OP B.1

DELTA POLICE BOARD

OPEN MEETING AGENDA

Date **2024-04-10**
Time 09:00 AM
Location Council Chamber – Delta City Hall

A.	**CALL TO ORDER**	Land Acknowledgment: This meeting is taking place on the shared, traditional, ancestral, and unceded territories of the scəwaθən (Tsawwassen), xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), and other Coast Salish Peoples. We extend our appreciation to these First Nations for the opportunity to hold this meeting here today.	
B.	**ADOPTIONS** ▪	1. Adoption of the Open Agenda – April 10, 2024 2. Adoption of the Open Minutes – March 20, 2024	AD AD
C.	**PRESENTATIONS & DELEGATIONS**	1. Ensuring Public Safety: Upcoming Major Community Events *Sergeant Jim Ingram* 2. No Delegations	I
D.	**CONSENT AGENDA** ▪	1. Action Document 2. Crime Statistics and Maps – March 2024 3. Police Board Events Calendar 4. ICBC Donation – Volunteer Recognition 5. IIO File 23-313 – Conclusion 6. DPD News Releases 7. Quarterly External Communications Report - 2024 Q1 8. Correspondence from Minister Farnworth re: DPD's Application for Guns and Gangs Violence Action Fund Grant Program 9. PRIMECorp 2024-2025 Budget Increase 10. Amendments to the BC Provincial Policing Standards on Conducted Energy Weapons	I I I I I I I I I I I
E.	**REPORTS & PRIORITY ITEMS**	1. Chief's Reports a. Chief Constable Monthly Activity Report: March 2024 ▪ b. 2023 Annual Report to our Community ▪ c. 2023 Annual Report - Online Incident Reporting ▪ d. E-Comm Service Disruption/Outage ▪ e. Use of Surrey Cells Block Services Agreement ▪ 2. Quarterly Finance Report – 2023 Q4 ▪ 3. BCAPB Updates ▪	I I I I I I I I
F.	**NEW BUSINESS**	1. Any additional items as requested by the Board	

▪ = Attachment
I = Information Only
AD = Action, Approval or Decision Required

G.	**CONTINUE MEETING IN PRIVATE**	In accordance with the *Police Act (S.69(2))*, a portion of a meeting may be held in private if any of the following are expected to arise: a) a matter concerning public security, the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to seriously impair effective policing or law enforcement; b) a matter concerning a person's financial or personal affairs, if the person's interest in the matter outweighs the public's interest in the matter; c) a matter concerning labour contract discussions, labour management relations, layoffs or another personnel matter; d) a matter concerning information that a person has requested he or she be allowed to give in private to the Board or committee
H.	**ADJOURNMENT**	Motion to adjourn the Open Meeting. The next meeting of the Delta Police Board will take place on May 15, 2024.

DELTA POLICE BOARD

OPEN MEETING MINUTES

Date **2024-03-20**
Time 09:00 AM
Location Council Chamber, Delta City Hall

Minutes of the Open Meeting held Wednesday, March 20, 2024 at 9:00am at City Hall in Council Chamber, 4500 Clarence Taylor Crescent, Delta, British Columbia.

PRESENT

Mayor George Harvie, Chair
Ian Tait, Vice-Chair
Lara Victoria
Warren Dean Flandez
Chief Laura Cassidy

Neil Dubord, Chief Constable
Michelle Davey, Deputy Chief
Guy Leeson, Acting Deputy Chief
Jassie Ram, Corporate Services Manager
Kristen Cruise, Information & Privacy Counsel
Tracie Nunes, Board Secretary

REGRETS

Sharan Oberoi, Annette Garm, Firth Bateman

A. CALL TO ORDER

Meeting called to order at 9:03am.
The Chair began the meeting with the Indigenous land acknowledgement.

B. ADOPTIONS

1. **Adoption of the Open Agenda of March 20, 2024**

MOVED/SECONDED
THAT the Delta Police Board approve the Open Agenda of March 20, 2024, as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

2. **Adoption of the Open Minutes of February 14, 2024.**

MOVED/SECONDED
THAT the Delta Police Board approves the minutes of the Open Meeting February 14, 2024.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

C. PRESENTATIONS & DELEGATIONS

1. No Presentations
2. No Delegations

D. CONSENT AGENDA

1. Action Document
2. Crime Statistics and Maps – February
3. Police Board Events Calendar
4. OPCC – Appointment of New Police Complaint Commissioner
5. DPD News Releases
6. Recruit Community Learning Program (RCLP) Assessment
7. Compliments for the DPD Team

Items D.1, D.3 to D.7 received for information.

Item D.2 pulled for discussion.

Lara Victoria inquired about the increase in sexual assaults and if there would be value in doing a social media campaign. A/DC Leeson clarified that this increase can be attributed to late report historical familial sexual assault files and are not anything that the public would need to be warned about. A/DC Leeson also explained that Level 1 files are common sexual assaults that involve touching, and Level 2 or 3 files are aggravated sexual assaults that involve injury and/or weapons.

Item D.2 received for information.

E. REPORTS & PRIORITY ITEMS

1. Chief's Reports

a. Chief Constable Monthly Activity Report: February 2024

b. HealthIM Annual Report – 2023

Chief Dubord highlighted how the HealthIM app role is enhancing hospital and police efficiency, particularly with respect to wait times. He also informed the Board that following province wide rollout, numerous police departments are set to adopt the app.

c. Community Safety and Well-Being Plan (CSWP) Updates

i. 2023 Year-End Report

Chief Dubord provided an update on the progress of CSWP initiatives, noting that out of 237 initiatives, 114 have been successfully completed, while 102 are either in progress or recurring. Additionally, he mentioned that the remaining 21 initiatives, which have not yet commenced, will be integrated into the 2024 Annual Business Plan.

ii. 2024 Annual Business Plan

Chief Dubord outlined the Department's transition to focusing on operationalizing the CSWP for 2024 by adopting a project-based plan through an Annual Business Plan. He emphasized that this shift aims to enhance the Department's concentration. Under this approach, the team has identified 29 projects to undertake in 2024 aligned with the 6 strategic priorities of the CSWP.

d. Police Performance Measure: BC Police Resources Statistics 2022

Chief Dubord highlighted the Department's effectiveness in ensuring public safety with a CSI of 60, well below provincial and national averages. He further highlighted effective resource management, reflected in its lower-than-average cost per capita and case load per officer, despite a slightly higher population per officer ratio than the municipal average.

2. Enhancing Service Delivery – Update on Abandoned/False 911 Calls for Service
   Chief Dubord clarified that the 20 percent decrease in calls for service can be attributed to a policy alignment at E-Comm in how abandoned and false cell phone 911calls are handled. E-Comm now thoroughly evaluates each abandoned or false cell phone 911 call prior to dispatch, eliminating the need for DPD officers to respond to every call. This alignment has enhanced efficiency for DPD officers, allowing them to focus on incidents where police assistance is essential and allocate more time to proactive policing efforts.

Items E.1 and E.2 received for information

F. NEW BUSINESS

1. No items.

G. CONTINUE MEETING IN PRIVATE

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

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

MOVED/SECONDED
THAT the Delta Police Board continue the meeting in Private.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

H. ADJOURNMENT

Delta Police Board Open Meeting adjourned at 9:17am.
The next meeting of the Delta Police Board will take place on April 10, 2024.

_____ Mayor George V. Harvie **Chair**	_____ Tracie Nunes **Recording Secretary**
_____ **Date**	_____ **Date**

DELTA POLICE BOARD
OPEN MEETING ACTION DOCUMENT

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

ACTION ITEM	Meeting Date	Assigned to	Status
No items.			

Monthly Police Board Statistics Report
March 2023

Delta POLICE
Excellence in Policing

Crime Type	Feb-24	Mar-24	Mar 3YR AVG	YTD 2023	YTD 2024	YTD 3YR AVG	Trend	YTD % Change 3YR Avg
Person Offences								
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	►	0%
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	►	0%
Sexual Assault (Level I)	3	3	7	14	13	15	▼	-13%
Sexual Assault (Level II, Level III)	5	3	3	7	10	6	▲	67%
Total Assaults (Common, Weapon, Aggravated)	26	23	33	107	80	88	▼	-9%
Robbery	2	0	2	9	2	7	▼	-71%
Violent Offences - Other	2	2	2	7	6	9	▼	-33%
Person Offences - Other	20	29	31	114	71	98	▼	-28%
Total Person Offences	**58**	**60**	**78**	**258**	**182**	**223**	▼	-18%
Property Offences								
Break & Enter - Commercial	8	9	7	31	24	28	▼	-14%
Break & Enter - Residential	12	6	11	25	20	27	▼	-26%
Theft of Vehicle	2	13	10	36	21	28	▼	-25%
Theft from Vehicle	19	39	65	201	73	188	▼	-61%
Theft Over/Under $5000	95	81	83	299	269	251	▲	7%
Mischief to Property Over/Under $5000	36	54	49	147	122	139	▼	-12%
Total Property Offences	**222**	**262**	**278**	**892**	**691**	**800**	▼	-14%
Traffic Offences								
Fatal MVI	0	0	0	1	0	0	►	0%
Collisions (All)	76	83	100	312	270	289	▼	-7%
Other Offences								
Intimate Partner Violence	15	12	12	55	44	37	▲	19%
Youth (*Excludes Traffic Offences)	6	0	8	18	10	22	▼	-55%
Weapon Violations	2	2	9	19	8	22	▼	-64%
Cybercrime	48	64	58	188	173	172	►	1%
False Alarms (Dispatched)	18	32	42	117	86	133	▼	-35%
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	**1,792**	**1,967**	**2,464**	**7,377**	**5,592**	**7,048**	▼	-21%

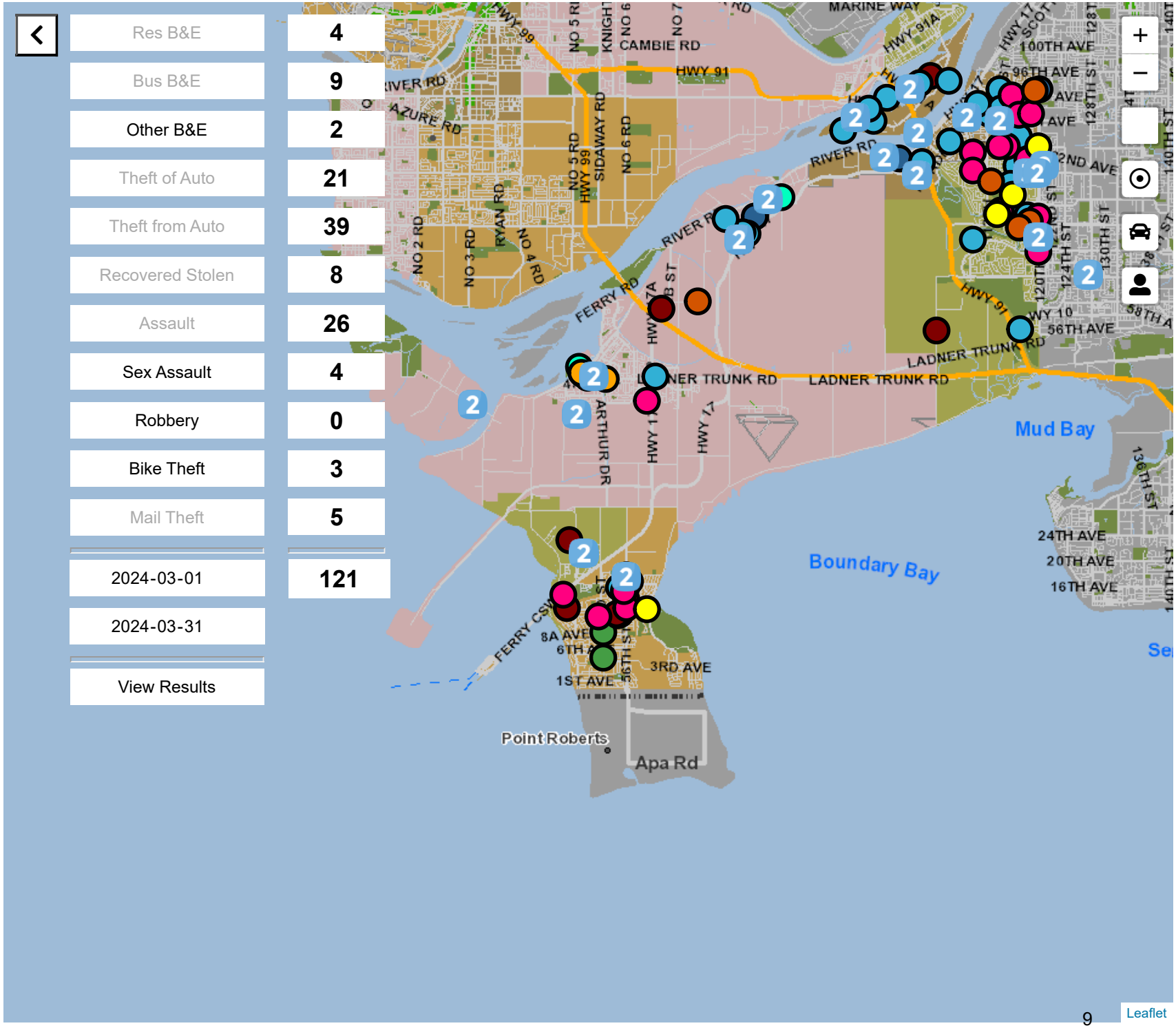
TFN (Zone 3) Statistics Report
March 2023

Delta POLICE
Excellence in Policing

Crime Type	Feb-24	Mar-24	Mar 3YR AVG	YTD 2023	YTD 2024	YTD 3YR AVG	Trend	YTD % Change 3YR Avg
Person Offences								
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	►	0%
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	►	0%
Sexual Assault (Level I)	0	0	0	0	0	0	►	0%
Sexual Assault (Level II, Level III)	1	1	0	0	2	1	▲	100%
Total Assaults (Common, Weapon, Aggravated)	0	2	2	7	5	4	▲	25%
Robbery	1	0	0	0	1	0	►	0%
Violent Offences - Other	0	0	0	1	0	1	▼	-100%
Person Offences - Other	0	1	1	0	1	4	▼	-75%
Total Person Offences	**2**	**4**	**3**	**8**	**9**	**10**	▼	-10%
Property Offences								
Break & Enter - Commercial	0	0	1	1	1	2	▼	-50%
Break & Enter - Residential	0	0	1	2	0	3	▼	-100%
Theft of Vehicle	1	2	0	1	3	0	►	0%
Theft from Vehicle	0	1	2	4	1	6	▼	-83%
Theft Over/Under $5000	30	14	16	65	72	50	▲	44%
Mischief to Property Over/Under $5000	3	3	3	9	7	8	▼	-13%
Total Property Offences	**34**	**25**	**24**	**89**	**91**	**71**	▲	28%
Traffic Offences								
Fatal MVI	0	0	0	0	0	0	►	0%
Collisions (All)	1	0	3	10	7	10	▼	-30%
Other Offences								
Intimate Partner Violence	0	1	1	3	2	2	►	0%
Youth (*Excludes Traffic Offences)	1	0	1	2	1	2	▼	-50%
Weapon Violations	0	0	1	1	1	3	▼	-67%
Cybercrime	0	4	2	5	4	5	▼	-20%
False Alarms (Dispatched)	3	6	5	12	10	15	▼	-33%
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	**97**	**106**	**107**	**376**	**309**	**293**	▲	5%

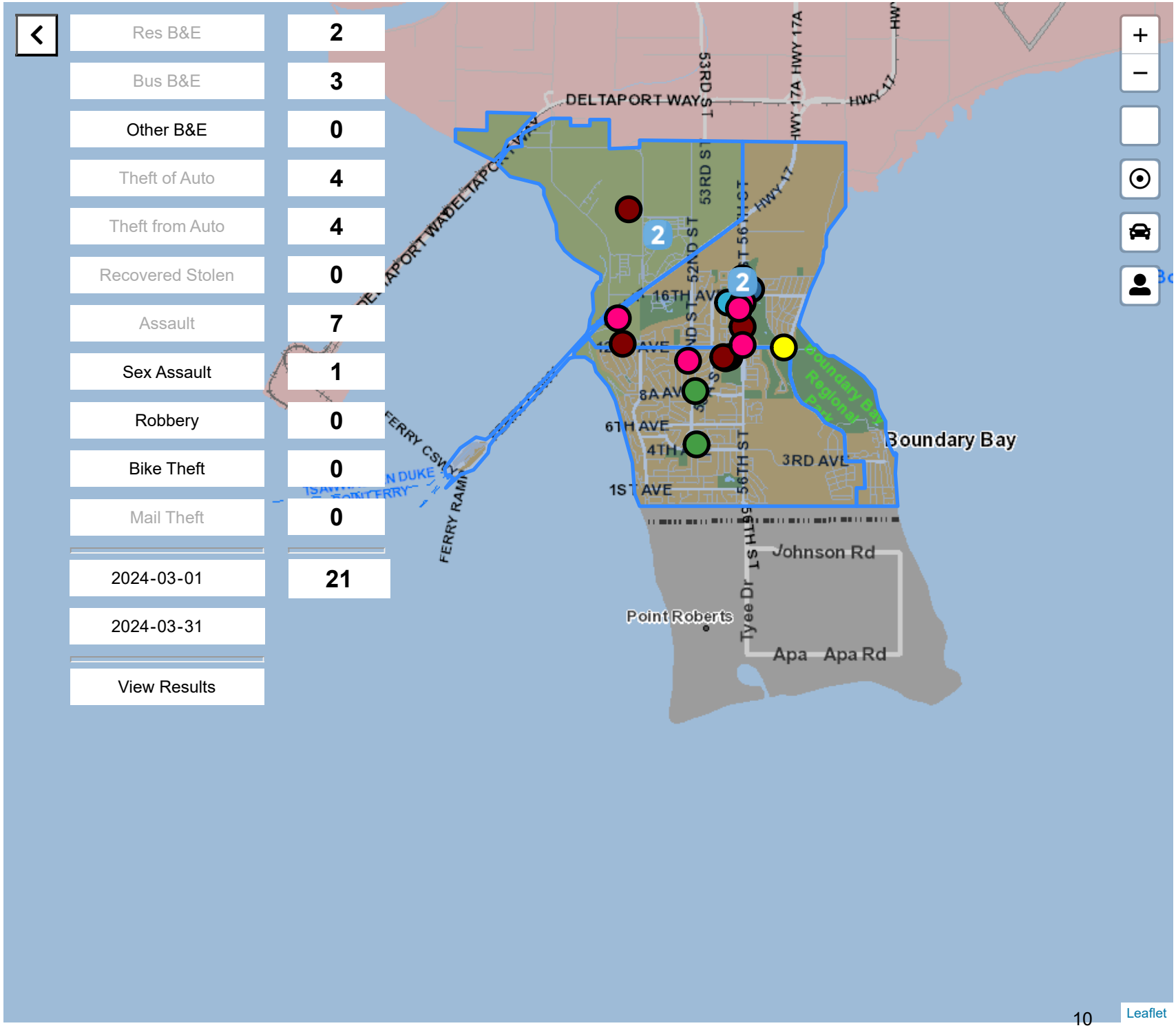
OP D.2

Res B&E	4
Bus B&E	9
Other B&E	2
Theft of Auto	21
Theft from Auto	39
Recovered Stolen	8
Assault	26
Sex Assault	4
Robbery	0
Bike Theft	3
Mail Theft	5
2024-03-01	121
2024-03-31	
View Results	



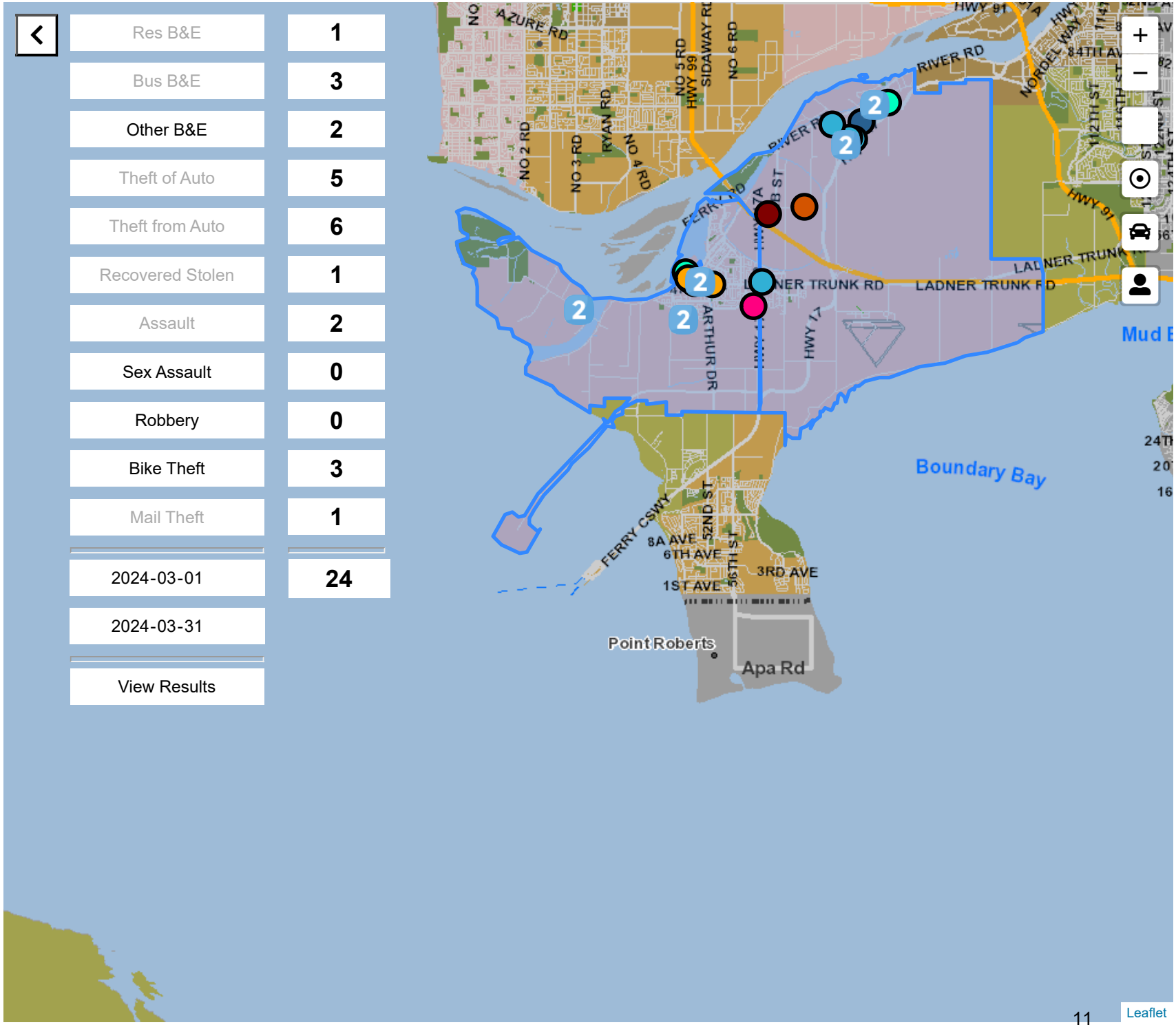
OP D.2

Res B&E	2
Bus B&E	3
Other B&E	0
Theft of Auto	4
Theft from Auto	4
Recovered Stolen	0
Assault	7
Sex Assault	1
Robbery	0
Bike Theft	0
Mail Theft	0
2024-03-01	21
2024-03-31	
View Results	

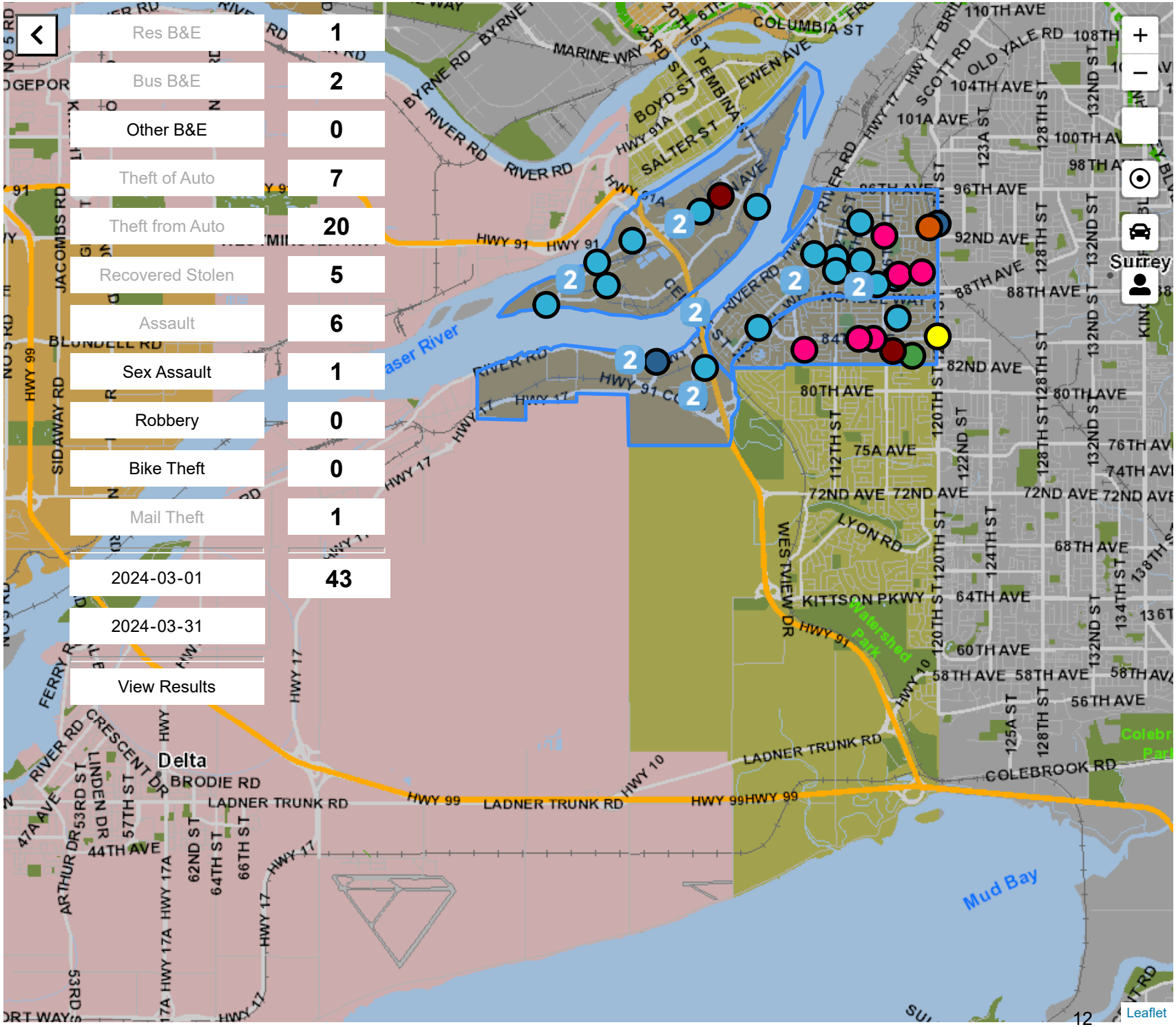


OP D.2

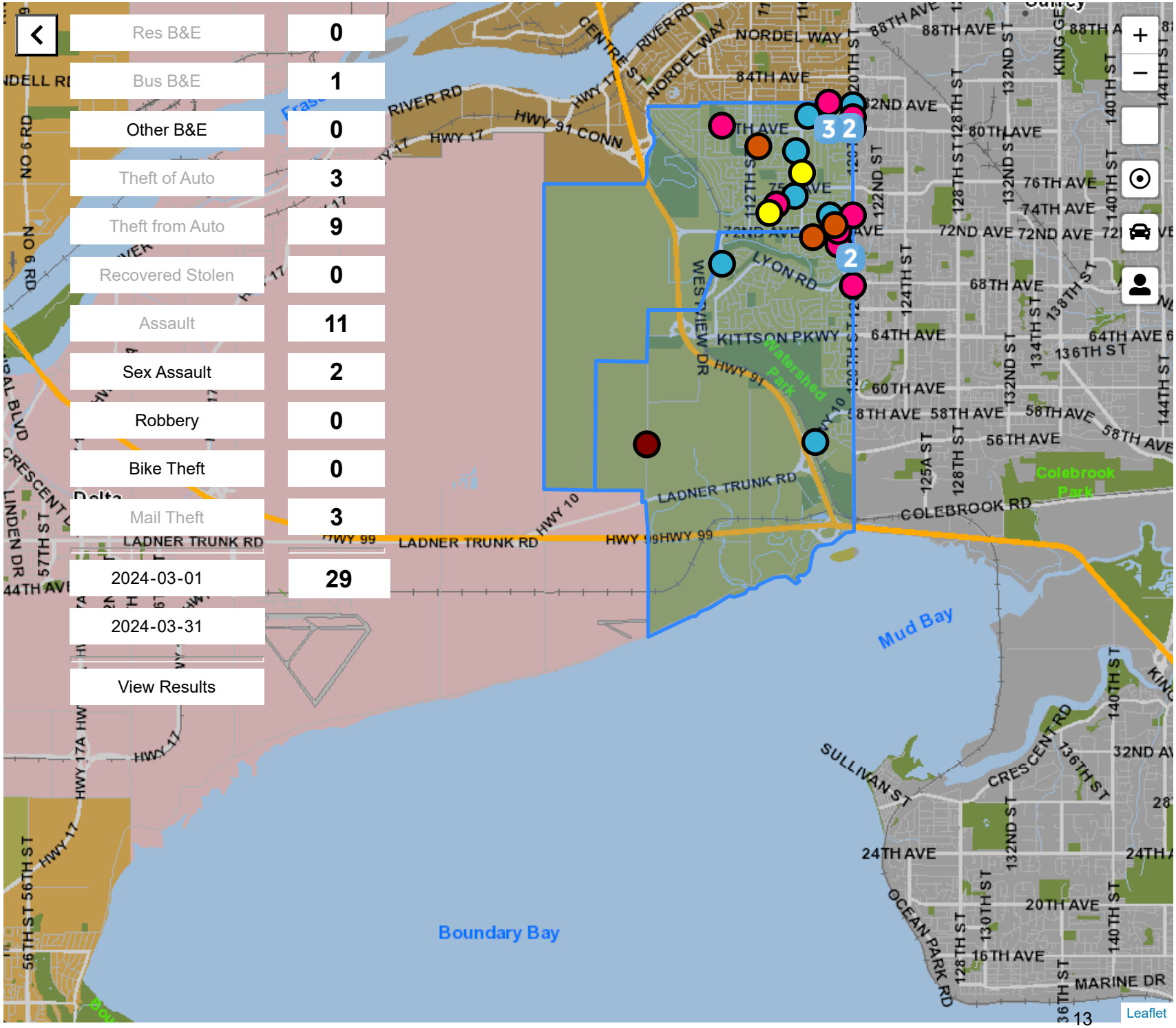
Res B&E	1
Bus B&E	3
Other B&E	2
Theft of Auto	5
Theft from Auto	6
Recovered Stolen	1
Assault	2
Sex Assault	0
Robbery	0
Bike Theft	3
Mail Theft	1
2024-03-01	24
2024-03-31	
View Results	



OP D.2


Res B&E 1
Bus B&E 2
Other B&E 0
Theft of Auto 7
Theft from Auto 20
Recovered Stolen 5
Assault 6
Sex Assault 1
Robbery 0
Bike Theft 0
Mail Theft 1
2024-03-01 43
2024-03-31
View Results
Delta
Surrey
Mud Bay
Fraser River
HWY 99
HWY 91
HWY 17
HWY 10
LADNER TRUNK RD
RIVER RD
BYRNE RD
COLUMBIA ST
MARINE WAY
KITTSON PKWY
LYON RD
WESTVIEW DR
COLEBROOK RD
BRODIE RD
Leaflet

OP D.2


Res B&E 0
Bus B&E 1
Other B&E 0
Theft of Auto 3
Theft from Auto 9
Recovered Stolen 0
Assault 11
Sex Assault 2
Robbery 0
Bike Theft 0
Mail Theft 3
2024-03-01 29
2024-03-31
View Results
3 2
2
LADNER TRUNK RD
COLEBROOK RD
KITTSON PKWY
LYON RD
NORDEL WAY
RIVER RD
HWY 91 CONN
HWY 99
HWY 10
HWY 17
Mud Bay
Boundary Bay
Colebrook Park
Watershed Park
Leaflet

April 2024

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
31 Easter	1 Easter Monday	2	3 TFN Treaty Day 2024	4	5	6
7 North Delta Baseball Association Opening Ceremonies Annieville Park	8	9	10 Police Board Meeting Council Chamber	11 BCAPB Conference Vancouver	12 BCAPB Conference Vancouver	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28 National Day of Mourning, Rotary Park	29	30	1	2	3	4
5	6	Notes				

May 2024

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
28	29	30	1	2 Youth Leadership Conference ND Recreation Centre	3	4
5	6	7	8 McHappy Day	9	10	11
12	13	14	15 Police Board Meeting Council Chamber	16	17	18
19	20 Victoria Day	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	Notes				

June 2024

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

DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT
BOARD REPORT

DATE 2024-03-22	
SUBMITTED BY Hilary Madore Finance Manager	
SUBJECT ICBC Donation – Volunteer Recognition	
ACTION ☒ For information ☐ For approval	**MEETING** ☒ Open ☐ Private
RECOMMENDATION THAT the Board receive this report for information.	

PURPOSE

To advise the Board of a donation from ICBC for volunteer recognition.

DISCUSSION

ICBC has provided a donation of $1,900 to Delta Police Department, which is intended to recognize volunteers in our DCPOs and the work done by these volunteers in relation to ICBC sponsored programs. It is proposed to utilize these funds during 2024 to provide meals for volunteer appreciation events and/or when volunteers are assisting at the various community events.

IMPLICATIONS

Financial

The donation from ICBC will be utilized for volunteer recognition expenses.

RELATED POLICY

Delta Police Department Policy AD12 states that donations and gifts of over $500 will be reported to the Police Board.

INDEPENDENT Investigations Office of BC

CONCLUSION OF INVESTIGATION NOTIFICATION

Involved Agency: RCMP and DPD
IIO File No.: 2023-313

Agency File No.: DE 2023-24907
Primary Investigator: [redacted]

BRIEF BACKGROUND:

On 2023-10-22, Delta PD members received a report of a stabbing on Ladner Trunk Road. The Affected Person (AP) was identified as a suspect and was located near an elementary school. The AP fled from members, who engaged in a foot pursuit along with an IPDS member. The AP was taken into custody. It was later discovered that the AP sustained a broken collar bone.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF IIO INVESTIGATION:

An investigation has been completed and evidence was reviewed. It was determined that police action was not responsible for the serious harm sustained by the AP. As such, this investigation is now closed. A public report will not be released in relation to this investigation.

Please advise all involved officers that the IIO has concluded the investigation on the above-noted matter.

☐ IIO will prepare public report
☐ IIO will not prepare public report
☒ The IIO will make a media release in lieu of a public report
☐ The IIO will not make a media release

Jas Ollek, Team Director

2024-03-22
Date

Release Date: March 5, 2024

IIO Concludes Investigation into an Arrest in Delta (2023-313)

INFORMATION BULLETIN
Independent Investigations Office
For Immediate Release

Surrey, B.C. — The Independent Investigations Office (IIO) of BC has now completed its investigation into a injuries that occurred during an arrest in Delta (IIO 2023-313).

At about 4:25 p.m. on October 22, 2023, officers with the Delta Police Department responded to a report of a stabbing on Ladner Trunk Road.

Officers found a man nearby and attempted to take him into custody. The man fled but was subsequently arrested and taken to a local hospital for treatment of a serious injury.

In an interview with IIO investigators, the man stated he climbed a fence when running from police and sustained his injury when he landed on the other side.

The Chief Civilian Director has reviewed the evidence – including a statement from the injured man, video footage, medical records, and police information – and determined that there are no reasonable grounds to believe any officer may have committed an offence, and police actions were not responsible for the man's injury. His injury resulted from his decision to climb a fence in an attempt to evade police.

The IIO investigation is now concluded.

Background

The IIO is the Independent civilian oversight agency of the police in British Columbia. It investigates all officer-related incidents that result in serious harm or death, whether or not there is any allegation of wrongdoing.

info@iiobc.ca

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Delta Police Successfully Apprehend Suspect in Stolen Vehicle

File 24-3984

Ladner, BC - March 6th, 2024 – The Delta Police (DPD) successfully arrested a suspect in the theft of a truck and snowmobile, thanks to the vigilant efforts of a local community member in Ladner.

On the evening of March 6th, 2024, at approximately 5:30 pm, an astute resident noticed a truck with a snowmobile matching the description of a stolen truck circulated on social media. The vehicle had been reported stolen earlier that day from Merritt, BC. Recognizing the importance of the situation, the observant individual promptly contacted the DPD to report their findings.

Upon verification of the stolen status by the DPD, officers, in collaboration with Air 1 and the Integrated Police Dog Service, quickly mobilized to the area. Despite the suspect attempting to evade arrest by entering a farm field, the combined efforts of ground officers, helicopter support, and the police dog unit prevented his escape. The suspect, identified as 32-year-old Tyler Roherty from Kamloops, was subsequently taken into custody.

Roherty faces charges including possession of stolen property, flight from police, dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, and driving while prohibited. Additionally, he was arrested on a Canada-wide warrant as his statutory release had been suspended. He remains in custody.

The DPD expresses gratitude to the alert caller whose prompt identification of the stolen vehicles played a pivotal role in the apprehension of the suspect. Special appreciation is also extended to our officers who were on scene, Air Services, and K-9 partners for their valuable contributions to ensuring a safe arrest.

The owner of the recovered truck and snowmobile has been duly informed of the recovery.

For further information, please contact:

Delta Police Public Affairs
media@deltapolice.ca


NEWS
RELEASE
One Man In Custody for
Possession of Stolen Truck
and Snowmobile
HONOUR
INTEGRITY
COURAGE
TRUST
DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT

NEWS RELEASE – Stolen Shipping Container of E-Bikes

File 2024-4794

March 24th, 2024

On March 19th, 2024, at 1:01 AM a semi-tractor entered an insecure warehouse lot on Annacis Island in Delta, backed under a container and chassis positioned against the warehouse. Two suspects exited the truck and completed connecting to the trailer and then drove away within minutes. The truck is described as a white Freightliner daycab tractor with “Ryder” written on the doors.

On March 19th, at 12:58 PM, 12 hours later, the trailer theft was reported to the Delta Police.

In the shipping container was 150 Biktrix electric bicycles with a declared value of $500,000. The theft was captured on CCTV from the warehouse facility.

On March 22nd, Township of Langley Bylaw officers attended the area of 262nd St and 30A Ave for a complaint of an illegally parked semi-trailer. Upon their attendance, the bylaw officers determined that the illegally parked trailer was the stolen trailer from Delta. Langley RCMP assumed conduct of the trailer recovery. The trailer was empty, and missing its license plate. A video canvass of the area did not show the trailer being parked and left at the location. The canvass identified a witness who advised the trailer had been parked at the location on Monday March 18th, (one day before the trailer had been stolen).

Biktrix company representatives have been sharing evidence via media interviews and social media. This has complicated the police’s ability to conduct investigations overtly and covertly.

The Delta Police Department has a team of officers working to identify and hold accountable the people responsible for this theft and attempt to recover the stolen property. The theft was a crime of opportunity, and not specifically directed at Biktrix’s shipment. The suspects are known to be one male and one female, both dressed in dark clothing, and they made efforts to conceal their identity.

The whereabouts of the stolen bicycles is not currently known.

To date, efforts to identify the tractor have not been successful.

The Delta Police encourage all businesses to consider security measures to protect their valuable assets, including securing compounds and yards, on-site security, GPS tracking and utilizing pin-locks for their trailers that contain high-value shipments.

Should you have any information about this theft, the suspects, the truck used in the theft, or the location of the stolen electric bicycles, please call the Delta Police

Department at (604)946-4411 and quote file 24-4794. Alternatively, to remain anonymous, call CrimeStoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS.

As this is an ongoing and active investigation, the Delta Police will not be making any further comments.

A/Insp. James Sandberg
Public Affairs Manager
Delta Police Department


NEWS
RELEASE
Shipping Container of
E-Bikes Stolen

News Release – Home Invasion
File 24- 5073

On March 23rd, 2024, members of the Delta Police Department (DPD) responded to a report of a home invasion and assault at a residence on Westham Island in Delta. Witnesses were able to provide police with descriptions of the suspects and the vehicle they were driving when they left the scene.

Based on the nature of the reported incident and the potential danger to the public, DPD members initiated a high-risk vehicle stop of the suspect vehicle and arrested two occupants without incident.

Victims of the incident were treated for injuries from the assault, which did not require immediate hospitalization.

DPD Major Crime Section (MCS) assumed the conduct of the investigation and determined that this incident was targeted and there is no further risk to the public. Investigators are trying to obtain further details as to the motive behind the offence and whether there are other persons involved.

The two suspects taken into custody were subsequently released with police-directed conditions pending charge approval for several offences. A report to the Crown Counsel will be forwarded once all the evidence can be gathered to support the proposed charges.

The DPD would like to thank the members of the public who alerted us to this incident, which afforded the opportunity to have resources respond in a timely manner, leading to the apprehension of two suspects.

If you or anyone you know has further information regarding this incident, please contact our investigators at (604)946-4411, quoting file number 24-5073, via email at tips@deltapolice.ca or to remain anonymous through CrimeStoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS.


NEWS RELEASE
Reported Home Invasion
HONOUR
INTEGRITY
COURAGE
TRUST
DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT

DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT
BOARD MEMORANDUM

DATE 2024-04-04	
SUBMITTED BY Neil Dubord, OOM, AdeC Chief Constable	
SUBJECT **Quarterly External Communications Report (2024, Quarter 1)**	
ACTION ☒ For information ☐ For action	**MEETING** ☒ Open ☐ Private ☐ Committee

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

The DPD ensures communication with the community through DPD social media channels and news releases, which are posted to the DPD website and distributed via e-mail to those who have subscribed (e.g., community members, local news channels, and journalists). While the news releases are also shared on DPD social media channels, only a small portion of the social media content falls within the parameters of a news release. News releases are distributed to:

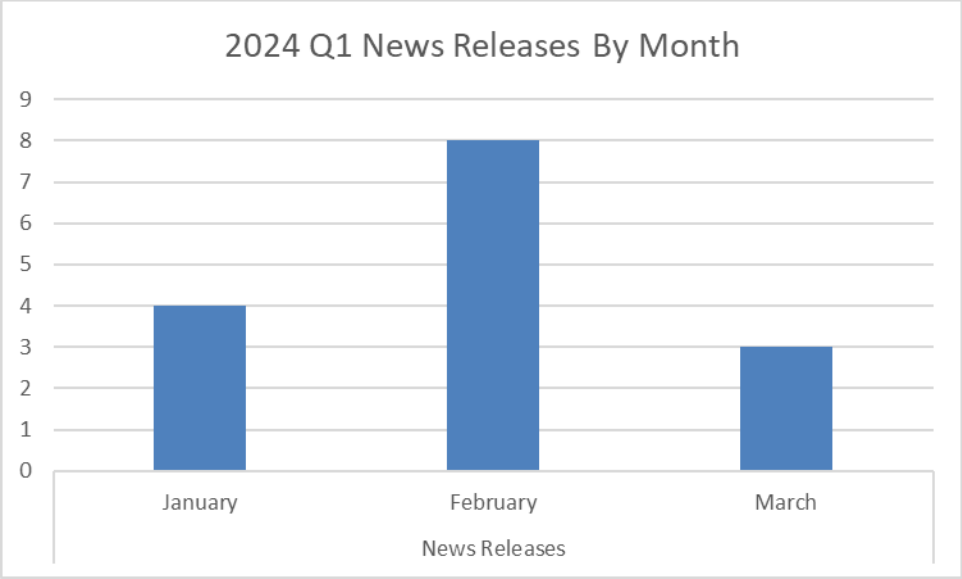
a. Further a police investigation (for example, seeking assistance related to a missing person investigation)
b. Aid in prevention of crime (for example, fraud awareness, crime prevention based on empirical data such as catalytic converter theft in a specific area)
c. Provide factual information (for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

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

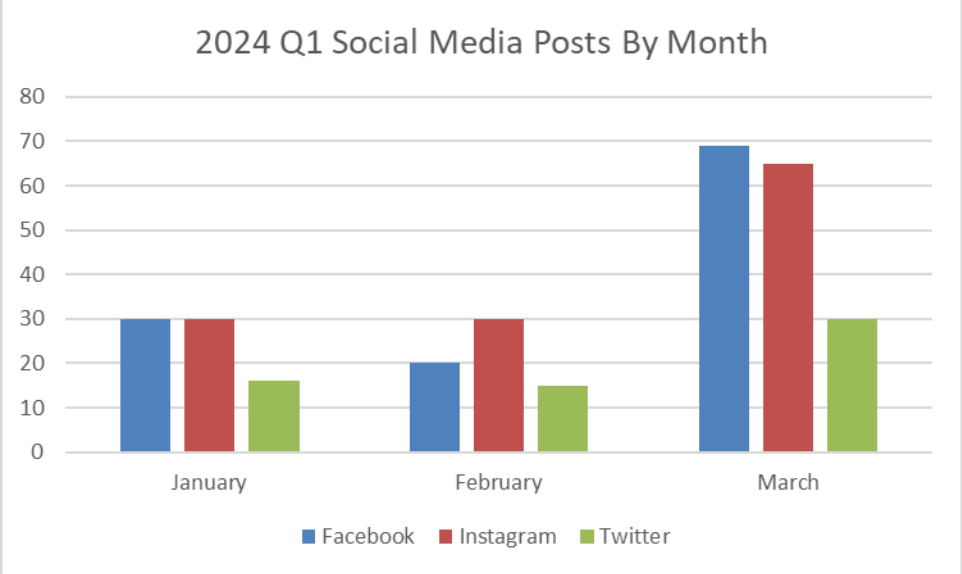
h. Public service announcements
i. Special projects
j. Partnership initiatives
k. DPD events
l. Recruiting and volunteer events
m. Community events

The below graphs provide information related to the number of news releases, social media posts and social media reach for first quarter of 2024.

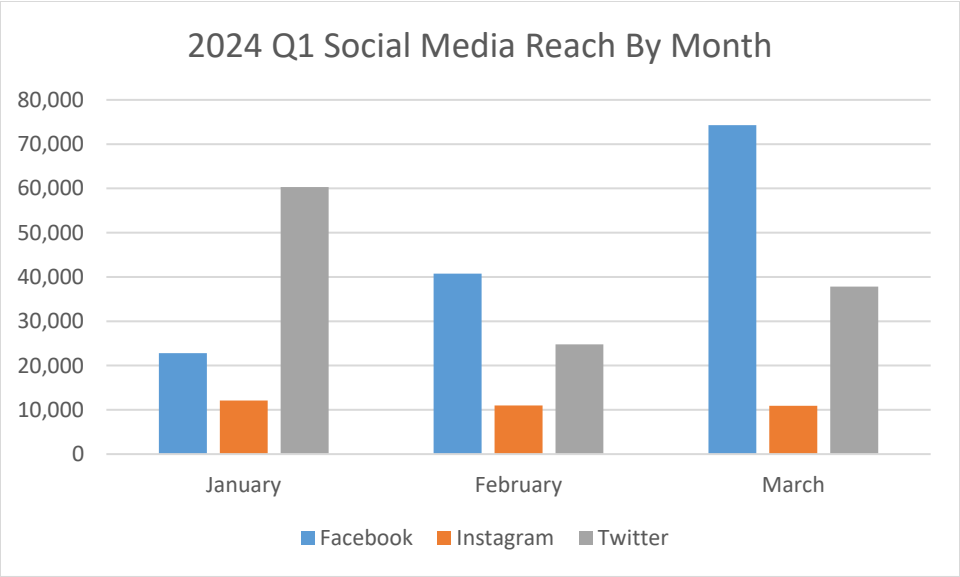
2024 Quarter 1 (Q1) – Posting Volume



News Releases		
January	February	March
4	8	3



Social Media Posts/Stories			
	January	February	March
Facebook	30	20	69
Instagram	30	30	65
Twitter	16	15	30



Social Media Reach			
	January	February	March
Facebook	22,800	40,741	74,280
Instagram	12,092	10,969	10,900
Twitter	60,300	24,800	37,825

BRITISH
COLUMBIA

VIA EMAIL

Ref: 663075

April 2, 2024

His Worship George V. Harvie
Mayor of the City of Delta
Delta City Hall
4500 Clarence Taylor Crescent
Delta BC V4K 3E2
Email: mayorharvie@delta.ca

Dear Mayor George V. Harvie:

Re: GGVAF Funding – Delta Police Department for 2023/24 Fiscal Year

I am writing to you in your role as Chair of the Board of the Delta Police Department (DPD). The DPD applied for funding under the federal Guns and Gangs Violence Action Fund (GGVAF) Grant program which the province administers. I am pleased to advise you that DPD was successful in their application and has been provided with $150,000 from the GGVAF for Fiscal Year 2023/2024 to support the reactive and proactive enforcement related to combatting organized crime activity in Delta.

I am very pleased we can support the excellent work of the DPD with this GGVAF grant. I am advised that the DPD have capitalized on the opportunities presented by the GGVAF funding to assist with the operation of their gang enforcement program (DESUPRESS) that currently monitors 27 gang entrenched individuals and their families, providing resources, support, and targeted enforcement. I am very confident that they will build on this track record of success and continue to enhance public safety in your community moving forward.

As this funding is part of the GGVAF Grant program please also be advised that any public communication must acknowledge that funding was provided as part of the GGVAF initiative and done in coordination with the BC Government.

I look forward to working with you to announce our continued support on this important initiative and see the DPD continue enhancing British Columbia's response to gun violence and gangs in our communities.

…/2

Ministry of
Public Safety
and Solicitor General

Office of the Minister
and Deputy Premier

Mailing Address:
Parliament Buildings
Victoria BC V8V 1X4

Please contact David Haslam, Communications Director, Government Communications and Public Engagement, by email at: David.Haslam@gov.bc.ca or by telephone at: 250-952-0509 to coordinate a public announcement.

Sincerely,

Mike Farnworth
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General
and Deputy Premier

pc: Chief Constable Neil Dubord, Delta Police Department
The Honourable Ravi Kahlon, MLA
Jacqueline Davies, Director Policing Operations and Organized Crime
PSB Finance
David Haslam, Communications Director

PRIMECorp
Proudly supporting British Columbia's policing community through PRIME-BC

Suite 250-4350 Still Creek Drive, Burnaby BC, V5C 0G5 Canada
t: 604-215-4702

April 2, 2024

RE: PRIMECorp Budget to Municipalities

Dear Mayor and Council,

The PRIMECorp Board of Directors has approved our 2024-25 fiscal year budget which also includes preliminary financial forecasts for the subsequent four fiscal years (2025-26 to 2028-29). This planning cycle is in alignment with what we understand to be the financial planning cycles of the municipal, provincial and federal agencies that PRIME-BC services are provided to. We are writing to provide you with these estimates to ensure transparency and advance notice for your budgeting/planning cycles.

In adherence to our financial plan, the proposed User Service Fee for the 2024-25 fiscal year will increase by 7% from $1,384 per officer to $1,481 per officer. The 7% increase will be applied to fund PRIMECorp's ongoing operations to address this fiscal year's anticipated cost pressures.

Balancing budget increases and the needs of the organization is challenging as minimizing budget increases may result in increased risk to fully addressing service demand pressures and service risks. Although the inflation rate is expected to slow, prices are expected to remain elevated given high inflation rates over the past two years. This will put additional pressure on our operating and capital budgets. To ensure financial sustainability and to align to cost escalations, the 2025-26 User Service Fee is preliminarily budgeted to increase by 6%; annual increases thereafter are forecasted to increase by 5%, with a percentage of the increase to be allocated to a "reserve".

Fiscal Year	% increase	User Service Fee
2024-25	7%	$ 1,481
2025-26	6%	$ 1,570
2026-27	5%	$ 1,649
2027-28	5%	$ 1,731
2028-29	5%	$ 1,818

We hope this additional information is of assistance to your organizations during the budget planning process. We will continue with our practice of advising stakeholders of approved budgets on an annual basis.

Sincerely,

Matthew Brown
Chair, PRIMECorp Board of Directors

Suite 250-4350 Still Creek Drive, Burnaby BC, V5C 0G5 Canada
t: 604-215-4702

Cc: Deputy Chief Fiona Wilson, President, BC Association of Chiefs of Police
Municipal Police Chiefs
Officers in Charge, RCMP Detachments
PRIMECorp Board of Directors:

- Matthew Brown, Executive Director, Municipal Policing Governance and Community Safety Division, Policing and Security Branch
- Jason Jachinsky, Director General IMT, RCMP
- Gord Klassen, Councillor, City of Fort St. John
- Jason Laidman, Deputy Chief Constable, Victoria Police Department
- Todd Matsumoto, Deputy Chief Constable, Surrey Police Service
- Dwayne McDonald, Deputy Commissioner, RCMP
- Tyrone Sideroff, Superintendent of Information Services, Support Services Division, Vancouver Police Department
- Kim Singh, Manager, Police Services, City of Coquitlam
- David Stuart, CAO, District of North Vancouver
- Oliver Gruter-Andrew, CEO, E-Comm

BRITISH
COLUMBIA

VIA EMAIL

Ref. 663454

March 25, 2024

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

Dear Sirs/Madams:

Re: Amendments to the *BC Provincial Policing Standards* on Conducted Energy Weapons

I am writing to inform you that I have approved a series of amendments to the *BC Provincial Policing Standards* (BCPPS or Standards) on Conducted Energy Weapons (CEWs) that were necessary following the Director of Police Services' (Director) approval of the CEW TASER 7.

The amendments to these Standards came into effect on March 20, 2024, and copies of the amended Standards are enclosed for your convenience. All Standards are posted on the government website (https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/justice/criminal-justice/policing-in-bc/policing-standards).

The amendments:

- Add the TASER 7 to the list of approved CEW models and remove the X26 CEW;
- Refine the threshold of CEW use;
- Include additional reportable deployment information;
- Refine the definition of a medically high-risk discharge; and
- Extend the length of time between required CEW testing.

As you know, the Director initiated the approval process for new intermediate weapons as set out in BCPPS 1.2.1P in response to interest in the TASER 7. As part of the process, the Director convened an *Intermediate Weapon and Restraint Advisory Panel* (panel) who recommended that the Director proceed with a field trial. Based on the results from the field trial, and the panel's unanimous recommendation, the Director approved the TASER 7 for use by police in British Columbia.

.../2

Ministry of
Public Safety
and Solicitor General

Office of the Minister
and Deputy Premier

Mailing Address:
Parliament Buildings
Victoria BC V8V 1X4

The Director will be providing additional information via correspondence outlining the implementation process which includes the conditions that need to be met before your agency can deploy operational use of the TASER 7 CEW.

If you have any questions about these Standards, please contact Marc Hunter, Senior Program Manager, who can be reached at Marc.Hunter@gov.bc.ca.

Thank you in advance for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

Mike Farnworth
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General
and Deputy Premier

Attachment: Approved amendments to BC Provincial Policing Standards on CEWs:

- *BCPPS 1.3.1 - Threshold and circumstance of Use.*
- *BCPPS 1.3.2 – Approved CEW Models.*
- *BCPPS 1.3.3 – Internal CEW Controls and Monitoring.*
- *BCPPS 1.3.4 – Medical Assistance to CEW Discharges.*
- *BCPPS 1.3.6 - CEW Testing and Maintenance.*
- *BCPPS 3.2.1 - CEW Operator Training.*

pc: Chairs of Municipal Police Boards
Chair, SCBCTA Police Services Board
Chair, Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Services Board

BC Provincial Policing Standards

Section 1.0 – Use of Force

Sub Section 1.3 – Conducted Energy Weapons (CEW)

Subject 1.3.1 – Threshold and Circumstances of Use

Effective: January 30, 2012
Revised: February 1, 2015 and March 20, 2024

Definitions

Bodily Harm – any hurt or injury to a person that interferes with the health or comfort of the person and is more than merely transient or trifling in nature.

CEW Display – the act of pointing, aiming, or showing the CEW at or to a person, without discharging the CEW, for the purpose of generating compliance from a person. A display may include a visible electrical discharge across the front of the device or an audible alert.

CEW Draw – the act of unholstering or removing the CEW from the holster without discharging it, as a preparatory step so that it is ready for use should it become necessary (i.e., not used to generate compliance).

Conducted Energy Weapon or CEW – a weapon that when discharged uses a conducted electrical charge in order to incapacitate a person, or to generate compliance through pain.

Crisis Intervention and De-escalation (CID) Techniques – verbal and nonverbal communications that are designed to de-escalate crises.

Officer – a constable appointed under the *Police Act* or an enforcement officer appointed under s. 18.1 of the *Police Act*.

Reasonable Grounds – includes both a subjective and an objective component and means that the officer must personally believe that the decision or action is necessary, and in addition, the decision or action must be able to stand the test of whether a reasonable person, placed in the position of the officer, would reach the same conclusion.

Standards

CEW discharge

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must ensure that:

(1) Prohibit Officers from discharging a CEW against a person unless:

(a) The person is causing Bodily Harm to either themselves, the Officer, or a third party; or
(b) The Officer is satisfied, on Reasonable Grounds, that the person's behaviour will imminently cause Bodily Harm either to themselves, the Officer, or a third party.

(2) In addition to Standard (1) above, prohibit Officers from discharging a CEW against a person unless the Officer is satisfied, on Reasonable Grounds, that:

(a) Crisis Intervention and De-escalation (CID) Techniques have not been or will not be effective in eliminating the risk of Bodily Harm; and
(b) No lesser force option has been, or will be, effective in eliminating the risk of Bodily Harm.

(3) Prohibit Officers from discharging a CEW on a person for longer than five seconds or exposing a person to an additional CEW discharge, unless the Officer is satisfied, on Reasonable Grounds, that:

(a) The initial five-second discharge was not effective in eliminating the risk of Bodily Harm; and
(b) A further discharge will be effective in eliminating the risk of Bodily Harm.

(4) Ensure that Officers:

(a) Issue a verbal warning prior to discharging a CEW against a person, unless such a warning would place any person at further risk of Bodily Harm or imminent Bodily Harm;
(a. 1) Consider the backdrop prior to discharging a CEW against a person, to assess the potential risk to bystanders or other Officers if probes miss the intended subject;
(b) Do not discharge a CEW near flammable, combustible, or explosive material, where there is a risk of these igniting;

(c) Do not discharge a CEW against a person where the person is at risk of a fall from an elevated height, unless the Officer has Reasonable Grounds to believe that the potential for death or grievous Bodily Harm is justified;

(d) Do not discharge a CEW against a person in water where there is a danger of the person drowning due to incapacitation from the CEW, unless the Officer has Reasonable Grounds to believe that the potential for death or grievous Bodily Harm is justified;

(e) Do not discharge a CEW against a person operating a vehicle or machinery in motion, unless the Officer has Reasonable Grounds to believe that the potential for death or grievous Bodily Harm is justified;

(f) Do not discharge more than one CEW simultaneously against a person, unless the Officer has Reasonable Grounds to believe that the potential for death or grievous Bodily Harm is justified; and

(g) Avoid a person's head, neck, or genitalia as target zones for discharge of the CEW.

(5) Ensure that Standards (1) to (4) above apply to discharges in any mode.

CEW Draw or Display

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(6) Prohibit Officers from drawing or displaying a CEW unless the Officer is satisfied on Reasonable Grounds that the situation has the potential for Bodily Harm.

Policies and procedures

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(6.1) Ensure that policies and procedures clearly establish that a CEW Display is not a replacement for Crisis Intervention and De-escalation (CID) Techniques.

(7) Ensure policies and procedures are consistent with these *BC Provincial Policing Standards*.

BC Provincial Policing Standards

Section 1.0 – Use of Force

Sub Section 1.3 – Conducted Energy Weapons (CEW)

Subject 1.3.2 – Approved CEW Models

Effective: January 30, 2012
Revised: February 1, 2015 and March 20, 2024

Definitions

Conducted Energy Weapon or CEW – a weapon that when discharged uses a conducted electrical charge in order to incapacitate a person, or to generate compliance through pain.

Director – the Director of Police Services referred to in section 39 (1) of the *Police Act*.

Standards

Approved CEW models

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must ensure that:

(1) Only the CEW models approved by the Director are used. The approved models are: TASER® X26P and TASER® 7.

Policies and procedures

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must ensure that:

(2) Policies and procedures governing CEWs are developed prior to CEWs being used and amended as needed to reflect the transition to a new CEW model.

(3) Policies and procedures are consistent with these *BC Provincial Policing Standards.*

BC Provincial Policing Standards

Section 1.0 – Use of Force

Sub Section 1.3 – Conducted Energy Weapons (CEW)

Subject 1.3.3 – Internal CEW Controls and Monitoring

Effective: January 30, 2012
Revised: March 20, 2024

Definitions

CEW Event Log Download – the process that occurs when technical event log data is downloaded from a device. Event log data includes date, time, duration of discharge, as well as other parameters, events, and information.

Bodily Harm – any hurt or injury to a person that interferes with the health or comfort of the person and is more than merely transient or trifling in nature.

CEW Display – the act of pointing, aiming, or showing the CEW at or to a person, without discharging the CEW, for the purpose of generating compliance from a person. A display may include a visible electrical discharge across the front of the device or an audible alert.

CEW Probe Cartridge – an encasement that contains blast doors, probes, wires, AFIDs and other components that is attached to and required for probe deployment of a CEW. Cartridges vary in length of wire, probe type and distance probes will travel to embed in a person to deliver an electrical charge from the CEW.

Conducted Energy Weapon or CEW – a weapon that when discharged uses a conducted electrical charge in order to incapacitate a person, or to generate compliance through pain.

Officer – a constable appointed under the *Police Act* or an enforcement officer appointed under s. 18.1 of the *Police Act*.

Operational CEW Discharge – the act of firing a CEW in any mode against a person, whether intentional or not, and including when the CEW is discharged but malfunctions or is unsuccessful in reaching the intended person.

Operational CEW Download – the process that occurs when technical data is downloaded from the CEW after an operational discharge of the CEW involving a subject. Operational CEW download data includes date, time, and duration of the weapon's discharge(s).

Use-of-Force Report – the information that must be provided, in a provincially-approved format, when an officer applies force against a person.

Standards

CEW control processes

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(1) Ensure an up to date inventory of all CEWs and CEW Probe Cartridges controlled or owned by the police force is maintained.

(2) Ensure secure storage of CEWs and CEW Probe Cartridges so that only person(s) authorized by the Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner have access to CEWs and CEW Probe Cartridges.

(3) Implement a documentation process for authorized Officers to sign out and return CEWs and CEW Probe Cartridges, in a manner that ensures all CEWs and CEW Probe Cartridges can be tracked and accounted for by identifying: assigned Officer; CEW unique identifier; number of CEW Probe Cartridges; and the date and time the CEW and CEW Probe Cartridges were signed out and returned. This applies to both personal issue CEWs and CEWs available for shared use by any authorized Officer within the police force.

(4) Ensure that there is a person responsible at all times for the control process referred to in Standard (3) above.

Post CEW discharge requirements

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(5) Ensure that, after an Operational CEW Discharge:

- (a) The CEW is removed from service;
- (b) An Operational CEW Download is conducted;
- (c) A copy of the Operational CEW Download report is linked to the Officer's Use-of-Force Report; and
- (d) If serious injury or death occurred proximate to the discharge, the CEW is not returned to service until it is tested, and repaired and retested if required (see *BCPPS 1.3.6 CEW Testing and Maintenance*).

Monitoring and review

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(6) Designate a person responsible for internal CEW incident monitoring that would include being responsible for:
   (a) Ensuring that, for every Operational CEW Download report there is a corresponding Use-of-Force Report and vice versa; and
   (b) Accounting for any discrepancies between the Operational CEW Download report and the Use-of-Force Report.

(7) Ensure that a CEW Event Log Download is conducted for each CEW at least annually and a record of the download data is maintained on file.

(8) Conduct, annually, an internal review of CEW controls and the use of CEWs by police officers in the police force to determine compliance with the *BC Provincial Policing Standards* and the police force's policies and procedures, and to identify potential training or policy development issues. At minimum, the review should examine and document, both at the Officer level and for the police force overall:
   (a) The circumstances and manner in which CEWs are being used (e.g., imminent Bodily Harm threshold, number and duration of cycles, number of probes deployed); and
   (b) The reporting of CEW use by police officers.

Reporting

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(9) Submit annually a written report to the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General and the board that must include:
   (a) Aggregate counts of CEW Displays and operational discharges; and
   (b) A summary of the annual review conducted as per Standard (8) above.

Policies and procedures

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(10) Ensure policies and procedures are consistent with these *BC Provincial Policing Standards*.

BC Provincial Policing Standards

Section 1.0 – Use of Force

Sub Section 1.3 – Conducted Energy Weapons (CEW)

Subject 1.3.4 – Medical Assistance to CEW Discharges

Effective: Standards (1) to (3): January 30, 2013; Standards (4) to (6): January 30, 2012
Revised: March 20, 2024

Definitions

Conducted Energy Weapon or CEW – a weapon that when discharged uses a conducted electrical charge in order to incapacitate a person, or to generate compliance through pain.

Officer – a constable appointed under the *Police Act* or an enforcement officer appointed under s. 18.1 of the *Police Act*.

Standards

Automated external defibrillators (AEDs)

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(1) Ensure that, for a rural police force that provides policing to a jurisdiction of less than 5,000 population, CEW operators who have been assigned a CEW while on-duty must also be equipped with an AED that is to be carried in their police vehicle.

(2) Ensure that, for an urban police force that provides policing to a municipality of greater than 5,000 population, all on-road patrol supervisors must be equipped with AEDs that are to be carried in their police vehicles.

(3) Ensure that all Officers who are authorized to use an AED receive and maintain training in accordance with the British Columbia Emergency Health Services consent requirements for police use of an AED.

Requests for medical assistance

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(4) Ensure that, if an Officer uses an AED on a person, emergency medical

assistance, either from paramedics or a hospital, is sought as soon as possible.

(5) Ensure that Officers request paramedic attendance at all medically high-risk incidents before discharge of the CEW or, if that is not feasible, as soon as possible thereafter. Medically high-risk incidents include when a CEW is discharged in:

- (a) Probe mode across the person's chest;
- (b) Any mode for longer than five seconds, including a single discharge cycle that exceeds five seconds, or an additional discharge from the same or another CEW; or
- (c) Any mode against anyone who the Officer has reason to believe is:
  - (i) an emotionally disturbed person,
  - (ii) an elderly person,
  - (iii) pregnant,
  - (iv) a child, or
  - (v) a person with a medical condition (e.g., heart disease, implanted pacemaker, or defibrillator).

Policies and procedures

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(6) Ensure policies and procedures are consistent with these *BC Provincial Policing Standards*.

BC Provincial Policing Standards

Section 1.0 – Use of Force

Sub Section 1.3 – Conducted Energy Weapons (CEW)

Subject 1.3.6 – CEW Testing and Maintenance

Effective: March 20, 2024
Revised: N/A

Definitions

Conducted Energy Weapon or CEW – a weapon that when discharged uses a conducted electrical charge in order to incapacitate a person, or to generate compliance through pain.

Function Test – a CEW's built-in capability to verify whether the energy weapon's core electronics are working properly.

Monophasic Charge – the maximum of the absolute values of A and B, where A= the integral of all positive current in a pulse, and B= the integral of all negative current in a pulse.

Net Charge – the integral of the value of the current waveform for a specified portion of the pulse.

Peak Current – the peak of the current waveform for the pulse.

Peak Voltage – the peak of the voltage waveform for the pulse.

Professional Engineer – a person who is registered or licensed to practice as a professional engineer under the *Engineers and Geoscientists Act of British Columbia*, or the appropriate Act of another province, with training or experience in electrical engineering and who carries out and accepts responsibility for professional activities involving the practice of professional engineering.

Pulse – a short discharge of electrical energy.

Pulse Duration – the time between the points at which the voltage waveform crosses through a specified start point voltage to a specified end point voltage.

Pulse Repetition Rate – for an interval which contains N pulses, the pulse repetition rate is (N-1) divided by the time from the first to last pulse.

Standards

Routine precautions

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must ensure that:

(1) Before the start of every shift each CEW is examined to ensure it is in good working order. If a CEW does not appear to be in good working order, it is not to be used operationally.

(2) Further to Standard (1), for any CEW models equipped with an internal Function Test capability, a Function Test is performed. Any CEW that fails the Function Test is not to be used operationally until it has been examined, repaired as required, and successfully passes the Function Test.

(3) Responsibility for conducting the tasks outlined in Standards (1) and (2) above is clearly assigned.

Inventory maintenance

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must ensure that:

(4) Each CEW is examined for damage at least once per year. If a CEW is damaged in a way that impairs its proper functioning, it is not to be used operationally until it is repaired and successfully passes the Function Test.

(5) Responsibility for the task outlined in Standard (4) is clearly assigned.

Testing of electrical output

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must ensure that:

(6) Agencies with an inventory of 100 CEWs or greater, test the electrical output of a random sample representing at least 10% of CEWs each year, while agencies with fewer than 100 CEWs test all CEWs at least once every five years.

(7) Testing is conducted in accordance with the protocols described in the *Test Procedure for Conducted Energy Weapons* Version 3.0, attached to this Standard as Appendix "A";

   (a) Testing is conducted by a third party independent of the manufacturer; and
   (b) The test procedure has been verified to meet the *Test Procedure for Conducted Energy Weapons* by a Professional Engineer.

(8) Ensure that if, after testing, a CEW does not meet all the following specifications, the CEW is either destroyed, or repaired and retested, before being used operationally. The CEW must:

   (a) Not have a Monophasic Charge higher than 180 µC for any individual Pulse; and
   (b) Meet the manufacturer's specifications for the following:
      (i) Pulse Repetition Rate,
      (ii) Peak Voltage,
      (iii) Peak Current,
      (iv) Net Charge, and
      (v) Pulse Duration.

Records

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(9) Ensure that, for each CEW in use in the police force, a record of testing is maintained showing:

   (a) The dates testing occurred;
   (b) The units tested (e.g., by serial number); and
   (c) The results.

Policies and procedures

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(10) Ensure policies and procedures are consistent with these *BC Provincial Policing Standards*.

BC Provincial Policing Standards

Section 1.0 – Use of Force

Sub Section 1.3 – Conducted Energy Weapons (CEW)

Subject 1.3.6 – CEW Testing and Maintenance – Appendix "A"

Effective: March 20, 2024
Revised: N/A

Appendix "A" for BCPPS 1.3.6 – CEW Testing and Maintenance

Test Procedures for Conducted Energy Weapons

Version 3.0

2021/02/17

Test Procedure

for

Conducted Energy Weapons

Version 3.0

2021/02/17

Contents

Appendices

Test Procedure
for
Conducted Energy Weapons

0.0 Disclaimer

The persons referred to as “Authors” herein include the following list of individuals and their organizations: Andy Adler (Carleton University), Dave Dawson (Carleton University, and Ian Sinclair (MPB Technologies). The term “implementers” includes all individuals and organizations which choose to implement any or all of the recommendations in this paper.

0.1 Limited Purpose

The Authors prepared this paper for a readership limited to test personnel and their employer organizations (“Readers”). The purpose of the paper is to assist the Readers by providing a set of recommendations intended to allow Readers to carry out tests on Conducted Energy Weapons (“CEWs”) in a controlled and repeatable manner across jurisdictions. The consistent application of the recommendations may enable Readers to establish that they have followed consistent procedures to determine that their CEWs are performing within specification at time of test. The consistent application of the recommendations may also enable the collection of uniform data to allow future assessment of any trends in performance.

0.2 No Warranty

This paper is provided on the terms “As Is, Where Is”, and the Authors give no warranty or representation of any kind whatsoever as to the appropriate policies for the use of, nor the safety of the use of CEWs. The Authors expressly disclaim all express or implied warranties relating to the contents of the paper. The Authors give no warranty or representation of any kind whatsoever that the recommendations contained in this report are comprehensive. The Authors give no warranty or representation of any kind whatsoever that the recommendations are up to date beyond the date on which the paper is published.

0.3 Working Paper Only

This paper is a “working paper” meaning that it reflects the knowledge of the Authors relating to the procedures for testing of CEWs as at the time the paper is written, without any commitment to update or revise the paper.

0.4 Implementer Responsibility

The Implementer acknowledges and agrees that it is possible and probable that new developments will give rise to a need for new testing limits and it is incumbent upon the Implementer to ensure that he/she understands that the paper is up to date to the knowledge of the Authors, only to the time it is written. The Implementer understands and accepts exclusive liability for the decision to rely on the paper and the decision to implement some or all of the recommendations.

0.5 Implementer Indemnifies Authors

THE IMPLEMENTER SHALL INDEMNIFY AND SAVE THE AUTHORS HARMLESS FROM AND AGAINST ANY CLAIMS, LIABILITY OR COST (INCLUDING LEGAL COSTS) TO WHICH THE AUTHORS MAY BE SUBJECT OR THAT MAY BE BROUGHT AGAINST THE AUTHORS BY REASON OF THE IMPLEMENTER’S DECISION TO IMPLEMENT ANY OR ALL OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE PAPER.

1.0 Foreword

Several studies including the Braidwood Commission report[5], the Report of the Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security of the Conducted Energy Weapon[7], the report of the Commission for Public Complaints against the RCMP[8] and other provincial reports and coroners' recommendations have discussed the need for reliable uniform testing of Conducted Energy Weapons (CEWs) independent of the manufacturer.

This Test Procedure will enable organizations across Canada to test CEWs in a reliable, repeatable manner to determine whether they are operating within manufacturer's specifications. Test results so obtained will be usable in various ways.

- The CEW inventory of a given police service can be tested on acceptance and regularly thereafter to ensure all issued weapons are functioning as intended.
- Any CEW involved in an incident resulting in personal injury will be able to be tested after the incident to reliably determine its operating parameters.
- All data collected from weapons tests across Canada will be known to be reliable and comparable. As a result, new data will be able to be added to the growing body of knowledge concerning CEW operation over time so that future research may be able to determine trends in age or other factor related changes in performance

This document contains a set of recommendations for measurement of the performance characteristics of conducted energy weapons. It represents the opinions of its authors (Section 8.0), a group of subject matter experts who have been involved in research on or testing of CEWs, and is subject to the disclaimer presented in 0.0. Previous versions of this document are available[1,2], and at least one author has published comments [13]. Other test recommendations have been published by DRDC[14] and IEC[15].

None of the authors has any financial or personal interest in Axon Enterprises or any other CEW manufacturer. Several of the authors have discussed weapons testing with staff from Axon Enterprises.

Andy Adler, David Dawson, Ian Sinclair, "Test Procedure for Conducted Energy Weapons, Version 3.0", 2021-02-17, DOI: 10.22215/cewtp2021

It is available online via: http://dx.doi.org/10.22215/cewtp2021
https://curve.carleton.ca/CEWCollection/CEWTest-Procedure-2021-ver3.0.html

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Purpose

The CEW Test Procedure:

- Establishes a methodology by which testing facilities and personnel across Canada will be able to test CEWs and determine whether they are operating within manufacturers' specifications,

- Defines data collection requirements so that data collected during the testing of any CEW in Canada may be used in forensic analysis of that weapon and may also be added to a central data base for future research and data mining programs,

2.2 Scope

This Test Procedure is meant for use with Conducted Energy Weapons that have the following characteristics:

- They are hand held
- They use a pulse or pulse train to deliver electrical energy to the target
- They are meant to function by causing temporary human electro-muscular incapacitation

2.3 Revision Log

Version	**Date**	**Modifications**
1.0	2010-07-08	Initial Release
1.1	2010-07-31	Added monophasic charge parameter
2.0	2017-02-17	Addition of X2 and X26P in new Appendix C. Section 3.3: Altered sampling rate, trigger settings. Section 3.8: Added requirement for gap for X2 testing Added Section 3.9 Bibliography Clarified definition of Net Charge for different units.
3.0	2021-02-17	Addition of T7 in new Appendix D Section 1.0: Added references to related work Section 3.4: Added warning calibrate voltage probes Section 3.4: Added requirement inspect the spark gap Section 4.2: Added requirement visually inspect spark

2.3 Definitions

Pulse	A short discharge of electrical energy
Peak Voltage	Peak of the voltage waveform for the pulse
Peak Current	Peak of the current waveform for the pulse
Net Charge	The integral of the value of the current waveform for a specified portion of the pulse
Monophasic Charge	The maximum of the absolute values of A and B, where A = the integral of all positive current in a pulse, and B = the integral of all negative current in a pulse.
Total Charge	The integral of the absolute value of the current waveform for the full pulse duration
Burst Length	Time from the first pulse to the last pulse for a single firing of the CEW
Pulse Duration	The time between the sample points at which the voltage waveform crosses through a specified start point voltage to a specified end point voltage.
Electrode	The electrical connection between the weapon and the subject/load (also referred to “probe” or a “contact”)
Advanced Cross Connect	A mode of operation of the Taser 7 weapon in which pulses are fired between all four electrodes from two cartridges
Pulse Repetition Rate	For an interval which contains N pulses, the Pulse Repetition Rate is (N-1) divided by the time from the first to last pulse.

Detailed descriptions and values for these parameters are included in the appendices for specific models of CEW.

3.0 Test Equipment

3.1 Introduction
The equipment required for the electrical testing is listed in this section.

3.2 Calibration
All test equipment must be calibrated yearly to national standards.

3.3 Data Acquisition and Storage System
- Minimum resolution of 1% of the maximum specified voltage (Section 10 of Appendices)
- Minimum bandwidth of 10 MHz and sampling rate of 5 MSamples/s or sufficient to achieve at least 1% maximum voltage sampling error as per good engineering practice.
- Anti-aliasing low pass filter (5 MHz) in accordance with good engineering practice
- Minimum 8 bit digitization of stored sample data
- Sufficient storage capacity to record all pulses
- Adequate pretrigger interval if pulse triggering is used
- The data acquisition system shall either: 1) capture the entire data stream, or 2) have a trigger setting to capture all pulses which exceed ± 50 V amplitude.

3.4 Voltage Probe
- Voltage reduction probe (e.g. 1000:1 or 100:1)
- Minimum 10kV rating or reduced through a voltage divider in the load.
- Note that voltage probes can easily be damaged by the high voltages from a CEW. Voltage probes must be regularly calibrated and faculty probes discarded.

AND/OR

3.5 Current Probe
- Suitable for ranges to 30 A

3.6 Resistive Load
- Pure resistance (low reactance, non-inductive) at 100 kHz.
    - Note: wire wound resistors are not generally acceptable.
- 10 W power rating
- Value specified in appendices for specific models of CEW.

3.7 Connecting wires
- Should be as large a gauge as practical in order to minimize impedance
- Should be kept as short as possible
- If probe wires are used, keep them from touching the load resistors, cartridges, other wires or the CEW

3.8 Mounting Jig
- A jig or other mounting method is required to stabilize the weapon and allow hands-off operation during test. It will typically employ one or two spent cartridges. The Mounting Jig will connect to a resistive load described in the relevant appendix. A mechanical/electrical system equivalent to a spent cartridge may be used. If so, it must include a housing designed to firmly hold the weapon and expose it to equivalent electrical connections and spark gap as would be seen with a spent cartridge.

- The mounting jig is required to have a spark gap equivalent to the tested scenario.
- For M26/X26E/X26P cartridges, the spark gap is part of the cartridge.
- For the X2 and T7, the spark gap is external to the cartridge and is normally provided by the distance to the wires[6]. A suitable gap should be part of the jig for the X2/T7.
- For the T7, two spent cartridges are required in the mounting jig to fill both bays.
- The residue from sparking can accumulate in the spark gap of a spent cartridge and lead to incorrect readings. Regular inspection and, if necessary, replacement, of spark gaps is required.

3.9 Insulating Surface

- The test set up should be mounted on an insulating surface to ensure protection of the test staff from electrical discharge.

4.0 General Procedure

4.1 Initial Inspection

Carry out a visual inspection of the weapon prior to testing. If there are obvious physical deficiencies such as poor fitting of the battery pack or safety and trigger switches, do not proceed with the electrical testing.

4.2 Visual Inspection of Spark

Conduct a short (approximately 1 second) firing of the test CEW (empty, with cartridges removed). The operator should verify visually that sparks follow the correct pathway between electrodes. (For CEWs with multiple cartridges, all spark pathways should be visually validated)

4.2 Measurement

Insert the weapon into the test jig and fire it for a single trigger pull. Acquire and store relevant data from the full electrical bursts. Obtain quantitative data on

- Peak Voltage (measured directly or calculated by measuring the peak current and multiplying by the load resistance).
- Peak Current (measured directly or calculated by measuring the peak voltage and dividing by the load resistance).
- Net Charge (derived from the current pulse; the portion of the pulse over which Net Charge is calculated is specific to the CEW under test; see the relevant appendix.)
- Total Charge.
- Monophasic Charge.
- Pulse Duration.
- Pulse Repetition Rate.

4.3 Analysis

Determine if the CEW is In Tolerance or Out of Tolerance by comparison of measured values with specifications.

5.0 Specific Procedure

5.1 Introduction

This procedure describes the methodology for test set up, conduct and analysis. Detailed test equipment operating procedures have not been provided, but have been described elsewhere[6,9]. Good engineering practice, proper laboratory processes and familiarity with laboratory measurement equipment is expected. Detailed quantitative data for determining compliance with manufacturer's specifications are given in the appendices for specific models of CEW.

5.2 Initial Inspection

Prior to beginning testing, record the following

- Manufacturer of the test weapon
- Model number and Serial number
- Battery model and serial number (if available without opening unit under test)
- Battery capacity (if available without opening unit under test)
- Software version installed (if available without opening unit under test)
- Temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure of the test environment

CAUTION: High voltages will be present during the test. Exercise caution in the layout of the equipment and conduct of the test to avoid exposure to the high voltage.

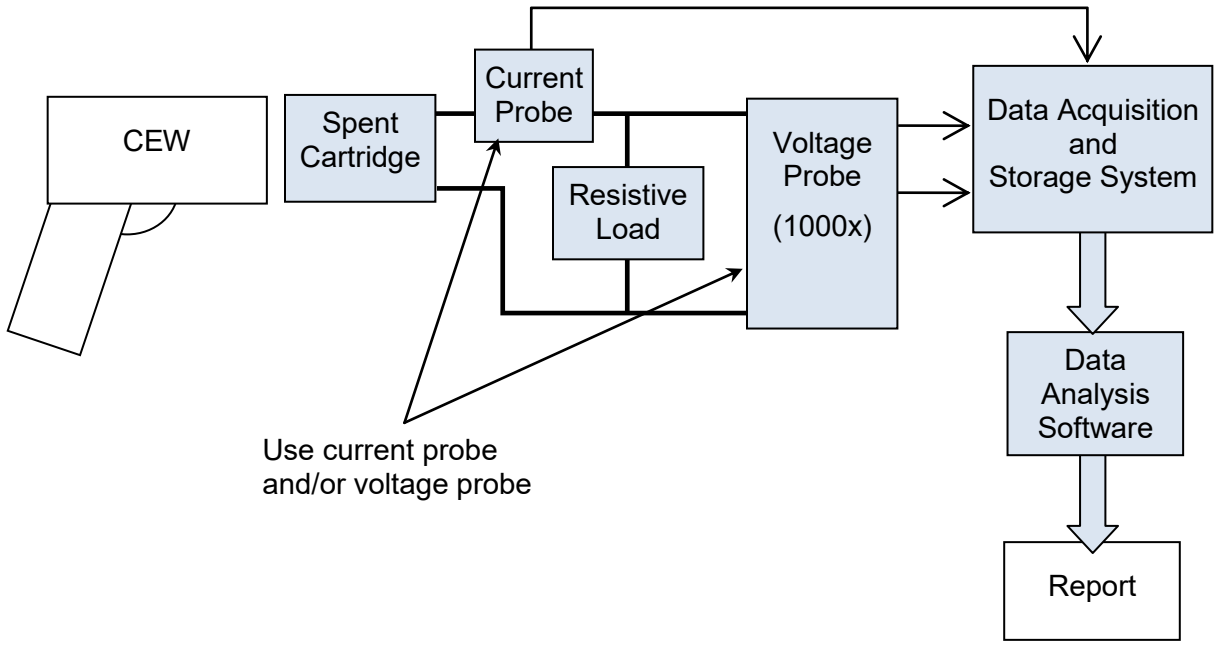


FIGURE 1: TEST SETUP FOR A CEW WITH ONE CARTRIDGE.[1]

[1] The T7 must be tested with two cartridges, as described in Appendix D.

5.3 Measurement

5.3.1 Setup

- Set up the test equipment on the insulating surface.
- Select a sampling rate on the Data Acquisition System.
- Connect the probe(s) to the test apparatus:
    - connect the high voltage probe across the test load.
      AND/OR
    - place the current probe around the appropriate lead from the weapon to the load.
- Connect the probe leads to the Data Acquisition System.
- Prepare the weapon for test by stabilizing it.
- Set up the weapon in the test jig or similar apparatus to allow hands-off support.

5.3.2 Test

- Connect the weapon across the test load. (Note 3)
- Pull the trigger on the weapon to initiate the burst.
- Allow the weapon to fire for the full duration of the burst.
- Verify that all data has been acquired and stored.
- Fire the weapon two more times and record the data. (Note 4)
- Verify data has been acquired and stored.
- Identify the data records with the serial number of the weapon under test.

Note 1: We consider the test loads recommended by TASER International and Axon (600 ohms for the X26/X26P/X2/T7 and 500 ohms for the M26) to be an adequate model of the impedance load of the body. More recent weapons (X26P, X2, T7) measure the load and adapt the current to a target charge per pulse. Older CEWs have relatively little variation in charge with load. Savard et al[12], found a variation of approximately 25% from the average current across loads below 1000 Ohm. Such variation may be accounted for by the safety factor.

Note 2: The full procedure with three weapon firings is meant to collect additional data for future data analysis. This should be used for acceptance testing and regularly scheduled maintenance testing. For users wishing to conduct daily testing, only two firings are required in order to determine weapon compliance with manufacturer's specifications.

6.0 Data Analysis

6.1 Data Analysis Software

Tests may be run most efficiently with data analysis software. (Note 5)

6.2 Parameters averaged over the last second of the burst

The software will determine the following from pulses that fit into the last second of the burst during the first firing of the weapon:

- Pulse Repetition Rate

6.3 Parameters averaged over the last 8 pulses

The analysis software will also determine the following by averaging data from the last 8 pulses recorded for the second firing of the weapon:

- Peak Voltage
- Peak Current
- Net Charge (Note 4)
- Pulse Duration

6.4 CEW status as per manufacturer specifications

All of the previous five values are required in order to determine whether the electrical output of the weapon is within manufacturer's specifications. Compare the output of the analysis software with the manufacturer's specifications given in the appendix. Determine for each of the parameters whether the weapon's performance was:

- Above Tolerance
- In Tolerance
- Below Tolerance

6.5 Within Specification

If all five parameters are In Tolerance, then the weapon may be reported as having performed within manufacturer's specifications. (Note 5)

6.6 Charge Measurements

The analysis software will determine the following for each pulse in each of the three firings of the weapon:

- Monophasic Charge
- Total Charge

CEWs with Monophasic Charge for any individual pulse in excess of the value listed in the corresponding appendix should be declared Out of Tolerance (Note 6).

6.7 Parameter Statistics over the burst

The software should calculate and store, for each of the seven parameters listed (Pulse Repetition Rate, Peak Voltage, Peak Current, Net Charge, Pulse Duration, Monophasic Charge and Total Charge) the value for each pulse for each firing.

In addition, the maximum, minimum and average of each parameter for all pulses in each of the three firings should be calculated and stored. Note that the average pulse repetition rate is the pulse repetition rate for the burst length, and not the average of the pulse repetition rates for each pulse in the burst.

Note 3: An implementation of the analysis software has been created by Carleton University. This software may be used in the analysis of the stored data. It is available under an open-source license (Adler et al, 2011[4]).

Note 4: The appropriate period over which *Net charge* is calculated varies with CEW model. For clarity, this document provides specific terminology for each calculation. For the M26, the *Strike Phase Net Charge* is used; for the X26/X26E, the *Main Phase Net Charge* is used; for the X26P/X2, the *Full Pulse Net Charge* is used. See the corresponding appendices for details.

Note 5: If a weapon performs out of tolerance, replacement of the batteries or Digital Power Module may bring the weapon to within expected performance. Note that for some weapons, introduction of a new DPM may introduce new operating software, which will create an essentially new configuration for the weapon. This procedure should only be carried out if prior agreement on this policy has been established with the owner of the weapon and, in any event, a complete test series should be repeated on the new weapon/power system combination and reported as a separate test with a separate test report.

Note 6: There is no electrical safety specification which applies exactly to the waveforms of complex CEW discharges. In our opinion, the most relevant specification is that of IEC TS 60479 Part 2 (Section 11) which considers the “effects of unidirectional single impulse currents of short durations” (0.1 ms and above). This section of the specification defines curves based on the "probability of fibrillation risk for current flowing through the body from the left hand to both feet". We base our calculation on the "C1 curve" which is defined as "no risk of fibrillation"[10]. For a 0.1 ms pulse, this is equivalent to a 710 µC charge. To account for differences in body size and placement of stimulation electrodes, we recommend an additional safety factor of four be imposed, so the maximum allowable value for any individual stimulating pulse would be the value listed in the corresponding appendix for specific models of CEW. Since CEW waveforms are not unidirectional, two possible parameters may be compared to the IEC 60479-2 based threshold: 1) Total Charge, or 2) Monophasic Charge. Total Charge is a more conservative measure, however, Monophasic Charge may be justified based on physiological models such as Reilly et al[11]. Based on our understanding of the current literature, Monophasic Charge is the appropriate measure[3].

7.0 Sample Report Format

7.1 Report Format

The following report format is presented as a sample which shows all of the relevant information collected during testing. Comments in Line 7 could include, for example, notes on the operation of the CEW display or on its general appearance or on obvious discrepancies in the operation of the device itself.

Conducted Energy Weapon Test Report	Date:
Weapon: (mftr and model)	Serial Number:
Police Service:	Police Officer:
Test Service:	Tester:

Visual Inspection	Case □ Battery □ Electrodes □
Data Download Performed	□
Comments	
Software Version	
Battery Charge	
Battery Model and Serial	
Temperature	
Humidity	
Atmospheric Pressure	

	Max			**Min**			**Avg**			**Avg-TI**		
Firing No	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Peak Voltage (V)												
Peak Current (A)												
Net Charge (µC)												
Pulse Duration (µs)												
Pulse Rep Rate (P/s)												
Monophasic Charge (µC)												
Total Charge (µC)												
Burst Length (s)												

Within Specifications: Yes □ / No □

Note: The “Net Charge” definition for the weapon under test should be used (Note 6).

7.2 Data Protection

If an electronic report is used, care should be taken to electronically protect the data from corruption. Digital signatures or encryption may be employed.

8.0 Acknowledgements

This Test Procedure was developed as a result of an initiative spearheaded by Carleton University, Systems and Computer Engineering who organized workshops on the topic of CEWs with partial funding from Public Safety Canada and the Canadian Police Research Centre (CPRC). These workshops brought together a wide range of participants with experience in the field to discuss concerns around the use of these weapons and to develop suggestions for a way forward.

The group which put together Version 2.0 and this version of this document included the following participants:

Dr. Andy Adler, Carleton University

Mr. Dave Dawson, Carleton University

Dr. Ian Sinclair, MPB Technologies Inc.

The first version of this document (version 1.1, 2010-07-31)[1] included the following participants:

Mr. Ron Evans, Datrend Systems Inc.

Mr. Laurin Garland, Vernac Ltd.

Mr. Mark Miller, Datrend Systems Inc.

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https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/lbrr/archives/cnmcs-plcng/cn25078-eng.pdf

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https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/lbrr/archives/cn26669-eng.pdf

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https://webstore.iec.ch/publication/21809

Appendix A
Detailed Specifications
TASER M26

Appendix A
Detailed Specifications
TASER M26

A.1 Introduction

This appendix gives details of the waveform, definitions and specifications for the parameters of interest for the TASER M26. The parameters of interest are based on

A.2 Pulse Waveform

The TASER M26 pulse consists of a damped oscillation with a 17 μs time constant. The initial half sinusoid is known as the “Strike Phase” as shown in Figure A1. The pulses are delivered in a burst as shown in Figure A2. The burst consists of about 75 pulses over 5 seconds, at the rate of 15 pulses per second if an alkaline battery is used. The burst has 100 pulses at the rate of 20 pulses per second if a NiMH battery is used.

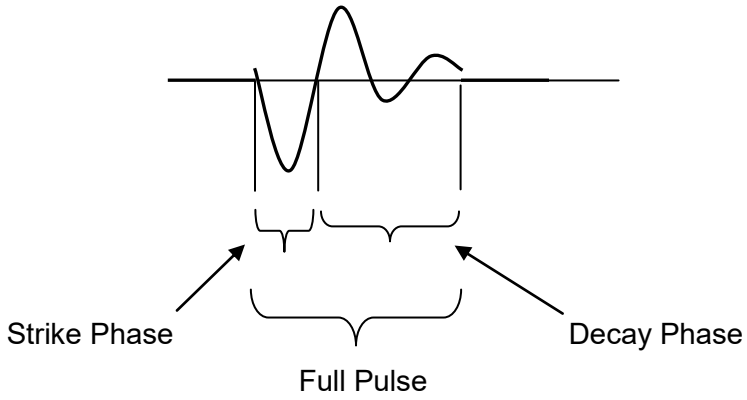


FIGURE A1: PULSE, CONSISTING OF STRIKE PHASE AND DECAY PHASE

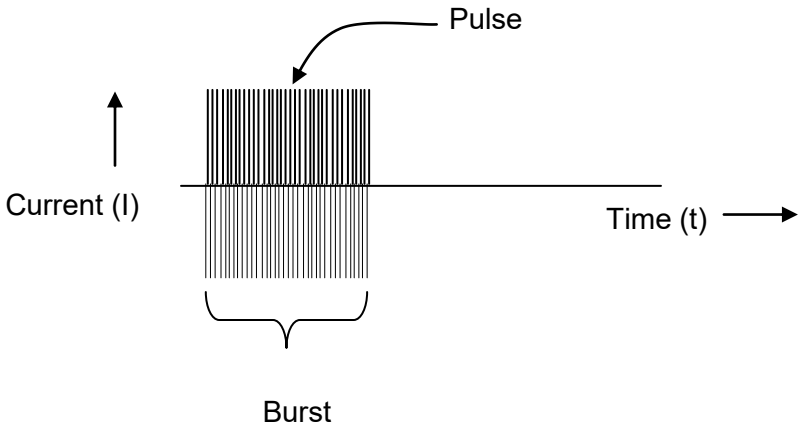


FIGURE A2: BURST OF APPROXIMATELY 75 OR 100 PULSES

A.3 Parameters of Interest

Information is derived primarily from the Strike Phase, since this is the pulse that captures the motor neuron. It is 10 µs long, and delivers about 100 µC of charge in a single direction, whereas the remainder of the pulse delivers about 100 µC spread over 40 µs in alternating negative and positive directions.

Some plots show the Strike Phase above the axis, some show it below the axis (Figure A3). This is merely a question of how the load is connected to the scope. Either orientation of the pulse shows the same thing.

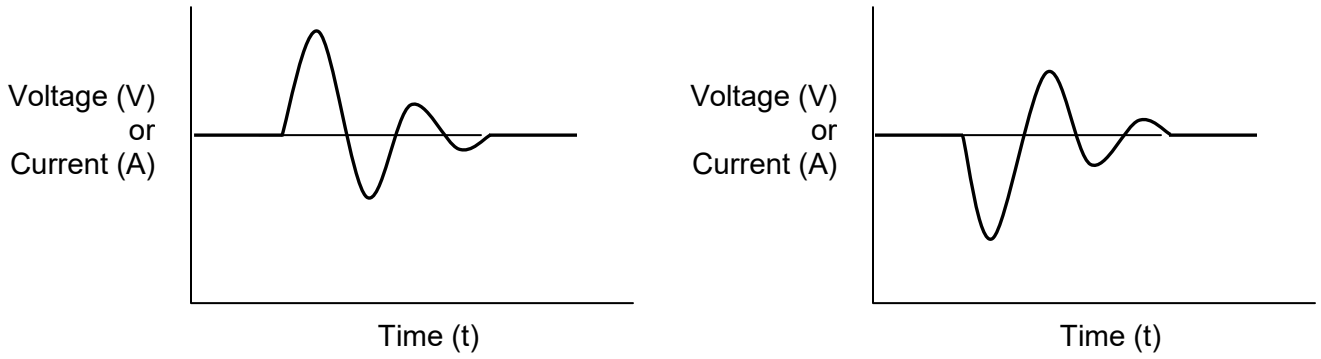


FIGURE A3: M26 PULSE INVERSIONS

Parameters of individual M26 pulses will be calculated as shown in Figure A4 to Figure A8. These describe, respectively,

- peak voltage (strike phase)
- peak current (strike phase)
- net charge (strike phase)
- pulse duration (full pulse),
- pulse repetition rate
- Monophasic Charge
- Total Charge

For the M26, the *Net Charge* is to be calculated over the *Strike Phase*.
This parameter is also known as the *Strike Phase Net Charge*.
(See Section A.5.)

A.4 Peak Voltage and Peak Current

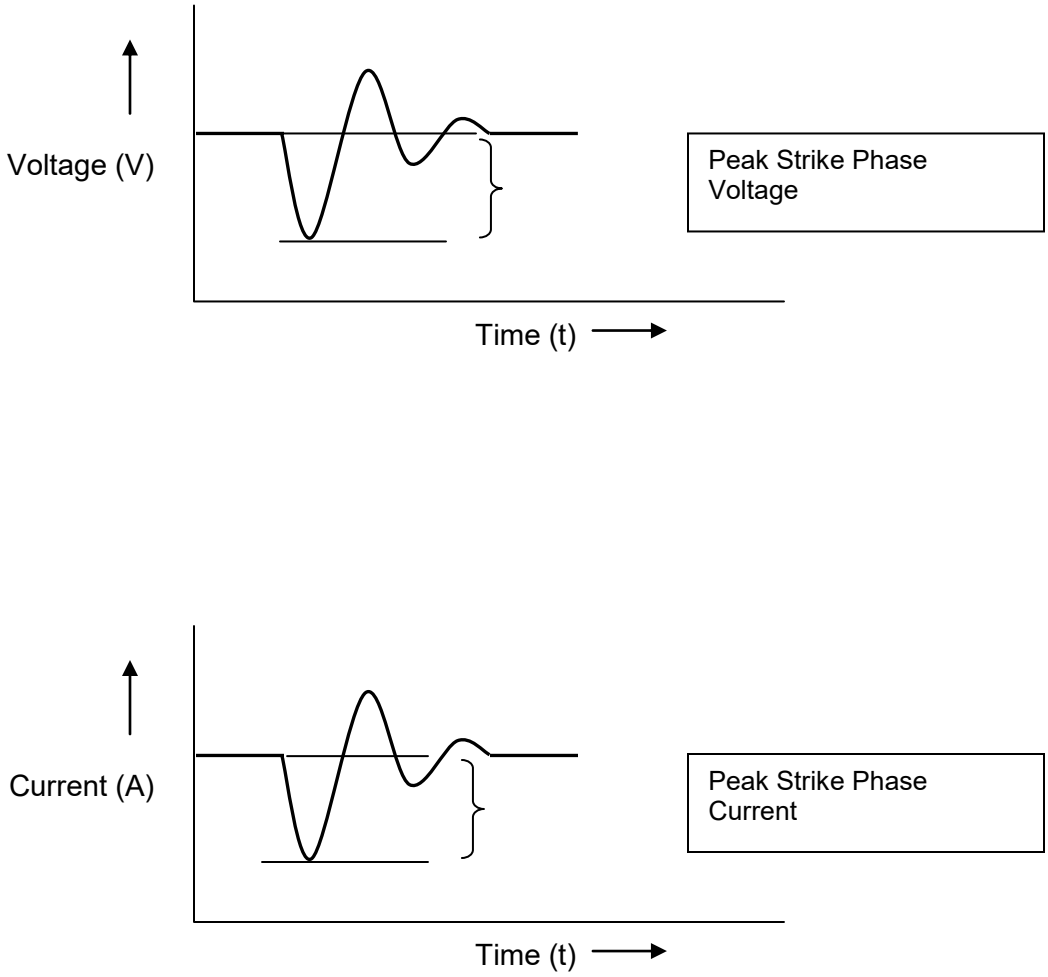


FIGURE A4: M26 PEAK STRIKE PHASE VOLTAGE AND CURRENT

A.5 Net Charge (Strike Phase Net Charge)

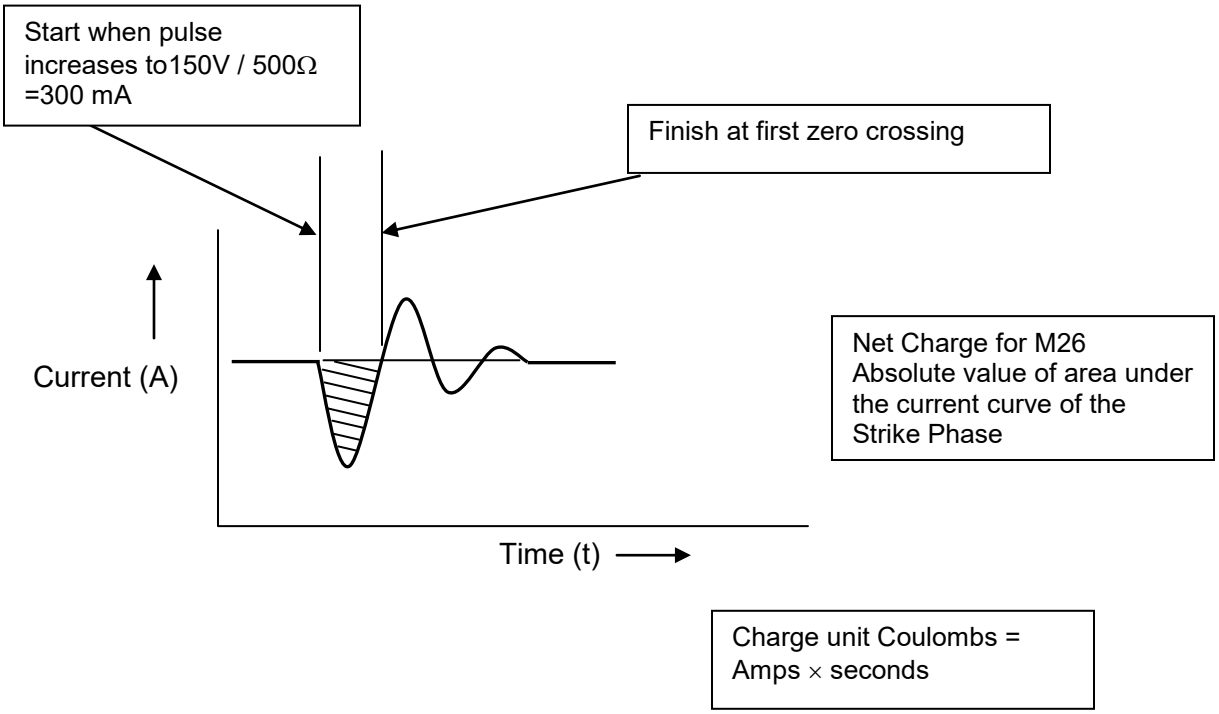


FIGURE A5: M26 STRIKE PHASE NET CHARGE

A. 6 Pulse Duration

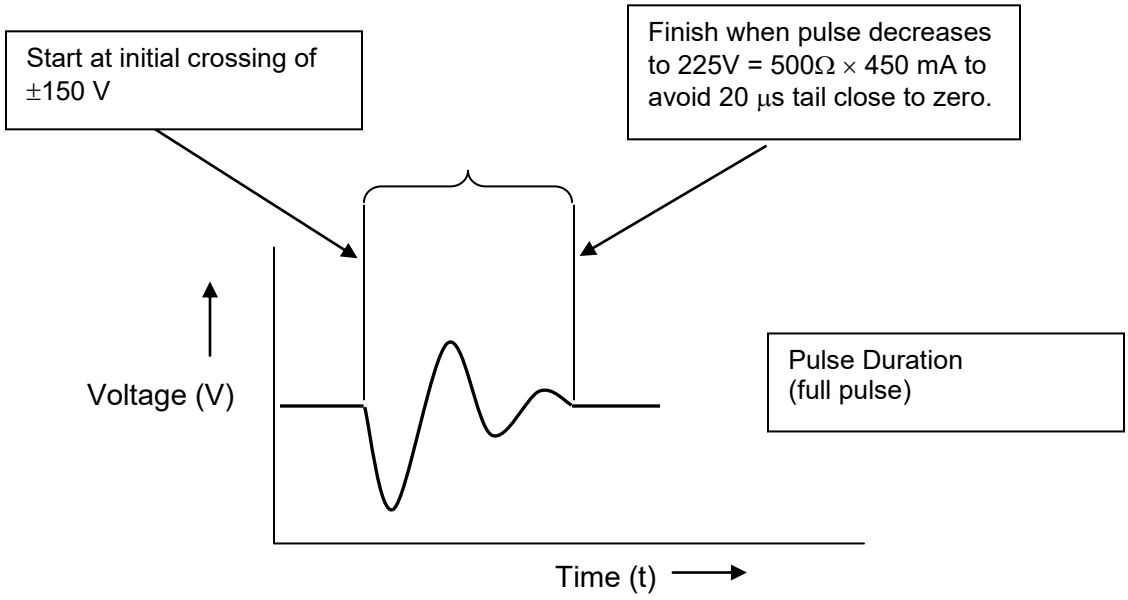


FIGURE A6: M26 FULL PULSE DURATION

A.7 Pulse Repetition Rate

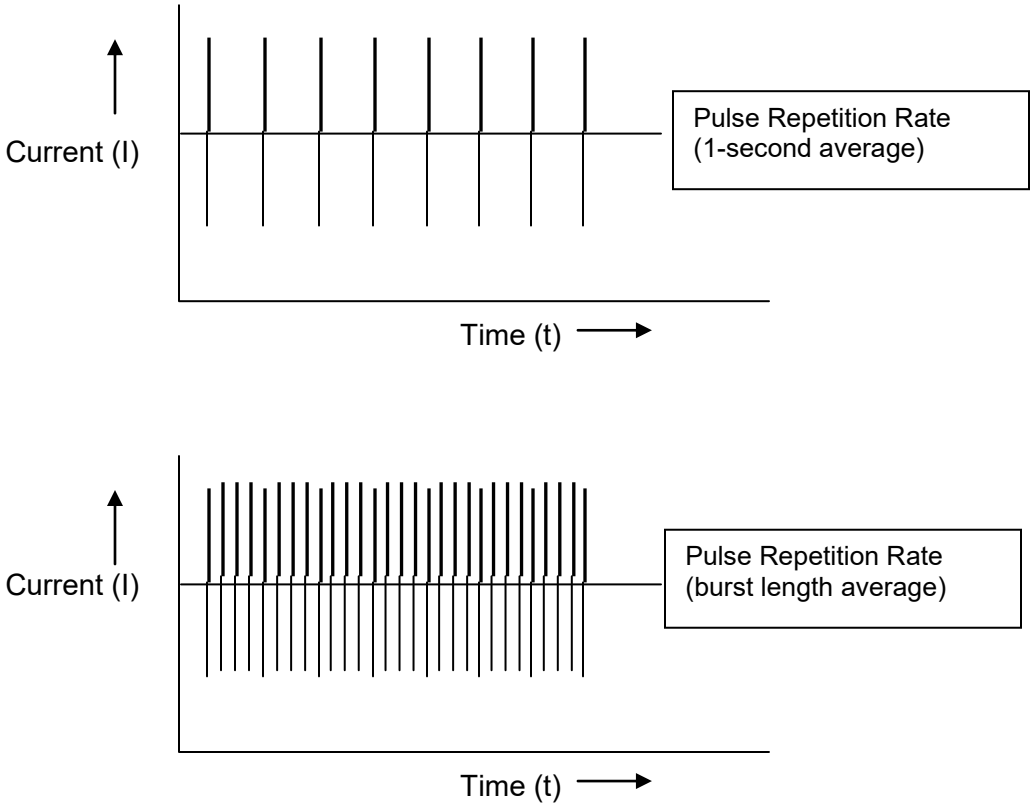


FIGURE A7: M26 PULSE REPETITION RATE

A.8 Monophasic Charge and Total Charge

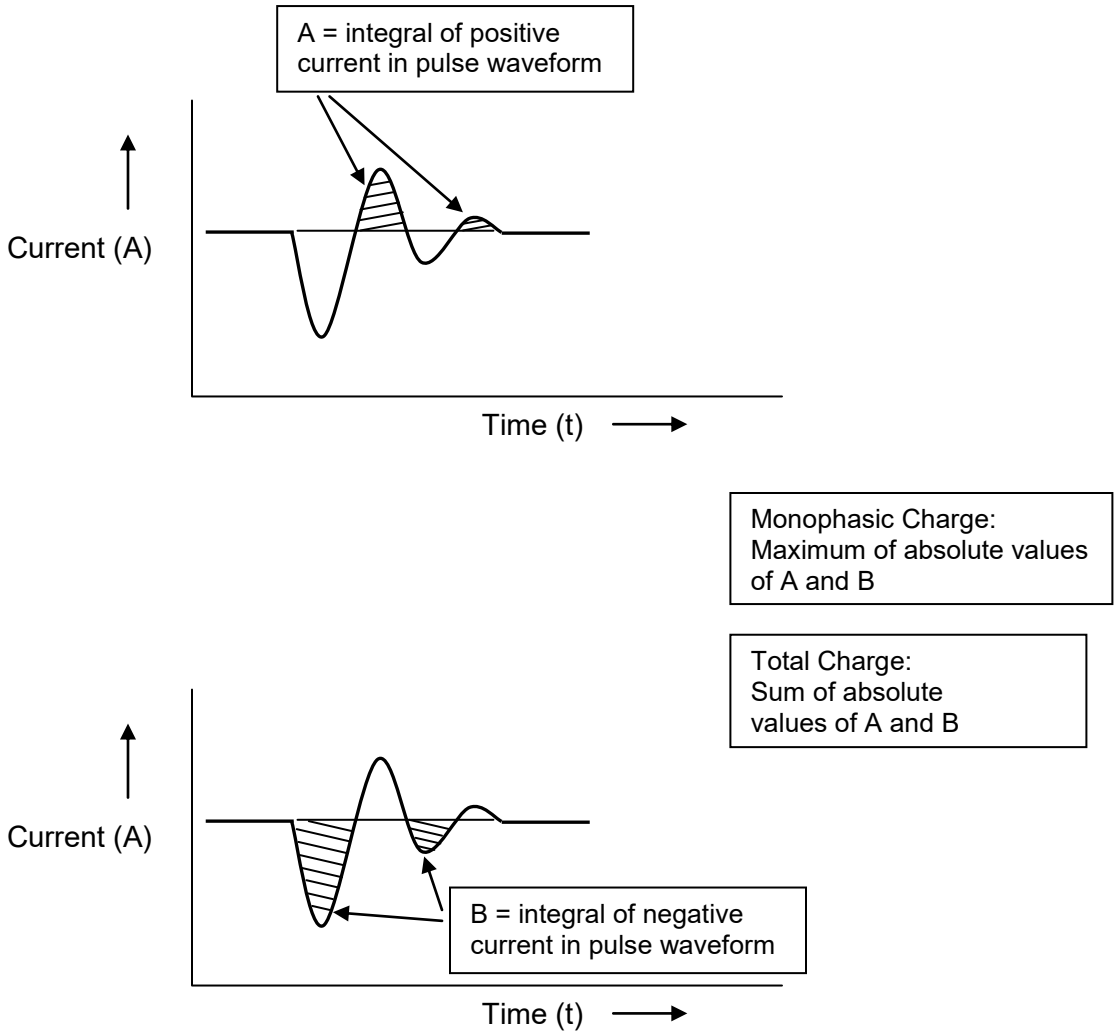


FIGURE A8: M26 MONOPHASIC CHARGE

A.9 Specifications

Advanced TASER™ M26 Electronic Control Device Specification Version 2.0, 2009-02-06 [1] contains the following electrical specifications.

TABLE A1: TASER M26 SPECIFICATIONS AS PER TI

Item	Value
Waveform	Damped oscillation
Peak loaded voltage	6,900 to 9,400 V
Strike Phase Net Charge	70 to 120 µC
Pulse duration	32 to 60 µs
Pulse rate (NiMH rechargeable cells)	15 to 26 pulses per second
Pulse rate (alkaline cells)	11.25 to 19.5 pulses per second

Two other specifications, Strike Phase Duration and Full Pulse Net Charge are also listed in the specification, but are not included here. The values listed are taken to be sufficient for the purpose of characterizing a device.

The TI specifications call the beginning of the pulse the “Main Phase”. For the purpose of this testing and reporting, this nomenclature has been changed to “Strike Phase” in order to avoid confusion with the Main Phase of the X26 pulse.

The “Strike Phase” is both the arc-creating and current-delivering phase in the M26; the remainder of the pulse could be termed the “Decay Phase”, as it represents the pulse decay in the form of a damped sinusoid.

It is noted in the TASER documentation in part as follows:

- output specifications were derived from a 500 Ω resistive load
- output specifications may vary depending on temperature, battery charge, and load characteristics.
- Pulse rate specifications at room temperature. Temperatures below 32 F (0 C) can significantly reduce the pulse rate.

[1] Taser International, Advanced Taser M26 Series Electronic Control Device Specification Version 2, 2009-02-06, Was: http://www.ecdlaw.info/outlines/EC_02-01-09_M26-Spec.pdf

A.10 Test Details

These test details are required in order to determine whether the unit under test is operating within manufacturer's specifications. Additional test data such as maximum, minimum and average for each parameter from all pulses over all three firings should also be reported.

TABLE A2: TASER M26 SPECIFICATIONS WITH TEST CONDITIONS[1]

Parameter	Condition	Spec into 500 Ω Load[2]
Peak Voltage	Peak of absolute value of voltage, on a pulse averaged over the last eight pulses	6900 – 9400 V
Peak Current[3]	Peak of absolute value of current, on a pulse averaged over the last eight pulses	13.8 – 18.8 A
Net Charge (Strike Phase Net Charge)	Area under Strike Phase current vs time curve, on a pulse averaged over the last eight pulses	70 – 120 µC
Pulse Duration	Between initial point of waveform[4] and final point[5], on a pulse averaged over the last eight pulses	32 – 60 µs
Pulse Repetition Rate	Average over last second of the pulse burst[6] - Alkaline battery - NiMH battery	 15 +5/-4 pps 20 +6/-5 pps
Monophasic Charge[7] (see Note 6 on Page 10))	The maximum of the absolute values of A and B, where A = the integral of all positive current in a pulse and B = the integral of all negative current in a pulse.	< 180 µC

[1] TASER International TASER M26 Specifications have been applied
[2] Load resistor is 500 Ω non-inductive high voltage pulse-tolerant
[3] Peak current specs calculated from peak voltage: e.g. 13.8 A = 6900 V/500 Ω
[4] Initial point is first sample in the pulse where absolute voltage reaches 150 V with 500 Ω load
[5] Final point is last sample in the pulse where absolute voltage drops below 225 V with 500 Ω load
[6] Also known as a "cycle" in Axon nomenclature
[7] Monophasic Charge is not part of TASER International Specifications

A.11 Sample Test Data

Test data to be measured/calculated during a typical test are as follows:

TABLE A3: TASER M26 CEW TEST OBSERVATION DETAILS

Parameter	Method of Measurement	Typical Values
Model Number	Device label	M-26
Serial Number	Device label	P1-009601
Battery Status	Battery usage record. Power supply voltage	< 25 discharges 12 Vdc
Lab Temperature	Thermometer in the lab	26 C
Battery Version	Battery labels. Power supply description	Duracell Ultra Fixed DC Supply
Load resistance	Multimeter	495 Ω

TABLE A4: TASER M26 CEW OPERATING PARAMETERS, TYPICAL VALUES

Parameter	Method of Measurement	Typical Values
Peak Voltage	Maximum voltage out of all samples during Strike Phase.	7400 V
Peak Current	Maximum current out of all samples during Strike Phase.	15.2 A
Net Charge (Strike Phase Net Charge)	Current at each sample of the strike phase multiplied by the time between data samples, all samples then summed up.	105 μC
Pulse Duration	Time between crossing of initial and final thresholds of the full pulse	40 μs
Pulse Repetition Rate	Number of pulses during the burst minus 1 divided by the burst length.	14.5 pps

Note that Axon also specifies Full Pulse Net Charge and Strike Phase Duration as parameters for the M26. It is believed that Strike Phase Charge and Full Pulse Duration are the more important parameters. This also maintains consistency with the parameters measured for the X26 model.

Appendix B
Detailed Specifications
TASER X26E

Appendix B
Detailed Specifications
TASER X26E

B.1 Introduction

This appendix gives details of the waveform, definitions and specifications for the parameters of interest for the TASER X26E. (The weapon previously labelled X26 was designated as the X26E when the X26P was introduced.)

B.2 Pulse Waveform

The TASER X26E pulse consists of an “Arc Phase” and a “Main Phase” as shown in Figure B1. The pulses are delivered in a burst consisting of approximately 95 pulses over 5 seconds, at the rate of 19 pulses per second, as shown in Figure B2.

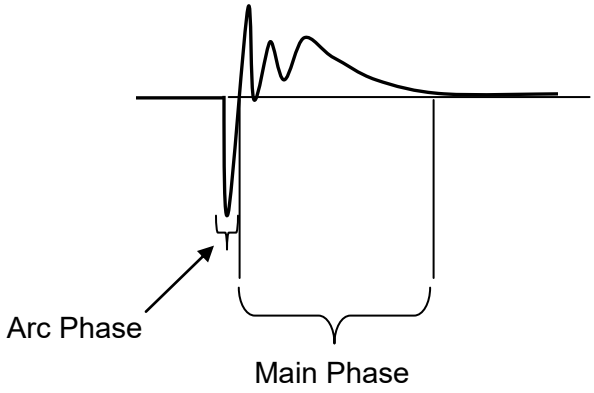


FIGURE B1: PULSE, CONSISTING OF ARC PHASE AND MAIN PHASE

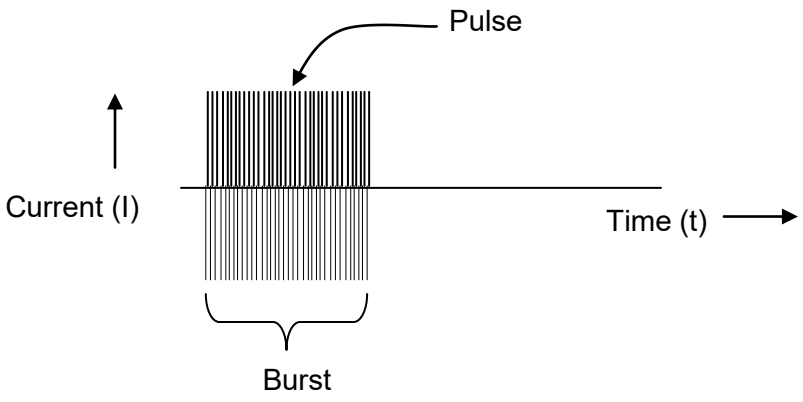


FIGURE B2: BURST OF APPROXIMATELY 95 PULSES

B.3 Parameters of Interest

Information is derived primarily from the main phase, where most of the pulse energy resides. The main phase delivers about 100 µC of charge, whereas the arc phase has only 10 µC. The purpose of the arc phase is to create an arc to allow efficient delivery of current during the main phase

The arc phase has a faster rise time and a higher peak than seen on many oscilloscopes, because of integrating effects in voltage and current probes. For this reason, measurements of the peak voltage, peak current and charge of the arc phase may be in error.

Parameters of individual X26 pulses are calculated as shown in Figure B4 to Figure B8. These describe, respectively,

- peak voltage (main phase)
- peak current (main phase)
- net charge (main phase)
- pulse duration (full pulse),
- pulse repetition rate,
- Monophasic Charge
- Total Charge

For the X26/X26E, the *Net Charge* is to be calculated over the *Main Phase*.
This parameter is also known as the *Main Phase Net Charge*.
(See Section B.5.)

B.4 Peak Voltage and Peak Current

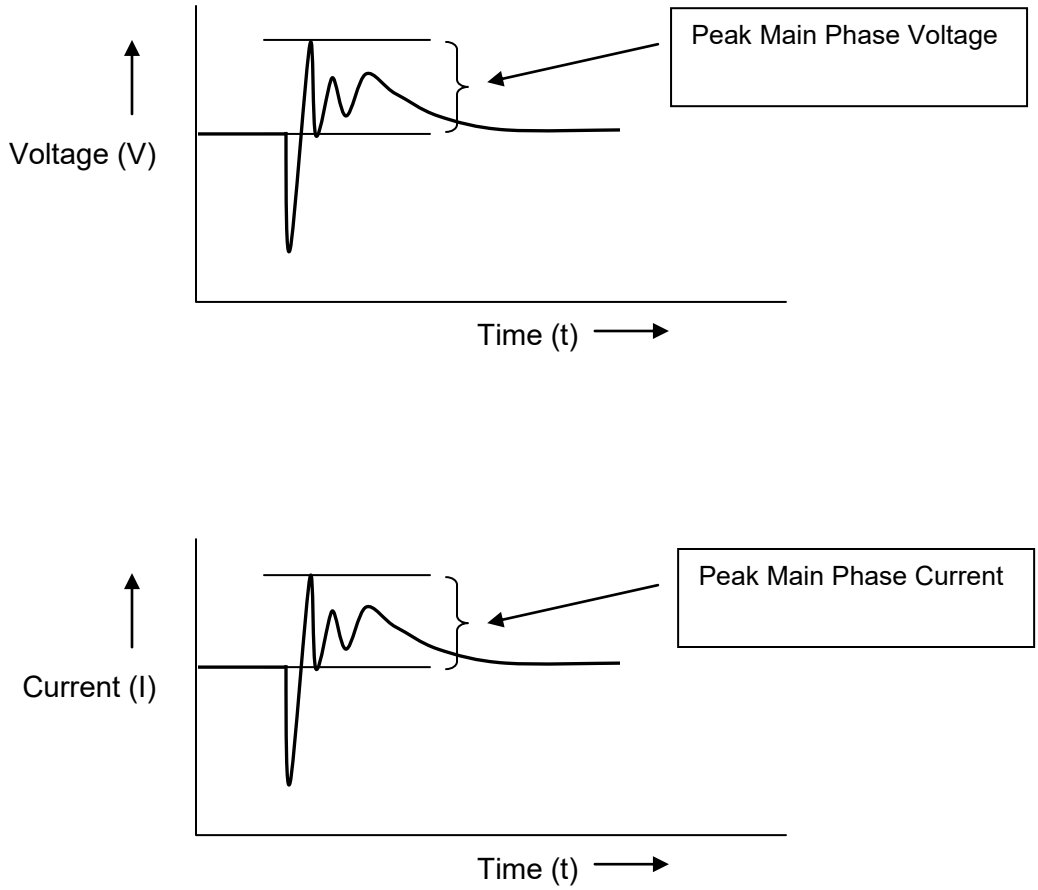


FIGURE B3: X26 PEAK MAIN PHASE VOLTAGE AND CURRENT

B.5 Net Charge (Main Phase Net Charge)

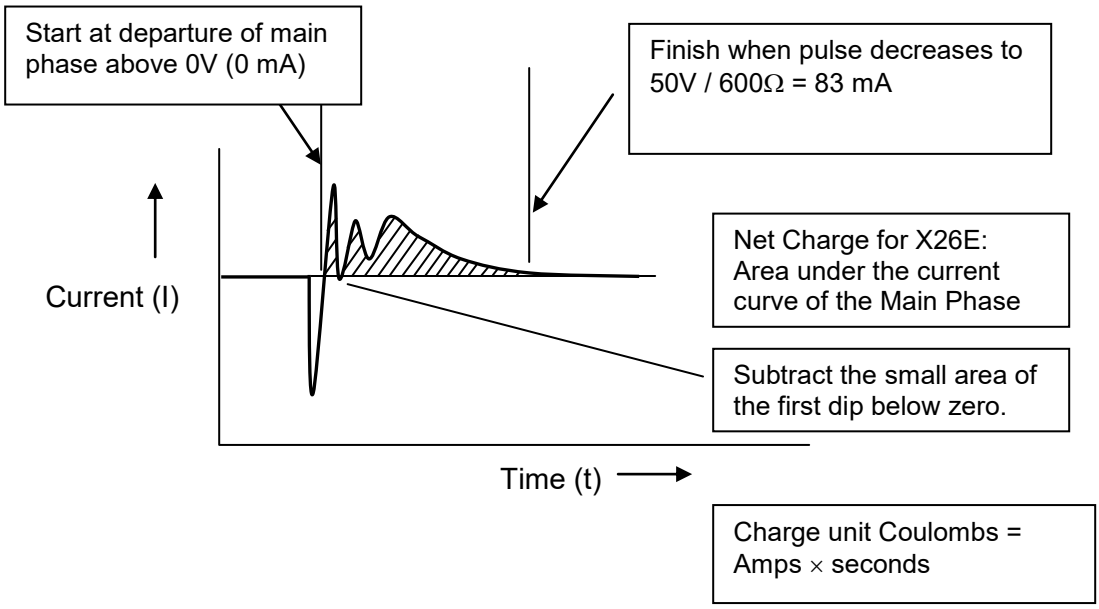


FIGURE B4: X26 MAIN PHASE NET CHARGE

B.6 Pulse Duration

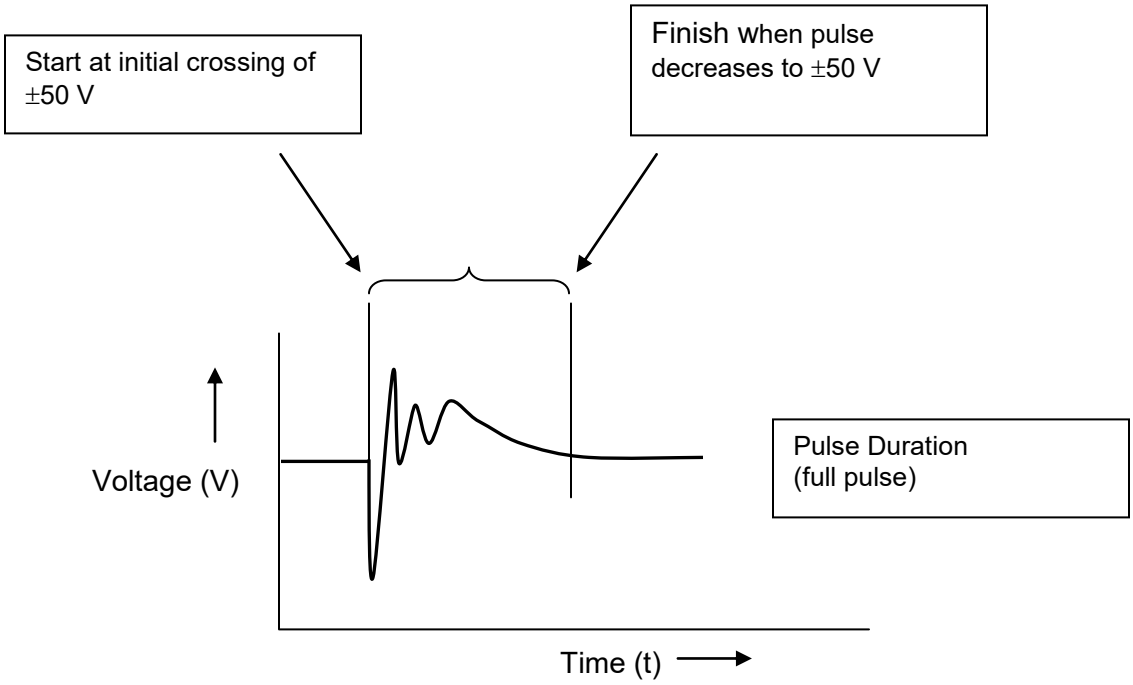


FIGURE B5: X26 PULSE DURATION

B.7 Pulse Repetition Rate

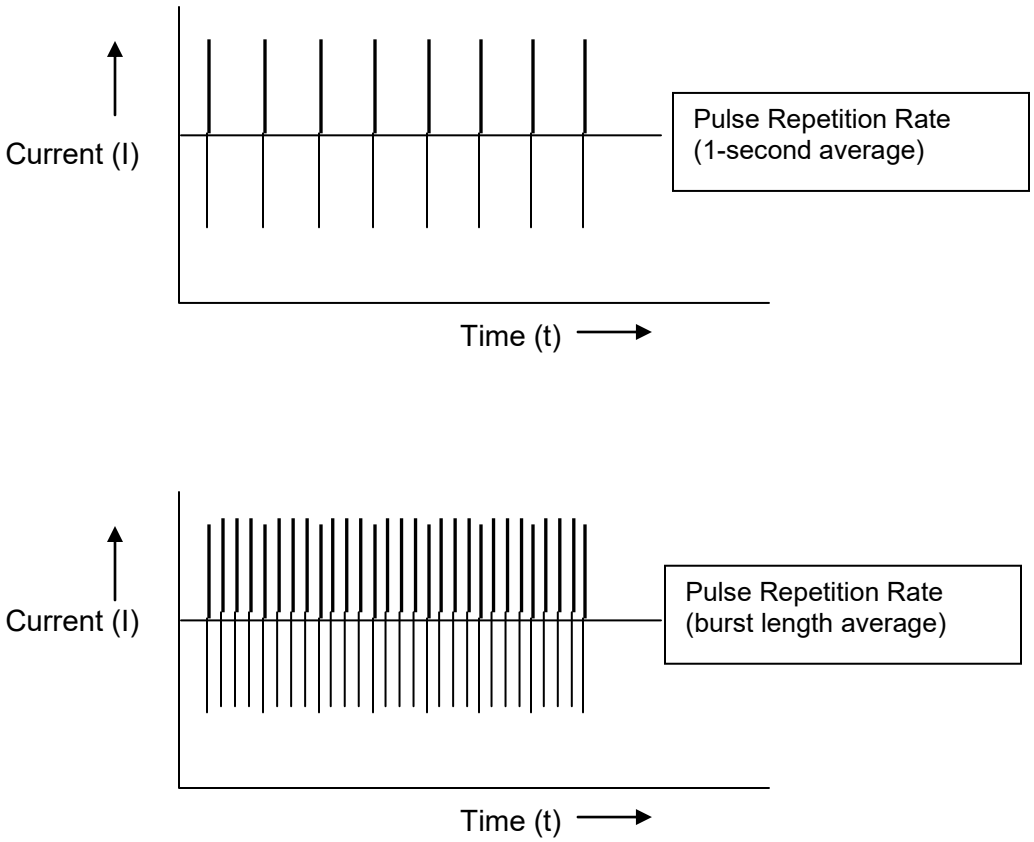


FIGURE B6: X26 PULSE REPETITION RATE

B.8 Monophasic Charge and Total Charge

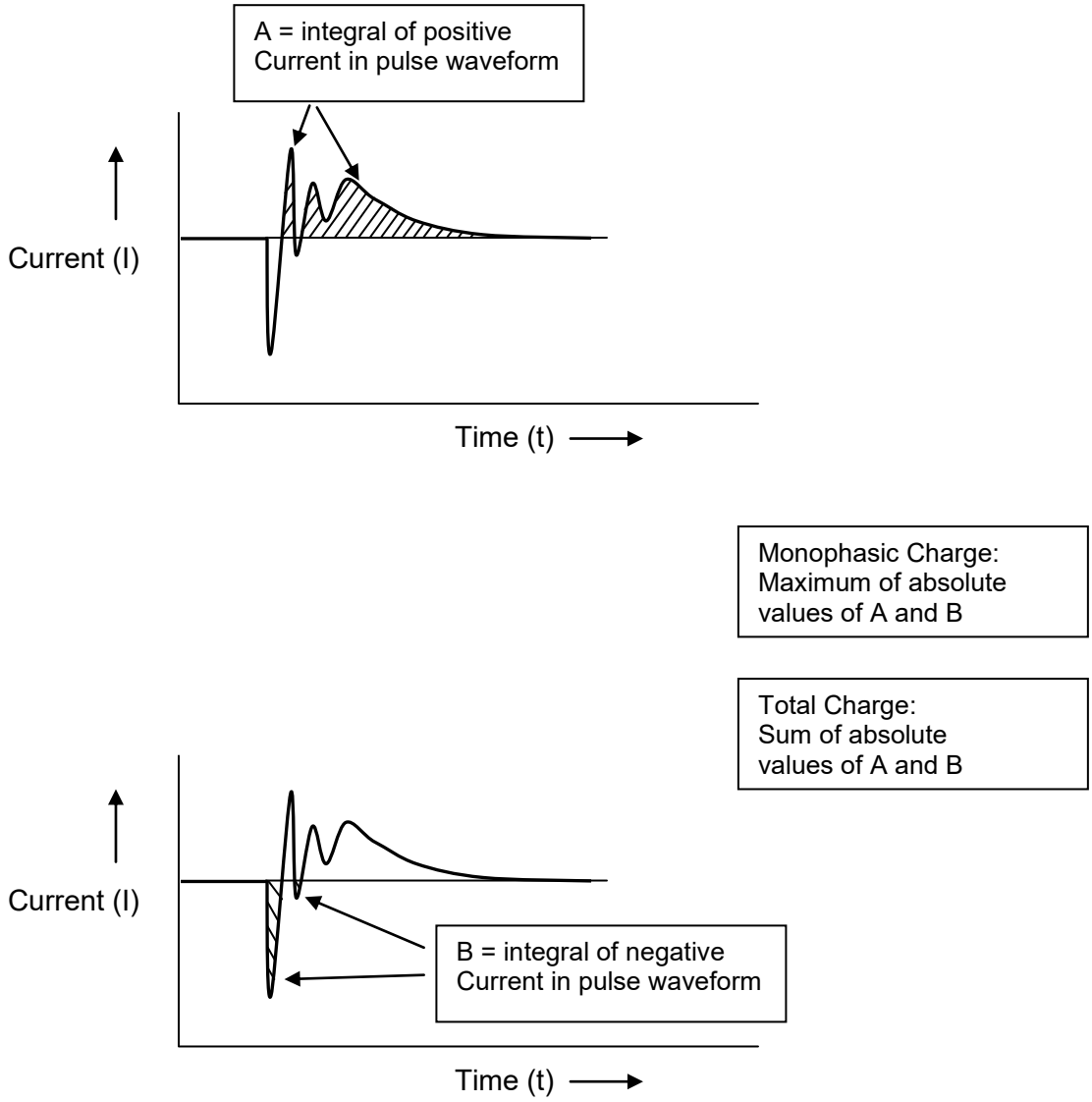


FIGURE B7: X26 MONOPHASIC CHARGE

B.9 Specifications

The TASER™ X26E Spec Sheet[1] contains the following electrical specifications.

TABLE B1: TASER X26 SPECIFICATIONS AS PER AXON

Item	Value
Waveform	Complex shaped pulse
Peak loaded voltage	1,400 to 2,520 V
Main Phase Net charge	80 to 125 µC
Pulse duration	105 to 155 µs
Pulse rate	16.5 to 20 pulses per second

It is noted in the TASER documentation as follows:

- output specifications were derived from a 600 Ω resistive load
- output specifications may vary depending on temperature, battery charge and load characteristics
- Pulse rate specifications are at room temperature. Temperatures below 32°F (0 C) can significantly reduce the pulse rate

[1] https://my.axon.com/s/article/X26E-Spec-Sheet

B.10 Test Details

These test details are required in order to determine whether the unit under test is operating within specifications. Additional test data such as maximum, minimum and average for each parameter from all pulses over all three firings should also be reported.

TABLE B2: TASER X26 SPECIFICATIONS WITH TEST CONDITIONS[1]

Parameter	Condition	Spec into 600 Ω Load[2]
Peak Voltage	Peak of main phase voltage (following arc phase), on a pulse averaged over the last eight pulses	1400 – 2520 V
Peak Current[3]	Peak of main phase current (following arc phase), on a pulse averaged over the last eight pulses	2.3 – 4.2 A
Net Charge (Main Phase Net Charge)	Area under main phase current vs time curve, on a pulse averaged over the last eight pulses	80 – 125 µC
Pulse Duration	Between initial point of waveform[4] and final point[5] on a pulse averaged over the last eight pulses	105 – 155 µs
Pulse Repetition Rate	Average over last second of the pulse burst[6]	16.5 – 20 pps
Monophasic Charge[7] (see Note 6 on Page 10))	The maximum of the absolute values of A and B, where A = the integral of all positive current in a pulse and B = the integral of all negative current in a pulse.	< 180 µC

[1] TASER International TASER X26 Specifications have been applied
[2] Load resistor is 600 Ω non-inductive high voltage pulse-tolerant
[3] Peak current specs calculated from peak voltage: e.g. 2.3 A = 1400 V/ 600 Ω
[4] Initial Point is first point in the pulse where absolute voltage reaches 50 V with 600 Ω load
[5] Final point is last point in the pulse where absolute voltage drops below 50 V with a 600 Ω load
[6] Also known as a “cycle” in Axon nomenclature
[7] Monophasic Charge is not part of TASER International Specifications

B.11 Sample Test Data

Test data to be measured/calculated during a typical test are as follows:

TABLE B3: TASER X26E CEW TEST OBSERVATION DETAILS

Parameter	Method of Measurement	Typical Values
Model Number	Device label	X-26
Serial Number	Device label	X00-157163
Battery Status	LED display in device	30% to 97%
CEW Temperature	LED display in device	26 C
Software Version	LED display in device	15, 18, 20, 21, 22
Battery Version	Label on the side of the DPM	21, 22, or XX if indecipherable
Load resistance	Multimeter	595 Ω

TABLE B4: TASER X26E CEW OPERATING PARAMETERS, TYPICAL VALUES

Parameter	Method of Measurement	Typical Values
Peak Voltage	Maximum voltage out of all samples during main phase.	1905 V
Peak Current	Maximum current out of all samples during main phase.	3.2 A
Net Charge (Main Phase Net Charge)	Current at each sample of the main phase multiplied by the time between data samples and summed.	105 μC
Pulse Duration	Time between crossing of initial and final thresholds of the full pulse	135 μs
Pulse Repetition Rate	Number of pulses during the burst minus 1 divided by the burst length.	17.5 pps

Appendix C
Detailed Specifications
TASER X26P and X2

Appendix C
Detailed Specifications
TASER X26P and X2

C.1 Introduction

This appendix gives details of the waveform, definitions and specifications for the parameters of interest for the TASER X26P. The TASER X2 has identical waveforms specifications, but with two cartridge respectively. In practice, the X2 can have a slightly longer pulse duration, due to the smaller spark gap on the respective cartridge, but this does not change the specified values.

C.2 Pulse Waveform

The TASER X26P pulse consists of an “arc phase” and “main phase” as shown in Figure C1. The pulses are delivered in a burst consisting of approximately 95 pulses over 5 seconds, at the rate of 19 pulses per second, as shown in Figure C2.

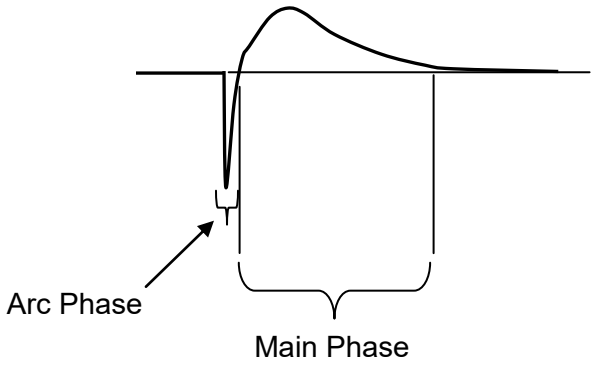


FIGURE C1: PULSE, CONSISTING OF ARC PHASE AND MAIN PHASE

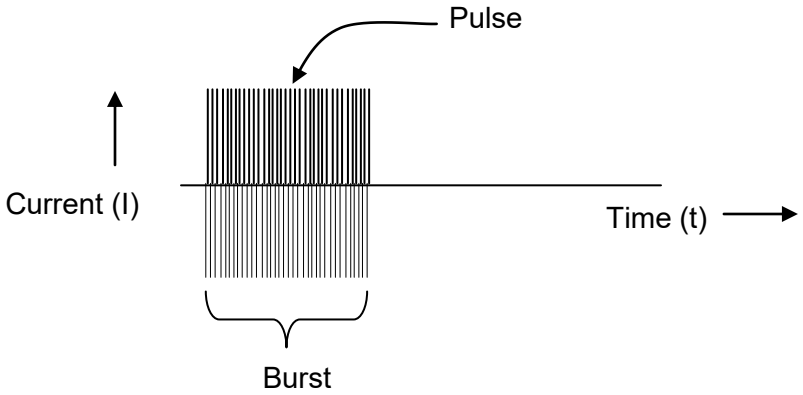


FIGURE C2: BURST OF APPROXIMATELY 95 PULSES

C.3 Parameters of Interest

Information is derived primarily from the main phase, where most of the pulse energy resides. The main phase delivers about 70 µC of charge, whereas the arc phase has only 7 µC. The purpose of the arc phase is to create an arc to allow efficient delivery of current during the main phase. Note that the full pulse net charge parameter will subtract the charge of the arc phase from the main phase, and thus will have a value of approximately 63 µC.

The arc phase has a faster rise time and a higher peak than seen on many oscilloscopes, because of integrating effects in voltage and current probes. For this reason, measurements of the peak voltage, peak current and charge of the arc phase may be in error.

Parameters of individual X26P pulses are calculated as shown in Figure C4 to Figure C8. These describe, respectively,

- peak voltage (main phase)
- peak current (main phase)
- net charge (full pulse)
- pulse duration (full pulse),
- pulse repetition rate,
- Monophasic Charge
- Total Charge

For the X26P/X2, the *Net Charge* is to be calculated over the *Full Pulse*.
This parameter is also known as the *Full Pulse Net Charge*.
(See Section C.5.)

C.4 Peak Voltage and Peak Current

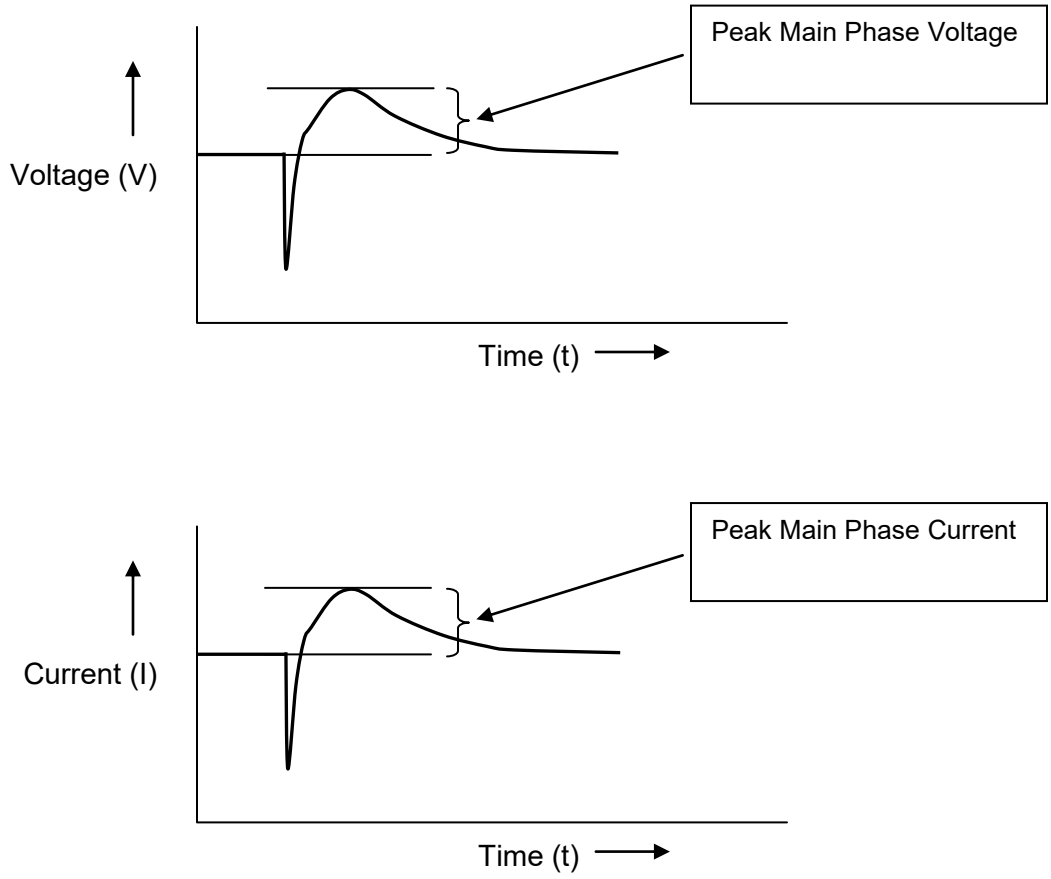


FIGURE C3: X26P PEAK MAIN PHASE VOLTAGE AND CURRENT

C.5 Net Charge (Full Pulse Net Charge)

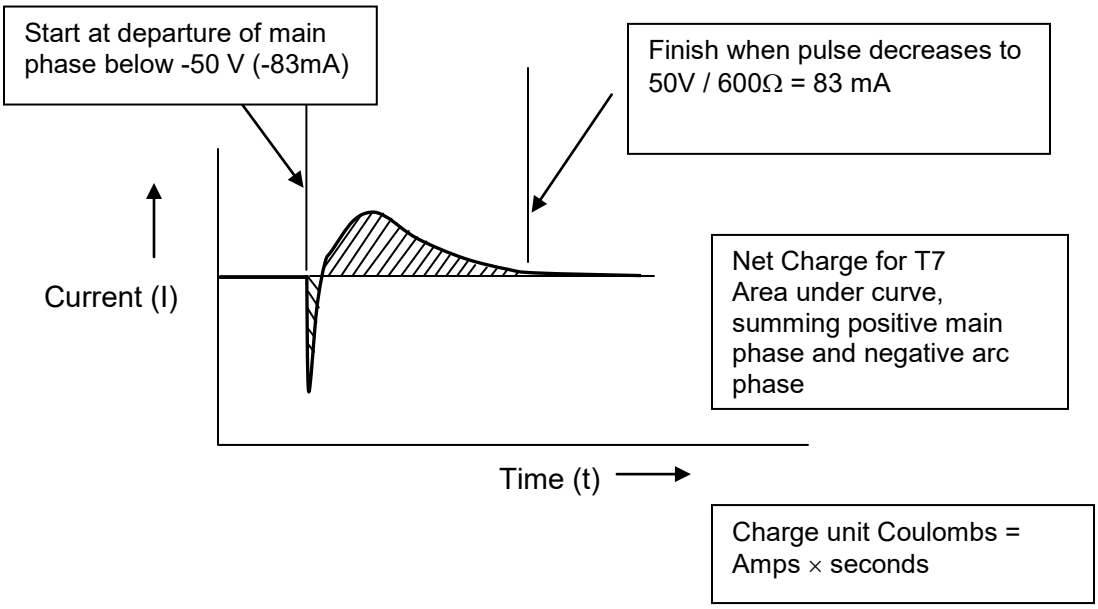


FIGURE C4: X26P FULL PULSE NET CHARGE

C.6 Pulse Duration

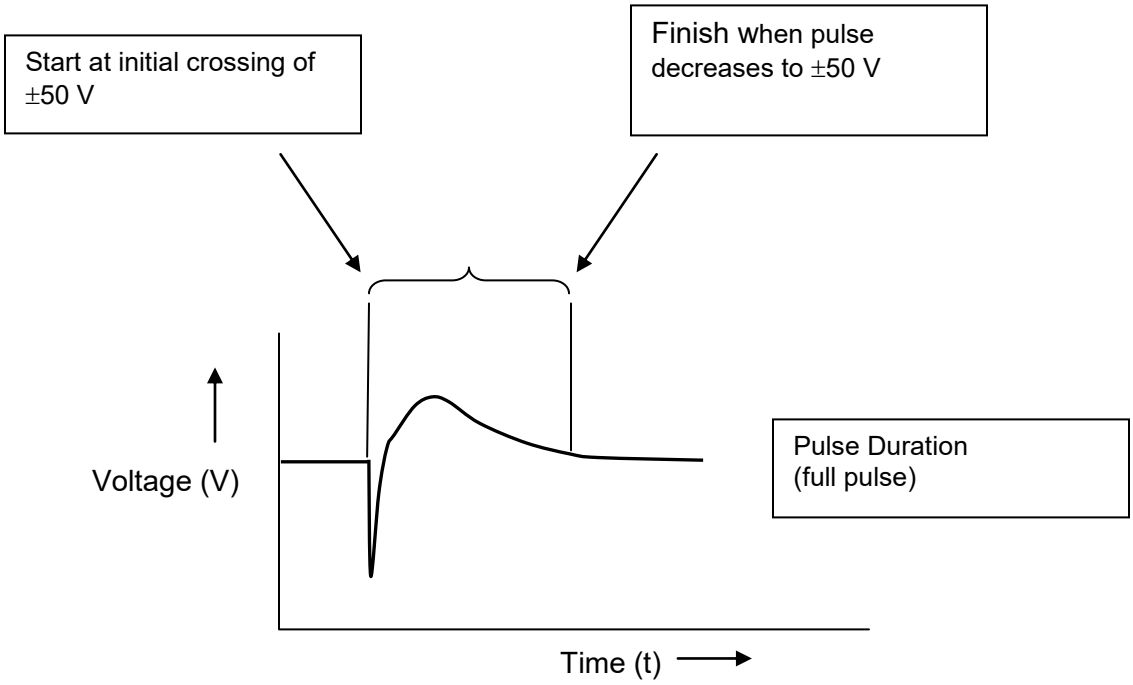


FIGURE C5: X26P PULSE DURATION

C.7 Pulse Repetition Rate

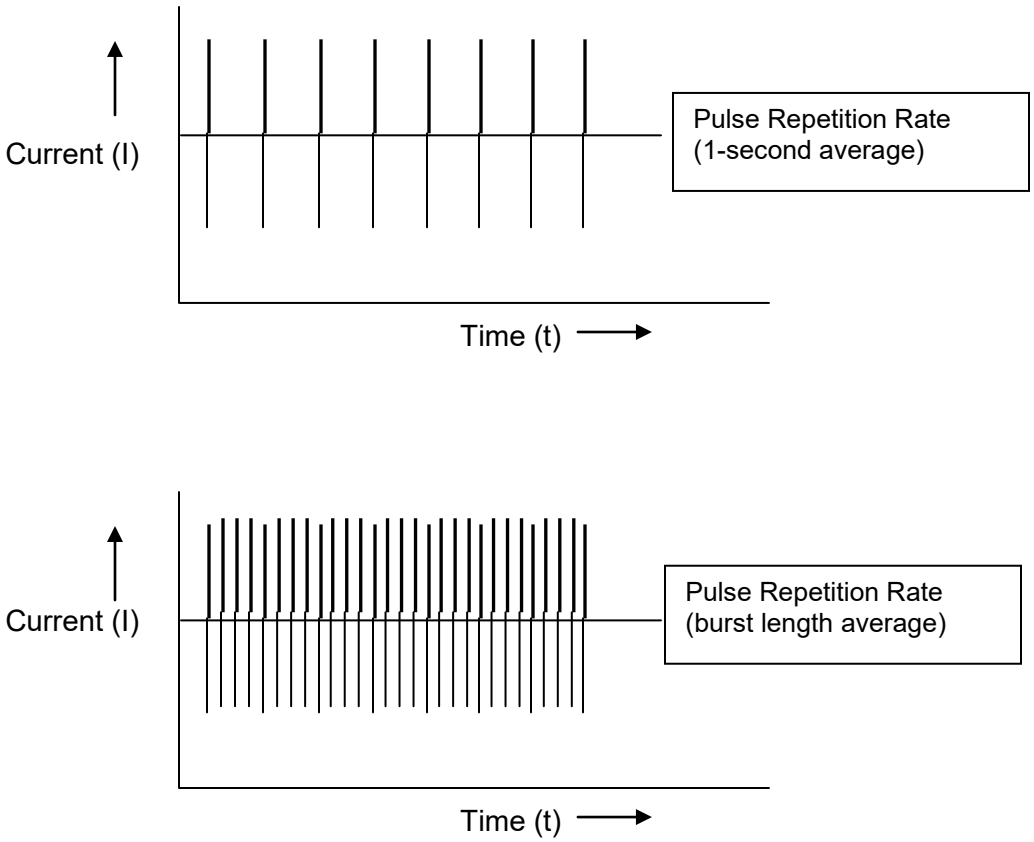


FIGURE C6: X26P PULSE REPETITION RATE

C.8 Monophasic Charge and Total Charge

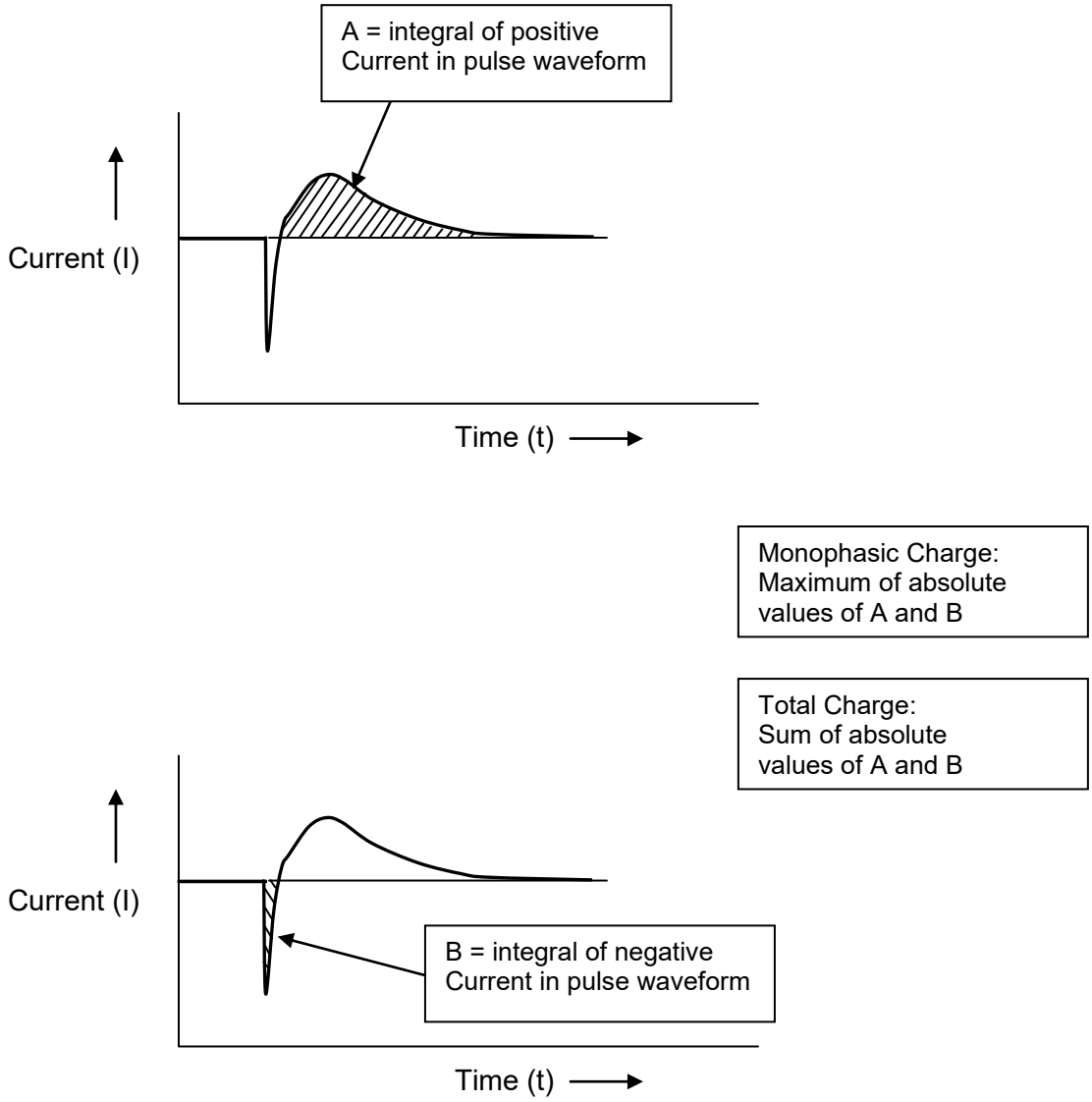


FIGURE C7: X26P MONOPHASIC CHARGE

C.9 Specifications

The TASER™ X26P Spec Sheet[1] contains the following electrical specifications.
The TASER™ X2 Spec Sheet[2] shows the same electrical specifications.

TABLE C1: TASER X26P SPECIFICATIONS AS PER AXONI

Item	Value
Waveform	Complex shaped pulse
Peak loaded voltage	840 to 1,440 V
Full Pulse Net Charge	54 to 72 µC
Pulse duration	50 to 125 µs
Pulse rate	18 to 20 pulses per second

It is noted in the TASER documentation as follows:

- output specifications were derived from a 600-Ω resistive load
- output specifications may vary depending on temperature, battery charge and load characteristics
- Pulse rate specifications are at room temperature. Temperatures below 32°F (0 C) can significantly reduce the pulse rate

[1] https://my.axon.com/s/article/X26P-Spec-Sheet
[2] https://my.axon.com/s/article/X2-Spec-Sheet

C.10 Test Details

These test details are required in order to determine whether the unit under test is operating within specifications. Additional test data such as maximum, minimum and average for each parameter from all pulses over all three firings should also be reported.

TABLE C2: TASER X26P SPECIFICATIONS WITH TEST CONDITIONS[1]

Parameter	Condition	Spec into 600 Ω Load[2]
Peak Voltage	Peak of main phase voltage (following arc phase), on a pulse averaged over the last eight pulses	840 – 1440 V
Peak Current[3]	Peak of main phase current (following arc phase), on a pulse averaged over the last eight pulses	1.4 – 2.4 A
Net Charge (Full Pulse Net Charge)	Area under full pulse current vs time curve, on a pulse averaged over the last eight pulses	54 – 72 µC
Pulse Duration	Between initial point of waveform[4] and final point[5] on a pulse averaged over the last eight pulses	50 – 125 µs
Pulse Repetition Rate	Average over last second of the pulse burst[6]	18 – 20 pps
Monophasic Charge[7] (see Note 6 on Page 10)	The maximum of the absolute values of A and B, where A = the integral of all positive current in a pulse and B = the integral of all negative current in a pulse.	< 180 µC

[1] From Axon TASER X26P Specifications. The electrical specification of the TASER X2 is the same.
[2] Load resistor is 600 Ω non-inductive high voltage pulse-tolerant
[3] Peak current specs calculated from peak voltage: e.g. 2.4 A = 1440 V/ 600 Ω
[4] Initial Point is first sample in the pulse where absolute voltage reaches -50 V with 600 Ω load
[5] Final point is last sample in the pulse where absolute voltage drops below 50 V with a 600 Ω load
[6] Also known as a “cycle” in Axon nomenclature
[7] Monophasic Charge is not part of TASER International Specifications

C.11 Sample Test Data

Test data to be measured/calculated during a typical test are as follows:

TABLE C3: TASER X26P CEW TEST OBSERVATION DETAILS

Parameter	Method of Measurement	Typical Values
Model Number	Device label	X-26P
Serial Number	Device label	X12004RY1
Battery Status	LED display in device	30% to 99%
CEW Temperature	LED display in device	23 C
Software Version	LED display in device	N/A
Battery Version	Label on the side of the DPM	X1
Load resistance	Multimeter	610 Ω

TABLE C4: TASER X26P CEW OPERATING PARAMETERS, TYPICAL VALUES

Parameter	Method of Measurement	Typical Values
Peak Voltage	Maximum voltage out of all samples during main phase.	1202 V
Peak Current	Maximum current out of all samples during main phase.	1.97 A
Net Charge (Full Pulse Net Charge)	Current at each sample of the full pulse multiplied by the time between data samples and summed.	69.2 μC
Pulse Duration	Time between crossing of initial and final thresholds of the full pulse	88.4 μs
Pulse Repetition Rate	Number of pulses during the burst minus 1 divided by the burst length.	19.15 pps
Monophasic Charge	The maximum of the absolute values of A and B, where A = the integral of all positive current in a pulse and B = the integral of all negative current in a pulse.	79.0 μC

Appendix D
Detailed Specifications
TASER 7

Appendix D
Detailed Specifications
TASER 7

D.1 Introduction

This appendix gives details of the waveform, definitions and specifications for the parameters of interest for the TASER 7 (aka T7). Like the TASER X2, it has two cartridges, but it contains many internal updates and multiple modes of operation. The test procedure is based on the Advanced Cross-Connect (ACC) mode, in which pulses are fired between four electrodes on the two cartridges. This mode is activated when the unit discovers two spent cartridges in its barrels. We consider validation of the weapon in ACC mode to be a complete test of the electrical output pathways of the weapon.

The typical Advanced Cross-Connect sequence is shown spatially in Figure D1 as an interaction among four electrodes, seen from the point of view of the user. The same sequence is shown in time in Figure D2, in which the temporal pattern is evident. The weapon will vary the pulse sequence if not all probes are connected via a low-resistance pathway.

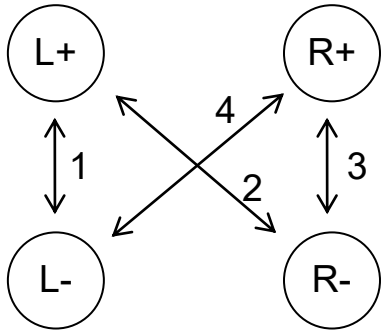


FIGURE D1: FIRING SEQUENCE AMONG FOUR POLE POSITIONS

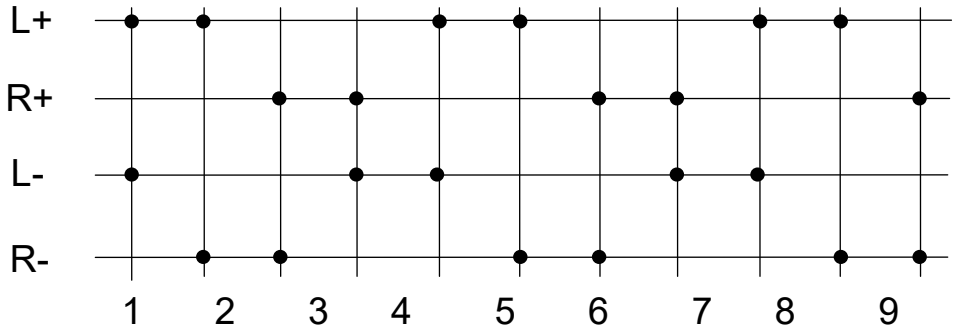


FIGURE D2: TYPICAL FIRING SEQUENCE AS A FUNCTION OF TIME

D.2 TEST SETUP

The test setup shown in Figure 1 is modified to accept the output from four terminals. The revised setup is shown in Figure D3, with a detail of the Test Load in Figure D4.

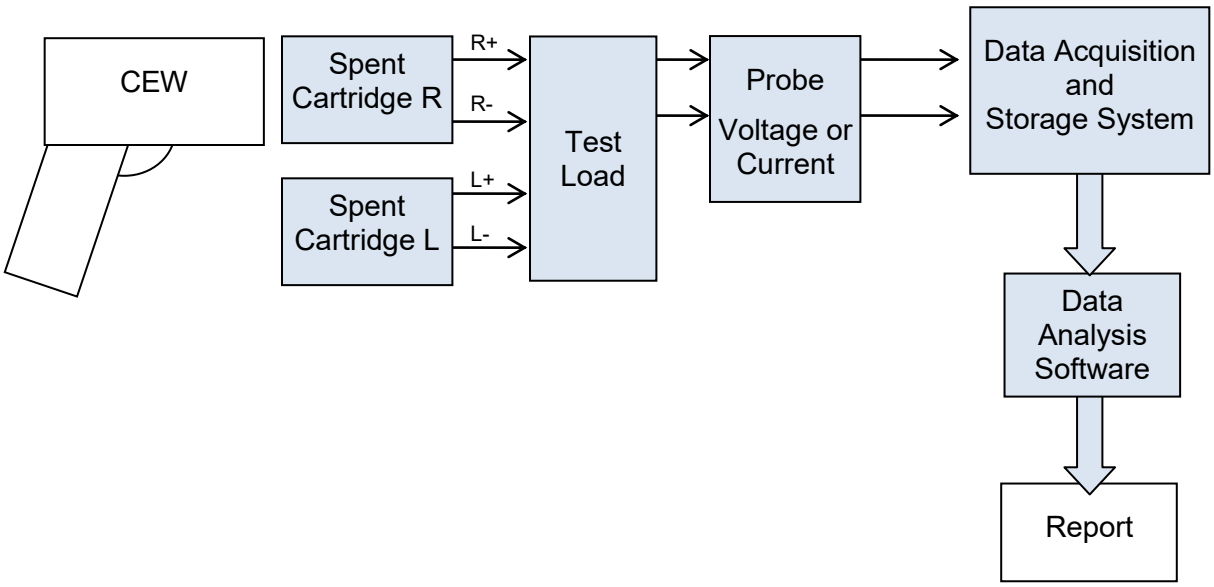


FIGURE D3: TEST SETUP FOR TESTING TASER 7

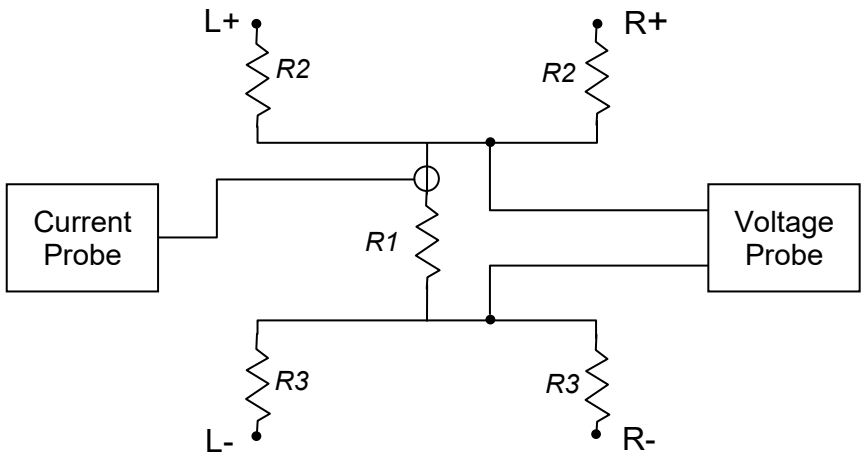


FIGURE D4: LOAD CONFIGURATION – CURRENT PROBE OR VOLTAGE PROBE

Load Resistance Selection

The load is an H-configuration, with four resistors *R2* connected to the device electrodes by the same four wires that are used with the four darts associated with two cartridges. A sensing resistor *R1* connects the top part of the H to the bottom part.

The path from positive to negative electrode should be 600 ohms. Thus *R1* + *R2* + *R3* = 600 Ω. The path between same-polarity electrodes should also be close to 600 ohms, to mimic the resistance of the human body.

Inside the H-load, the sensing resistor forms a voltage divider and thus allows a lower-voltage to be sensed. For example, if *R1* = 10 ohms and *R2* = *R3* = 295 ohms[1], then the maximum expected voltage developed across the sensing resistor *R1* would be 10/(295+295) = 1/60 of a 2.6 kV pulse[2], or 43 V. Choose an appropriate probe, but design and build the load to protect the user from accidentally touching any high voltage points with the probe.

Resistor Tolerance

The design intention of the T7 is to produce 63 μC of charge per pulse. It does this by varying the voltage across different loads to maintain the current necessary to produce that much charge in a pulse. For the voltage peak value to be within specification, the 600-ohm load should be accurate to within 5% and known to within 1%.

According to specifications in Table D1 below, the charge must be held within about 10%. The measurement system should have 10 times this accuracy, so the charge should be measured to an accuracy of 1%. As discussed in Section 3.3, the data acquisition system should have a digitization error of better than 1%. The sense resistor should therefore be known to better than 0.1%, and should be 10 ohms (within 10%).

Therefore, a suitable choice of resistances would be: *R1* = 10 ± 1 ohms and *R2* = *R3* = 295 ± 15 ohms.

[1] So that *R1* + *R2* + *R3* = 10 + 295 + 295 = 600 ohms between positive and negative electrodes. The resistance between same-polarity electrodes is then *R2* = 2 *R3* = 590 ohms.
[2] The maximum expected pulse voltage, according to Table D1 in Section D.10, Specifications

D.3 Pulse Waveform

The TASER X7 pulse consists of an “arc phase” and “main phase” as shown in Figure C1. The pulses are delivered in a burst consisting of approximately 5 x 44 = 220 pulses over 5 seconds, at the rate of 44 pulses per second, as shown in Figure C2.

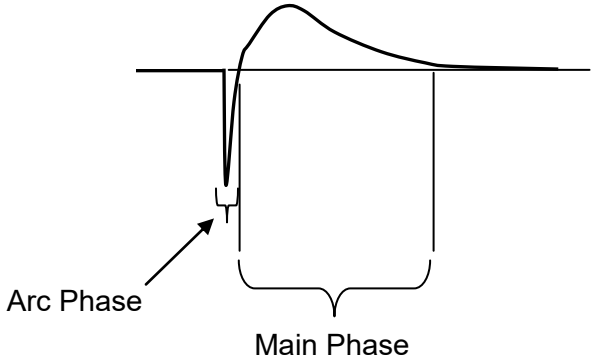


FIGURE D6: PULSE, CONSISTING OF ARC PHASE AND MAIN PHASE

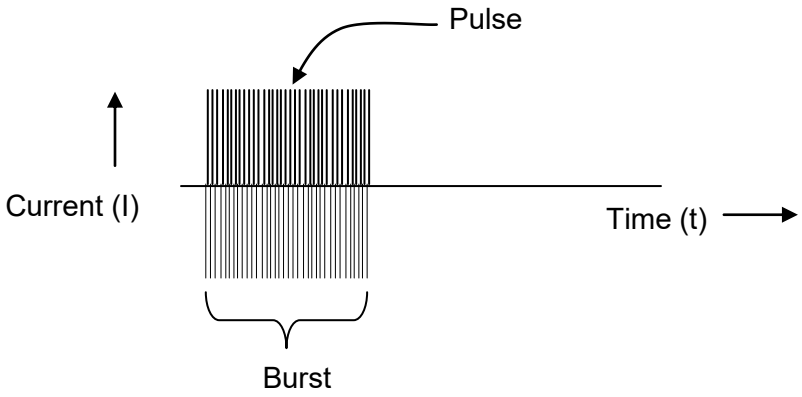


FIGURE D7: BURST OF APPROXIMATELY 220 PULSES

D.4 Parameters of Interest

Information is derived primarily from the main phase, where most of the pulse energy resides. The main phase delivers about 70 µC of charge, whereas the arc phase has only 7 µC. The purpose of the arc phase is to create an arc to allow efficient delivery of current during the main phase. Note that the full pulse net charge parameter will subtract the charge of the arc phase from the main phase, and thus will have a value of approximately 63 µC.

The arc phase has a faster rise time and a higher peak than seen on many oscilloscopes, because of integrating effects in voltage and current probes. For this reason, measurements of the peak voltage, peak current and charge of the arc phase may be in error.

Parameters of individual T7 pulses are calculated as shown in Figure C4 to Figure C8. These describe, respectively,

- peak voltage (main phase)
- peak current (main phase)
- net charge (full pulse)
- pulse duration (full pulse),
- pulse repetition rate,
- Monophasic Charge
- Total Charge

For the T7, the *Full Net Pulse Charge* is to be calculated over the *Full Pulse*.
This parameter is also known as the *Full Pulse Charge* in Axon nomenclature.
(See Section D.6.)

D.5 Peak Voltage and Peak Current

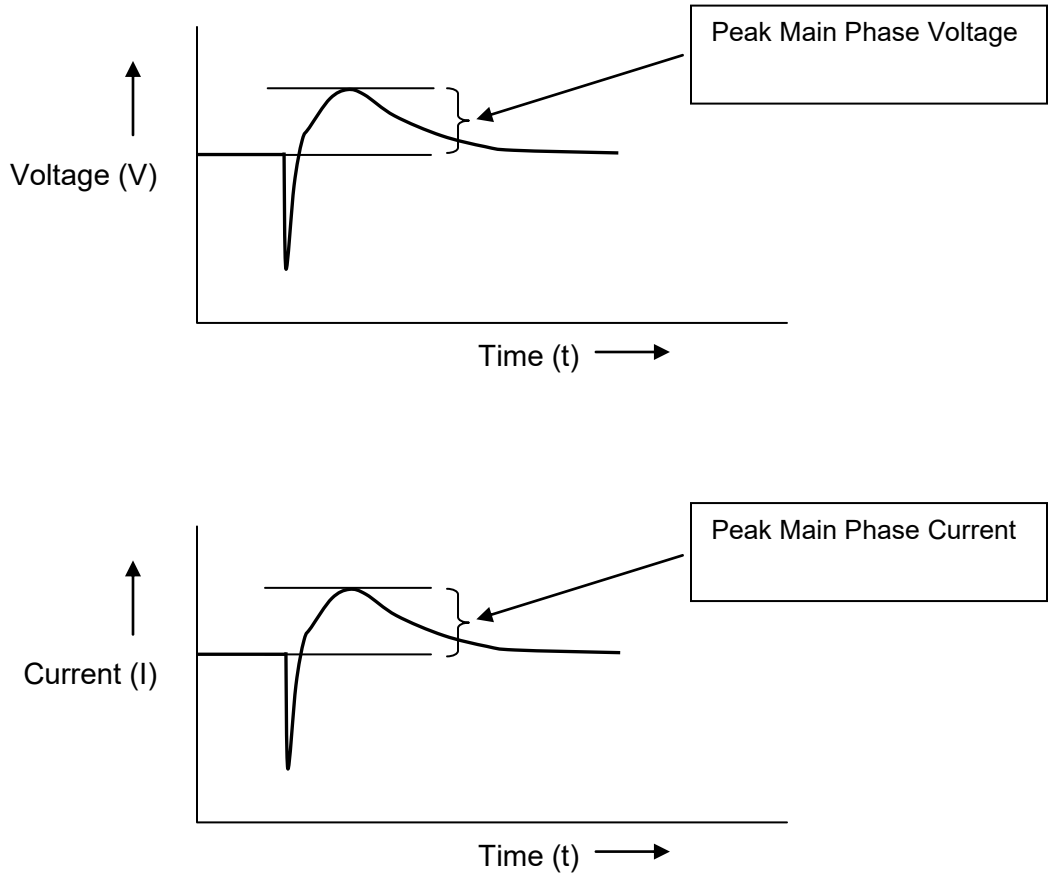


FIGURE D8: T7 PEAK MAIN PHASE VOLTAGE AND CURRENT

D.6 Net Charge (Full Pulse Net Charge)

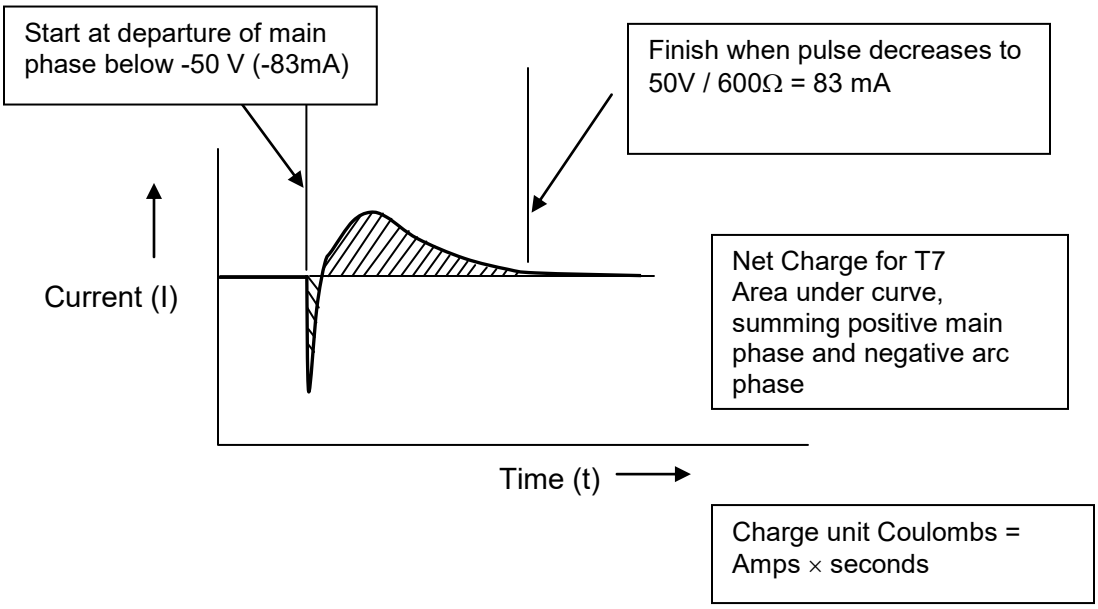


FIGURE D9: T7 FULL PULSE NET CHARGE

D.7 Pulse Duration

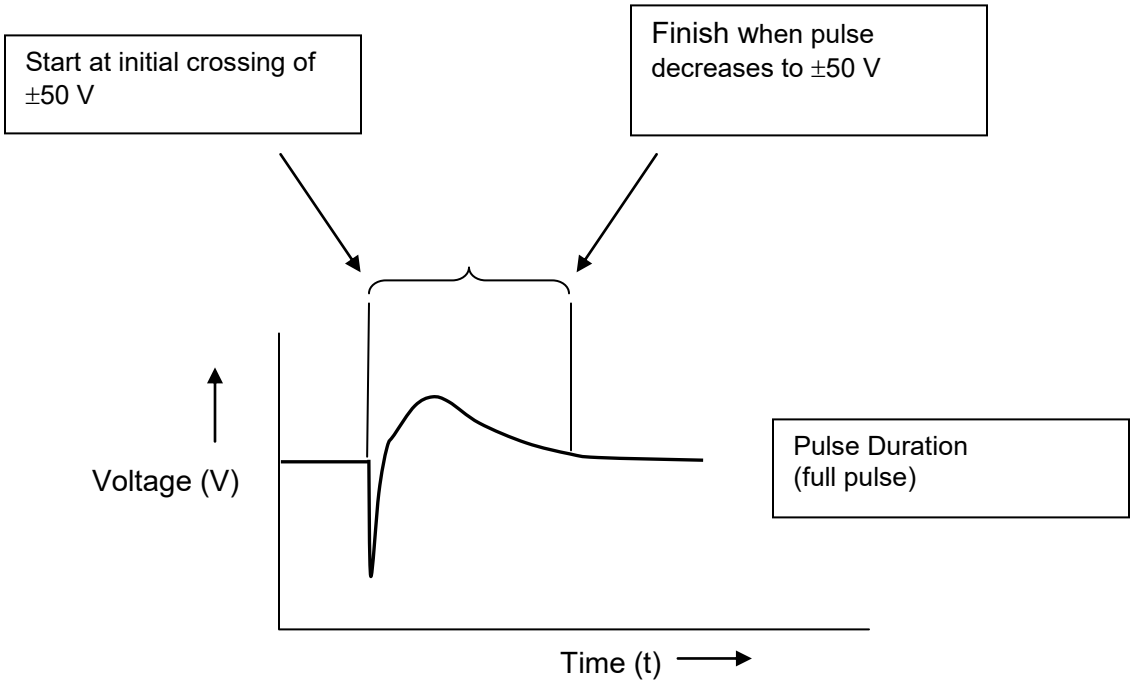


FIGURE D10: T7 PULSE DURATION

D.8 Pulse Repetition Rate

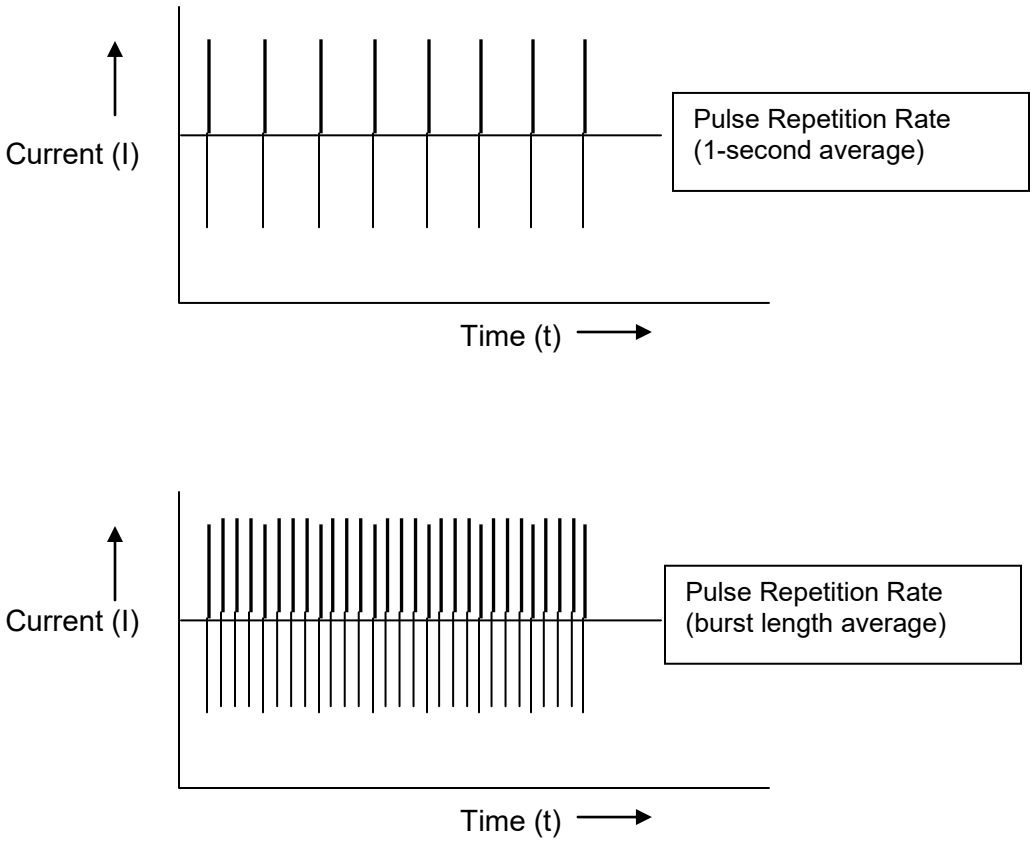


FIGURE D11: T7 PULSE REPETITION RATE

D.9 Monophasic Charge and Total Charge

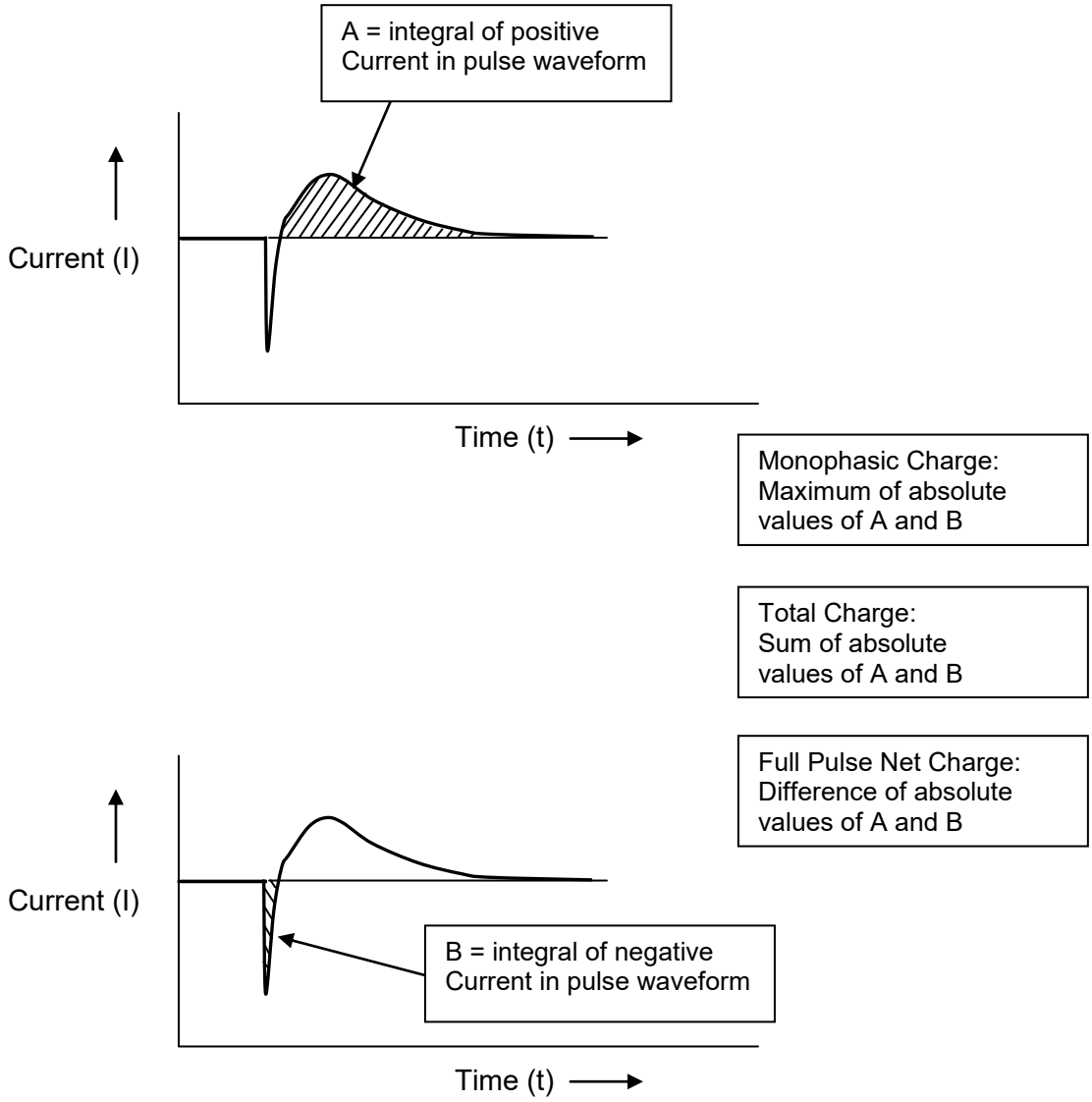


FIGURE D12: T7 MONOPHASIC CHARGE

D.10 Specifications

Pass-fail specifications for the TASER 7 are shown in Table D1 below.

TABLE D1: TASER 7 SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Value	
Pulse repetition rate	44 ± 2	pulses per second
Full pulse charge	57 to 69	microCoulombs
Peak loaded voltage	1500 to 2600	volts
Pulse duration: full waveform	35 to 55	microseconds

These are drawn from specifications set out by Axon[1], with the exception of the pulse repetition rate, which is listed by Axon as 22 ± 1 pps.

The 22 ± 1 pps specification is associated with operation of the CEW in Test Mode, after the device has been set up with an Inert Resettable TASER 7 cartridge.

In the Advanced Cross-Connect mode used in this test procedure, a single channel operates at 44 pps, or twice the rate of the single channel operating in Test Mode.

[1] TASER™ 7 Series “Axon Certified Test Procedure for Testing to TASER 7 Specifications”, Version 2.0, 2019-04-10, Page 12

D.11 Test Details

These test details are required in order to determine whether the unit under test is operating within specifications. Additional test data such as maximum, minimum and average for each parameter from all pulses over all three firings should also be reported.

TABLE D3: TASER 7 SPECIFICATIONS – EXTRAPOLATED DETAILS

Parameter	Condition	Spec into 600 Ω Load[1]
Peak Voltage	Peak of main phase voltage (following arc phase), on a pulse averaged over the last eight pulses	1500 – 2600 V
Peak Current[2]	Peak of main phase current (following arc phase), on a pulse averaged over the last eight pulses	2.5 – 4.3 A
Net Charge (Full Pulse Net Charge)	Area under full pulse current vs time curve, on a pulse averaged over the last eight pulses	57 – 69 µC
Pulse Duration	Between initial point of waveform[3] and final point[4] on a pulse averaged over the last eight pulses	35 – 55 µs
Pulse Repetition Rate	Average over last second of the pulse burst.[5]	40 – 44 pps
Monophasic Charge[6] (see Note 6 on Page 10)	The maximum of the absolute values of A and B, where A = the integral of all positive current in a pulse and B = the integral of all negative current in a pulse.	< 180 µC

[1] Load resistor is 600 ohms non-inductive high voltage pulse-tolerant
[2] Peak current is calculated from peak voltage, e.g. 2.5 A = 1500 V / 600 Ω
[3] Initial Point is first sample point in the pulse where absolute voltage reaches 50 V with 600 Ω load
[4] Final point is last sample point in the pulse where absolute voltage drops below 50 V with a 600 Ω load
[5] Also known as a “cycle” in Axon nomenclature
[6] Monophasic Charge is not part of Axon specifications

D.12 Sample Test Data

Test data to be measured or calculated during a typical test are as follows:

TABLE D4: TASER T7 CEW TEST OBSERVATION DETAILS

Parameter	Method of Measurement	Typical Values
Model Number	Device label	T7
Serial Number	Device label	X12004RY1
Battery Status	LED display in device	30% to 99%
CEW Temperature	LED display in device	23 C
Software Version	LED display in device	N/A
Battery Version	Label on the side of the DPM	X1
Load resistance, R+ to R-	Multimeter	610 Ω

TABLE D5: TASER T7 CEW OPERATING PARAMETERS, TYPICAL VALUES

Parameter	Method of Measurement	Typical Values
Peak Voltage	Maximum voltage out of all samples during main phase.	2052 V
Peak Current	Maximum current out of all samples during main phase.	3.52 A
Net Charge (Full Pulse Net Charge)	Current at each sample of the full pulse multiplied by the time between data samples and summed.	63.2 μC
Pulse Duration	Time between crossing of initial and final thresholds of the full pulse	48.4 μs
Pulse Repetition Rate	Number of pulses during the burst minus 1 divided by the burst length.	43.835 pps
Monophasic Charge	The maximum of the absolute values of A and B, where A = the integral of all positive current in a pulse and B = the integral of all negative current in a pulse.	74.2 μC

BC Provincial Policing Standards

Section 3.0 – Training Courses and Development

Sub Section 3.2 – Provincially-Approved Training Courses

Subject 3.2.1 – CEW Operator Training

Effective: January 30, 2013
Revised: March 20, 2024

Definitions

Conducted Energy Weapon or CEW – a weapon that when discharged uses a conducted electrical charge in order to incapacitate a person, or to generate compliance through pain.

Officer – a constable appointed under the *Police Act* or an enforcement officer appointed under s. 18.1 of the *Police Act*.

Provincially-Approved Training – training that has been acknowledged by the Director of Police Services as adequate to meet BC requirements pertaining to training on a specific topic or set of topics.

Standards

Certification

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must ensure that:

(1) Any Officer authorized to carry and use a CEW has successfully completed:
   (a) BC's CEW Operator online training course, or other provincially-approved online training for CEW operators; and
   (b) practical training for the model they will be using.

(2) Further to Standard (1), model-specific practical training conforms to Provincially-Approved Training outlines.

(3) Officers are not permitted to revert to a previous CEW model once trained on a newer model, except in exceptional circumstances.

Prerequisites to certification

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(4) Ensure that any Officer authorized to begin training as a CEW operator:

- (a) Has successfully completed BC's *Crisis Intervention and De-escalation (CID) Training* course, or other Provincially-Approved Training in crisis intervention and de-escalation within the previous three years; and
- (b) Meets the selection criteria established by the police force for CEW operator training.

Recertification

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(5) Ensure that any Officer authorized to carry and use a CEW is recertified by reviewing the topics contained in BC's CEW Operator online training course, or other Provincially-Approved Training for CEW operators, and passing the final assessment or a provincially-approved equivalent of the final assessment:

- (a) At least once each year; and
- (b) Any time a police force determines, for any reason, that a CEW operator has not operated a CEW in accordance with any of the *BC Provincial Policing Standards*.

(6) Ensure that any Officer seeking to be recertified to carry and use a CEW has, at minimum:

- (a) Previously fulfilled Standard (1), above;
- (b) Successfully completed BC's *Crisis Intervention and De-escalation (CID)* course, or other Provincially-Approved Training in crisis intervention and de-escalation within the previous three years; and
- (c) Met the selection criteria established by the police force for CEW operator training.

Training delivery

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(7) Ensure that the CEW operator training is taught by an instructor who satisfies all the requirements in *BCPPS 3.2.3 Use-of-Force Instructor Training*.

(8) Prohibit a trainer's or trainee's exposure to the electrical charge of a CEW.

Training records

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(9) Ensure that written records are maintained of the CEW operator certification, and recertification completed by each Officer in the police force.

Policies and procedures

The Chief Constable, Chief Officer, or Commissioner must:

(10) Ensure policies and procedures are consistent with these *BC Provincial Policing Standards.*

DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT
BOARD MEMORANDUM

DATE 2024-03-28	
SUBMITTED BY Neil Dubord, OOM, AdeC Chief Constable	
SUBJECT **Chief Constable Monthly Activity Highlights** Period: **March 2024**	
ACTION For information	**MEETING** Open

Date	Activity
Mar 4-5, 2024	Adjudicator in Discipline Proceeding
March 8, 2024	Attended JIBC Class 171 Graduation
March 9, 2024	Aide de Camp Event for Lieutenant Governor of BC
March 12, 2024	Attended Delta Police Foundation Meeting
March 13, 2024	Attended Delta's Newcomers Community Forum
March 14, 2024	Attended Delta Leadership Meeting
March 14, 2024	Attended Tsawwassen Business Improvement Association AGM
March 18, 2024	Insurance Journal Interview on Port Police
March 19, 2024	Connect FM Interview on Port Police
March 20, 2024	Attended Monthly Police Board Meeting
March 25, 2024	Interview on Port Police with Dane Lloyd, MP Sturgeon River – Parkland
March 26-27, 2024	Attended Quarterly Police Board Committee Meetings

Delta POLICE

Excellence in Policing

2023 REPORT TO OUR COMMUNITY

MESSAGE FROM BOARD CHAIR

On behalf of the Delta Police Board, it is my pleasure to present the DPD's 2023 Community Report.

The Board's foremost priority is to ensure that the Delta Police Department (DPD) upholds its tradition of providing exceptional, Community-First policing services to our community in collaboration with Chief Neil Dubord. I am honoured to share our collective achievements throughout this Report, as we continue to maintain our status as one of the safest communities nationwide.

The Board is dedicated to ensuring the DPD upholds its standards of professionalism, accountability, and transparency. It is my honour to report that the DPD maintains one of the lowest public complaint rate—significantly below our benchmark of 1% for all documented interactions. This low rate not only demonstrates the DPD team's dedication to outstanding service and professionalism, but also highlights a commitment to transparency, as we are among the few to publicly disclose this metric.

On behalf of the Board, I thank Chief Dubord and the entire DPD team for their ongoing dedication to our Community Safety and Well-Being Plan and its priorities. The Board is dedicated to supporting the DPD team's efforts, ensuring their work aligns with the needs of our diverse community as they continue to provide excellence in policing services.

Sincerely,

Mayor George V. Harvie
Chair, Delta Police Board

SHARAN OBEROI | IAN TAIT | LARA VICTORIA | ANNETTE GARM | WARREN DEAN FLANDEZ | CHIEF LAURA CASSIDY | FIRTH BATEMAN

MESSAGE FROM CHIEF NEIL DUBORD

On behalf of the Delta Police Department (DPD), I am honoured to share the 2023 Report to our Community. In 2023, we continued to uphold our Community-First policing approach, a theme that resonates throughout this Report. The achievements highlighted are a testament of the hard work, dedication, and professionalism of every member of our team, reflecting our commitment to excellence in policing services.

In-sync with our Community Safety and Well-Being Plan, we have tackled both violent and property crime, championed various initiatives, and navigated the complex social and health landscape, ensuring our community policing approach remains innovative, proactive, and closely connected to the community we serve. Our team's collective efforts have been instrumental in maintaining Delta's status as one of the safest communities with crime rates that are substantially lower than regional, provincial, and national averages.

Our success is not only a measure of our team's commitment, but also a reflection of the strong partnerships and trust we have built with our community members, partners, the Delta Police Board and the City of Delta's Mayor and Council. These relationships are the cornerstone of our continued progress.

As we move through 2024, our dedication to a community-first policing approach remains steadfast. We are grateful for your support and trust. Thank you for joining us in this ongoing journey, as we continue to build a safer and better community.

Kind Regards,

Neil Dubord
Chief Constable

OP E.1b

POLICING PHILOSOPHY

Our Community-First policing approach, grounded in the "No Call Too Small" philosophy, ensures a service delivery model that prioritizes the needs and expectations of our community.

MISSION

Community Safety and Well-Being through Collaboration, Innovation and Diversity.

VISION

Delta, a Safer and Better Community through Excellence in Policing.

The Delta Police Department and Board acknowledge that we are located on the shared, traditional, ancestral, and unceded territories of the **sc̓əwaθən məsteyəxʷ** (Tsawwassen), **xʷməθkʷəy̓əm** (Musqueam), and other Coast Salish Peoples.

In 2023, the DPD unveiled a house post at its headquarters representing the shared values and relationship with Tsawwassen First Nation (TFN). Carved by renowned TFN artist Karl Morgan, the house post is a commitment to unity, respect, and the journey toward reconciliation. We invite our community members to come and experience the beauty and significance of the house post in person at our headquarters.

COMMUNITY SAFETY & WELL-BEING PLAN PRIORITIES

- Community safety and crime prevention
- Support for mental health and vulnerable individuals
- Road safety for all users
- Excellence through professionalization, technology & innovation
- Equip team to work with diverse community
- Growth and well-being of the team

POLICE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

CRIME SEVERITY INDEX (CSI)

The CSI is a national metric that consistently compares crime across Canada. It is calculated based on the amount and seriousness of the offences reported to the police; lower scores suggest safer communities.

2022 CSIs

Delta	BC Average	Canada Average
60	100.37	78.10

POLICE RESOURCES

The 'Police Resources in BC' report, published by the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, provides data on police resources. The table provides a comparison of DPD's performance on commonly reported metrics against the average performance of BC municipal police agencies.

CRIME RATE	DPD 40	BC AVG. 58
CASE LOAD PER OFFICER	DPD 24	BC AVG. 34
POPULATION PER OFFICER	DPD 587	BC AVG. 582
COST PER CAPITA	DPD $393	BC AVG. $455

POLICE LEGITIMACY

Police legitimacy is grounded in community trust and confidence, with low public complaint rates being essential. The DPD implements various initiatives to ensure excellence in policing services, aiming to maintain a public complaint rate below 1% of all interactions.

COMPLAINTS ALLEGING EXCESSIVE USE OF FORCE	0.016%
POLICE ACT COMPLAINTS	0.02%
COMPLAINTS ALLEGING BIAS	0.005%

ROAD SAFETY IN NUMBERS

Road safety remains an ongoing priority for the DPD team.

2,000+ traffic violation tickets issued

166 vehicles impounded for excessive speeding

598+ impaired drivers off removed from our roads

14 serious collisions investigated.
7 led to recommendations of Criminal Code charges

852 commercial vehicles inspected, finding 2,122 violations

CRIME STATISTICS

1023 Crimes against persons
vs. 940 in 2022

54 Youth crime
vs. 68 in 2022

3096 Crimes against property
vs. 3196 in 2022

776 Cybercrime
vs. 681 in 2022

2023 FINANCIALS

DEPARTMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	E-COMM
2023 15,653,000 2022 14,688,500	2023 2,591,000 2022 1,918,000
COMMUNITY POLICING BUREAU - INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES	**TOTAL EXPENDITURES**
2023 5,976,000 2022 6,122,500	2023 54,564,000 2022 51,261,000
COMMUNITY POLICING BUREAU - COMMUNITY SERVICES	**TOTAL REVENUES**
2023 10,095,500 2022 9,140,000	2023 (9,387,500) 2022 (9,686,500)
COMMUNITY POLICING BUREAU - PATROL SERVICES	**OPERATING TAX DRAW**
2023 16,485,000 2022 15,826,000	2023 45,176,500 2022 41,574,500
POLICE SECONDMENTS	
2023 3,763,500 2022 3,566,000	

OP E.1b

COMMUNITY NAVIGATOR UNIT

In May 2023, the DPD's Community Navigator Unit (CNU) was deployed to support members by connecting at-risk individuals with essential services and resources. CNU's mandate is to guide these individuals through the complexities of the human services system and overcome barriers to access, ultimately aiming to prevent future negative interactions with the police and promote their overall success and well-being.

CNU

Assisted 165 individuals.

Collaborated with 44+ community organizations.

Connected individuals to key resources/services for:

- **Housing**
- **Mental health**
- **Substance misuse and recovery**
- **Family and community reconnection**
- **Comprehensive care coordination**

> I have been battling the system by myself for 12 years, trying to get help for [S] and his mother, [P] (who died in May of this year) and have come up against brick wall after brick wall. And then Stacey stepped in to lend support and advocate for [S]. I can't tell you what that has meant to me and [S].
>
> - FAMILY MEMBER OF AN INDIVIDUAL ASSISTED BY CNU

RECRUIT COMMUNITY LEARNING PROGRAM

In 2023, the DPD launched the Recruit Community Learning Program (Program) as an essential part of our community-first policing approach. This innovative program, a first in BC policing, immerses recruits in the community to enhance their understanding of its landscape, encompassing diversity, vulnerable groups, available services, and support networks, while building relationships with local community organizations. Four recruits from Class 172 and a Training Supervisor participated in the inaugural session in December 2023.

All participants praised the program for its role in building trust and understanding between the police and the community.

> **The RCLP is an important and valuable tool in our belt.**
>
> - INAUGURAL SESSION RECRUITS

PERSPECTIVES FROM OUR COMMUNITY PARTNERS

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

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

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

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

SHAPING COMMUNITY SAFETY & WELL-BEING TOGETHER – FILE BY FILE

Our commitment to excellence in policing includes both responding to and managing calls for service, as well as bringing complex and multi-year investigations to a successful resolution.

Utilized specialized de-escalation techniques to save the life of an individual in crisis.

The team responded to a report of an individual in crisis, dangerously positioned on the Alex Fraser Bridge's outer railing. After an eight-hour standoff, the individual was safely brought back over the railing using specialized de-escalation techniques and transported to the hospital for medical attention. This file demonstrates the team's commitment, collaboration, and ability to effectively manage high-pressure situations to save lives.

Leveraged drone technology to locate an elderly missing individual with dementia.

An elderly individual with dementia was reported to have wandered away from the hospital, causing significant concern for his well-being given his confused state. Officers conducted an extensive search with the aid of a drone, ultimately locating the missing individual in a vulnerable state (injured, cold, disoriented and uncooperative) in a nearby farm field and transported him back to the hospital for necessary care. The team's swift action and dedication were crucial in saving the individual's life.

Safely resolved a critical incident involving an individual attempting to kill his mother.

The team's coordinated approach safely resolved a critical incident involving an individual attempting to kill his mother with a knife. Using a combination of use of force options and Integrated Communication and Tactics (ICAT) for de-escalation, the non-compliant individual was safely apprehended, and various Criminal Code charges were forwarded. Body-worn camera footage captured the incident, which was later utilized to produce a valuable training video.

A physician was formally charged in relation to allegations of sexual assault at a practice in Delta.

The DPD initiated an investigation following allegations of sexual assault reported by former patients of a doctor practicing in Delta. Following an extensive and complex investigation, the Crown laid a charge of sexual assault against the physician in 2023. The matter is before the Courts.

Obtained a guilty plea for multiple charges in an overdose investigation of a missing 17-year-old girl.

On December 7, 2021, a 17-year-old resident of Delta was reported missing by her family. After a thorough investigation and search, she was found deceased at the residence of her boyfriend, due to an illicit drug overdose. The DPD's investigation led to the boyfriend facing multiple charges, including firearms possession, drug possession and indignity to a human body. The boyfriend pled guilty to the charges and is awaiting sentencing.

Obtained a guilty plea on a second-degree murder charge in a homicide file.

On February 4, 2022, a North Delta resident was shot and killed due to a dispute involving property and personal grievances. The DPD quickly identified and arrested the suspect following Crown charge approval. The suspect has been in custody since his arrest. In January 2024, an adult male from Surrey plead guilty to second-degree murder and is currently awaiting sentencing.

Obtained a guilty plea for firearms possession and discharge of a firearm, relating to a shooting at a residence in Tsawwassen.

On December 29, 2022, a Tsawwassen residence was mistakenly targeted by those involved in the BC Gang Conflict (BCGC). The DPD's investigation led to a suspect with ties to the BCGC being arrested and charged with firearms offences; the suspect subsequently pled guilty and received a sentence of incarceration.

Investigated artificial intelligence (AI) generated child pornography.

The DPD was alerted to the possession and accessing of child pornography by a resident of North Delta.

During the subsequent investigation and Search Warrant, it was revealed that the suspect had been utilizing AI to generate sexual images of people known to the person from pictures obtained through social media posts.

This legal and technologically complex investigation is the first of its kind undertaken by DPD. The matter is still under investigation. Charge recommendations will ultimately be made to the Crown.

DID YOU KNOW?

~300	Sworn and non-sworn staff serve the community.
195+	Volunteers contributed over 21,000 hours of service.
5	School and Youth Liaison Officers served ~16,000 students.
10,871	9-1-1 calls responded to.
69k+	Police units dispatched.
~500	Reports to Crown Counsel (RTCC) submitted for numerous charges.
29,876	Calls for service responded to.
21k+	Downloads of the Bend Don't Break podcast.
15+	Languages spoken by multilingual DPD members.
	Youth Hub development in-progress to support high-risk and at-risk youth.

BODY-WORN CAMERAS

20
Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs) deployed

92%
Community support for DPD's deployment of BWCs echoing a strong trust in their potential to enhance transparency and public trust and confidence in policing.

2024 BC's Top Employers

RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF BC'S TOP 100 EMPLOYERS FOR THE 6TH YEAR IN A ROW.

DPD HQ
4455 CLARENCE TAYLOR CRESCENT
DELTA, BC V4K 3E1

CONNECT WITH US
604-946-4411
deltapolice.ca
joindpd.ca

@chiefneildubord
@deltapolicedept
@deltapd

DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT
BOARD REPORT

DATE **2024-03-27**	
SUBMITTED BY Neil Dubord, OOM, AdeC Chief Constable	
SUBJECT **Annual Report 2023 – Online Incident Reporting System**	
ACTION ☒ For information ☐ For approval	**MEETING** ☒ Open ☐ Private ☐ Committee
RECOMMENDATION ☒ For information	

PURPOSE

To provide the Delta Police Board (DPB) with an update on the Delta Police Department's (DPD) Online Incident Reporting System (system or OIRS) via the 2023 annual report.

DISCUSSION

Launched by the DPD on October 1, 2020, the OIRS allows community members to report several non-emergency incidents online, offering flexibility while improving operational efficiency within the DPD. Since implementation, the range of incident types accepted by the Online Incident Reporting System (OIRS) has broadened. Currently, the system accepts reports for the following incident types:

- Vandalism < $10,000
- Fraud < $10,000
- Lost Property < $10,000
- Found Property
- Theft < $10,000 with no Suspect
- General Community Concern
- Traffic Incident
- Hit & Run (Incidents with no injuries, and the suspect or suspect's license plate known)

The OIRS aligns with the DPD's community-first policing approach, grounded in the 'No Call Too Small' philosophy. The community has come to expect a certain standard of service from the DPD, and accordingly, the OIRS offers an alternative and convenient method for community members to report incidents to the police without needing to use the phone.

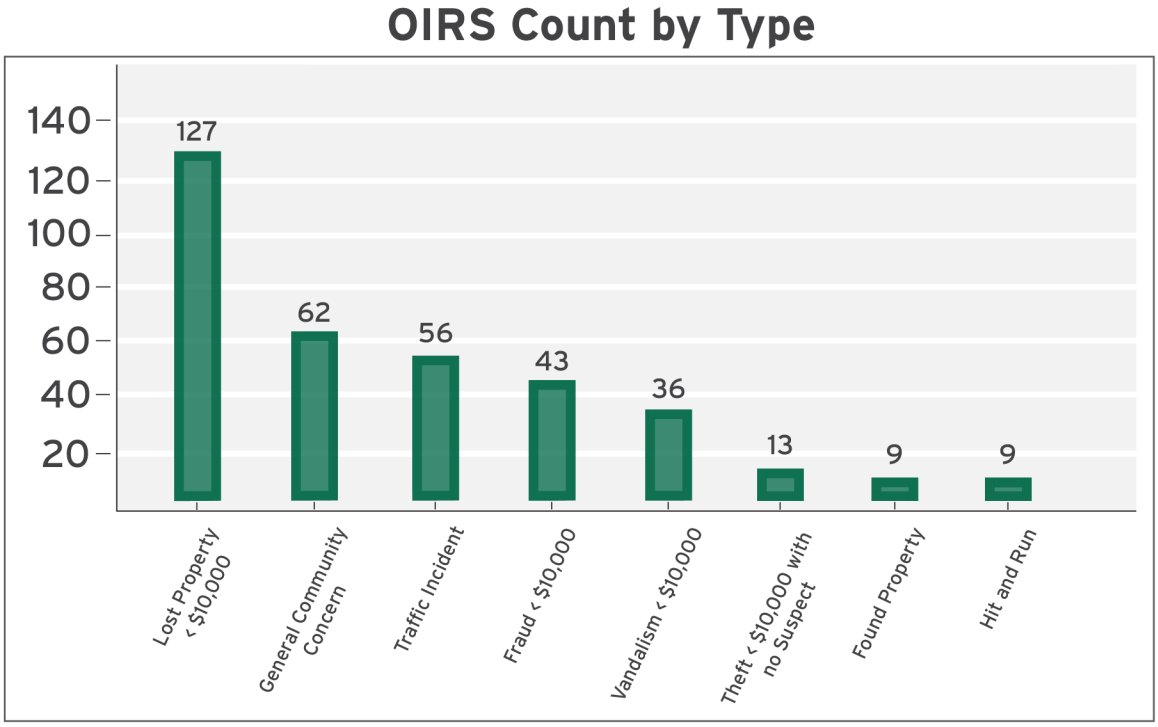
It should be noted that the DPD's response to an incident report received through the OIRS is the same

as a response to a call to the non-emergency line. Each report is reviewed and dispatched for officer attendance, ensuring that no reports are concluded online.

The OIRS is available 24/7. However, incoming reports are actively monitored only between 0700 to 1900 hours. Complainants submitting reports outside these hours, from 1900 to 0700, are informed that the system is not currently being monitored, and any submissions made during this period will be processed the following day. A pop-up box advises complainants seeking a more immediate response to call the non-emergency line and requires clicking the 'I understand' button to proceed after hours.

During 2023, the DPD received 355 reports through the OIRS, with an average of 30 reports monthly. The number of reports received has remained relatively consistent since the launch of the OIRS and similar to 2022.

The chart below depicts the total number of report types received through the OIRS in 2023.



Tl , , , , , , ,
through the OIRS, followed by community and traffic concerns, reflecting a similar trend to 2022. Ongoing and consistent usage shows that the OIRS serves as a convenient channel for community reporting and engagement. It complements phone reporting by providing an additional means for reporting and addressing concerns that, while potentially minor, help prevent community safety related issues from escalating.

IMPLICATIONS

Financial

There are no financial implications associated with this report.

Strategic Alignment: Community Safety & Well-Being Plan

Priorities

- Excellence through professionalization, technology & innovation
- Community safety and crime prevention

RELATED POLICY

There is no policy related to this report.

CONCLUSION

The OIRS is an invaluable asset to both the DPD and the community we serve. By offering a user-friendly platform for reporting a variety of non-emergency incidents, the OIRS enhances the accessibility of police services and aligns with our commitment to the 'No Call Too Small' philosophy.

DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT
BOARD MEMORANDUM

DATE 2024-03-26	
SUBMITTED BY Neil Dubord, OOM, AdeC Chief Constable	
SUBJECT **E-Comm Service Disruptions and Outage - March 2025 Briefing Note**	
ACTION ☒ For information ☐ For action	**MEETING** ☒ Open ☐ Private ☐ Committee

Situation

Emergency Communications for British Columbia Incorporated (E-Comm) provides public safety and emergency communication services throughout British Columbia (BC), including support to the Delta Police Department (DPD).

On March 16, 2024, E-Comm experienced a service disruption due to a cooling system failure in their data center. This caused a significant outage and service disruptions affecting essential police information management systems and phone lines. This disruption notably impacted the PRIME-BC system, a critical component of police operations. The incident posed significant operational challenges for the DPD, particularly in responding to calls for service.

Background

The March 16, 2024, incident affected various operational systems, notably PRIME-BC system—a comprehensive information management suite utilized by all police departments in BC. PRIME-BC encompasses several key systems essential for police operations, including the Records Management System (RMS), Intelliscreen, Intellibook, Mobile Data Terminals (MDT), Mobile Report Entry (MRE), and Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD).

Furthermore, the service disruptions led to a slowdown in processing emergency calls via the 9-1-1 lines. In response, E-Comm implemented its recovery protocols, including establishing a secondary call-taking site and coordinating with BC Emergency Health Services to maintain the continuity of its 9-1-1 services. Non-emergency call taking services were also suspended for a period of time. Although phone services were restored to normal operation later in the day, it took more than 24 hours to fully restore functionality to PRIME systems. E-Comm is currently assessing the outage's full impact and developing future risk mitigation strategies.

Impact on DPD

The situation posed significant operational challenges for the DPD, particularly in responding to calls for service. Despite this, the DPD team continued serving the community using a contingency plan and manual record-keeping, entering necessary data into systems post-restoration. The DPD's non-emergency call-taking services, which are directly managed by its staff from 7 am to 7 pm, remained unaffected. The DPD team is reviewing the incident with E-Comm to improve future risk mitigation strategies.

DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT
BOARD MEMORANDUM

DATE 2024-03-27	
SUBMITTED BY Neil Dubord, OOM, AdeC Chief Constable	
SUBJECT **Surrey Cell Block Services Agreement**	
ACTION ☒ For information ☐ For action	**MEETING** ☒ Open ☐ Private ☐ Committee

Situation

The Delta Police Department (DPD) currently contracts out cell block prisoner services to the City of Surrey/Surrey RCMP (City of Surrey) on a fee-for-service basis. In November 2023, the DPD became aware that the City of Surrey was conducting a review of the DPD's Cell Block Services Agreement (Agreement) and considering its termination.

Background

DPD's cell block facilities and Prisoner Management practices were reviewed in 2012. This review identified concerns with the aging facilities, liability, and upgrade costs. As a result, DPD decided to enter into an Agreement with the City of Surrey to contract out cell block services. This was a fee-for-service Agreement for housing DPD prisoners and access to interview facilities.

The original Agreement with the City of Surrey was for a 5-year term beginning in September 2013 and terminating in September 2018.

- The Agreement was renewed in 2018 for an additional two years, with an updated fee structure and a fee for prisoner medical services added.

- The Agreement was again renewed for a two-year term on January 1, 2020. This was an interim Agreement intended to manage uncertainty surrounding the Surrey Police transition.

- In January 2023, a 5-year renewal Agreement was circulated for signature. The City of Delta and the DPD signed this Agreement. However, the City of Surrey did not sign off. Despite the unsigned Agreement, the City of Surrey has continued to provide cell block services to the DPD based on good faith as per the provisions of the new unsigned Agreement. To date, the DPD has not been served a notice of termination of cell block services from the City of Surrey.

Current Status
As of March 25, 2023, the City of Surrey continues to provide cell block services to the DPD as per the billing provisions of the unsigned January 1, 2023, Agreement. The cost to DPD for contracting these services has been:

Year	Cost $	# of Prisoners
2023	206,101	514
2022	185,086	459
2021	156,741	401
2020	162,825	409

Schedule B of the Agreement sets out the cost per prisoner for each 24-hour period, which is currently $421 [$274 + $147 prisoner medical services fee].

Contingency Plans for Agreement Termination
Upon becoming aware that the City of Surrey was considering terminating the Agreement, DPD cell block facilities were reviewed.

Headquarters (HQ)
HQ is unsuitable for managing prisoners beyond short-term processing and release.

Public Safety Building (PSB)
The PSB cell block facility complies with provincial and RCMP standards. However, additional measures would need to be undertaken for DPD to activate this facility as an operational cell block. These measures would include:

1. Contracting cell guard services to manage in-custody prisoner operations and custody transfers to BC Sheriffs.
2. Contracting medical services to clear prisoners for cells or identify alternate processes that manage this liability concern.
3. Training of Police supervisors and staff to manage operations and liability associated with in-custody prisoner management as there has been a significant loss of institutional knowledge in this area following the transition to Surrey cells.
4. A complete Policy review of Cell Block administration and operations.
5. Minor cosmetic upgrades to refresh the facility for housing prisoners.

At this time, the potential for standing up the cells in the PSB has not been costed out. Should the decision to formally terminate the Agreement be made, there is a notice period clause in the Agreement that would allow the DPD time to cost out any upgrades and prepare the PSB for cell block services. The Delta Police Board's Finance and Risk Management Committee has been briefed on and is aware of the potential impacts of the Agreement termination.

DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT
BOARD REPORT

DATE **2024-03-18**	
SUBMITTED BY Hilary Madore Finance Manager	
SUBJECT Financial Reports – December 31, 2023	
ACTION ☒ For information ☐ For approval	**MEETING** ☒ Open ☐ Private ☐ Finance & Risk Management Committee
RECOMMENDATION ☒ To receive this report for information.	

PURPOSE

To provide the Board with financial report variance details for the year ended December 31, 2023.

DISCUSSION

Operating Expenditures and Revenues

DPD reports a negative operating variance of $1,118,502 for the year ended December 31, 2023. The main drivers for the budget variance are as follows:

City accounting entry for wage bank accrual	$667,000
Traffic Fine Revenue grant shortfall	166,000
RCMP retro wages for Integrated Teams	150,000
Fuel costs and inflation on equipment	150,000
HR overtime for required training	140,000

	2023 Actuals	2023 Budget	Variance (Fav)/Unfav ($)	Variance (Fav)/Unfav (%)
Expenditures				
Department Support Services	16,485,476	15,653,000	832,476	5.3%
Investigative Services	6,573,223	5,976,000	597,223	10.0%
Community Services	10,222,263	10,095,500	126,763	1.3%
Patrol Services	15,672,773	16,485,000	(812,227)	(4.9%)
Secondments	3,330,549	3,763,500	(432,951)	(11.5%)
Ecomm	2,525,547	2,591,000	(65,453)	(2.5%)
Total Expenditures	**54,809,831**	**54,564,000**	**245,831**	**0.5%**
Revenues				
Recovered Services	(6,659,919)	(6,991,000)	331,081	4.7%
Fines and Fees	(605,294)	(380,000)	(225,294)	(59.3%)
Grants	(1,872,457)	(1,906,500)	34,043	1.8%
Other Recoveries and Misc	(44,134)	(110,000)	65,866	59.9%
Total Revenues	**(9,181,804)**	**(9,387,500)**	**205,696**	**2.2%**
Operating Tax Draw	**45,628,027**	**45,176,500**	**451,527**	**1.0%**
Wage bank accrual [1]	*666,975*	-	*666,975*	
Operating Tax Draw – Adjusted	**46,295,002**	**45,176,500**	**1,118,502**	**2.5%**

[1] *Wage bank accrual is a City entry to record the liability for unused leave banks at the end of the year*

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

Department Support Services is over budget $832,476. This variance is a result of additional staffing resources for recruiting and training, and overtime incurred on days off. A portion of this variance is related to the provincial roll out of ledger-based disclosure and new initiatives for ABLE and ICAT, which is anticipated to be implemented province-wide, thanks to this training being championed by DPD.

Department Support Services also includes $320,000 for Health & Wellness expenditures, which has offsetting revenues from the Police Information Check services provided to Checkr Canada (formerly ModoHR) and Canpro Technologies.

In addition, staff positions were moved from Patrol Services to Professional Standards to fill vacant positions.

Inflation continued to impact uniform, equipment, and fuel costs. For 2024, the DPD budget has received increases in these budget categories recognizing rising and permanent cost increases.

Police staff vacancies in the Records and Information Technology sections have provided some offsets against the above noted variances.

Investigative Services is over budget $597,223 due to the move of staff positions from Patrol Services to vacant positions in the various specialty sections under Investigative Services such as Drug Investigation, Vulnerable Sector, and Major Crime. In addition, RCMP retro wage settlement amounts were included in Q1 invoices for the Integrated Forensic Identification Service. It is noted that there were two homicides late in 2023 that created budget pressures at the end of 2023 and into 2024.

Community Services is over budget $126,763 due to the Community Safety Officer Program (2 out of a projected 8 have been funded for 2024), additional staff moved to the School Liaison unit, and recoverable overtime for Hwy 17 traffic enforcement. In addition, RCMP retro wage settlement amounts were included in Q1 invoices for LMD Police Dog Service and LMD Emergency Response Team.

Offsetting these variances are vacant positions in Commercial Vehicle Inspection Unit, TFN Service Team, and DCPO North Delta.

Patrol Services is under budget $812,227 due to the move of staff to the various specialty units as noted above and a positive overtime variance of $118,676.

Secondments are under budget by $432,951 due mainly to vacancies in ERT, RTIC and IFIS. This impacted our net budget as these positions are part of our FTE count and the recovery of their wages provide funding for our contribution for the integrated contract cost. One of the IFIS vacancies was filled in August 2023 and the RTIC vacancy was filled in January 2024. It is anticipated that one or more of the ERT positions will be filled by spring/summer 2024.

Recovered Services are under budget $331,081 because of the vacancies in ERT, RTIC and IFIS, however are offset by additional recoveries for Hwy 17 traffic enforcement, Crisis Negotiator Team, and Tac Troop.

Fines and fees collected are over budget $225,294 due to the additional Police Information Check revenues.

Other Recoveries and miscellaneous are under budget $65,866 due mainly to less than budget overtime to assist at local filming events.

Wage bank accrual is an annual accounting entry made by the City to record the liability for unused leave banks such as Vacation, Float, Banked OT, and Statutory Holidays. The 10-year average was $372,000, however, for 2023 the amount recorded was $666,975. It is not clear why the accrual for 2023 was higher than the average, but it was noted that Delta Fire accrued a similar amount for 2023.

Capital Expenditures

	2023 Actuals	2023 Budget	Variance (Fav)/Unfav ($)
Vehicle Purchases – 2023	-	623,000	(623,000)
Vehicle Purchases – 2022 carryover	122,986	919,000	(796,014)
Protective Equipment, Furniture, IT	112,321	394,000	(281,679)
Total Capital Expenditures	**235,307**	**1,936,000**	**(1,700,693)**

Capital Expenditures for 2023 include final vehicle build costs from vehicle purchases in the previous year, protective equipment, and information technology requirements. The 2022 and 2023 vehicle purchases are in progress after experiencing delays due to supply chain issues.

Overtime Data

Overtime expenditures in total are higher than budget by $205,603. The overtime variance is summarized as follows:

Department Support Services	$86,449
Investigative Services	(57,646)
Community Services	114,611
Patrol Services	(118,676)
	24,738
Secondments (recoverable)	180,865
Total	$205,603

Department Support Services is over budget $86,449 due to scheduled training requirements.

Community Services is over budget $114,611 due to community events and recoverable overtime for other agency assists and Hwy 17 traffic enforcement.

Secondments are over budget $180,865 and relate to DPD members deployed to outside agencies with schedules and overtime needs directed by that agency. HR staff conducts regular check-ins with deployed members.

RELATED POLICY

AD11 – Accounting System

CONCLUSION

Delta Police Department has reported a negative variance for the second time since 2016. Surplus balances totaled approximately $7.8 million from 2012 to 2021. In 2023, the DPD is reporting a negative variance of $1,118,502. Of this total, $666,975 relates to an unfunded liability in banked leave and the actual variance is $451,527. It is possible that this banked leave will not be utilized in 2024.

In anticipation of extraordinary expenses in 2022 and 2023 related to recruiting, professional development and training, and retention strategies, Delta Council approved a request from the Delta

Police Board to set aside a portion of the 2021 surplus in a Reserve account. Delta Council approved $500,000 of DPD's $1,100,000 surplus to be placed in a Reserve to be used as needed.

This Reserve balance was not used in 2022 and remains available to be used to offset the 2023 variance. In addition, DPD has approximately $580,000 in its Health & Wellness reserve, and DPD management will discuss options to use a portion of this account as well with City finance staff.

DELTA POLICE BOARD
BOARD MEMORANDUM

DATE 2024-04-02	
SUBMITTED BY Jassie Ram (Padda) Corporate Services Manager/Board Liaison	
SUBJECT **BCAPB Updates**	
ACTION ☒ For information ☐ For action	**MEETING** ☒ Open ☐ Private ☐ Committee

This memorandum provides an update on the activities of the British Columbia Association of Police Boards (BCAPB) and highlights the involvement of the Delta Police Board (DPB) and Delta Police Department (DPD). Ms. Lara Victoria, a member of the DPB and the Vice President of the BCAPB, represents the DPB's interests within the BCAPB. This update is being provided on her behalf.

BCAPB Conference

- **Date and Location**: April 11-12, 2024, in Vancouver
- **Theme**: Resourcing the Modern Police Board
- **Participation Highlights:** Both the Board and Delta Police Department (DPD) team members are participating in and contributing to the Conference.
    - Ms. Victoria is contributing as a member of the conference organizing committee and will be moderating a panel focused on community engagement.
    - DPD team members, in collaboration with other police departments, will present on the impacts of new disclosure requirements and also participate in a restorative justice panel.
    - The Annual General Meeting (AGM) will be taking place during day two of the conference and the DPB has submitted two resolutions (AGM), aiming to address funding issues for E-Comm and JIBC, and proposing that the BCAPB lobby for sustainable funding.

DPB Representation on BCAPB Executive 2024-2025

- Lara Victoria will serve as the primary representative, with Chief Cassidy serving as the alternate.

ATTACHMENT

A – BCAPB 2024 Conference Program

BC ASSOCIATION OF POLICE BOARDS PRESENTS 2024 CONFERENCE & ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Hosted by the
Vancouver Police Board

April 11 & 12, 2024
Delta Hotels by Marriott
Vancouver Downtown Suites
550 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC V6B 1L6

Resourcing the Modern Police Board: Day 1

Please note: Name badges are required for entry to all Conference sessions

Thursday, April 11

Time	Event
8:15 - 9:00	Breakfast (Mount Pleasant, 2nd Floor)
8:15 - 3:00	Arrival/Registration (2nd Floor Lobby)
9:00 - 9:20	**Opening Remarks** (Mount Pleasant) • Patricia Barnes, President, BC Association of Police Boards • Chief Constable Adam Palmer, Vancouver Police Department **Territorial Welcome** • Introduction of Kelly White – Patricia Barnes, Vancouver Police Board • Kelly White
9:20 - 10:35	**Policing in an Era of Reconciliation** (Mount Pleasant) • Moderator Patricia Barnes, Vancouver Police Board • Dr. Judith Sayers (Cloy-e-iis), Director, BC First Nations Justice Council • Boyd Peters (Xoyet thet), Director, BC First Nations Justice Council • Constable Mike Tegart, Tsawwassen First Nation Liaison, Delta Police Department • Staff Sergeant Carla Baker, Vancouver Police Department
10:35 - 10:50	**Break**
10:50 - 12:00	**Funding Dilemma – A New Model?** (Mount Pleasant) • Moderator Micayla Hayes, Victoria and Esquimalt Police Board • Deputy Chief Fiona Wilson, Vancouver Police Department • Chief Constable Del Manak, Victoria Police Department • Glen Lewis, Assistant Deputy Minister and Director of Police Services, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Time	Event
12:00 - 12:45	**Lunch** (Mount Pleasant) • John Lo, Chief Constable, New Westminster Police Department *BC Association of Municipal Chiefs of Police – Discussion Paper on Regionalization* • Patricia Barnes, President, BC Association of Police Boards *BCAPB Strategic Priorities*
12:45 - 2:00	**Public Engagement and Police Boards** (Mount Pleasant) • Moderator Lara Victoria, Delta Police Board • Manijeh Colabella, Partner, Watson Vancouver • Marten Youssef, Associate Vice President of University Relations, UBCO • Comfort Fadugba, Vancouver Police Board
2:00 - 5:00 2:00 2:15 4:45	**Tactical Training Centre Field Trip** Buses leave from front entrance (hotel laneway) Tactical Centre (potential stations – a final list will be distributed on the bus) • Mobile Command Centre • Armored Rescue Vehicle • Remotely Piloted Aerial System • K9 • Emergency Response Section Technology • Explosive Disposal Unit • Police ATV • Police Electric Bicycles • Motorcycles with E-Ticketing • Collision Investigation 3D Scanner • TASER 7 & TASER 10 demonstration • Axon Virtual Reality Training • Live Firearm Experience • Body Worn Camera Buses leave Tactical Training Centre
5:30 - 6:00	**Reception** (Hastings Sunrise, 2nd Floor) Chief Constable Adam Palmer, Vancouver Police Department No host bar Entertainment provided by: Vancouver Police Pipe Band
6:15 - 8:00	**Buffet Dinner** (Mount Pleasant)
8:30	**Hospitality Suite** hosted by the BC Police Association Steamworks Brew Pub, 375 Water Street, Lower Level

Resourcing the Modern Police Board: Day 2

Please note: Name badges are required for entry to all Conference sessions

Friday, April 12

Time	Event
8:15 - 9:00	Registration/Breakfast (Mount Pleasant, 2nd Floor)
9:00 - 9:45	**The Impacts of Disclosure Requirements** (Mount Pleasant) • Sergeant Jim Ingram, Delta Police Department • Acting Sergeant Christina Bruce, Delta Police Department • Staff Sergeant Mike Ashcroft, West Vancouver Police Department
9:45 - 10:15	**Police Governance Unit – Compliance and Effectiveness Support to Boards** (Mount Pleasant) • Katie Charlton, Assistant Director, Policing & Security Branch, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
10:15 - 10:30	**Break**
10:30 - 12:15	**Board Governance Roundtables** (Board Members Only) • Who's meeting is it? Navigating the Agenda (Moderator Frank Chong) • Succession Planning (Moderator Micayla Hayes) • Enterprise Risk Management (Moderator Patricia Barnes) • Section 28 and Making Rules (Moderator Lorraine Lowe) • Monitoring the Chief (Moderator Lara Victoria)
10:30 - 12:15	**Chiefs' Roundtable** (Strathcona, 3rd Floor) • Moderator Chief Constable Adam Palmer, Vancouver Police Department
12:15 – 12:30	**Break**
12:30 - 1:00	**Keynote** (Mount Pleasant) • Minister Mike Farnworth, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
1:00 - 1:30	**Lunch and Closing Remarks** (Mount Pleasant) • Patricia Barnes, President, BC Association of Police Boards
1:30 - 3:00	**BCAPB Annual General Meeting** (Mount Pleasant)
3:00 - 3:15	**BCAPB Executive Meeting** (Mount Pleasant)

Dress Attire for Conference is West Coast Casual