor will maintain a current inventory of all ERIW owned or controlled by the Department.
67. While not in use, all deployable Department ERIW and ERIW projectiles will be stored in a designated locker secured by lock and key.
68. An Officer will:
  - (a) sign out an ERIW when removing it from the designated locker; and
  - (b) sign in an ERIW when returning it to the designated locker.
69. The NCO in charge of the Patrol Division is responsible for ensuring the implementation of, and compliance with, the process described in Section 68 above.

### **ERIW Maintenance**

70. The Training Supervisor is responsible for coordinating the acquisition, maintenance, repair, and disposal of Department ERIW and ERIW projectiles.

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Effective Date: Not Approved Yet

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71. An Officer, other than a Department armorer, will not alter, adjust or attempt to repair, in any way, an ERIW or ERIW projectile.
  72. The Training Supervisor will maintain records of all Department ERIW repairs and maintenance.

### **ERIW Monitoring**

73. In conjunction with the NCO in charge of the patrol division, the Training Supervisor is responsible for:
  - (a) monitoring ERIW incidents; and
  - (b) ensuring that for every operational ERIW Discharge or Display there is a corresponding SBOR.

### **ERIW Review**

74. Annually, the Training Supervisor will conduct an internal review of ERIW controls and use to:
  - (a) determine compliance with the BCPPS;
  - (b) determine compliance with Department policies and procedures;
  - (c) identify potential training issues; and
  - (d) identify potential policy improvements.
75. The review in Section 74 above, will examine and document, both at the Officer level and for the Department overall:
  - (a) the circumstances and manner in which ERIW are being used; and
  - (b) the reporting of ERIW use by Officers.



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## **ERIW Administrative Reporting**

76. Annually, the Training Supervisor will submit a written report to the Chief Constable which includes:
- (a) the aggregate counts of ERIW Displays and Discharges; and
  - (b) a summary of the review conducted as described in Section 74 above.
77. Annually, the Chief Constable will submit the report referred to in Section 76 above, to the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General and to the Port Moody Police Board.

## **End of Policy**



**Port Moody Police Department**  
**Policy Title: OH31 Extended Range Impact Weapons**

Effective Date: Not Approved Yet

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**APPENDIX A**

**ERIW approved for Department Use**

1. Remington 870 pump-action shotgun with CTS 2581 Super Sock beanbag projectiles.
2. Anti-Riot Weapon Enfield (ARWEN) ACE with 37mm ARWEN AR-1 Baton rounds.
3. Anti-Riot Weapon Enfield (ARWEN) 37 Multi-launcher with 37mm ARWEN AR-1 Baton rounds.

**List contains three systems**



# PORT MOODY POLICE DEPARTMENT

## REPORT TO THE PORT MOODY POLICE BOARD

**DATE:** February 2, 2026  
**TO:** Port Moody Police Board  
**FROM:** Chief Constable Dave Fleugel  
**SUBJECT:** Policy OK141 Profit-Oriented Crime Investigations

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### RECOMMENDATION:

That the Port Moody Police Board approve Policy “OK141 Profit-Oriented Crime Investigations”.

### SUMMARY:

In June 2022, the Commission of Inquiry into Money Laundering in British Columbia issued a final report. In this report, the Commissioner issued recommendations directed at police relating to the conduct of criminal investigations into profit-oriented crime and the use of criminal and civil asset forfeiture. The Policing and Security Branch, in collaboration with the British Columbia Association of Chiefs of Police, issued guidelines to assist police agencies in developing agency-specific policies and training related to profit-oriented crime investigations.

### DISCUSSION:

Police Services has directed agencies to provide policy on Money Laundering and Profit Oriented Crime. This policy is required to meet that direction.

Policy Survey:	Abbotsford PD – II.D.290 Profit-Oriented Crime Investigations
	Cullencommission.ca
Consultation:	PMPSU – Informed
Prepared by:	S. Archibald, Business Systems Manager
Contact:	<a href="mailto:policy@portmoodypolice.com">policy@portmoodypolice.com</a>



## DEFINITIONS

1. The following definitions will apply within this policy.

**CFO** means the Civil Forfeiture Office.

**Civil Asset Forfeiture** means a remedial statutory device designed to recover the proceeds of unlawful activity, as well as property used to facilitate unlawful activity.

**Criminal Asset Forfeiture** means the forfeiture of property that had been seized and used as evidence in a criminal trial.

**Department** means the Port Moody Police Department.

**Money Laundering** means a financial crime in which the source of illegally acquired money or goods is hidden from law enforcement and financial regulators by generating the appearance of legitimacy for the illicit gains.

**Officer** means a constable of the Port Moody Police Department.

**Proceeds of Crime** means any property, benefit, or advantage that a person obtains, directly or indirectly, from committing a crime or unlawful activity.

**Profit-Oriented Crime** - illegal acts committed for financial gain, often classified into three types: predatory crimes (redistributing existing wealth through force or deception), market-based crimes (producing or distributing illegal goods and services), and commercial crimes (using otherwise legitimate business activities for illegal profit).

## PURPOSE OF POLICY

2. In June 2022, the Commission of Inquiry into Money Laundering in British Columbia issued a final report. In this report, the Commissioner issued recommendations directed at police relating to the conduct of criminal



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investigations into profit-oriented crime and the use of criminal and civil asset forfeiture. The Policing and Security Branch, in collaboration with the British Columbia Association of Chiefs of Police, issued guidelines to assist police agencies in developing agency-specific policies and training related to profit-oriented crime investigations.

## **POLICY**

3. The Department recognizes the importance of considering proceeds of crime and money laundering issues during investigations into profit-oriented crime. When investigating such crimes, consideration will be given to employing criminal or civil asset forfeiture mechanisms as a means of limiting the profitability of crime.
4. As proceeds of crime investigations can be lengthy, complex and can require significant resources and specialized expertise, the Department will consider collaborating with, or referring such investigations to, external specialty investigative units or regulatory and oversight bodies as needed.

## **SCOPE**

5. This policy applies to investigations undertaken by the Department that may include elements of Profit-Oriented Crime.

## **PROCEDURE**

### **Identifying Potential Proceeds of Crime**

6. Proceeds of Crime and Money Laundering should be considered during any Profit-Oriented Crime investigation. However, there are several offences commonly linked to Money Laundering, and for which a Proceeds of Crime investigation should be considered. The following offences are at an increased risk of association or may be a predicate offence for Money Laundering:
  - capital markets fraud



**Port Moody Police Department**  
**Policy Title: OK141 Profit-Oriented Crime Investigations**

Effective Date: Not Set

Last Reviewed: Not Set

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- commercial trade fraud
- corruption and bribery
- counterfeiting and piracy
- illicit drug trafficking
- mass-marketing fraud
- mortgage fraud
- third-party money laundering
- tobacco smuggling and trafficking
- currency counterfeiting
- human smuggling
- human trafficking
- identity theft and fraud
- illegal gambling
- payment-card fraud
- pollution crime
- robbery
- theft
- firearms smuggling and trafficking
- extortion
- loan sharking
- tax evasion



- fraud

## Profit-Oriented Crime Investigations

7. An officer assigned to a Profit-Oriented Crime investigation is to consider whether pursuing criminal or civil forfeiture of assets is appropriate in the circumstances.
8. When investigating Profit-Oriented Crime, investigators should collect any evidence necessary for asset forfeiture and include in their Report to Crown Counsel any information concerning any assets owned or controlled by the suspect or their associates, along with recommending possible forfeiture applications. If the suspect has unexplained wealth, and Crown Counsel is unable to proceed with criminal forfeiture for any reason, consideration should be given to referring the file to the Civil Forfeiture Office.
9. Investigators should consider the following for all Profit-Oriented Crime investigations:
  - (a) collecting evidence of assets;
  - (b) making recommendations for criminal asset forfeiture;
  - (c) making recommendations for Proceeds of Crime charges; and
  - (d) making a referral to the CFO.

The decision to forego any of the above-noted investigative processes should be documented in the file and include an explanation as to why they were not pursued.

10. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring investigators, where appropriate, have considered, pursued, and documented the outcome of Profit-Oriented Crime investigations, and have collaborated with or referred investigations to internal and external specialists as needed.



## Collaboration with Partner Organizations

11. The anti-money laundering framework in British Columbia expands beyond police to other organizations with regulatory and civil powers to respond to Money Laundering in ways the police cannot. Many of these organizations have their own investigative and regulatory powers, which makes information sharing between organizations imperative. If a Profit-Oriented Crime investigation cannot be resolved by the police, the investigator should consider referring to another agency that may be better positioned to undertake the investigation. [Guidelines for Investigations into Profit-oriented Crime and Consideration of the Proceeds of Crime and Money Laundering](#) includes a list of anti-laundering specialist partners and their roles.
12. Where a specialist partner has been consulted or has assumed conduct of an investigation, the partner, their role and any observations, recommendations or other contributions must be noted in the police file.

## Training

13. Officers must complete Profit-Oriented Crime training as deemed appropriate by the Department Training Section.

## End of Policy



# PMPD BOARD COMMITTEE REPORT

**COMMITTEE NAME:**

Finance Committee (ESTIMATED TIME 10.00 Minutes)

**MEMBERS:**

Manjit Aujla, Olga Kuznyetsova and Wendy Ham

**REPORTING DATE:**

February 2, 2026

**COMMITTEE UPDATE:****1. 2026-2030 Operating and Capital Budget**

On January 20, 2026, City Council approved the provisional 2026 Operating and Capital Budgets, representing a property tax increase of 4.25%. However, decisions on further budget reductions were deferred to give Council additional time for further policy and public engagement prior to finalizing the tax rate for 2026. The amended 2026 Police budget was submitted to the City of Port Moody Finance Committee and received.

It is anticipated that the final adoption of the 2026 Budget will occur on May 12, 2026, through the Financial Plan & Tax Rate Bylaw adoption.

**2. Year to date Statement of Revenue and Expenses to December 31, 2025**

There is no monthly financial report for December due to City Finance staff working on the year end financial statements.

**3. Reserve Accounts**

There is no reserve account information for this month.

**4. Audit**

The Police Board previously approved utilization of the 2025 audit funds to hire an external consultant to undertake a department wide organizational review. This comprised of two phases: (a) the administration (civilian staff) review and (b) the operational (police members) review. The project involves reviewing our current and future staffing, departmental processes, policy and reporting structure to identify operational efficiencies as well as a number of strategic initiatives for consideration to ensure the PMPD remain effective in the near future.

The administrative phase of the review was completed in mid-2025 using 2024 audit funding. The operational phase of the review was initiated late in 2025 with targeted completion date of mid year 2026.

The review is well underway based on the scope of work established during the planning stage. The consultants have advised that the project is approximately 50-60% complete with an anticipated completion date of mid 2026. Once the review is complete, the consultants will prepare a report and present the findings to the Police Board.

During the closed portion of the meeting, the department will be presenting the year end carry forward requests, which will include a request to carry over 2025 budget funds to cover the costs to complete the review.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS / MOTIONS:**

1. For receipt, information and discussion.
2. For receipt, information and discussion.
3. For receipt, information and discussion.
4. For receipt, information and discussion.



Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General  
Policing and Security Branch

## Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024

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Date Prepared: December 2025

Effective Jan 1, 2019, new CCJS scoring rules and provincial PRIME policy changes were introduced regarding how incidents are categorized. Incidents of crime that could not be substantiated when followed up by the police are no longer considered “unsubstantiated,” unless police find evidence to show the offence did not occur. Consequently, more crimes are now being categorized as “founded,” contributing to increases in the number of occurrences for many jurisdictions beginning in 2019.

**\*Caution should be used in comparing police jurisdiction crime data, policing costs, authorized strengths, or case loads.**

***Please refer to the Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers on page 28.***

**Additional police and crime statistics information can be found on the PSB website:**  
<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/justice/criminal-justice/policing-in-bc/publications-statistics-legislation/crime-police-resource-statistics>



# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024

## Structure of Policing in British Columbia

Policing in Canada is a shared responsibility between federal, provincial/territorial, and municipal governments. Under the *Constitution Act, 1867*, the federal government has the exclusive authority to enact legislation regarding criminal law and procedure. In addition, the federal government is responsible for providing a federal police service to enforce federal statutes and to protect national security. The *Constitution Act, 1867*, delegates responsibility for the administration of justice, which includes policing, to provincial governments. Each province has a Police Act that sets out the terms by which police are governed. Provinces may delegate responsibility for policing within municipal boundaries to the municipality. Under the *Police Act*, municipalities with a population of 5,000 and over are responsible for providing policing and law enforcement services within their municipal boundaries.

In B.C., policing is provided mainly by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police “RCMP” (federal, provincial, and municipal services), municipal police departments, and one Indigenous Self-Administered Police Service. Notably, there are integrated teams operating throughout the province; these teams provide specialized policing services and are funded and/or resourced from two or more policing jurisdictions or agencies.

In addition, there are also several agencies that provide supplemental policing in B.C.; that is, they are mandated to provide policing in geographic areas already served by provincial or municipal police agencies but for a specific purpose. For example, in the Lower Mainland area of the province, the South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Police Service (SCBCTAPS) provides policing on and around the transit system which is supplemental to the jurisdictional police. Similarly, the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway police agencies provide specialized law enforcement on any property within 500 metres of lands that the railway company owns, possesses, or administers.

## Federal Service

The RCMP is Canada’s national police service. Established under the *RCMP Act*, the RCMP serves as the federal police service across Canada including within British Columbia. The RCMP falls within the portfolio of the Minister of Public Safety Canada and operates under the direction of the RCMP Commissioner. Federal Policing Pacific Region centralizes federal policing reporting and aligns federal policing criminal operations across British Columbia and the Yukon. Federal Policing in B.C. is responsible for enforcing federal statutes, border integrity and transnational organized crime, cyber-enabled crime, financial crime, terrorism/criminal extremism, and foreign interference. To meet its priorities and mandated activities, federal policing in B.C. consists of the following groups: Border Integrity (BI), Cyber & Financial Investigations (CFIT), Drugs & Organized Crime (DOC), Integrated National Security Enforcement Team (INSET) and Protective Services. Investigative teams and units within these groups are located throughout B.C. Several federal policing groups and operational teams include provincial positions, and secondments from municipal police services enhancing collaboration.

In 2024, the authorized strength of the federal service in British Columbia was 976 member positions which included 121 protective policing positions.

## Provincial Service

Under the *Police Act*, the provincial government must provide policing and law enforcement to rural/unincorporated areas and municipalities under 5,000 population. Effective April 1, 2012, the Province of B.C. signed a new 20-year *Provincial Police Service Agreement (PPSA)* with the Government of Canada to contract the RCMP as B.C.’s Provincial Police Service (PPS). Under the terms of the PPSA, the provincial government pays 70% of the cost-base described in the Agreement with the federal government paying the remaining 30%<sup>1</sup>.

A portion of the provincial cost is recovered through the Police Tax. In 2007, municipalities under 5,000 population and unincorporated areas began to pay the Police Tax which covers a portion of the costs of the General Duty and General Investigative Services (GD/GIS) provided by the Provincial Police Service (RCMP). In 2024, the Police Tax raised a total of \$40M which was 33 per cent of the Province’s estimated 70 per cent share of rural and small community GD/GIS costs. The Police Tax is under the purview of the Ministry of Finance. Revenues go into the Province’s Consolidated Revenue Fund.

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



The Provincial Police Service can be broken into two main categories: detachment policing and the provincial police services. Detachment policing provides local police services to municipalities under 5,000 population and unincorporated areas throughout the province by means of uniformed patrols, response-to-call duties, investigative services, community-based policing, traffic enforcement, and administrative support to provincial detachments.

In addition to detachment policing, the Provincial Police Service maintains the capacity and expertise to resolve the highest risk incidents; target organized crime, gang and gun violence, and serial crimes, and respond to large-scale provincial emergencies or events. This would also include capital-intensive equipment such as boats and aircrafts.

In 2024, 814<sup>2</sup> member positions were assigned to provide GD/GIS at provincial detachments, serving a population of 712,307 including 82 municipalities with populations below 5,000 persons in addition to unincorporated areas. The total authorized strength of B.C.'s Provincial Police Service was 2,602<sup>3</sup>.

## Municipal Policing

Under the *Police Act*, a municipality is responsible for the provision of policing and law enforcement services when its population exceeds 5,000 persons. The municipality also becomes responsible for bearing all the costs relating to its municipal police services. These municipalities must provide their policing by one of the three models outlined in the *Police Act* - their own municipal police department, contract with an existing municipal police department, or contract with the provincial government for the RCMP to establish a municipal police unit (MPU).

In 2024, there were 80 municipalities in B.C. responsible for providing policing services within their municipal boundaries. 12 municipalities were policed by municipal police departments, 67 were policed solely by municipal police units (RCMP), and one municipality was undergoing municipal police model transition<sup>4</sup>.

## Municipal Police Units<sup>4</sup>

In addition to the *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA), the provincial and federal governments signed the *Municipal Police Service Agreement* (MPSA), a master agreement which enables the provincial government to subcontract the Provincial Police Service (RCMP) to municipalities and describes the terms and conditions for the provision of a municipal police unit. To establish a municipal police unit, with the RCMP as the service provider, each municipality must sign a *Municipal Police Unit Agreement* (MPUA) with the provincial government.

In accordance with these agreements, municipalities with an RCMP municipal police unit (MPU) benefit through a cost shared arrangement with the federal government<sup>1</sup>. Per the terms of the MPSA and the MPUA, municipalities between 5,000 and 14,999 population pay 70% of the RCMP costs while municipalities with 15,000 population or higher pay 90%. The remaining 30% and 10%, respectively, are paid by the federal government<sup>1</sup>. Some costs, such as accommodations and municipal support staff, are not eligible for cost sharing under the MPSA/MPUA.

The RCMP operates regional and integrated detachments in many areas of the province. An integrated detachment is comprised of two or more provincial and/or municipal police units. For example, the North Vancouver Detachment houses three policing units: two municipal (North Vancouver District and North Vancouver City) and one provincial (North Vancouver Provincial). Typically, integrated detachments operate on a post-dispatch system which means members are not restricted to a specific jurisdiction and respond to calls in any of the policing jurisdictions served by the detachment. In the example of the North Vancouver Detachment, members of the three policing jurisdictions, regardless of whether they are assigned to the North Vancouver City Municipal Unit or the North Vancouver Provincial Unit etc., will respond to calls in all of the policing jurisdictions served by the detachment. In integrated detachments, members from each policing unit report to one detachment commander.

The regional detachment structure adds another layer to integration. Regional detachments offer a central point for management, coordination, and comptrollership for multiple integrated or stand-alone detachments in a defined area. For example, the Kelowna Regional Detachment is comprised of the Kelowna Municipal Unit, West Kelowna Municipal Unit, Peachland Municipal Unit, Kelowna Provincial Unit, and the Lake Country Municipal Unit. These units operate from multiple bases in the area: the Kelowna Municipal Unit operates out of a detachment in the City of



## Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024

Kelowna; the West Kelowna Integrated Detachment houses the West Kelowna Municipal Unit, Peachland Municipal Unit, and Kelowna Provincial Unit; and the Lake Country Detachment houses the Lake Country Municipal Unit. These types of arrangements allow for specialized and/or administrative police services to be delivered regionally.

In 2024, a total of 67 municipalities<sup>4</sup> in B.C. were policed solely by RCMP municipal police units, with a combined total authorized strength of 3,431 member positions.

There were 35 municipalities between 5,000 and 14,999 population with RCMP municipal police units, with a total strength of 476 member positions. There were 32 municipalities with a population of 15,000 or higher that had RCMP municipal police units, with a total strength of 2,955 member positions. *(Note: Includes adjusted strength figures for MPUs participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams).*

### **Municipal Police Model in Transition**

In February 2020, the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General approved the City of Surrey's plan to provide its policing and law enforcement services by means of a municipal police department. The Surrey Police Board was established in July 2020, and later that year they hired the Surrey Police Service (SPS)'s first employee, its Chief Constable. The SPS and the Surrey Police Board then began carrying out the necessary work to establish the police agency, including staffing, policy development, contracting, and acquiring necessary equipment and information management/technology (IM/IT) infrastructure.

The transition from the RCMP to the SPS was split into two phases. During phase 1, the Surrey RCMP Municipal Police Unit remained Surrey's police agency of jurisdiction (POJ), with SPS officers assigned to work within it. Phase 2 began on November 29, 2024, when the SPS became Surrey's POJ and assumed responsibility for policing and law enforcement in the City. During this ongoing phase, the RCMP remain in Surrey providing temporary transitional assistance through the BC RCMP PPS' Surrey Provincial Operations Support Unit (SPOSU). Phase 2, and the transition, will be complete when the SPS can operate independently without the need for temporary transitional assistance.

With respect to police resources, as of December 31, 2024, the total strength for the SPS and the BC RCMP PPS SPOSU was a combined 1,111<sup>5,6</sup> member positions.

### **Municipal Police Departments**

Thirteen (13) municipalities in B.C. are policed by twelve municipal police departments as established under section 23 of the *Police Act*. The municipal police departments are: Vancouver, Victoria (which polices the municipalities of Victoria and Esquimalt), Saanich, Central Saanich, Oak Bay, Delta, Abbotsford, New Westminster, West Vancouver, Nelson, Port Moody, and Surrey. On November 29, 2024, the Surrey Police Service (SPS) became Surrey's POJ and as a result becoming the 13<sup>th</sup> municipality to be policed by a municipal police department. Notably, the City's police model transition is ongoing, currently implementing phase 2 to transition completion *(For more information, see above Municipal Police Model in Transition).*

Municipal police departments are governed by a police board, whose role is to provide general direction to the department in accordance with relevant legislation and in response to community needs. Each police board consists of civilians and is chaired by the municipality's mayor; one board member is appointed by the municipal council and up to seven people appointed by the provincial government. Municipalities which provide their policing by means of a municipal police department pay for 100% of all their policing costs.

In 2024, the combined total authorized strength of the 12 municipal police departments responsible under the *Police Act* for providing policing services was 2,635 officer positions *(Note: Includes adjusted strength figures representing the sworn officers from municipal police departments for municipalities participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams. In addition, for the purposes of this publication, as Surrey's municipal police model transition is ongoing, the authorized strength for the Surrey Police Service has been excluded from this total authorized strength).*

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



## Indigenous Policing in B.C.

### *Indigenous Policing through the First Nations and Inuit Policing Program (FNIPP)*

Through the First Nations and Inuit Policing Program (FNIPP) established in 1991, both the federal and provincial governments cost-share culturally responsive policing services that are above and beyond the operational policing services already provided to the community under the *Provincial Police Service Agreement (PPSA)*. The provincial share of funding for the FNIPP is 48% and the federal share is 52%. Enhanced policing services are professional, dedicated, and culturally responsive to participating First Nations and Inuit communities, and are designed to allow Nations to have greater input over the delivery of policing services within their communities. FNIPP services in B.C. are typically established under *Community Tripartite Agreements (CTAs)* or *Self-Administered Police Agreements*.

### *Indigenous Policing Services (formerly First Nations Community Policing Services)*

The RCMP Indigenous Policing Services (IPS) in B.C. is provided for under the *Framework Agreement* between the federal and provincial governments. As of December 31, 2024, the authorized strength for RCMP IPS is 126 member positions. IPS units fulfill services associated with all Community Tripartite Agreements (CTAs) between the provincial government, the federal government, and participating First Nations. British Columbia currently has 59 CTAs with 133 First Nations and is in the process of renewing these agreements with each signatory Nation. See pages 8 and 9 for a list of IPS positions by Community and RCMP Detachment.

### *Tsawwassen Quadripartite Agreement*

In 2020, the federal government, the provincial government, the City of Delta, and the Tsawwassen First Nation (TFN) signed a five-year policing agreement to allow the Delta Police Department to deliver enhanced policing services to the Tsawwassen First Nation. Like other enhanced policing agreements under the FNIPP, this agreement is cost-shared by the federal and provincial governments following the same 52%/48% split. There is currently one member providing enhanced policing services to TFN under this Agreement.

### *Self-Administered Policing Services*

Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Service (STPS) is the only Indigenous Self-administered Police Service in British Columbia and is governed by the Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Board whose members are selected from each of the ten communities it serves. All STPS officers, many of whom are from the St'at'imc Nations, are appointed under the *Police Act*, and are either experienced officers who transfer to STPS, or recent graduates who have completed the standard police academy training for police recruit constables at the Justice Institute of British Columbia (JIBC). In 2020, the ten St'at'imc Nations signed a 10-year agreement with the federal and provincial governments to increase their authorized strength to 14 officer positions. STPS's Agreement was amended in October 2024 to increase the service's authorized strength from 14 to 16 officers.

### *Integrated First Nations Police Unit*

In 2007, the provincial government, the West Vancouver Police Board, the Squamish First Nation, and Tsleil-Waututh First Nation signed an enhanced policing agreement to create the Integrated First Nations Policing Unit (IFNU). IFNU is comprised of five members from Squamish and North Vancouver municipal police units (RCMP) and two members from the West Vancouver Police Department. While British Columbia fully funds six of the IFNU's members, one member is funded under FNIPP's 52%/48% cost-share with Canada. This agreement provides enhanced policing services to Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh lands located in Vancouver, North Vancouver, West Vancouver, and the Squamish Valley.

## Integrated Teams in B.C.

There are a number of integrated teams in the province. These teams may be "integrated" in one or more ways:

- They are comprised of police officers/members from more than one police agency or members from at least two levels of policing (i.e., federal, provincial, municipal); and/or
- Multiple governments (i.e., federal, provincial, municipal) contribute to funding the team.



## Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024

In addition, integrated teams provide services to more than one policing jurisdiction. In B.C., there are three broad categories of integrated teams: federal, provincial and regional/municipal.

**Federal Integrated Teams:** Federal Policing Pacific Region has several integrated teams which include members from municipal, provincial, and other federal agencies. These groups are engaged in national security, transnational organized crime, money laundering, integrated market enforcement, drug enforcement, and border integrity investigations. For example, the Integrated Border Enforcement Team (IBET), works alongside B.C.'s municipal police services, Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), United States Customs and Border Protection, US Border Patrol and US Homeland Security Investigations (HSI). The Clandestine Lab Enforcement and Response (CLEAR) Team responds to synthetic drug incidents across B.C. and the Yukon and supports B.C.'s municipal police services and other provincial and federal government agencies in synthetic drug investigations. The Waterfront Joint Forces Operation (WJFO) conducts intelligence and investigative activities in the marine/waterfront environment and includes secondments from municipal police agencies and CBSA. Several federal policing groups and operational teams include secondments from municipal police services enhancing collaboration and operational response.

**Provincial Integrated Teams:** may include members/sworn officers from municipal, provincial, and/or federal agencies but are funded primarily by the provincial government. The provincial teams include Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit (CFSEU), Hate Crime Task Force, Integrated Sexual Predator Observation Team (ISPOT), Integrated Witness Protection Services, and the Unsolved Homicide Unit.

**Regional Integrated Teams:** may include members/sworn officers from municipal, provincial, and/or federal police agencies. These teams are formed to provide specialized services to specific regions of the province and are funded by the participating jurisdictions according to a predetermined funding formula. For example, the RCMP's Lower Mainland District (LMD) Police Dog Service provides service to all municipal and provincial policing jurisdictions, served by the RCMP, in the LMD, as well as to the Abbotsford, Delta, New Westminster, and Port Moody, Surrey, and West Vancouver Municipal Police Departments.

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



## British Columbia Policing Jurisdictions

### **RCMP ISLAND DISTRICT**

Alert Bay Prov  
Campbell River Mun  
Campbell River Prov  
Colwood Mun  
Comox Mun  
Comox Valley Prov  
Courtenay Mun  
Duncan Mun  
Duncan Prov  
Gabriola Island Prov  
Ladysmith Mun  
Ladysmith Prov  
Lake Cowichan Prov  
Langford Mun  
Metchosin Mun  
Nanaimo Mun  
Nanaimo Prov  
Nootka Sound Prov  
North Cowichan Mun  
North Saanich Mun  
Oceanside Prov  
Outer Gulf Islands Prov  
Parksville Mun  
Port Alberni Mun  
Port Alberni Prov  
Port Alice Prov  
Port Hardy Prov  
Port McNeill Prov  
Powell River Mun  
Powell River Prov  
Quadra Island Prov  
Qualicum Beach Mun  
Salt Spring Island Prov  
Sayward Prov  
Shawnigan Lake Prov  
Sidney Mun  
Sidney Prov  
Sooke Mun  
Sooke Prov  
Texada Island Prov  
Tofino Prov  
Ucluelet Prov  
View Royal Mun  
West Shore Prov

### **RCMP LOWER MAINLAND DISTRICT**

Agassiz Prov  
Barnston Island Prov<sup>7</sup>  
Boston Bar Prov  
Bowen Island Prov  
Burnaby Mun  
Chilliwack Mun  
Chilliwack Prov

Coquitlam Mun  
Coquitlam Prov  
Hope Mun  
Hope Prov  
Kent Mun  
Langley City Mun  
Langley Township Mun  
Maple Ridge Mun  
Mission Mun  
Mission Prov  
North Vancouver City Mun  
North Vancouver District Mun  
North Vancouver Prov  
Pemberton Prov  
Pitt Meadows Mun  
Port Coquitlam Mun  
Richmond Mun  
Ridge Meadows Prov  
Sechelt Mun  
Squamish Mun  
Squamish Prov  
Sunshine Coast Prov  
University Prov  
Whistler Mun  
Whistler Prov  
White Rock Mun

### **RCMP NORTH DISTRICT**

Alexis Creek Prov  
Anahim Lake Prov  
Atlin Prov  
Bella Bella Prov  
Bella Coola Prov  
Burns Lake Prov  
Chetwynd Prov  
Daajing Giids Prov<sup>8</sup>  
Dawson Creek Mun  
Dawson Creek Prov  
Dease Lake Prov  
Fort St. James Prov  
Fort St. John Mun  
Fort St. John Prov  
Fraser Lake Prov  
Houston Granisle Prov  
Hudson's Hope Prov  
Kitimat Mun  
Kitimat Prov  
Lisims/Nass Valley Prov  
Mackenzie Prov  
Masset Prov  
McBride Prov  
New Hazelton Prov  
Northern Rockies Prov  
One Hundred Mile House Prov  
Prince George Mun

Prince George Prov  
Prince Rupert Mun  
Prince Rupert Prov  
Quesnel Mun  
Quesnel Prov  
Smithers Mun  
Smithers Prov  
Stewart Prov  
Takla Landing Prov  
Terrace Mun  
Terrace Prov  
Tsay Keh Dene Prov  
Tumbler Ridge Prov  
Valemount Prov  
Vanderhoof Prov  
Wells Prov  
Williams Lake Mun  
Williams Lake Prov

### **RCMP SOUTHEAST DISTRICT**

Armstrong Mun  
Armstrong Prov  
Ashcroft Prov  
Barriere Prov  
Castlegar Mun  
Castlegar Prov  
Chase Prov  
Clearwater Prov  
Clinton Prov  
Coldstream Mun  
Columbia Valley Prov  
Cranbrook Mun  
Cranbrook Prov  
Creston Mun  
Creston Prov  
Elkford Prov  
Enderby Prov  
Falkland Prov  
Fernie Mun  
Fernie Prov  
Golden Prov  
Grand Forks Prov  
Kamloops Mun  
Kaslo Prov  
Kelowna Mun  
Kelowna Prov  
Kimberley Mun  
Kimberley Prov  
Keremeos Prov  
Lake Country Mun  
Lillooet Prov  
Logan Lake Prov  
Lumby Prov  
Lytton Prov

Merritt Mun  
Merritt Prov  
Midway Prov  
Nakusp Prov  
Nelson Prov  
Oliver Mun  
Oliver Prov  
Osoyoos Mun  
Osoyoos Prov  
Peachland Mun  
Penticton Mun  
Penticton Prov  
Princeton Prov  
Revelstoke Mun  
Revelstoke Prov  
Salmo Prov  
Salmon Arm Mun  
Salmon Arm Prov  
Sicamous Prov  
Slocan Lake Prov  
Spallumcheen Mun  
Sparwood Prov  
Summerland Mun  
T'Kumlups Prov  
Trail & Greater District Prov  
Trail Mun  
Vernon Mun  
Vernon Prov  
West Kelowna Mun

### **MUNICIPAL POLICE MODEL IN TRANSITION**

Surrey Mun<sup>4</sup>

### **MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS**

Abbotsford Mun  
Central Saanich Mun  
Delta Mun  
Nelson Mun  
New Westminster Mun  
Oak Bay Mun  
Port Moody Mun  
Saanich Mun  
Vancouver Mun  
Victoria Mun  
West Vancouver Mun

### **INDIGENOUS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICE**

Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police

*Mun = Municipal  
Prov = Provincial*

## Indigenous Policing Services Statistics, 2024

### FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES POLICED BY DETACHMENT

Detachment	Auth.Strength	Detachment	Auth.Strength
<b>Agassiz &amp; Chilliwack - Upper Fraser Valley<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>Daajing Giids<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>2</b>
Chehalis First Nation		Skidegate Council	
Sto:lo (Scowlitz First Nation)		<b>Dease Lake</b>	<b>3</b>
Kwantlen First Nation, Soowahlie First Nation, Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation, Seabird Island First Nation, Chawathil First Nation, Kwaw-kwaw-Apilt First Nation, Cheam First Nation		Dease River First Nation	
<b>Ahousaht / Tofino</b>	<b>2</b>	Iskut First Nation	
Ahousaht First Nation		Tahltan Council	
<b>Alert Bay</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Enderby</b>	<b>1</b>
Da'Naxda'xw First Nation		Spallumcheen	
Gwawaenuk First Nation		<b>Fort St. James</b>	<b>4</b>
Namgis First Nation		Nak'azdli First Nation	
Tlowitsis First Nation		Tl'azt'en First Nation	
Tsawataineuk First Nation		<b>Fort St. John</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Alexis Creek</b>	<b>3</b>	Blueberry River First Nation	
Alexis Creek First Nation		Doig River First Nation	
Stone First Nation		Halfway River First Nation	
Xeni Gwet'in First Nation		<b>Kamloops</b>	<b>4</b>
Anaham First Nation		Kamloops First Nation	
<b>Anahim Lake</b>	<b>1</b>	Skeetchestn First Nation	
Ulkatcho First Nation		Whispering Pines / Clinton First Nation	
<b>Bella Bella</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Keremeos</b>	<b>1</b>
Heiltsuk First Nation		Lower Similkameen	
Oweekeno First Nation		<b>Kitimat</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Bella Coola</b>	<b>1</b>	Kitimaat First Nation (Haisla)	
Nuxalk First Nation		<b>Ladysmith</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Burns Lake</b>	<b>3</b>	Chemainus First Nation	
Burns Lake First Nation		<b>Lake Cowichan</b>	<b>2</b>
Cheslatta Carrier First Nation		Ditidaht First Nation	
Nee-Tahi-Buhn First Nation		<b>Lisims/Nass Valley</b>	<b>3</b>
Skin Tyee First Nation		Nisga'a	
Wet'su'wet'en First Nation		<b>Lytton</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Campbell River</b>	<b>1</b>	Cooks Ferry Indian Band	
Campbell River First Nation		Kanaka Bar Indian Band	
Cape Mudge First Nation (We Wai Kai)		Lytton First Nation	
Homalco First Nation		Nicomen Indian Band	
<b>Chase</b>	<b>1</b>	Siska Indian Band	
Little Shuswap Lake		Skuppah Indian Band	
Neskonlith		<b>Mackenzie</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Chetwynd</b>		McLeod Lake Indian Band	
Saulteau	<b>0.5</b>	<b>Masset</b>	<b>2</b>
West Moberly First Nation	<b>0.5</b>	Old Masset Village Council	
<b>Cranbrook</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Merritt</b>	<b>4</b>
Akisqu'nuk First Nation		Coldwater Council	
Lower Kootenay First Nation		Lower Nicola Council	
St. Mary's First Nation		Nooaitch Council	
Tobacco Plains Indian Band		Shackan Council	
		Upper Nicola Council	
		<b>Nanaimo</b>	
		Nanoose First Nation	<b>0.5</b>
		Snuneymuxw Council	<b>1.5</b>

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



## FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES POLICED BY DETACHMENT, CONTINUED

Detachment	Auth.Strength	Detachment	Auth.Strength
<b>New Hazelton</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Sidney / North Saanich</b>	<b>2</b>
Gitanmaax First Nation		Pauquachin First Nation	
Gitanyow First Nation		Tsartlip First Nation	
Gitsegukla First Nation		Tsawout First Nation	
Gitwangak First Nation		Tseycum First Nation	
Glen Vowell First Nation		<b>Smithers</b>	<b>2</b>
Hagwilget First Nation		Moricetown First Nation	
Kispiox First Nation		Fort Babine First Nation	
<b>North Cowichan</b>	<b>4</b>	Lake Babine Nation	
Cowichan Tribes		<b>Sunshine Coast</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>North Vancouver</b>	<b>1</b>	Sechelt Council	
Burrard (Tsleil-Waututh) First Nation		<b>Surrey</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Squamish First Nation		Semiahmoo First Nation	
<b>Northern Rockies</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Takla Landing</b>	<b>2</b>
Fort Nelson First Nation		Takla Lake First Nation	
Prophet River First Nation		<b>Terrace</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Oliver</b>	<b>1</b>	Kitselas First Nation	
Osoyoos First Nation		Kitsumkalum First Nation	
<b>One Hundred Mile House</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Tsay Keh Dene</b>	<b>2</b>
Canim Lake Council		Kwadacha First Nation	
<b>Penticton</b>	<b>2</b>	Tsay Keh Dene First Nation	
Penticton Indian Band		<b>Ucluelet</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Port Alberni</b>		Toquaht First Nation	
Hupacasath First Nation	<b>2</b>	Yuulu?il?ath First Nation	
Tseshah First Nation		<b>Vanderhoof</b>	<b>1</b>
Huu-ay-aht First Nation	<b>3</b>	Saik'uz First Nation	
Uchucklesaht First Nation		<b>Vernon</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Port Hardy</b>	<b>2</b>	Okanagan First Nation	
Gwa'Sala-Nakwaxda'xw First Nation		<b>West Kelowna</b>	<b>3</b>
Kwakiutl First Nation		Westbank First Nation	
Quatsino First Nation		<b>Westshore</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Port McNeil (Tahsis)</b>	<b>2</b>	Esquimalt Council	
Ka:'yu:'k't'h / Che:k:tlies7et'h' First Nation		Songhees Council	
<b>Powell River</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Williams Lake</b>	
Tla'amin Nation		Canoe Creek First Nation	<b>2</b>
<b>Prince Rupert</b>		Esk'etemc First Nation	
Gitxaala First Nation	<b>3</b>	Soda Creek Council	<b>2</b>
Gitga'at First Nation		Williams Lake Council	
Kitasoo First Nation	<b>2</b>	<b>"E" Division</b>	
Lax-kw'alaams First Nation	<b>3</b>	Program Administrator	<b>1</b>
<b>Quesnel</b>	<b>2</b>	Recruiter	<b>1</b>
Alexandria Council			
Kluskus Council (Lhoosk'uz Dene Govt)			
Nazko Council			
Red Bluff Council (Lhtako Dene Nation)			

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024

## Municipal Police Statistics, 2024

### MUNICIPAL POLICE UNITS (RCMP): 5,000 TO 14,999 POPULATION

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength <sup>10</sup>	Pop Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs <sup>11</sup>	Cost Per Capita
Armstrong Mun	5,778	4	4	1,445	264	46	66	\$906,529	\$157
Castlegar Mun	9,253	13	13	712	743	80	57	\$2,612,270	\$282
Coldstream Mun	11,548	7	7	1,650	332	29	47	\$1,546,560	\$134
Comox Mun <sup>12</sup>	15,969	12	12	1,377	554	35	48	\$2,188,037	\$137
Creston Mun	6,188	7	7	884	551	89	79	\$1,518,310	\$245
Dawson Creek Mun	12,775	25	25	511	1,770	139	71	\$5,788,930	\$453
Duncan Mun <sup>58</sup>	5,669	10	10	567	1,521	268	152	\$1,582,171	\$279
Fernie Mun	7,009	6	6	1,168	278	40	46	\$1,351,318	\$193
Hope Mun <sup>10</sup>	6,832	14	15	442	1,484	217	96	\$2,731,088	\$400
Kent Mun <sup>10</sup>	8,100	6	7	1,239	408	50	62	\$1,222,293	\$151
Kimberley Mun	9,011	8	8	1,126	308	34	39	\$1,431,090	\$159
Kitimat Mun	9,169	20	20	458	735	80	37	\$4,013,838	\$438
Ladysmith Mun	9,895	8	8	1,237	526	53	66	\$1,809,172	\$183
Merritt Mun	7,285	17	17	429	1,643	226	97	\$3,263,988	\$448
Metchosin Mun <sup>58</sup>	5,332	5	5	1,066	139	26	28	\$666,924	\$125
North Saanich Mun	13,349	12	12	1,112	356	27	30	\$2,399,698	\$180
Oliver Mun <sup>58</sup>	5,273	6	6	879	393	75	66	\$969,508	\$184
Osoyoos Mun	5,777	6	6	963	460	80	77	\$1,074,837	\$186
Parksville Mun	14,987	18	18	833	1,214	81	67	\$3,322,947	\$222
Peachland Mun	6,197	4	4	1,549	222	36	56	\$1,084,656	\$175
Powell River Mun	14,930	21	21	711	1,535	103	73	\$3,311,084	\$222
Prince Rupert Mun	12,925	36	36	359	1,785	138	50	\$7,884,514	\$610
Qualicum Beach Mun	9,360	8	8	1,170	340	36	43	\$1,361,236	\$145
Quesnel Mun	10,238	24	24	427	2,776	271	116	\$5,327,565	\$520
Revelstoke Mun	9,181	14	14	656	582	63	42	\$2,716,048	\$296
Sechelt Mun <sup>10</sup>	11,440	12	13	875	1,319	115	101	\$2,702,697	\$236
Sidney Mun	13,289	16	16	831	517	39	32	\$2,911,018	\$219
Smithers Mun	5,653	11	11	514	1,002	177	91	\$2,456,196	\$434
Spallumcheen Mun	5,786	4	4	1,447	203	35	51	\$743,412	\$128
Summerland Mun	12,492	9	9	1,388	631	51	70	\$1,645,468	\$132
Terrace Mun	13,251	31	31	427	2,196	166	71	\$6,398,979	\$483
Trail Mun	8,402	14	14	600	896	107	64	\$2,901,590	\$345
View Royal Mun	12,616	14	14	879	628	50	47	\$2,178,355	\$173
Whistler Mun <sup>10,12</sup>	15,620	26	26	601	1,015	65	39	\$6,114,235	\$391
Williams Lake Mun	11,382	25	25	455	1,949	171	78	\$5,951,995	\$523
<b>Total</b>	<b>341,961</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>31,275</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>\$96,088,556</b>	<b>\$281</b>

### MUNICIPAL POLICE UNITS (RCMP): 15,000 POPULATION OR HIGHER<sup>4</sup>

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength <sup>10</sup>	Pop Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs <sup>11</sup>	Cost Per Capita
Burnaby Mun <sup>10</sup>	298,978	301	321	932	17,104	57	53	\$85,998,352	\$288
Campbell River Mun	39,153	49	49	799	5,803	148	118	\$12,237,426	\$313
Chilliwack Mun <sup>10,13</sup>	107,769	152	165	652	12,468	116	75	\$43,865,748	\$407
Colwood Mun	22,151	24	24	923	1,392	63	58	\$5,244,986	\$237
Coquitlam Mun <sup>10,13</sup>	174,307	179	187	930	7,524	43	40	\$42,881,952	\$246
Courtenay Mun	32,058	31	31	1,021	4,124	129	131	\$8,558,798	\$267
Cranbrook Mun	22,720	30	30	757	2,890	127	96	\$8,074,294	\$355
Fort St. John Mun	24,286	38	38	639	2,844	117	75	\$10,750,824	\$443
Kamloops Mun	109,628	158	158	694	12,153	111	77	\$39,731,000	\$362

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



## MUNICIPAL POLICE UNITS (RCMP): 15,000 POPULATION OR HIGHER, CONTINUED<sup>4</sup>

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength <sup>10</sup>	Pop Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs <sup>11</sup>	Cost Per Capita
Kelowna Mun	167,395	244	244	686	17,351	104	71	\$66,173,005	\$395
Lake Country Mun <sup>58</sup>	17,499	19	19	972	750	43	42	\$4,468,020	\$255
Langford Mun	58,309	70	70	833	3,014	52	43	\$16,070,284	\$276
<i>Langley City Mun<sup>10,13</sup></i>	35,315	54	59	596	3,652	103	62	\$17,540,766	\$497
<i>Langley Township Mun<sup>10,13</sup></i>	162,928	166	178	916	8,331	51	47	\$45,251,468	\$278
<i>Maple Ridge Mun<sup>10,13</sup></i>	106,493	120	130	821	6,819	64	53	\$31,303,945	\$294
<i>Mission Mun<sup>10</sup></i>	46,606	53	58	806	4,507	97	78	\$16,849,612	\$362
Nanaimo Mun <sup>13</sup>	110,700	164	164	675	11,202	101	68	\$39,529,691	\$357
North Cowichan Mun	34,503	32	32	1,078	3,040	88	95	\$9,720,853	\$282
<i>North Vancouver City Mun<sup>10,14</sup></i>	67,977	68	69	988	4,535	67	66	\$19,734,858	\$290
<i>North Vancouver District Mun<sup>10,14</sup></i>	102,285	87	87	1,176	3,262	32	37	\$22,853,972	\$223
Penticton Mun	38,767	57	57	680	6,406	165	112	\$13,827,617	\$357
<i>Pitt Meadows Mun<sup>10,13,15</sup></i>	21,699	24	26	850	1,005	46	39	\$6,084,977	\$280
Port Alberni Mun	19,685	34	34	579	3,328	169	98	\$10,205,584	\$518
<i>Port Coquitlam Mun<sup>10,13</sup></i>	69,305	76	80	868	3,052	44	38	\$18,211,999	\$263
Prince George Mun	84,907	153	153	555	15,276	180	100	\$37,392,222	\$440
<i>Richmond Mun<sup>10,16</sup></i>	242,965	292	298	815	13,798	57	46	\$78,915,543	\$325
Salmon Arm Mun	20,926	21	21	996	1,460	70	70	\$5,455,086	\$261
Sooke Mun <sup>58</sup>	17,128	16	16	1,071	1,169	68	84	\$3,360,601	\$196
<i>Squamish Mun<sup>10,13</sup></i>	28,550	32	34	839	1,667	58	49	\$8,135,789	\$285
Vernon Mun	49,167	60	60	819	6,037	123	101	\$14,937,253	\$304
West Kelowna Mun	40,094	36	36	1,114	2,173	54	60	\$8,862,602	\$221
<i>White Rock Mun<sup>10</sup></i>	25,124	26	27	931	1,546	62	57	\$7,219,402	\$287
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,399,377</b>	<b>2,866</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>189,682</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>\$759,448,529</b>	<b>\$317</b>

## MUNICIPAL POLICE MODEL IN TRANSITION<sup>4,5</sup>

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength <sup>10</sup>	Pop. Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs <sup>11</sup>	Cost Per Capita
<i>Surrey Police Service (POJ)<sup>10</sup></i>		526	579					\$108,539,353	
RCMP PPS <sup>6</sup>		585	585					\$155,682,327	
<b>Surrey Mun Total<sup>17,18</sup></b>	<b>700,541</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>36,795</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>\$247,281,480</b>	<b>\$353</b>

## MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS<sup>4</sup>

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength <sup>19</sup>	Adjusted Strength <sup>10</sup>	Pop. Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs <sup>11,19</sup>	Cost Per Capita
<i>Abbotsford Mun<sup>10,13</sup></i>	175,219	218	227	706	9,662	55	43	\$71,941,468	\$411
Central Saanich Mun	18,135	26	26	698	466	26	18	\$6,350,620	\$350
<i>Delta Mun<sup>10,13,20</sup></i>	127,830	194	197	632	4,336	34	22	\$51,269,317	\$401
Nelson City Mun	12,343	23	23	537	1,124	91	49	\$5,569,187	\$451
<i>New Westminster Mun<sup>10</sup></i>	92,435	115	118	783	5,623	61	48	\$36,723,541	\$397
Oak Bay Mun	18,803	27	27	696	473	25	18	\$5,842,974	\$311
<i>Port Moody Mun<sup>10</sup></i>	38,943	53	55	714	1,139	29	21	\$15,503,831	\$398
Saanich Mun	125,444	172	172	729	3,727	30	22	\$50,588,365	\$403
<i>Vancouver Mun<sup>10</sup></i>	757,849	1,452	1,452	522	45,749	60	32	\$459,626,680	\$606
Victoria Mun <sup>21</sup>	122,157	257	257	475	10,642	87	41	\$77,147,339	\$632
<i>West Vancouver Mun<sup>10,13</sup></i>	52,280	79	82	639	2,467	47	30	\$22,980,516	\$440
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,541,438</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>85,408</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>\$803,543,838</b>	<b>\$521</b>

Participating LMD Integrated Team municipalities and their adjusted strength figures, including the Municipal Police Units (RCMP) Regular Members and Municipal Police Department's sworn officers, are *italicized* in the Municipal Police Statistics, 2024 table. The adjusted strength has been used to calculate population per officer and case load.

See *Endnotes and Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers* on page 23 and page 28, respectively for additional explanatory notes.



# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024

## Provincial Police Statistics, 2024

### INDIGENOUS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Auth. Strength	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Service	2,806	16	302	108	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>19</b>

### JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE (RCMP)

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Agassiz Prov	3,308	9	516	156	57
Alert Bay Prov	1,253	4	198	158	50
Alexis Creek Prov	1,744	6	244	140	41
Anahim Lake Prov	669	4	86	129	22
Armstrong Prov <sup>22</sup>	72	3	11	153	4
Ashcroft Prov	3,932	6	331	84	55
Atlin Prov	554	3	91	164	30
Barnston Island Prov <sup>7</sup>	193	1	15	78	15
Barriere Prov	4,600	4	188	41	47
Bella Bella Prov	1,887	5	341	181	68
Bella Coola Prov	2,371	4	200	84	50
Boston Bar Prov	647	3	138	213	46
Bowen Island Prov	4,768	3	116	24	39
Burns Lake Prov	5,945	14	880	148	63
Campbell River Prov	4,936	8	883	179	110
Chase Prov	10,175	9	485	48	54
Chetwynd Prov	5,096	10	490	96	49
Chilliwack Prov	7,155	9	954	133	106
Clearwater Prov	4,735	6	176	37	29
Clinton Prov	2,018	4	115	57	29
Columbia Valley Prov	12,954	11	782	60	71
Comox Valley Prov	31,249	19	1,171	37	62
Coquitlam Prov	3,278	3	90	27	30
Cranbrook Prov	7,960	4	322	40	81
Creston Prov	9,567	6	295	31	49
Daajing Giids Prov <sup>8</sup>	2,392	5	182	76	36
Dawson Creek Prov	6,606	6	349	53	58
Dease Lake Prov	1,389	9	121	87	13
Duncan Prov	11,302	21	1,569	139	75
Elk Valley Detachment <sup>23</sup>	10,713	13	460	43	35
<i>Elkford Prov</i>	2,927	3	123	42	41
<i>Fernie</i>	2,946	4	115	39	29
<i>Sparwood</i>	4,840	5	222	46	44
Enderby Prov	8,414	8	372	44	47
Falkland Prov	3,540	3	121	34	40
Fort St. James Prov	3,824	14	1,055	276	75
Fort St. John Prov	14,175	10	566	40	57
Fraser Lake Prov	3,176	5	255	80	51
Gabriola Island Prov	4,867	3	218	45	73
Golden Prov	8,056	11	355	44	32
Hope Prov	1,721	5	169	98	34
Houston Granisle Prov <sup>24</sup>	4,528	11	627	138	57
Hudsons Hope Prov	1,199	3	58	48	19
Kelowna Prov	18,973	16	1,818	96	114

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



## JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE (RCMP), CONTINUED

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Keremeos Prov <sup>25</sup>	5,371	6	355	66	62
Kimberley Prov	2,189	2	79	36	40
Kitimat Prov	545	4	51	94	13
Kootenay Boundary Regional <sup>26</sup>	56,997	53	2,538	45	48
<i>Castlegar</i>	6,776	3	243	36	81
<i>Grand Forks</i>	9,497	10	433	46	43
<i>Kaslo</i>	2,637	3	145	55	48
<i>Midway</i>	3,244	4	265	82	66
<i>Nakusp</i>	3,683	4	249	68	62
<i>Nelson</i>	13,662	6	392	29	65
<i>Salmo</i>	2,868	4	150	52	38
<i>Slocan Lake</i>	2,311	3	167	72	56
<i>Trail &amp; Greater District</i>	12,319	8	494	40	62
Ladysmith Prov	6,739	5	590	88	118
Lake Cowichan Prov	7,373	10	450	61	45
Lillooet Prov	3,097	7	304	98	43
Lisims-Nass Valley Prov	1,839	5	219	119	44
Logan Lake Prov	2,668	3	194	73	65
Lumby Prov	7,351	5	249	34	50
Lytton Prov	1,695	4	121	71	30
Mackenzie Prov	3,507	10	371	106	37
Masset Prov	2,050	7	365	178	52
McBride Prov	1,687	4	96	57	24
Merritt Prov	3,800	6	237	62	40
Mission Prov	5,016	7	234	47	33
Nanaimo Prov	16,819	8	740	44	93
New Hazelton Prov	5,661	12	909	161	76
Nootka Sound Prov	1,912	6	202	106	34
North Vancouver Prov <sup>27,28</sup>	73	2	454	--	227
Northern Rockies Prov <sup>58</sup>	4,641	16	891	192	56
Oceanside Prov	30,034	12	980	33	82
Oliver Prov <sup>25</sup>	5,178	8	479	93	62
One Hundred Mile House Prov	15,208	14	1,021	67	73
Osoyoos Prov <sup>25</sup>	3,352	4	224	67	60
Outer Gulf Islands Prov	6,444	5	186	29	37
Pemberton Prov	5,594	9	292	52	32
Penticton Prov <sup>25</sup>	12,247	10	717	59	74
Port Alberni Prov	8,848	8	350	40	44
Port Alice Prov	828	2	50	60	25
Port Hardy Prov	5,486	13	1,498	273	115
Port McNeill Prov	4,297	9	326	76	36
Powell River Prov	6,396	7	297	46	42
Prince George Prov <sup>29</sup>	14,483	7	586	40	84
Prince Rupert Prov	1,770	8	202	114	25
Princeton Prov	6,123	7	431	70	62
Quadra Island Prov	4,162	4	223	54	56
Quesnel Prov	13,542	10	636	47	64
Revelstoke Prov	552	2	76	138	38
Ridge Meadows Prov <sup>28,30</sup>	61	3	13	--	4
Salmon Arm Prov	11,218	5	380	34	76
Salt Spring Island Prov	12,435	8	415	33	52

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024

## JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE (RCMP), CONTINUED

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Sayward Prov	792	3	88	111	29
Shawnigan Lake Prov	19,672	11	750	38	68
Sicamous Prov	4,346	6	295	68	49
Sidney Prov	3,783	4	265	70	66
Smithers Prov	8,055	6	373	46	62
Sooke Prov	5,832	6	303	52	51
Squamish Prov <sup>31,32</sup>	2,342	6	95	41	16
Stewart Prov	527	4	48	91	12
Sunshine Coast Prov	22,771	22	1,383	61	63
T'Kumluvs Prov <sup>29</sup>	12,604	10	825	65	83
Takla Landing Prov	282	2	68	241	34
Terrace Prov <sup>29</sup>	8,298	8	329	40	41
Texada Island Prov	1,249	2	66	53	33
Tofino Prov <sup>33</sup>	4,401	8	501	114	63
Tsay Keh Dene Prov	507	4	353	696	88
Tumbler Ridge Prov	2,716	5	114	42	23
Ucluelet Prov	3,283	4	336	102	84
University Prov	21,800	17	1,585	73	93
Valemount Prov	1,673	6	106	63	18
Vanderhoof Prov	8,571	13	1,029	120	79
Vernon Prov	14,261	9	608	43	68
Wells Prov	362	3	33	91	11
West Shore Prov	5,110	5	230	45	46
Whistler Prov	285	4	42	147	11
Williams Lake Prov <sup>34</sup>	13,556	9	422	31	47
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>712,307</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>46,691</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>57</b>

See *Endnotes and Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers* on page 23 and page 28, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



## Police Statistics Summary, 2024

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Auth. Strength <sup>35</sup>	Pop. Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
<b>MUNICIPAL POLICE UNITS (RCMP) TOTAL</b>	<b>2,741,338</b>	<b>3,431</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>220,957</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>64</b>
<i>Between 5,000 and 14,999 Population</i>	341,961	476	718	31,275	91	66
<i>15,000 Population or Higher<sup>4</sup></i>	2,399,377	2,955	812	189,682	79	64
<b>MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS</b>	<b>1,541,438</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>85,408</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE (RCMP)</b>	<b>712,307</b>	<b>814<sup>36</sup></b>	<b>875</b>	<b>46,691</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>INDIGENOUS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>SURREY POLICE MODEL IN TRANSITION<sup>4,5,6</sup></b>	<b>700,541</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>36,795</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>32</b>

See *Endnotes and Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers* on page 23 and page 28, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024

## Government Contributions to Policing, 2024

Type of Service <sup>37</sup>	Auth. Str. <sup>35</sup>	Population <sup>38</sup>	Total Police Costs Paid By:			Total
			Mun Govt <sup>39</sup>	Prov Govt <sup>40</sup>	Fed Govt <sup>41</sup>	
<b>Municipal Police Units (RCMP)<sup>42,43,44</sup></b>						
35 Units 5,000 to 14,999 Population	476	341,961	\$96,088,556	-	\$31,119,684	\$127,208,240
32 Units 15,000 Population or Higher <sup>4</sup>	2,955	2,399,377	\$759,448,529	-	\$71,038,589	\$830,487,118
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,431</b>	<b>2,741,338</b>	<b>\$855,537,085</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$102,158,273</b>	<b>\$957,695,358</b>
<b>12 Municipal Police Departments<sup>45</sup></b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>1,541,438</b>	<b>\$803,543,838</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$1,035,980</b>	<b>\$804,579,818</b>
<b>Provincial Police Service (RCMP)<sup>46,47</sup></b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$567,937,778</b>	<b>\$243,382,370</b>	<b>\$811,320,148</b>
<b>Indigenous Self-Administered Police Services<sup>48</sup></b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$1,437,273</b>	<b>\$1,557,045</b>	<b>\$2,994,318</b>
<b>Indigenous Policing Services (RCMP)<sup>47,49,50</sup></b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$13,948,165</b>	<b>\$15,110,512</b>	<b>\$29,058,677</b>
<b>Surrey Police Model in Transition<sup>4</sup></b>						
<b>Total<sup>5,6,17,18,51,52</sup></b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>700,541</b>	<b>\$247,281,680</b>	<b>\$26,717,399</b>	<b>\$23,366,083</b>	<b>\$297,365,162</b>
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA TOTAL</b>	<b>9,974</b>	<b>5,698,430</b>	<b>\$1,906,362,603</b>	<b>\$610,040,615</b>	<b>\$386,610,263</b>	<b>\$2,903,013,481</b>

See Endnotes and Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers on page 23 and page 28, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



## British Columbia Authorized Strength<sup>53</sup> by Responsibility 2015-2024

POLICING RESPONSIBILITY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>DIVISION ADMINISTRATION<sup>54</sup> (RCMP)</b>	103	101	99	99	99	98	98	97	99	96
<b>RCMP FEDERAL SERVICE</b>	1,038	1,050	1,059	1,044	1,038	965	957	947	934	976
<i>Federal Criminal Law</i>	905	918	928	911	903	835	827	821	809	855
<i>Protective Policing</i>	133	132	131	133	135	130	130	126	125	121
<b>PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE<sup>2,3,55</sup> (RCMP)</b>	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602
<i>Provincial, District &amp; Specialized Resources</i>	1,830	1,827	1,829	1,829	1,827	1,801	1,794	1,803	1,803	1,788
<i>Provincial Detachments – General Duty &amp; General Investigation Service</i>	772	775	773	773	775	801	808	799	799	814
<b>MUNICIPAL POLICE UNITS<sup>4</sup> (RCMP)</b>	3,606	3,672	3,730	3,799	3,876	3,931	3,972	3,187	3,249	3,339
<b>SURREY POLICE MODEL IN TRANSITION<sup>4,5,6</sup></b>								1,023	1,023	1,111
<b>MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS</b>	2,407	2,422	2,429	2,440	2,447	2,478	2,476	2,481	2,590	2,616
<b>INDIGENOUS POLICING SERVICES (RCMP)<sup>49</sup></b>	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	112.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	126
<b>INDIGENOUS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES</b>	10	10	10	10	12	14	14	14	14	16
<b>SOUTH COAST BRITISH COLUMBIA TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY POLICE<sup>56</sup></b>	167	167	175	183	183	183	183	184	184	194
<b>VANCOUVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT<sup>57</sup></b>	27	27	27	27	30	30	30	30	30	34
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA TOTAL</b>	10,070	10,159	10,239	10,312	10,400	10,418	10,450	10,683	10,843	11,110

See *Endnotes and Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers* on page 23 and page 28, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

## Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2015-2024

Policing Jurisdiction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Abbotsford Mun	204	204	206	210	212	213	211	210	214	218
Agassiz Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
Alert Bay Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Alexis Creek Prov	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Anahim Lake Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Armstrong Mun	--	--	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Armstrong Prov	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ashcroft Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
Atlin Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Barnston Island Prov <sup>7</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1
Barriere Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bella Bella Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bella Coola Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Boston Bar Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Bowen Island Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Burnaby Mun	277	277	277	285	297	301	301	301	301	301
Burns Lake Prov	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	14
Campbell River Mun	43	43	43	45	45	45	45	45	49	49
Campbell River Prov	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
Castlegar Mun	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Central Saanich Mun	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	26
Chase Prov	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Chetwynd Prov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Chilliwack Mun	108	110	120	125	132	138	143	146	149	152
Chilliwack Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
Clearwater Prov	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Clinton Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Coldstream Mun	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Columbia Valley Prov	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Colwood Mun	17	17	17	17	18	18	20	21	22	24
Comox Mun <sup>59</sup>	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Comox Valley Prov	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Coquitlam Mun	156	162	162	162	166	168	168	168	168	179
Coquitlam Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Courtenay Mun	30	30	30	30	31	31	31	31	31	31
Cranbrook Mun	26	26	26	26	26	26	28	28	30	30
Cranbrook Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Creston Mun	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Creston Prov	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Daajing Giids Prov <sup>8</sup>	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dawson Creek Mun	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Dawson Creek Prov	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6
Dease Lake Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	9
Delta Mun	173	180	185	190	191	194	194	194	194	194
Duncan Mun <sup>58</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	9	10

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



## Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2015-2024, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Duncan Prov <sup>58</sup>	23	23	23	23	23	25	26	21	21	21
Elk Valley Detachment <sup>23</sup>	18	18	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
<i>Elkford Prov</i>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Fernie Prov</i>	9	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Sparwood Prov</i>	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Enderby Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Falkland Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fernie Mun <sup>58</sup>	--	--	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Fort St. James Prov	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14
Fort St. John Mun	36	36	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Fort St. John Prov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Fraser Lake Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Gabriola Island Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Golden Prov	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Hope Mun	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14
Hope Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Houston Granisle Prov <sup>24</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	11	11	11	11	11
Hudsons Hope Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Kamloops Mun	136	136	136	142	142	142	142	142	153	158
Kelowna Mun	185	191	191	195	203	214	222	222	228	244
Kelowna Prov	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16
Kent Mun	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Keremeos Prov <sup>25</sup>	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Kimberley Mun	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Kimberley Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kitimat Mun	18	18	18	18	18	20	20	20	20	20
Kitimat Prov	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
Kootenay Boundary Regional Detachment <sup>26</sup>	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
<i>Castlegar Prov</i>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Grand Forks Prov</i>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Kaslo Prov</i>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Midway Prov</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Nakusp Prov</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Nelson Prov</i>	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
<i>Salmo Prov</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Slocan Lake Prov</i>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Trail &amp; Greater District Prov</i>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Ladysmith Mun	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
Ladysmith Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lake Country Mun	12	12	12	13	13	18	18	18	18	19
Lake Cowichan Prov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Langford Mun	30	38	42	42	51	53	58	61	65	70
Langley City Mun	50	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	54
Langley Township Mun	138	140	140	144	145	155	155	159	164	166

## Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2015-2024, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lillooet Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Lisims-Nass Valley Prov	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
Logan Lake Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Lumby Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lytton Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Mackenzie Prov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Maple Ridge Mun	96	97	101	102	102	103	103	105	108	120
Masset Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
McBride Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Merritt Mun	15	15	15	15	15	17	17	17	17	17
Merritt Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
Metchosin Mun <sup>58</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	4	5
Mission Mun	50	51	52	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Mission Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7
Nanaimo Mun	145	145	145	145	145	148	151	158	161	164
Nanaimo Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
Nelson City Mun	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	20	21	23
New Hazelton Prov	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12
New Westminster Mun	108	110	110	112	112	113	113	114	114	115
Nootka Sound Prov	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
North Cowichan Mun	31	31	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
North Saanich Mun	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
North Vancouver City Mun	64	64	65	66	68	68	68	68	68	68
North Vancouver District Mun	91	91	90	89	87	87	87	87	87	87
North Vancouver Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Northern Rockies Mun <sup>58</sup>	11	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northern Rockies Prov <sup>58</sup>	4	4	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16
Oak Bay Mun	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	21	24	27
Oceanside Prov	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Oliver Mun <sup>58</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	6
Oliver Prov <sup>25,58</sup>	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	8	8	8
One Hundred Mile House Prov	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14
Osoyoos Mun	--	--	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Osoyoos Prov <sup>25</sup>	9	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Outer Gulf Islands Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Parksville Mun	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	18
Peachland Mun	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Pemberton Prov	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Penticton Mun	45	45	45	46	47	47	48	55	57	57
Penticton Prov <sup>25</sup>	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	10
Pitt Meadows Mun	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	24
Port Alberni Mun	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Port Alberni Prov	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
Port Alice Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



## Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2015-2024, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Port Coquitlam Mun	67	71	74	74	76	76	76	76	76	76
Port Hardy Prov	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13
Port McNeill Prov	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Port Moody Mun	51	51	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	53
Powell River Mun	18	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	21	21
Powell River Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7
Prince George Mun	135	138	140	142	142	142	142	143	149	153
Prince George Prov <sup>29</sup>	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Prince Rupert Mun	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Prince Rupert Prov	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	8
Princeton Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Quadra Island Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Qualicum Beach Mun	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Quesnel Mun	21	21	21	21	23	23	23	23	24	24
Quesnel Prov	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10
Revelstoke Mun	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
Revelstoke Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Richmond Mun <sup>16,57</sup>	212	224	235	251	270	270	284	286	286	292
Ridge Meadows Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Saanich Mun	157	161	161	161	161	166	166	165	166	172
Salmon Arm Mun	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	21	21	21
Salmon Arm Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Saltspring Island Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Sayward Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sechelt Mun	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12
Shawnigan Lake Prov	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Sicamous Prov	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Sidney Mun	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16
Sidney Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Smithers Mun	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	11
Smithers Prov	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Sooke Mun	11	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	16
Sooke Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6
Spallumcheen Mun	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Squamish Mun	25	25	25	25	25	26	26	26	28	32
Squamish Prov <sup>31,32</sup>	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
Stewart Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Summerland Mun	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Sunshine Coast Prov	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Surrey Mun <sup>4,5,6</sup>	803	819	831	843	843	843	843	1,023	1,023	1,111
T'Kumluvs Prov <sup>29</sup>	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10
Takla Landing Prov	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Terrace Mun	25	25	25	25	28	28	28	28	28	31
Terrace Prov <sup>29</sup>	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
Texada Island Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

## Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024

### Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2015-2024, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tofino Prov <sup>33</sup>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Trail Mun	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Tsay Keh Dene Prov	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Tumbler Ridge Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Ucluelet Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
University Prov	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Valemount Prov	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Vancouver Mun	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,348	1,348	1,348	1,448	1,452
Vanderhoof Prov <sup>60</sup>	9	10	10	10	13	13	13	13	13	13
Vernon Mun	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	58	60
Vernon Prov	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Victoria Mun	243	245	245	245	249	249	249	255	255	257
View Royal Mun	9	10	10	10	11	12	12	13	13	14
Wells Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
West Kelowna Mun	23	24	26	28	29	29	30	34	36	36
West Shore Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5
West Vancouver Mun	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Whistler Mun	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	25	26	26
Whistler Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
White Rock Mun	23	23	23	25	25	25	25	26	26	26
Williams Lake Mun	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Williams Lake Prov <sup>34</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Adjusted strength figures are not available for depictions of 10-year trend data. As a result, only authorized strengths and assigned GD/GIS for the Provincial Police Service (PPS) are used in this table.

See *Endnotes and Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers* on page 23 and page 28, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



## Endnotes

1. The federal government's contribution is in recognition of the benefits it receives as a result of the policing agreements associated with the provision of RCMP policing services.
2. In 2024, the authorized strength for Provincial Police Service (RCMP) increased by 15 member positions as a result of the Provincial Government's Safer Communities Action Plan, announced on November 20, 2022. The Province has approved an unprecedented, multi-year investment of approximately \$230 million to the BC RCMP, as the Provincial Police Service. This funding is used to address existing staffing gaps and resource pressures in front-line provincial detachment units and specialized functions, such as Major Crime Section and BC Highway Patrol. *(These specialized positions are not included in the GD/GIS total).*
3. The authorized strength of 2,602 positions reflects the establishment set out under Annex A of the 2012 *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA) for Provincial Police Service (RCMP) in B.C. However, this authorized strength was temporarily increased to 3,187, effective November 29, 2024, to include the Surrey Provincial Operations Support Unit (SPOSU) resources (see footnote 6).
4. This version of the PRBC publication is for the 2024 calendar year, during which the Surrey Municipal Police Unit (RCMP) remained the City's police of jurisdiction (POJ) until November 29, 2024, when Surrey Police Service (SPS) became the City's POJ. Previously reported under the "Municipal Police Units (RCMP)" section of this document, the Surrey RCMP Municipal Police Unit is excluded from the total count of 67 municipalities policed by the RCMP in this publication. Instead, SPS and Surrey Provincial Operations Support Unit (SPOSU) are presented separately under the "Municipal Police Model in Transition" sections to reflect the integrated SPS/RCMP Provincial Police Service (PPS) policing model and to provide transparency throughout the transition period.
5. The authorized strength for Surrey reflects the combined resources from both the SPS and the SPOSU, the BC RCMP PPS unit providing temporary transitional assistance as the SPS builds capacity to operate without the need for these transitional assistance supports. Caution should be used when reviewing Surrey's caseload as it is calculated on the total authorized strength of the two police agencies. *Note: The total Surrey authorized strength, as well as the cost expenditures, were compiled from reports submitted by each police service separately, whereas crime statistics were reported for the municipality of Surrey.*
6. Effective November 29, 2024, the RCMP PPS SPOSU was established with an authorized strength of 585 member positions. Of the 585 positions, 437 were allocated for operational temporary transitional assistance and the remaining 148 member positions were for former Surrey RCMP MPU officers temporarily uploaded to the PPS, to facilitate their demobilization following termination of the City of Surrey's MPUA (per the terms of the MPSA and MPUA, the RCMP has up to one year to complete the reduction).
7. Barnston Island Prov (formerly Surrey Prov), a provincial jurisdiction, received service from the Surrey Municipal Unit (RCMP). With the City of Surrey's transition to the SPS, the Province established a new Provincial Police Unit, Barnston Island Prov, dedicated to providing policing services to Barnston Island under the terms of the PPSA. As of March 2022, the Barnston Island Provincial Unit began operating out of the Langley Detachment. Previously, all calls for service for Barnston Island were routed through Surrey OCC (formerly staffed by municipal employees and now operated by SPS) before being redirected to Langley for response. However, as of November 2024, Barnston Island calls for service are routed directly through Langley OCC (municipal).
8. Formerly known as Queen Charlotte City, the municipality has changed its name to Daajing Giids in 2022 following a Provincial Order in Council approving the name change restoration back to its ancestral Haida name.
9. Members are based out of the Upper Fraser Valley Regional Detachment.
10. There are 6 Lower Mainland District (LMD) Integrated Teams that provide regional police services to participating LMD Municipal Police Units (RCMP), Provincial Police Service and Municipal Police Department: 1) Integrated Homicide Investigation Team (IHIT); 2) Integrated Emergency Response Team (IERT); 3) Integrated Police Dog Service (IPDS); 4) Integrated Forensic Identification Services (IFIS); 5) Integrated Collision Analyst Reconstruction Section (ICARS); and 6) Integrated Internal Investigator (III). **Adjusted strength** is a calculation that adjusts a municipal police agency's authorized strength to account for Integrated Team members who are assigned on a regional basis. For 2024, adjusted strength applies to LMD Integrated Teams participation only. This adjustment is based on a proportional allocation of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) utilization attributable to each municipality's financial contribution to LMD Integrated Teams participation for the 2024/25 fiscal year. See page 28 for the definition of 'authorized strength'. Some LMD municipalities' authorized strength already includes or accounts for a portion of Integrated Team members; therefore, not all adjustments are a simple addition to authorized strength. The values reported have been rounded up to the nearest whole number after making the adjustments using exact values from the source data.
11. Total Costs refer to actual costs as reported by each municipality for calendar year 2024. For municipal police units (RCMP), total costs include the municipality's share of RCMP contract related costs (70% or 90%, depending on population) including integrated team costs, as well as any costs that are borne 100% by the municipality (e.g., accommodation costs). Total costs for municipal police departments refer to 100% of policing costs. As such, comparisons between municipal agencies should be made with caution.
12. BC Stats population estimates are used for the purpose of the publication; however, the Canada Census is used for determining policing responsibility under the *Police Act*. As a result, a municipality may show a population below or above the population range in their respective municipal police unit (RCMP) cost share categories.
13. Population figures include First Nations reserve populations.
14. The municipalities of North Vancouver City and North Vancouver District include three First Nations reserve lands within their boundaries. The designated land title names for these reserve lands are: Mission 1 (North Vancouver City); and, Seymour Creek 2 and Burrard Inlet 3 (North Vancouver District). Due to inconsistencies in scoring crime data to the appropriate jurisdictions the populations for these reserve lands were assigned to North Vancouver Prov (from 2006 to 2018); prior to 2006 the populations were assigned to North Vancouver District. In 2019, the populations for the reserve lands were realigned from North Vancouver Prov and added to the appropriate municipality. This realignment may result in changes in reporting; crime statistics should be used with caution.

## Endnotes, continued

15. In March 2020, the City of Pitt Meadows initiated a process to separate from the integrated Ridge Meadows Detachment (RCMP) and to have the Pitt Meadows Municipal Unit operate from a stand-alone detachment in the City of Pitt Meadows. Upon completion of a review by RCMP "E" Division and the development of a transition plan, the Ministry approved the City's request in October 2021 with the changes to take full effect upon completion of the detachment building (estimated January 2026).
16. In 2024, there were 34 member positions dedicated to airport security at the Vancouver International Airport. These members are administered through the Richmond Detachment (RCMP). The strength and cost data for these 34 members is excluded from the Richmond Municipal Unit because the Vancouver Airport Authority reimburses 100% of the cost of these services to the City of Richmond. Total Vancouver Airport 2024 costs were \$7,499,042.
17. Surrey municipal total policing costs include (1) the SPS costs, (2) the RCMP's costs as the Surrey Municipal Police Unit (up to November 29, 2024), and (3) the RCMP PPS costs for temporary assistance from November 29, 2024, to December 31, 2024. Among which, (1) SPS and (2) Surrey RCMP (MPU) costs were compiled from each police service's separate cost reports submitted through the annual Municipal Policing Expenditure Survey for calendar year 2024. This cost does not include any transition-related costs incurred directly by the City (e.g., City staff costs, project management services, or other implementation expenses), unless those costs were SPS expenses and reported as part of the SPS submission.
18. The total Surrey municipal policing costs were adjusted to reduce \$24,740,000 to reflect the Provincial - City Contribution Agreement (see footnotes 51 and 52), under which the Province provided this amount directly to the City of Surrey for 2024 policing costs and is therefore deducted from the municipal total. This amount is reflected as part of the provincial contribution to Surrey Police Model in Transition on page 16.
19. Authorized strengths and their associated costs for the municipal departments have been adjusted to exclude secondments to other agencies as cost for these secondments would be borne by the seconded agency.
20. Population figures include Tsawwassen First Nation (TFN) land populations. Since 2007, TFN lands are policed by Delta Police Department under a Police Service Agreement between the City of Delta, Delta Police Board and TFN, and are not included in reported costs. For consistency with previous reporting, Delta Police Department's authorized strength includes one officer position to deliver enhanced, dedicated policing funded under the FNIPP, under an agreement with Canada, the Province of B.C., City of Delta, Delta Police Board and TFN.
21. The Victoria and Esquimalt Police Departments were amalgamated in 2003. In 2024, the population of Victoria Mun, at 122,157, includes 19,302 persons from Esquimalt. Of the total costs in 2024, \$9,861,157 (13.67%) was paid by Esquimalt for its policing services under the Agreement.
22. The jurisdictional boundaries for Armstrong Prov were realigned when the municipality of Armstrong became responsible for providing policing within their municipal boundary. This may have resulted in inaccurate reporting; therefore, the crime statistics should be used with caution.
23. The Elk Valley Integrated Detachment includes Elkford Prov, Fernie Prov, and Sparwood Prov. Starting in 2010, the Elk Valley Integrated Detachment authorized strength total includes one GIS member assigned to the detachment as a whole.
24. In July 2014, Houston Prov and Granisle Prov were formally amalgamated. Prior to this amalgamation, Houston/Granisle operated in an informally amalgamated manner from two Detachment offices; the main office in the District of Houston and the second in the Village of Granisle. The Granisle office remains and functions as a Community Policing Office.
25. In 2003, Oliver and Osoyoos Prov detachments were restructured into the integrated South Okanagan Detachment. From 2006 to 2012, additional GIS positions were assigned to the Detachment as a whole (in 2012, there were 4 GIS positions assigned to the South Okanagan Detachment). Effective 2013, South Okanagan Detachment de-integrated and Oliver Prov and Osoyoos Prov operate as stand-alone detachments and are reflected in this document as separate entities as they currently exist. The additional 4 GIS positions previously assigned to the South Okanagan Detachment continued to provide services to the wider region. In 2016, one of the 4 GIS shared positions was converted to a GD position and specifically assigned to Oliver. The remaining 3 GIS positions service the wider region and were split equally by adding 0.75 to the authorized strengths of Keremeos Prov, Penticton Prov, Oliver Prov and Osoyoos Prov.
26. The Kootenay Boundary Regional Detachment includes: Castlegar Prov, Grand Forks Prov, Kaslo Prov, Midway Prov, Nakusp Prov, Nelson Prov, Salmo Prov, Slocan Lake Prov, and Trail & Greater District Prov. The Kootenay Boundary Regional Detachment authorized strength total includes eight shared GD/GIS (3 officers in charge and 5 GIS) members assigned to the detachment as a whole.
27. The municipalities of North Vancouver City and North Vancouver District include three First Nations reserve lands within their boundaries. The designated land title names for these reserve lands are: Mission 1 (North Vancouver City); and, Seymour Creek 2 and Burrard Inlet 3 (North Vancouver District). Due to inconsistencies in scoring crime data to the appropriate jurisdictions, the populations for these reserve lands were assigned to North Vancouver Prov (from 2006 to 2018). In 2020, the populations for the reserve lands were realigned from North Vancouver Prov and added to the appropriate municipality. This realignment may result in changes in reporting; crime statistics should be used with caution.
28. The crime rate has not been included because it is not a meaningful indicator (due to the small residential population).
29. In addition to the assigned GD/GIS outlined, the Provincial Police Service includes three Provincial Support Team (PST) units. The PST are based in Prince George, Terrace and Kamloops and were created as part of the Front-Line Resource Re-allocation initiative in 2020. These 14 positions are intended to provide temporary, mobile relief to Provincial Detachment Units throughout the Province.

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



## Endnotes, continued

30. The integrated Ridge Meadows Detachment (RCMP) is comprised of the following jurisdictions: the City of Maple Ridge; the City of Pitt Meadows; and the Ridge Meadows provincial policing jurisdictions. In 2013/14 the RCMP revised the map boundaries that reside in PRIME-BC for each of the jurisdictions within the Ridge Meadows Detachment's area of responsibility. This realignment of jurisdictional boundaries likely resulted in changes in reporting; as a result, CCC volumes and crime rates prior to 2014 for these individual jurisdictions should be used with caution.
31. Squamish Prov includes 1 shared GD/GIS position that is assigned to the Sea-to-Sky Regional Detachment – an RCMP organizational structure that includes Whistler, Pemberton and Bowen Island in addition to Squamish.
32. Previously shown as a provincial GD position, 1 member position provides enhanced dedicated services to the Squamish First Nation reserve lands out of the Squamish Detachment. Due to RCMP changes in reporting lines, this position was re-aligned under the Integrated First Nations Unit, resulting in (-1) to Squamish Prov in 2020.
33. Tofino Prov includes 2 Provincial Police Service GD positions located at the Ahousaht satellite office.
34. Cariboo Chilcotin Crime reduction resources became permanent in June 2021. This includes 6RM and 2.5PSE positions working out of North District Headquarters.
35. Authorized strength includes adjusted strength figures for jurisdictions participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams.
36. Provincial Police Service represents the number of members assigned to GD/GIS functions at a detachment and does not include members assigned to specialized functions such as traffic enforcement, forensic identification or major case crimes, etc. See data qualifier on page 28.
37. Data for the South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Police Service (SCBCTAPS) is not included in this table. In 2024, SCBCTAPS had an authorized strength of 194 positions and cost \$58,612,137 (paid for by TransLink, a private company).
38. Total Population includes 712,307 persons residing within municipalities with populations below 5,000 or unincorporated areas, served by the Provincial Police Service in 2024. This figure is not specified within the table under Provincial Police Service because it only represents rural/unincorporated detachments.
39. Total Costs for municipalities refer to actual costs for calendar year 2024 as reported by each municipality. For further information, see the Total Costs definition on page 29.
40. Police costs paid by the provincial government represent actual costs paid in fiscal year 2024/25.
41. Police costs paid by the federal government represent actual costs paid in fiscal year 2024/25 for their share of municipal police department integrated homicide investigative team (IHIT), municipal and provincial policing costs only; these figures only represent their share of the contract costs and exclude costs borne by the federal government which are over and above the contract costs. These figures also do not include the costs to Canada for Federal Service members operating in B.C.
42. Total Costs for municipal police units (RCMP) include the municipality's share of costs (70% or 90%, depending on population) for the provision of the RCMP as their service provider, as well as any costs that are borne 100% by the municipality (e.g. accommodation costs, support staff). Data for dedicated airport security positions at the Vancouver International Airport is not included in this table.
43. The police costs paid by the federal government do not include the federal contribution to the retroactive liability for the first four years of the RCMP's first Collective Agreement, starting from April 1, 2017, which was billed separately. See Endnote 44.
44. Municipalities were given the option to pay their retroactive liability associated with the RCMP's first Collective Agreement in one lump sum or through an interest-free installment plan over two years. The first payment was due by March 31, 2024, and the final payment is due by March 31, 2025. All retroactive liabilities must be fully settled by March 31, 2025. Due to differing municipal accounting methods, contributions by municipalities toward the retroactive pay under the RCMP's first Collective Agreement may not be included in this year's publication. Municipalities will have until 2025 to report their retroactive payment.
45. Total Costs for municipal police departments represent 100% of policing costs. *Note: IHIT costs (70% cost share) were added to their policing costs.*
46. The Provincial contribution also includes funding for year-2 of the 3-year (2023-2026) Provincial Investment made by the Province to the BC RCMP as the Provincial Police Service. This funding is intended to address existing gaps in staffing and resource pressures in specialized functions and front-line provincial detachments within the Provincial Police Service.
47. The police costs paid by provincial and federal governments to the Provincial Police Service (RCMP) and Indigenous Policing Services (RCMP) include provincial and federal contributions for the retroactive pay under the RCMP's first Collective Agreement and officers' pay raises.
48. Total Costs paid by the provincial government include additional funding for police equipment, contract services and professional fees.
49. Authorized strength includes Aboriginal Community Constable Program members, which are gradually being converted to Community Tripartite Agreement under the Indigenous Policing Services (formerly First Nations Community Policing Services).
50. In 2024, the authorized strength was 126 member positions. Costs associated with enhanced police services provided by Delta Police Department to Tsawwassen First Nation (TFN), which are shared by the provincial and federal governments (48% and 52% respectively), are not included within this table. In 2024/25, the provincial government contributed \$103,757.59 and the federal government contributed \$112,404.06 for the position providing this enhanced service to TFN. The position is included in the authorized strength for Delta Police Department.

## Endnotes, continued

51. On July 11, 2024, the Province of BC and the City Surrey entered into a formal Contribution Agreement to provide the City with a Financial Contribution of up to \$250 million over 10 years to support the Surrey Police Transition and assist with the cost of completing the Project. Subject to the terms of the Agreement, payment of the Financial Contribution is as follows: \$30 million annually during years one to five; and, for years six to ten, annual payments of up to \$20 million to assist with the actual additional salary costs paid by the City, if any, as a direct result of the cost difference between SPS officers and RCMP member salaries.
52. In FY2024/25, the provincial contribution of \$30 million was provided through a combination of (1) direct funding of \$24,740,000 to the City of Surrey, (2) direct payments of \$1,970,399 to SPS for salary costs, and (3) direct payments by the Province for transition-related professional services. Due to the timing of expenditures and the RCMP fiscal-year billing cycle, a portion (\$2,187,759) of the first \$30 million contribution was recorded in the 2023 PRBC, with the remainder reflected in this 2024 report.
53. Adjusted strength figures are not available for depictions of 10-year trend data. As a result, only authorized strengths are used in this table. See page 28 for the definition of authorized strength.
54. Due to an RCMP calculation error, the 10-Year authorized strength figures for the Division Administration (RCMP) have been adjusted. See data qualifier 8 on page 29.
55. The authorized strength positions under Annex A of the *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA) upon signing the 2012 Agreement.
56. The South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Police Service (SCBCTAPS) was formed as a transit security department in October 2004 and converted to a designated police unit under the *Police Act* on December 4, 2005.
57. Vancouver Airport Authority signed a supplemental agreement to Richmond's *Municipal Police Unit Agreement* in 2012. At that time, the City of Richmond assumed the administrative and financial functions for payment of enhanced RCMP policing services to the airport through the Richmond Municipal detachment (RCMP). The airport authority reimburses Richmond 100% of the cost for the airport police. Authorized strength data for Richmond does not include Vancouver International Airport positions.
58. The following policing jurisdictions have been opened or closed subsequent to Canada Census results or detachment/departmental amalgamations. Where jurisdictions have been amalgamated, the data shown reflect the total reporting for both the present jurisdiction and the absorbed jurisdiction up to and including the year in which the jurisdictions were amalgamated.
  - 2017: According to the 2016 Canada Census, the municipalities of Armstrong, Fernie and Osoyoos went over 5,000 population and, as a result, became responsible for providing policing within their municipal boundaries, effective April 1, 2017. In addition, due to 2016 Canada Census results, Northern Rockies Regional Municipality (NRRM) fell below 5,000 population, and responsibility for policing the municipality reverted back to the Provincial Police Service (Northern Rockies Prov) effective April 1, 2017.
  - 2022: According to the 2021 Canada Census, the municipalities of Duncan, Metchosis and Oliver went over 5,000 population and, as a result, became responsible for the provision of policing and law enforcement services within their municipal boundaries, effective April 1, 2022. Prior to 2012, Duncan was policed by Duncan Prov; Metchosis was policed by West Shore Prov; and Oliver was policed by Oliver Prov.
  - 2022: According to the 2021 Canada Census, the municipalities of Sooke and Lake Country went over 15,000 population, as a result, were reclassified to municipal police unit having populations of 15,000 and over.
59. In 2017, Comox Mun reduced its authorized strength to 11.3 members to reflect the deeming of civilian members into the Federal public service. The deeming date has been postponed by the Federal government and therefore, the authorized strength remains at 11.6 members (shown as 12).
60. In 2020, Vanderhoof Prov increased by 3 members; 1 converted from a specialized position and 2 officers reallocated from within the Provincial Service.

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



## Key Impacts on Crime Statistics

Comparisons of crime statistics between jurisdictions, provinces, and years should be made with caution, as many factors influence police-reported crime statistics other than actual changes in crime, such as: global events, demographic changes, social and economic trends, police reporting practices, public reporting practices to police, technological advancements, legislative amendments, local police service priorities, and social perceptions and attitudes towards certain crimes.

## Factors Influencing Crime

For broader national context on crime trends, please refer to the Statistics Canada publication accompanying this year's data release:

- Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2024  
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/250722/dq250722a-eng.htm>

Other reporting and analysis is available on the Statistics Canada Crime and Justice Statistics page:  
[https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/subjects-start/crime\\_and\\_justice](https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/subjects-start/crime_and_justice)

Past articles can also be accessed through the Juristat publication archive:  
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/85-002-X#wb-auto-2>

## Impact of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Scoring Rule Changes

In January 2018, Statistics Canada updated the definition of “founded” incidents to improve the tracking of offences with complex characteristics, such as sexual assault, and to address broader inconsistencies in how crime statistics were reported in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey.

Police agencies across B.C. implemented these scoring rule changes in January 2019 which may have affected B.C.'s crime data for 2019. It is anticipated that police services will become increasingly accustomed to the new standards and, as they do so, data should become more comparable.

More information about the UCR Survey and these scoring rule changes can be found at:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54973-eng.htm>

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2020001/article/00010-eng.htm>

## Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers

- **Population figures** are estimates prepared annually by BC Stats, based on the results of the Canada Census which is conducted every five years. These estimates reflect only the permanent residential population of a jurisdiction. Where a jurisdiction serves as a resort, business or entertainment centre, it may have substantial “part-time” or transient/seasonal populations in addition to its permanent resident population, such as tourists, cabin owners, commuters, students, and seasonal staff. These temporary population groups are counted in population figures within the jurisdiction of their place of residence and not the jurisdiction in which they may be temporarily visiting or working. Note: the 2024 population estimates provided by BC Stats were based on the Statistics Canada 2021 Census boundary geographies adjusted in accordance with current police jurisdiction boundaries.
- **Authorized strength** represents the maximum number of positions that the detachment or department has been authorized to fill as of December 31 of each calendar year. The authorized strength for both municipal police units (RCMP) and municipal police department jurisdictions (Mun) represents the number of sworn officers/members and sworn civilian officers/members assigned to a detachment or department, but does not include non-sworn civilian support staff, bylaw enforcement officers, the RCMP Auxiliary program or municipal police department reserve police officers. The authorized strength for Provincial Police Service jurisdictions (Prov) represents the number of sworn members assigned to General Duty and General Investigation Service (GD/GIS) functions at a detachment but does not include members assigned to specialized functions such as traffic enforcement, forensic identification, or major case crimes, etc. The assigned strengths for Provincial Police Service jurisdictions are obtained from the BC RCMP. The authorized strengths for municipal police jurisdictions, service by the RCMP, are obtained from Annex A of each municipality’s *Municipal Police Unit Agreement (MPUA)*. (**Note:** Due to inconsistencies in counting Integrated Team members some Lower Mainland District (LMD) municipalities’ authorized strengths are not comparable and may reflect some, none or all integrated team members. Policing and Security Branch is working with the RCMP and LMD municipalities to achieve consistency in Annex A, authorized strengths. For 2024, a separate “adjusted strength” figure for these municipalities has been calculated to show the net adjustment to authorized strength to account for Integrated Team members. Adjusted strength figures are not included in tables showing ten-year authorized strength trends). Authorized strengths for municipalities policed by municipal police departments are collected annually from each department. The exact values from the source data were used, however values reported have been rounded up to the nearest whole number, unless otherwise shown, which may affect calculations. Due to the differences in the organizational structure of each type of unit and methods of collecting authorized strength data, comparisons between provincial police service, municipal police units, and municipal police department jurisdictions should be made with caution.
- **Adjusted strength** is a calculation that adjusts a municipal authorized strength to account for Integrated Team members who are assigned on a regional basis. For 2024, adjusted strength, which includes Municipal Police Units (RCMP) Regular Members and Municipal Police Departments’ sworn officers, applies to LMD Integrated Team participation only. The Integrated Teams member adjustment is based on a proportional allocation of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) utilization attributable to each municipality’s financial contribution to the LMD teams for the fiscal year 2024/2025. Some LMD municipalities’ authorized strength already includes or accounts for a portion of Integrated Team members; therefore, not all Integrated Teams’ adjustments are a simple addition to authorized strength. The values reported have been rounded up to the nearest whole number after making the adjustments using exact values from the source data.
- **Case loads** are defined as the number of *Criminal Code* offences (excluding drugs and traffic offences) per authorized strength/sworn officer. They represent the workload per officer, and as a result, are often a better indicator of the demand for police services than either a jurisdiction’s population or its crime rate. The case load is calculated by dividing the total number of *Criminal Code* offences in the calendar year by the authorized strength/sworn officer as of December 31 of the same calendar year. (**Note:** The adjusted strength has been used to calculate the case loads for municipal units participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams). Please refer to recent changes in the impact on UCR scoring rules on page 27.

## Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers, Continued

- **Total Criminal Code Offences** includes property, violent, and other crimes (excluding drugs and traffic offences). **Number of offences** represents only those crimes reported to, or discovered by the police which, upon preliminary investigation, have been deemed to have occurred or been attempted; these data do not represent nor imply a count of the number of charges laid, prosecutions conducted, information sworn, or convictions obtained. These data have been recorded by the police utilizing the Uniform Crime Reporting 2 (UCR2) Survey scoring rules and guidelines. If a single criminal incident contains a number of violations of the law, then only the most serious violation is counted for purposes of this statistic. Please refer to recent changes in the impact on UCR scoring rules on page 27.
- **Crime rate** is the number of *Criminal Code* offences or crimes (excluding drugs and traffic) reported for every 1,000 persons. It is a better measure of trends in crime than the actual number of offences because it accounts for population differences. A high crime rate may indicate that a municipality is a “core city”, i.e., a business and/or entertainment centre for many people who reside outside, as well as inside, the municipality. As a result, “core cities” may have large part-time or temporary populations which are excluded from both their population bases and their crime rate calculations. Please refer to recent changes in the impact on UCR scoring rules on page 27.
- **Total Costs** refer to actual costs as reported by each municipality, collected annually from the PSB administered Municipal Policing Expenditure Survey. For municipalities policed by the RCMP, total costs include the municipality’s share of RCMP contract costs, including integrated team costs, (i.e., either 70% or 90% depending on population) plus those costs borne 100% by the municipality which are over and above the contract costs, such as support staff and accommodation. Total costs do not include costs for bylaw enforcement or victim services programs, capital expenditures (such as major construction projects), or revenues. There is some variation between jurisdictions with respect to the cost items that are included in their policing budgets and reflected in total costs, so caution should be used if comparisons are being made. As a result of variances in reporting practices, in 2017, the Municipal Policing Expenditure Survey was amended to include amortization/depreciation costs as part of the Accommodation costs. Previous iterations of the survey and scoring rules did not specifically articulate the inclusion of the amortization/depreciation costs and was added to standardize practices from all municipalities.
- The data contained in this report may vary when compared with previous reports produced by Policing and Security Branch. Where variances occur, the report produced at the latest date will reflect the most current data available.
- Populations, crime rates and case loads are only three of the many factors used to determine the strength and organization of a police agencies. A number of other factors, such as size and accessibility of the area to be policed and traffic volume are also taken into consideration. In addition, case loads and crime rates do not reflect the time spent by police providing general assistance to the public, participating in crime prevention programs, or enforcing traffic laws.
- Comparisons between municipal police departments, RCMP municipal units and RCMP provincial services should be made with caution.

### DATA SOURCES:

Crime:	Statistics Canada. 2024. Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violation and police services, British Columbia, annual, 1998 to 2024 (Table 35-10-0184-01). Released and accessed on July 22, 2025. <a href="https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510018401">https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510018401</a>
Populations:	BC Statistics, Ministry of Labour, Citizens' Services and Open Government, B.C.
Police Costs and Resources:	Royal Canadian Mounted Police, “E” Division; Policing and Security Branch; Municipal Police Departments; Municipalities.
<b>DATE:</b>	December 2025

## E-COMM JANUARY UPDATE FOR POLICE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT 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 police partners and the public we serve.

### 2025 Service Levels and Call Volumes

- **All service levels met or exceeded in 2025:** E-Comm achieved all its service level targets in 2025 for 9-1-1, police and fire emergency, and non-emergency call-taking. Investments in stabilizing staffing levels and improving retention over the past several years, combined with lower than forecast 9-1-1 call volumes were contributing factors.
- **Decrease in emergency calls, increase in non-emergency calls:** 9-1-1 (-2%), police (-2%) and fire emergency (-4 %) calls all saw decreases in volumes in 2025 compared to 2024. Police non-emergency volumes increased +3% on Vancouver Island and +7.5% on Lower Mainland, due in part to three police agencies returning full-time non-emergency services to E-Comm in 2025.
- **Continued high reliability, stability of wide-area radio network:** 59 million+ radio transmissions were made with the 15,325 radios on E-Comm's network in 2025 with an extremely high network availability (+99.99%). E-Comm's Wireless team will be completing a systems upgrade this month, part of ongoing work with the radio vendor to ensure supportability and proper maintenance of radio infrastructure.

### Action Plan - provincial review recommendations

- **Key priorities identified for implementation:** E-Comm has identified the highest-priority deliverables to achieve in 2026 in response to 26 recommendations outlined in EY's report. We recognize the urgency of implementing the recommendations and will provide monthly progress updates on these priorities, which include:
  - **Financial management** – strengthening confidence in E-Comm's financial management and the value of its consolidated model by containing costs, enhancing financial predictability and transparency and aligning costs and pricing with services delivered;
  - **Operations resiliency and service excellence** – Strengthen operational and critical systems resiliency to ensure delivery of consistent, high-quality emergency communications services;
  - **Stakeholder trust and partnership** – Rebuild stakeholder trust in E-Comm as a client-centric, trusted partner and leading provider of public safety communications in B.C.

### Other updates of note

- **2026 Levies:** E-Comm communicated 2026 levies to partners in December. The levies were much lower than preliminary ranges, made possible by lower than forecast call volumes in 2025; reduced spending on corporate projects; and ongoing efficiency and cost-control measures.
- **Next Generation 9-1-1 implementation:** As a result of technical issues deemed critical for a safe and reliable launch, the previously planned January 2026 implementation launch of NG9-1-1 has been postponed until there is full confidence in the technical stability of the system. E-Comm is confident the transition will be completed within the provincial NG9-1-1 budget and ahead of the CRTC's March 31, 2027 deadline for the national rollout.
- **VP of Operations Stephen Thatcher announces departure:** After a 5-year tenure as E-Comm's vice-president of Operations and a 29-year career in policing, Stephen Thatcher will be leaving E-Comm at the end of February for a part-time contract opportunity. We wish Stephen the very best in his new chapter; his kind and compassionate leadership will be greatly missed. We are completing a full transition plan to ensure the continuity of key projects and priorities.

## JANUARY 2026 UPDATE

### LOWER MAINLAND 2025

	Target	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
9-1-1	95%/5s	92%	98%	98%	98%	97%
Police Emergency	88%/10s	83%	85%	89%	90%	91%
Police Non-Emergency	80%/180s	55%	44%	63%	80%	80%
Fire Emergency	90%/15s	90%	88%	93%	94%	96%

### VANCOUVER ISLAND 2025

	Target	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
9-1-1	95%/5s	92%	98%	98%	98%	97%
Police Emergency	88%/10s	90%	88%	88%	91%	90%
Police Non-Emergency	80%/180s	87%	79%	80%	81%	83%

### TRANSFORMATION & OPERATIONS UPDATES



**2,004,278** 9-1-1 calls in 2025 | 2.2 % decrease from 2024



All service level targets met or exceeded for the second year in a row



Implementation of key recommendations from provincial review



#### ANNUAL 9-1-1 PUBLIC EDUCATION CAMPAIGN

The annual "top ten" calls that did not belong on 9-1-1 highlighted the importance of keeping emergency lines free for urgent calls. The campaign received a large amount of media coverage, and our largest ever engagement levels on social media.



January 14, 2026

Ref: 685703

Chief Constables of Municipal Police Departments  
Chief Officer, Metro Vancouver Transit Police Service  
Chief Officer, Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Service  
Deputy Commissioner, Commanding Officer, RCMP "E" Division

**Re: Health Canada Exemption Issued Under subsection 56(1) of the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA)**

Dear Sirs/Madams:

I am writing today to advise you on the status of the three-year decriminalization pilot project, which is set to expire on January 31, 2026.

After careful consideration, the Province will not be seeking to renew or extend the current exemption when it expires.

Effective February 1, 2026, possession of any amount of a controlled substance will again be prohibited under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, except where separate section 56 exemptions apply, such as supervised consumption or drug checking sites. Police agencies are encouraged to consult with their respective legal counsel and the Public Prosecution Service of Canada (PPSC) regarding the application of the CDSA to simple possession offences. In general, when responding to simple possession, police officers are expected to exercise enforcement discretion in a manner consistent with practices used prior to decriminalization, while also complying with the CDSA amendments that received Royal Assent in November 2022. Although police must evaluate alternative measures first, they are still permitted to formally recommend charges when appropriate. This approach aligns with PPSC Guideline 5.13, which recognizes substance use and possession as primarily health and social issues, while acknowledging that certain circumstances may raise public safety concerns.

Since 2023, many of you have been actively involved in the policy, legislative, and training-related work required to support the implementation of the exemption. This work occurred alongside your regular responsibilities and involved significant time engaging with diverse stakeholders, including health sector colleagues, the Public Prosecution Service of Canada, UBCM representatives, advocacy organizations, and people who use drugs. It required thoughtful analysis, sustained collaboration, and careful navigation of complex issues at the intersection of policing and public health.

.../2

I would like to acknowledge and thank you for the significant time, effort, and expertise that went into this work. Your contributions were instrumental in enabling reflection on past practices and, adapting the approaches to emerging needs and evolving public safety and community concerns on this file. In particular, I would like to recognize your commitment to completing the required training and to sharing information and data with the Ministry of Health, which enabled government to meet its obligations under Health Canada's Letter of Requirements.

Building on this foundation and the key learnings from the decriminalization pilot, it will be important for policing partners and impacted stakeholders to reaffirm shared commitments to reducing harm, connecting people to appropriate supports, and focusing police efforts on drug trafficking and organized crime. As the toxic drug supply continues to be unpredictable, officers will need to continue to exercise discretion, assess each situation, and prioritize health-focused responses wherever possible to reduce overdose risk.

For police agencies that would benefit from additional training, Policing and Security Branch is working with the Ministry of Health to refresh an online course addressing the 2022 CDSA amendments and the need to balance enforcement approaches that uphold public safety while prioritizing a public-health response to substance use. This course may be useful for police officers seeking information on how to exercise discretion when navigating situations that involve both public health and public safety considerations. Further information on this free training course will follow in the coming weeks.

Finally, as you may know, on June 7, 2024, a judicial review was filed in the Federal Court of Canada challenging Health Canada's May 2024 decision to approve BC's request to amend the exemption under s. 56 of the CDSA to address public drug use. The review could result in several outcomes that impact the legal framework under which police currently enforce the CDSA. Although the timeline for a decision is unknown, PSSG is monitoring the matter closely and will communicate further information as it becomes available.

I appreciate your ongoing partnership in supporting approaches that prioritize substance use as a health issue while maintaining public safety, and hope that this approach will help address some of the concerns in your communities.

As discussed, the Policing and Security Branch will be establishing a working group to support police in adopting these changes. The first meeting is scheduled to occur on Thursday January 15, 2026. Please forward a name and contact information to Wendy Sutherland at [wendy.sutherland@gov.bc.ca](mailto:wendy.sutherland@gov.bc.ca).

Various  
Page 3

Regards,



Glen Lewis  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Director of Policing and Law Enforcement Services  
Policing and Security Branch  
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

pc: Chairs of Municipal Police Boards  
Chair, SCBCTA Police Services Board  
Chair, Stl'at'imx Tribal Police Services Board  
Todd Gerhart, Chief Federal Prosecutor, PPSC  
Deputy Chief Constable Andrew Chan, President, BCACP  
Micayla Hayes, President, BCAPB

**From:** [David Fleugel](#)  
**To:** [Rhonda Hnatiuk](#)  
**Subject:** FW: CACP Statement: Canada's voluntary assault-style firearms compensation program / Déclaration de l'ACCP : Programme canadien volontaire d'indemnisation pour les armes à feu de style arme d'assaut  
**Date:** January 26, 2026 2:04:32 PM

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Can you please add this to the Board correspondence area?

I make reference in my Chiefs Report on this topic.

Thanks!

Dave

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**From:** Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police <cacp-cacp.ca@shared1.ccsend.com>  
**Sent:** January 26, 2026 2:02 PM  
**To:** David Fleugel <David.Fleugel@portmoodypolice.com>  
**Subject:** CACP Statement: Canada's voluntary assault-style firearms compensation program / Déclaration de l'ACCP : Programme canadien volontaire d'indemnisation pour les armes à feu de style arme d'assaut

**CAUTION:** This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.



*(Le message en français suit le texte en anglais.)*

Today, the CACP issued the following statement regarding:

## **Canada's voluntary assault-style firearms compensation program**

Canada's police leaders are committed to public safety and to reducing firearm-related

harm in communities across the country. When the federal government first proposed a national buy-back program and amnesty period for assault-style firearms, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) emphasized the need for a clear, consistent, and appropriately funded framework for the collection, deactivation, and disposal of these prohibited firearms.

While some police services have prior experience administering amnesty programs, the voluntary Assault-Style Firearms Compensation Program (ASFCP) was widely viewed as primarily an administrative rather than a core policing function. While police officers possess the expertise to safely collect and handle firearms, some police leaders expressed concerns about the significant operational burden the program could place on police services, particularly in jurisdictions with a high concentration of assault-style firearms, at a time when police resources are already stretched by increasing calls for service and complex public safety demands.

Policing is a provincial/territorial responsibility, funded by provincial, territorial and municipal governments. Not all provinces and territories have expressed support for the ASFCP or for the involvement of police services in its delivery, further underscoring the lack of consensus and limited support for police participation. As a result, there has been no national consensus among provinces/territories or police services regarding the role of police personnel in supporting the program.

In September 2025, Public Safety Canada indicated that federal funding is being made available through contribution agreements to support firearm collection activities, including the use of retired or off-duty officers, civilian staff, and alternative operational resources. To the CACP's knowledge, these arrangements are being implemented with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and local police services of jurisdiction, as required. Additionally, to reduce the overall burden on the police, mobile collection units are being planned across the country that will perform the collection and destruction functions.

Police leaders continue to emphasize that while the ASFCP may help reduce the availability of domestically sourced prohibited firearms, the program may not align with current policing priorities, including the illegal importation, trafficking, smuggling, and criminal use of firearms. For this reason, police services remain focused on disrupting criminal networks and preventing crime by deploying limited resources where they will have the greatest and most immediate impact on public safety.

As the federal government has clearly stated, "participation to obtain compensation through the ASFCP is voluntary, compliance with the law is not.

All owners who do not participate in the program must dispose of or permanently deactivate their prohibited firearms and devices before the amnesty period ends on October 30, 2026." As Canada's law enforcement leaders, the CACP reminds Canadians

in the unlawful possession of what is defined as a prohibited firearm in the *Criminal Code*, that they may be investigated and be held criminally liable for being in the illegal possession of assault-style firearms.

The ASFCP provides an opportunity for individuals to receive compensation for their prohibited assault-style firearms while taking steps to come into compliance with the law. On January 19, 2026, the **Public Safety Canada portal** opened for individuals who wish to declare their firearms for possible compensation. To determine the approach being undertaken in their respective community, Canadians are invited to consult the [Assault-Style Firearms Compensation Program web page](#) and to direct any questions they may have via the Public Safety Canada Help Centre at 1-833-759-4551.

**Note: This statement is available in the 'Position Statements' section of the CACP website accessible from the Home Page at [www.caep.ca](http://www.caep.ca).**

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Aujourd'hui, l'ACCP a émis la déclaration suivante au sujet du :

## **Programme canadien volontaire d'indemnisation pour les armes à feu de style arme d'assaut**

Les chefs de police du Canada tiennent à assurer la sécurité publique et à réduire les méfaits causés par les armes à feu dans les collectivités partout au pays. Lorsque le gouvernement fédéral a proposé pour la première fois un programme national de rachat et une période d'amnistie pour les armes à feu de style arme d'assaut, l'Association canadienne des chefs de police (ACCP) a souligné la nécessité d'un cadre clair, cohérent et doté d'un financement adéquat pour la collecte, la désactivation et l'élimination de ces armes prohibées.

Bien que certains services de police aient déjà administré des programmes d'amnistie, le programme volontaire d'indemnisation pour les armes à feu de style arme d'assaut (PIAFSAA) était largement considéré comme une fonction principalement administrative plutôt qu'une fonction policière essentielle. Bien que les policiers possèdent l'expertise nécessaire pour recueillir et manipuler les armes à feu en toute sécurité, certains dirigeants policiers ont exprimé leurs préoccupations quant à la charge opérationnelle importante que le programme pourrait imposer sur les services

de police, en particulier dans les juridictions où les armes de style arme d'assaut sont très concentrées, à un moment où les ressources policières sont déjà mises à rude épreuve par l'augmentation des appels de service et les exigences complexes en matière de sécurité publique.

Les services de police relèvent de la compétence des provinces/territoires et sont financés par les gouvernements provinciaux, territoriaux et municipaux. Toutes les provinces et tous les territoires n'ont pas exprimé leur soutien au PIAFSAA ou à la participation des services de police à sa mise en œuvre, ce qui souligne davantage l'absence de consensus et le soutien limité à la participation de la police. Ainsi, il n'y a pas eu de consensus national entre les provinces/territoires ou les services de police concernant le rôle du personnel policier dans le soutien au programme.

En septembre 2025, Sécurité publique Canada a indiqué que des fonds fédéraux étaient mis à disposition dans le cadre d'accords de contribution pour soutenir les activités de collecte d'armes à feu, y compris le recours à des agents à la retraite ou hors service, à du personnel civil et à d'autres ressources opérationnelles. À la connaissance de l'ACCP, ces accords sont mis en œuvre avec la Gendarmerie royale du Canada et les services de police locaux compétents, selon les besoins. De plus, afin de réduire la charge globale imposée à la police, des unités mobiles de collecte sont prévues à travers le pays pour effectuer les opérations de récupération et de destruction.

Les dirigeants policiers continuent de souligner que, même si le PIAFSAA peut contribuer à réduire la disponibilité des armes à feu prohibées provenant de sources canadiennes, le programme pourrait ne pas correspondre aux priorités actuelles des services de police, notamment en matière d'importation illégale, de trafic, de contrebande et d'utilisation criminelle d'armes à feu. C'est pourquoi les services de police continuent de se concentrer sur le démantèlement des réseaux criminels et la prévention de la criminalité en déployant des ressources limitées là où elles auront l'impact le plus important et le plus immédiat sur la sécurité publique.

Comme l'a clairement indiqué le gouvernement fédéral, « la participation au programme du PIAFSAA dans le but d'obtenir une indemnisation est volontaire, se conformer à la loi est obligatoire.

Tous les propriétaires qui ne participeront pas au programme devront se départir de leurs armes à feu et dispositifs prohibés ou les neutraliser de manière permanente avant la fin de la période d'amnistie, soit le 30 octobre 2026. » En tant que chef des forces de l'ordre au Canada, l'ACCP rappelle aux Canadiens qui possèdent illégalement ce qui est défini comme une arme à feu prohibée dans le *Code criminel* qu'ils peuvent faire l'objet d'une enquête et être tenus criminellement responsables de la possession illégale d'armes à feu de style arme d'assaut.

Le PIAFSAA offre aux particuliers la possibilité de recevoir une compensation pour leurs armes à feu de style arme d'assaut interdites tout en prenant des mesures pour se conformer à la loi. Le 19 janvier 2026, le **portail de Sécurité publique Canada** a été ouvert aux particuliers qui souhaitent déclarer leurs armes à feu en vue d'une éventuelle compensation. Pour connaître l'approche adoptée dans leur communauté respective, les Canadiens sont invités à consulter la [page Web du Programme d'indemnisation pour les armes à feu de style arme d'assaut](#) et à adresser leurs questions au Centre d'aide de Sécurité publique Canada au 1-833-759-4551.

**Veillez noter : Cette déclaration est disponible dans la section « Énoncés de position » accessible à partir de la page d'accueil du site web de l'ACCP à [www.cacp.ca](http://www.cacp.ca).**

STAY CONNECTED



Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police | 300 Terry Fox Drive, Suite 100 | Kanata, ON K2K 0E3 CA

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Constant Contact



January 16, 2026

To: Port Moody Police Board

Email: [info@portmoodypolice.com](mailto:info@portmoodypolice.com)

Dear Chair - Mayor Meghan Lahti,

I am writing to formally advise you of the Justice Institute of British Columbia's commitment to further expand Police Academy training capacity beginning May 2026.

Starting in May 2026, JIBC will increase police recruit training to three cohorts of 144 recruits per year, representing a 50 per cent increase in capacity under the current funding model. This expansion will allow us to meet the projected training seat requirements of all municipal police departments in British Columbia.

This next step builds directly on the successful expansion to three cohorts of 96 recruits launched in September 2025 and enabled by \$4 million in funding from the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. It reflects JIBC's proven ability to scale police recruit training responsibly while maintaining consistent standards, strong oversight, and the intensive, hands-on training that policing in B.C. requires. Over the past decade, with the Ministry's continued support, JIBC has increased police recruit training capacity by approximately 500 per cent, and police recruit training remains central to our mandate.

Importantly, this expansion will be delivered within the existing funding framework. During the 2026/27 fiscal year, there will be no increase to per recruit training costs for municipal police departments or to student tuition. Recruits will continue to receive the same high-quality, scenario-based training, delivered through JIBC's centralized Police Academy and aligned with provincial core training standards. Future increases, for example due to negotiated wage settlements and inflationary cost pressures beyond JIBC's control, will be communicated well in advance to support financial planning by municipalities.

Our planning for the May 2026 intake is well underway. JIBC will have the classroom space, specialized training facilities, and instructional staffing capacity needed to support this increase. We have made targeted operational adjustments to prioritize police recruit training and ensure that every department has access to the seats it needs. In addition, JIBC's Vice-President, Academic, and the Director of the Police Academy attended the Police Academy Chiefs Committee meeting

on November 27 to address questions from police leadership and to reaffirm that recruits will continue to receive consistent levels of support, mentorship, and oversight to support their success in the program.

I recognize that police boards and departments may have questions about how this expansion will work in practice. To support open dialogue, I look forward to welcoming the BC Association of Police Board executives to JIBC's New Westminster campus on February 2. This visit will provide an opportunity to answer questions directly and to see our hands-on, scenario-based training in action – an approach that will remain central as we expand capacity. I would also welcome the opportunity to attend a Police Board meeting at your convenience to provide a briefing and answer questions.

JIBC values its strong partnerships with municipal police boards, police departments, and the provincial government. We remain committed to working collaboratively to ensure timely access to high-standard police recruit training that supports public safety and public confidence across British Columbia.

Thank you for your continued leadership and engagement. I look forward to connecting with you in February.

Sincerely,



Len Goerke

President and CEO  
Justice Institute of British Columbia

# STAKEHOLDER NEWSLETTER

## CALENDAR YEAR 2025

Public Reports: 49  
Referrals to Crown Counsel: 9  
Concluding Media Releases: 42  
Total Open Files as at Dec.31: 49



## CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER RETIRES, IIO TO HIRE DEPUTY CHIEF CIVILIAN DIRECTOR

The IIO's chief operating officer, and former interim chief civilian director, Sandra Hentzen, retired at the end of 2025. In both roles, Sandra has led the IIO through some significant challenges, and achieved exceptional successes. She will be dearly missed, and we extend our sincerest gratitude to her for her valued contributions to the IIO over the last almost eight years.

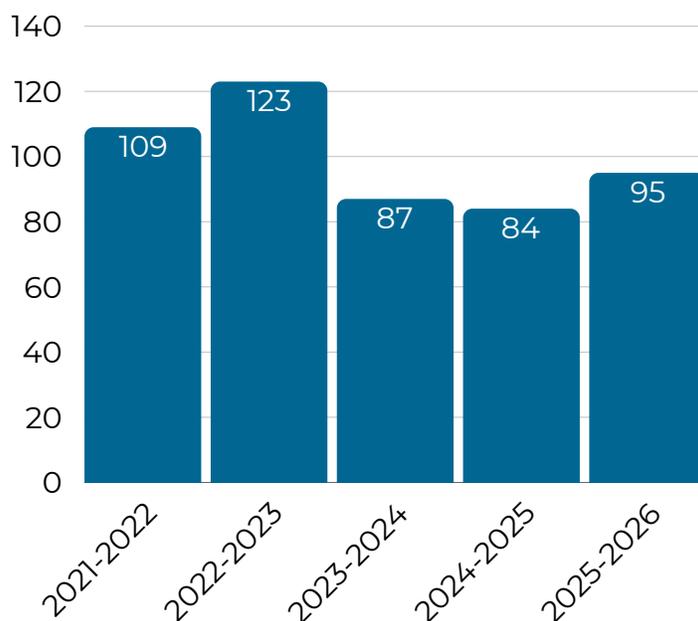
Bill 10 was recently passed to allow the IIO to hire a deputy chief civilian director who will support the work of the chief civilian director. More information will be forthcoming about this role in 2026, and we encourage anyone interested to keep an eye on the IIO's career's page for the posting when it becomes available sometime this year.

IIO

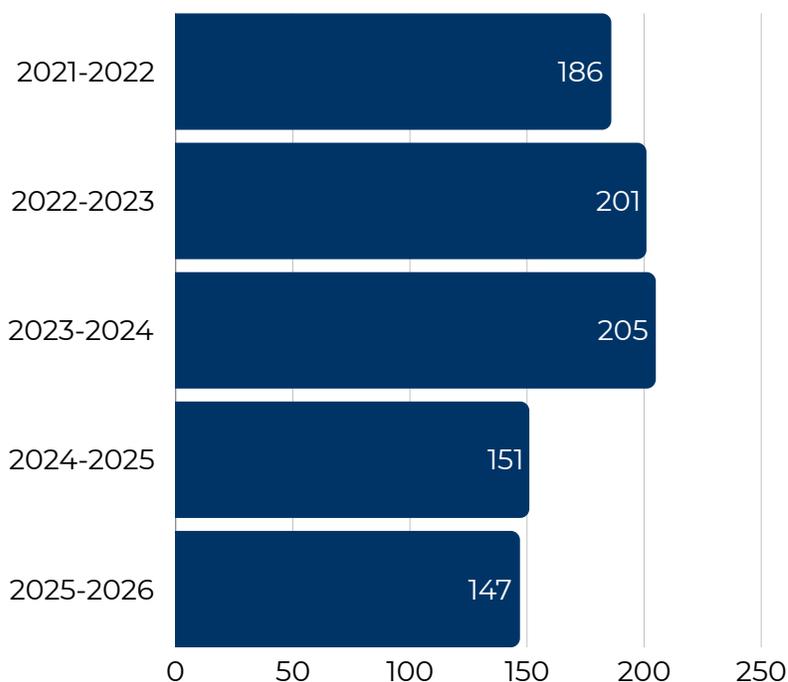
# CASELOAD

In the first two quarters of the current fiscal year (April 1, 2025 to September 30, 2025), the IIO received about the same number of notifications as during the same period last year, shown in the graph below. This is a decrease from the highs noted in the previous three fiscal years. However, the graph on the right reflects that despite the decrease in notifications, there have been more investigations started based on those notifications than in the last two years.

NEW INVESTIGATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR  
(APRIL - SEPTEMBER)



NOTIFICATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR  
(APRIL - SEPTEMBER)



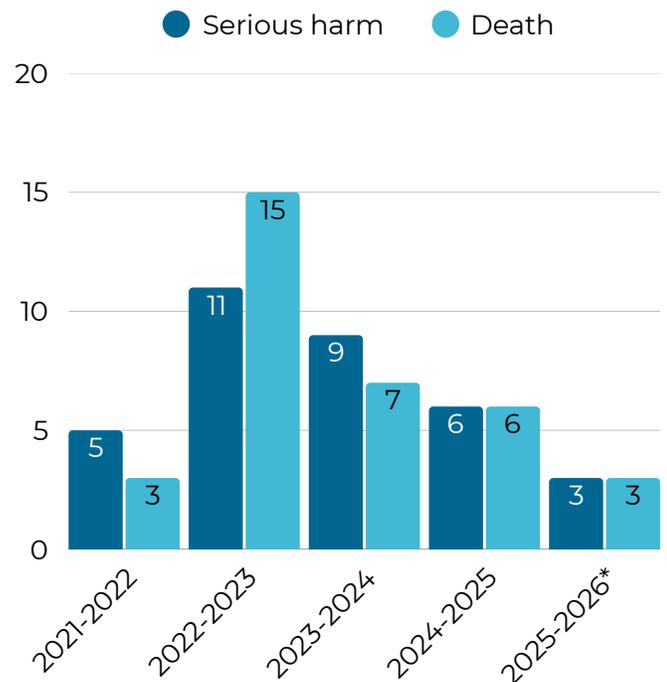
One interpretation of this trend may be that police agencies or other parties, like members of the public, are reporting fewer incidents to the IIO that are not under the IIO's jurisdiction to investigate. Therefore, fewer notifications are being categorized as non-reportable files (formerly known as advice files) where no investigative work is undertaken, and more are leading to investigative steps to determine if the injuries meet the threshold of serious harm, if there is sufficient connection to police action, or both.

# POLICE-INVOLVED SHOOTINGS

So far this fiscal year, from April 1, 2025 to December 12, 2025, there have been six police involved shooting incidents. Three have resulted in deaths, while the other three resulted in serious harm. One firearm discharge that is not believed to have hit a person has been excluded from the data, and the chart below.

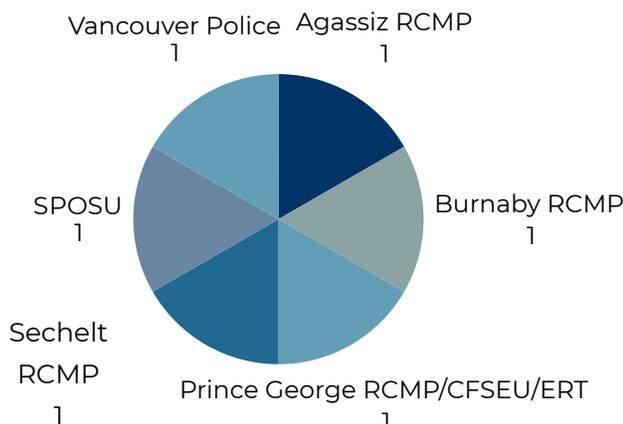
During the same period last year there were five police-involved shootings between April 1, 2024 and September 30, 2024. The graph on the right shows the total number of shooting incidents investigated for the previous fiscal years, and this fiscal total to date.

POLICE-INVOLVED SHOOTING INVESTIGATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR



\*2025-2026 is a partial year, April 1, 2025 to December 12, 2025.

INVOLVED AGENCIES - SHOOTING INVESTIGATIONS 2025-2026

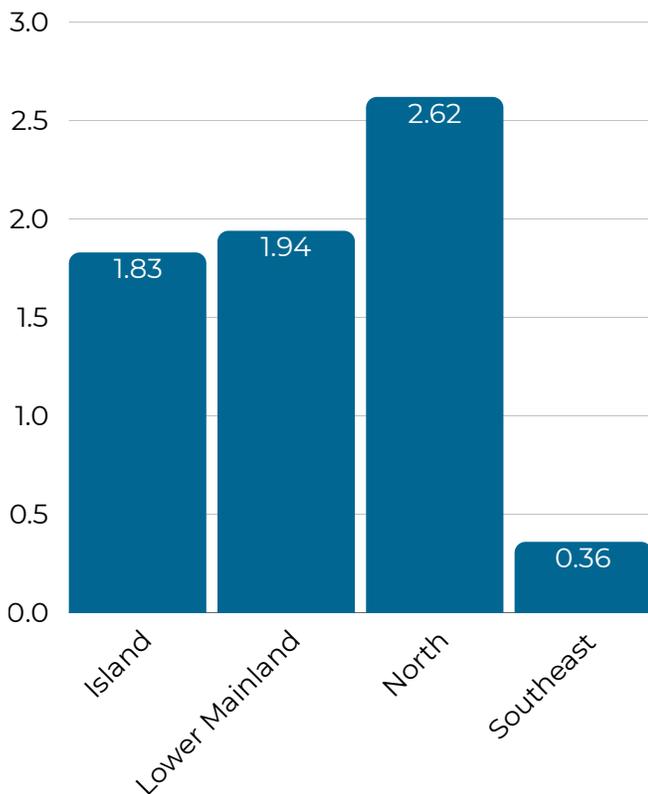


The chart on the left shows which agencies have been involved in each police-involved shooting incident that have occurred so far in 2025-2026. The incidents in Vancouver, Surrey, and Sechelt were fatal, while Agassiz, Prince George, and Burnaby were not.

Acronyms: SPOSU - Surrey Provincial Operations Support Unit  
CFSEU - Combined Forced Special Enforcement Unit  
ERT - Emergency Response Team

# REGIONAL INVESTIGATION DISTRIBUTION

INVESTIGATIONS PER 100K OF THE POPULATION IN FISCAL YEAR 2025-2026\*



\*2025-2026 is a partial year, April 1, 2025 to September 30, 2025.

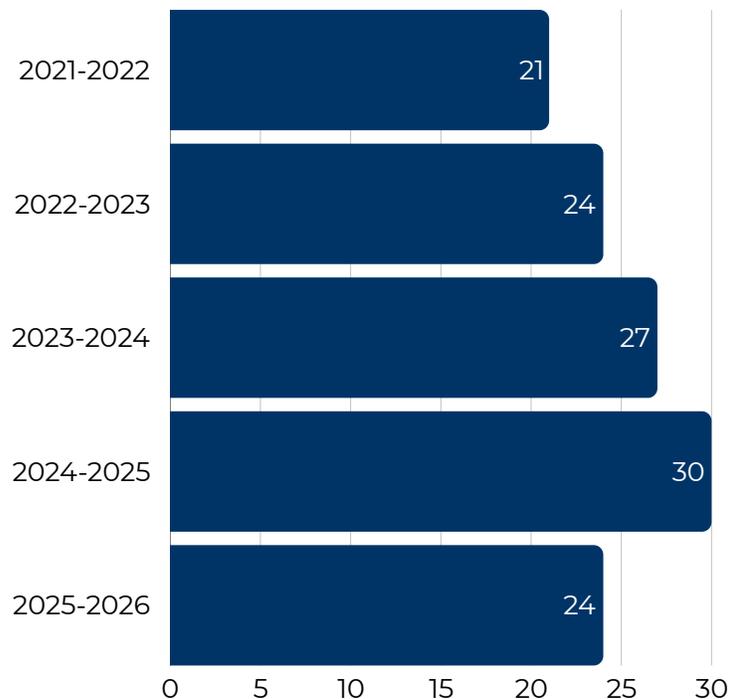
As reflected in the graph to the left, the north region continues to have the highest instance of IIO investigations compared to the population of the province that lives in the region so far this fiscal year.

This is consistent with previous years, although the rate appears to be relatively stable compared to the same time period last year when it was 2.31.

The average number of days to conclude an IIO investigation is shown in the graph on the right, and is decreasing. While this data does not include files that are still open, and therefore the average will increase over time, this is a positive trend.

As of September 30, there were 52 open files; 14 from 2024-2025 and 38 from 2025-2026. The number of days open ranged from 1 -467.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS TO CONCLUDE BY FISCAL YEAR



From: Courageous K9 Magazine <[sponsor@courageousk9.ca](mailto:sponsor@courageousk9.ca)>  
Sent: Wednesday, January 21, 2026 1:40 PM  
To: Meghan Lahti <[MLahti@portmoody.ca](mailto:MLahti@portmoody.ca)>  
Cc: City of Port Moody - Clerks <[clerks@portmoody.ca](mailto:clerks@portmoody.ca)>  
Subject: Courageous Companions Service Dog Program-2026-Sponsorship Request

[Some people who received this message don't often get email from [sponsor@courageousk9.ca](mailto:sponsor@courageousk9.ca). Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

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Dear Mayor Lahti & Council,

We are hoping to add our request as correspondence for an upcoming Council meeting or go through due process. I'd like to extend this email as our official sponsorship request for our 2026 campaign. I hope that everyone is doing well! We'd be honoured to have the City of Port Moody join us in support of Courageous Companions. If you can let me know that this email has been received, I would appreciate it? Thank you for your time and have a wonderful day!

Courageous Companions is dedicated to transforming the lives of military veterans and first responders who have suffered physical or psychological injuries in service. By providing them with certified service dogs at no cost, we help restore independence, confidence, and a sense of hope. These dogs are more than companions—they're life-changing partners.

This important work is only possible thanks to the generous support of community champions like you. We're inviting you to consider sponsoring an ad or message of support in the upcoming annual edition of Courageous K9 Magazine. This publication not only highlights the incredible stories of resilience and recovery but also serves as a testament to the generosity of organizations like yours.

As a sponsor, you'll receive:

- \*Recognition in a widely circulated, full-colour magazine.
- \*A certificate of appreciation to display your commitment to this cause.
- \*A copy of the magazine to share with your team or community.

By participating, you'll directly impact the lives of those who have given so much to protect and serve us all. To learn more about sponsorship opportunities, **\*\*\*RATES\*\*\***, or the inspiring stories we've shared, please visit

<https://can01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.courageousk9.ca%2F&data=05%7C02%7Cmlahti%40portmoody.ca%7C9f67fb7fe42f4112901908de5935a504%7C2da13bb4c337480997a21b0aa65e7d77%7C0%7C0%7C639046284133648558%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydWUsIlYiOiIlwLjAuMDAwMCIslAIiOiJXaW4zMilslkFOIjoiTWFpbCIsIldUIjoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=mqkR3OI3JUIFjSLrqxa7y9KYGamiURwTAoDsxTWbRTk%3D&reserved=0>.

Your support would mean the world to the heroes we serve. Thank you for considering this opportunity to make a tangible difference. I'd be happy to discuss further or answer any questions you might have.

#### Sponsorship Rate/Size Chart

Back Covers \$2200.00

Inside Covers \$1600.00

Full page \$1300.00

1/2 page \$899.00

1/4 page \$699.00

Banner \$599.00

1/8th page \$419.00

Business Card \$319.00

Honour Roll Listing \$199.00 (three lines-non-graphical)

Yours truly,

Stacey Biekx

T: (866) 767-1731

E: [sponsor@courageousk9.ca](mailto:sponsor@courageousk9.ca)

W: [courageousk9.ca](http://courageousk9.ca)

## Board Calendar for Key Activities (2026)

January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget Introduction to City Finance Dept.</li> <li>• Confirm compliance with Code of Conduct</li> <li>• Conflict of Interest Declaration</li> <li>• Distribute Board Quality Matrix for annual update (or upon Board vacancy)</li> <li>• Commence Strategic Plan development (every three years)</li> <li>• Performance Review Process for Chief Begins</li> </ul>	July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirm 5 Year Budget Guideline</li> <li>• Strategic Plan Submitted to Police Services</li> <li>• Review and Confirm Board Committees and Membership</li> </ul>
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final Budget Presentation to City Finance Dept.</li> <li>• Resolutions for BCAPB AGM</li> <li>• Review consolidated Board Quality Matrix</li> </ul>	August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAPG Conference &amp; AGM</li> <li>• No regular meeting scheduled</li> </ul>
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete Strategic Plan Development Process</li> <li>• Police Board Budget Workshop</li> </ul>
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Board Self Evaluations</li> <li>• Review Risk Matrix</li> <li>• Performance Review Completed</li> </ul>	October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provisional Budget presented to Council</li> <li>• Review Risk Matrix</li> </ul>
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review Board Self Evaluations</li> <li>• Budget approved by the Council</li> <li>• BCAPB Conference &amp; AGM</li> <li>• Invite City Council to Police Board</li> </ul>	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance Review Process for Chief Begins</li> <li>• Review and Confirm Board Calendar</li> </ul>

	Meeting in June		
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resolutions for CAPG AGM</li> </ul>	December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting scheduled if required</li> </ul>

## **Regular and/or In Camera Board Meeting Updates:**

1. Monthly Operations and Budget Report
2. Chief Constable's Report and Updates
3. Strategic Plan Performance Report
4. Risk Matrix Progress Report
5. BCAPB Report
- 6. Committee Reports:**
  - a. Finance
  - b. Governance
  - c. Human Resources
7. Board Calendar Items for the next Board Meeting