



GUIDELINES AND EXPECTATIONS
WITH RESPECT TO THE CONDUCT OF IIO
INVESTIGATIONS

September 10, 2020

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PREAMBLE

These *Guidelines and Expectations* supplement the *Memorandum of Understanding Respecting Investigations* between the IIO and B.C. police agencies. They are intended to provide clarity for officers with respect to the protocols and expectations of the IIO in its investigations, and with respect to the statutory requirement that all officers cooperate fully with IIO investigators in the execution of their duty.¹

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- A. These *Guidelines and Expectations* are to be read, understood, interpreted and applied in a manner consistent with applicable legislation, in particular the B.C. *Police Act* and the B.C. *Interpretation Act*.
- B. The IIO, the RCMP, and other police agencies in British Columbia all conduct investigations pursuant to the *Criminal Code* and other statutes, including the BC *Police Act*.
- C. The IIO is established pursuant to *Police Act* section 38.02:
- to conduct investigations of incidents where it appears that a person may have died or suffered serious harm as a result of the action or inaction of an officer, on or off duty;²
 - to report the matter to Crown counsel where the Chief Civilian Director considers that there are reasonable grounds to believe that an officer may have committed an offence, pursuant to *Police Act* section 38.11;

¹ “The plain terms of the statute impose the duty to cooperate on police officers. The duty is owed to IIO investigators. It is a duty to cooperate fully with those investigators. It is expressed as a mandatory, not a qualified, duty. Nothing in the wording of the statute supports the inference that police officers can withhold their cooperation with the investigation, if they disagree with the terms on which it is being conducted. I agree with the judge that at its most straightforward the issue is who, as a matter of statutory interpretation, decides what is required in order to cooperate fully with the investigation. I agree with her conclusion, that it is the IIO.” (*Independent Investigations Office of British Columbia v. Vancouver (City) Police Department*, 2020 BCCA 4, at para. 16)

² The IIO will generally not take jurisdiction over an incident in which an officer has caused serious harm only to himself, with no harm to any other person.

- to report the results of the investigation to the public if the Chief Civilian Director considers it in the public interest to do so and the matter has not been referred to Crown counsel, pursuant to *Police Act* section 38.121; and
 - for other investigations referred to in the *Police Act*.
- D.** *Police Act* subsections 38.09 (1) and (2) require police to notify the IIO of an incident that may fall within the jurisdiction of the IIO, and further require police to secure the scene of the incident, as directed by the IIO, until an IIO investigator arrives on the scene. This notification requirement applies to all police officers serving in British Columbia, including RCMP members serving with the Provincial Police Force under the Provincial Police Service Agreement, April 1, 2012, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of British Columbia.*
- E.** The RCMP External Investigation or Review policy directs the RCMP to refer to established independent investigation regimes, like the IIO, certain matters including those where there is death or serious harm involving an RCMP member or other person appointed or employed under the *RCMP Act*. Statutory authority for the IIO to investigate in such cases, if jurisdiction does not otherwise exist, would require an order by the Minister or the Director of Police Services pursuant to subsection 44(1) of the *Police Act*.
- F.** *Police Act* section 38.101 requires all officers to cooperate fully with the CCD and IIO investigators in respect of the exercise of the powers or performance of duties under the *Police Act* by the CCD and IIO investigators³. The scope of this statutory duty has been addressed by the B.C. Supreme Court in *Kyle v. Stewart*, 2017 BCSC 522, and in *Independent Investigations Office of British Columbia v. Vancouver (City) Police Department*, 2018 BCSC 1804, appeal dismissed 2020 BCCA 4.

³ *It is not the intention of the IIO to interpret officers' duty to cooperate in a manner that is capricious or that is inconsistent with the objectives of Part 7.1 of the Police Act.*

Part 1 Definitions

1.1 In these *Guidelines and Expectations* each of the following terms, unless the context otherwise requires, has the meaning given in sections 1 and 38.01 of the *Police Act*, or if no meaning is given in the *Act*, has the meaning set out in this section:

- “CCD” means the Chief Civilian Director of the IIO;
- “forensic data” includes but is not limited to emails, text messages and other data from cellular telephones, video recorders, mobile data terminals, vehicle data recording devices, and computers;
- “IIO” means the Independent Investigations Office of British Columbia;
- “involved officer” means an officer (including officers and members of the RCMP and on-duty special police constables) who was involved in or present during an incident that is within the jurisdiction of the IIO;
- “MMS” means Multimedia Messaging Service, a means of sending messages that include multimedia content over a cellular network;
- “officer” includes:
 - municipal and tribal officers, officers and members of the RCMP and out-of-province police officers designated as special provincial constables while in British Columbia, whether on or off duty; and
 - other special provincial constables, RCMP supernumerary special constables, special municipal constables, designated constables appointed under subsection 4.1(11) of the *Police Act*, reserve constables, RCMP reservists, auxiliary constables and enforcement officers, when engaged in their peace officer duties;
- “police agency” includes all the police forces with jurisdiction in B.C. except the Independent Investigations Office;
- “police association” means a union of municipal officers or the National Police Federation;
- “PRIME” means the Police Records Information Management Environment;
- “RCMP” means the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
- “serious harm” has the meaning given in subsection 76(1) of the *Police Act*;
- “SMS” means ‘Short Message Service’, a text messaging service component of most telephone, internet and mobile device systems;

- “subject officer” means an officer whose presence, action or decision, whether on or off duty, is reasonably believed to have been a significant contributing causal factor in the serious harm or death of any person; and
 - “witness officer” means an officer who an IIO investigator has reason to believe can provide material evidence with respect to an incident under investigation, and who is not a subject officer with respect to that investigation.
- 1.2** These *Guidelines and Expectations* are to be interpreted in a manner consistent with s. 28 of the *BC Interpretation Act*. In particular, the singular number includes the plural and the plural number includes the singular, and gender specific terms include both genders, where such is consistent with the context.

Part 2 Notification of the IIO

- 2.1** A police agency must immediately notify the IIO whenever its on-duty officers attend or become aware of:
- (a) any incident where there is a reasonable belief that the presence, action, inaction or decision of an officer, as defined in section 1.1 above, may have been a contributory factor in
 - (i) the death of any person (including any in-custody death);
 - (ii) a life-threatening injury to any person;
 - (iii) an injury to any person that may cause disfigurement (permanent change in appearance) if there were no medical intervention; or
 - (iv) an injury to any person that may cause permanent and substantial loss or impairment of mobility of the body as a whole or of the function of any limb or organ, if there were no medical intervention; or
 - (b) any incident involving the discharge of a firearm by an on-duty officer where there is a reasonable belief that any person (including any officer) may have been injured.
- 2.2** Any officer who is involved in an incident referred to in section 2.1 above must take steps to satisfy himself that the IIO has been notified as required by the section.
- 2.3** Following notification, the CCD or his designate will decide whether a case is within the mandate of the IIO, and will advise the involved police agency accordingly.

Part 3 Evidence-gathering responsibilities of the police agency

- 3.1** After the IIO is notified and has jurisdiction over an incident, the police agency liaison officer or a senior officer who is not an involved officer shall at the earliest opportunity, for purposes of ensuring public safety and the securing of evidence, and to provide context and an evidentiary basis for officer designations, compile the following information:
- (a) a summary of the occurrence and the roles of all involved officers;
 - (b) un-located subjects or other dangers;
 - (c) injuries to anyone;
 - (d) parameters / boundaries of the scene;
 - (e) status, location and identity of known witnesses (police and civilian);
 - (f) location of all evidence to be protected or collected, including but not limited to objects, documents, identification information and statements of witnesses, and forensic data; and
 - (g) name(s) of any person(s) with whom any involved officer has spoken since the incident.
- 3.2** All involved officers shall, whenever practicable, co-operate with the police agency liaison officer's or senior officer's collection of the information listed in section 3.1 above.
- 3.3** The police agency liaison officer or senior officer shall convey the information compiled pursuant to section 3.1 above to the IIO investigator, in writing, as soon as practicable.
- 3.4** Pursuant to subsection 38.09(2) of the *Police Act* and subject to all applicable law, prior to IIO arrival the liaison officer, a senior officer at the scene who is not an involved officer, or another officer as directed by the IIO investigator, shall assist the IIO by seizing or directing the seizure of all relevant evidence at the scene, in consultation with the IIO investigator and in accordance with the standards of normal police practice. In addition, the security and continuity of that evidence shall be maintained in accordance with normal police practice. This may include:
- (a) an officer's uniform or other clothing and items, with due regard for the officer's safety, dignity and privacy (personal property of an officer should

be identified as such to the IIO investigator to ensure that it is properly recorded and reported pursuant to section 489.1 of the *Criminal Code*);

- (b) use of force weapons and equipment;
- (c) any police vehicle;
- (d) for all motor vehicle accident scenes, all evidence, gathered by lawful means, without delay and within statutory time limits, with respect to the possession or consumption of alcohol or drugs, or impairment of any individual by alcohol or drugs, such evidence to include breath or blood samples as appropriate and including samples voluntarily provided by a subject officer or mandatory alcohol screening samples available by operation of subsection 320.27(2) of the *Criminal Code*, all of which actions will be fully and properly documented in a manner consistent with a competent impaired driving investigation; and
- (e) any other relevant evidence, including eyewitness accounts or other evidence from transient civilian witnesses that may otherwise be lost before the arrival of IIO investigators.

3.5 To ensure that the IIO is notified of off-duty incidents within its jurisdiction, police agencies shall make and maintain policies requiring officers who are involved in incidents that may fall within the jurisdiction of the IIO to identify themselves as police officers to on-duty officers who attend incidents. Further, police agencies shall make and maintain policies to the effect that off-duty officers who identify themselves as police officers in compliance with this section are deemed not to be in violation of the *Police Act*, paragraph 77(c)(iii).

3.6 Whenever communications between involved officers at or around the time of an incident under IIO investigation may have been conducted via email, MMS, group SMS or other text-based media, the liaison officer or other responsible officer shall ensure that any and all such communications are preserved and that the IIO is notified in a timely manner of their existence. If it is necessary to seize and search communication devices, IIO investigators will respect constitutional safeguards for personal communications by obtaining and complying with appropriate judicial authorizations.

3.7 An officer shall be designated as responsible for scene security. This officer's responsibilities shall include ensuring that there is no unnecessary access to the scene, and that a log is maintained of all individuals entering and of all observations made.

- 3.8** For clarity, weapons at the scene shall not be moved and firearms or other projectile weapons will not be unloaded, unless required to mitigate legitimate safety concerns, in which case all movements and actions taken shall be fully and accurately documented, and video recorded where possible.
- 3.9** When the IIO takes responsibility for a scene, members of a police agency shall remain at the scene if the IIO investigator requests assistance, even if the police agency is not conducting any concurrent investigation, and the police agency shall provide all support services required by the IIO.
- 3.10** If weather, delayed IIO arrival, lack of police resources, extraordinary costs or any combination of circumstances prevents a police agency from fulfilling its duty under subsection 38.09(2) of the *Police Act* or prevents a police agency from remaining at a scene after an IIO investigator requests assistance, the police agency shall communicate with the IIO investigator as soon as such circumstances are foreseeable, and shall take all practicable precautions for maintaining ongoing scene integrity until IIO investigators arrive.

Part 4 Limits on communications amongst officers

- 4.1** To prevent contamination of evidence, involved officers shall not communicate their accounts or recollections of an incident under IIO investigation directly or indirectly to any other officer, except for communication that is necessary for:
- (a) public safety and obtaining medical care for injured persons;
 - (b) the securing or identification of evidence;
 - (c) the furtherance of concurrent investigations;
 - (d) obtaining advice from legal counsel or a police association representative;
 - (e) obtaining health care for an officer, including care provided by a specially trained peer support officer or support from a family member for an officer experiencing the effects of a traumatic event;
 - (f) the gathering of evidence by an uninvolved officer pursuant to section 3.1 above; or
 - (g) any other purpose that is agreed upon between the IIO investigator and the police agency liaison officer.

- 4.2 To avoid any ambiguity or misunderstanding, the provisions of section 4.1 above do not apply to the requirement that every involved officer must, in a timely manner, write and file full and detailed notes and reports setting out the officer's evidence regarding the incident, as set out in section 7.1 below.
- 4.3 Before the arrival of an IIO investigator at a scene, the police agency liaison officer or a senior officer who is not an involved officer shall, as soon as practicable, direct all involved officers not to communicate their accounts or recollections of the incident directly or indirectly to any other officer, except for communication that is necessary for any of the purposes set out in section 4.1 above, and shall document those directions.
- 4.4 The provisions set out in sections 4.1 and 4.2 above shall apply unless and until the IIO advises the involved police agency that its investigation is concluded.

Part 5 Designation of witness and subject officers

- 5.1 As soon as practicable after an incident of serious harm or death arising from the actions or inactions of a police officer occurs, the IIO will designate all involved officers as either subject officers or witness officers and will notify those officers and the police agency liaison officer of the designations, subsequently confirming those designations in writing.
- 5.2 If an officer's designation changes, the IIO will advise the officer and the police agency liaison officer, subsequently confirming the re-designation in writing.

Part 6 Communications with officers

- 6.1 Communications between IIO investigators and witness officers will generally be conducted either directly or via the police agency liaison officer. If the IIO is advised that a witness officer is represented by legal counsel, communications from the IIO will be sent to counsel, and copied to the witness officer either directly or through the liaison officer.
- 6.2 Communications between IIO investigators and subject officers will be conducted in the same manner as for witness officers except that, if the IIO is advised that a subject officer is represented by legal counsel, and the IIO is advised further by the subject officer's counsel that communication is to be

conducted solely with counsel, then the subject officer will be advised accordingly and all subsequent communications will be sent solely to counsel.

Part 7 Officers' notes and reports

- 7.1** Involved officers should write all notes, reports and data in conformance with the regulations and protocols of the officer's police agency, and in any case must, in a timely manner, write and file accurate, detailed and comprehensive notes setting out the officer's evidence regarding the incident, and must do so before consulting counsel, consistent with the duty set out in *Wood v. Schaeffer*, 2013 SCC 71.
- 7.2** Witness officers involved in or present at an incident under IIO investigation shall submit to the IIO investigator or designate copies of their notes, reports and data by the end of the shift during which an on-duty incident occurred, unless there are exceptional circumstances as determined by the IIO investigator.
- 7.3** Subject officers may be asked if they will voluntarily submit or make available to IIO investigators copies of their notes, reports and data.
- 7.4** In any event, all officers shall submit to IIO investigators, as directed, copies of any portions of their notes, reports and data that record statements made by, or any other evidence obtained from, any other witness.

Part 8 Officer interviews

- 8.1** Witness officers shall comply with directions from IIO investigators to attend for interview. Unless otherwise decided by an IIO investigator in consultation with the police agency liaison officer, a witness officer shall participate in an interview with an IIO investigator:
 - (a) before the end of the officer's shift; or
 - (b) if the IIO investigator agrees, within 24 hours of the officer being contacted by an IIO investigator; or
 - (c) at any other time as agreed by the IIO investigator; and
 - (d) on any additional occasions as determined by the IIO investigator.

- 8.2** Subject to section 8.3 below, IIO investigators will determine the times and locations of interviews with witness officers and witness officers shall cooperate fully by attending as directed.
- 8.3** Reasonable officer and agency requests for accommodation regarding timing, travel and location issues may be considered, at the discretion of IIO investigators.
- 8.4** When directing an officer to attend for interview, and at the beginning of every interview, an IIO investigator will confirm for the officer whether he or she is designated as a witness officer or a subject officer.
- 8.5** At the beginning of a witness officer interview, an IIO investigator will also confirm⁴:
- (a) that the officer has been ordered to attend for interview and to provide a statement;
 - (b) that to do so is a requirement under the B.C. *Police Act*;
 - (c) that it is the officer's lawful duty to comply with that requirement;
 - (d) that statements made by the officer in the interview are therefore compelled statements;
 - (e) that statements provided and answers given by the officer in the interview, as well as evidence of the existence of the statements provided or answers given, are both inadmissible in evidence in court in a civil proceeding for remedies against the officer in relation to the matter under investigation, pursuant to section 38.102 of the B.C. *Police Act*, and the protection of that statutory provision is automatic and does not have to be claimed by the officer;
 - (f) that if a significant amount of time has passed since the incident under investigation, it is acknowledged that the officer's memory may have been affected, and the officer is only expected to provide the officer's best recollection of the incident at the time it is given; and

⁴This section provides for confirmation to all witness officers of the protections provided under the legislation, and also to explain our understanding of memory and the impact of time.

(g) that at a future time the officer may add to, clarify or amend evidence given at the interview based on further recall.

8.6 During IIO interviews, witness officers shall cooperate fully and shall provide true and complete answers to the questions of IIO investigators, to the best of their ability⁵.

8.7 Interviews of witness officers will be video and audio recorded where practicable, to provide the evidence with the highest degree of reliability and credibility⁶. The IIO recognizes that recordings of officer interviews must be securely safeguarded, and will not transfer or release them to any other entity unless statutorily or judicially permitted or required. If appropriate, officers' faces will be obscured by digital editing. Where there are particularly sensitive circumstances, such as where the officer is an undercover operator or source handler, those circumstances should be brought to the attention of the IIO investigators, who will take them into account in the exercise of their discretion as to how the interview will be conducted and how the evidence will be safeguarded and protected. This may include conducting the interview without video recording.

8.8 The IIO understands that a witness officer may wish to have a police association representative or legal counsel attend at the officer's interview and this will generally be permitted, at the IIO investigators' discretion, unless it causes delay or otherwise compromises the conduct of interviews.

⁵ The IIO recognizes that normal memory issues might innocently impact an officer's recollection.

⁶ The entire legislative scheme is based on an independent civilian director being in charge of decisions. While quite often a summary of an interview prepared by an investigator may be sufficient, on occasion the reliability and credibility of a witness officer must be assessed to allow for a conclusion to be drawn. Without video this is very difficult, and often impossible. That means that the ability of the CCD to make a decision is compromised. The system cannot allow for that.

An important case in 2019 highlighted the importance of this. In that case, involving a fatal shooting, a witness officer consented to being video recorded. His visual explanation of what occurred was compelling, and allowed for a decision to be made with confidence indicating that the matter should not be referred to the Crown.

Having said that, the IIO recognizes that there are sometimes particular issues for a police officer as a witness. Because of this, we are committing to sharing video only where we are statutorily or judicially permitted or required. We will utilize digital editing where necessary. In particularly sensitive situations we will consider not requiring video recording.

It is our hope that these additional safeguards will balance the need to have the best evidence for decision making with the need to address particular issues for some officers.

- 8.9** Pre-interview disclosure of evidence to a witness officer will be at the sole discretion of the IIO but will generally include copies of notes and other records made contemporaneously by the officer.
- 8.10** To ensure the integrity of the investigation, no recording during interviews by the person interviewed or by attending representatives will be permitted (see section 9.1 below regarding provisions for re-interviews).
- 8.11** Subject officers may be asked if they will voluntarily participate in an interview with IIO investigators. The provisions of sections 8.7, 8.8 and 8.10 above will apply to any such interviews.

Part 9 Re-interviews and scene interviews

- 9.1** Before conducting a second or subsequent officer interview, the IIO will generally make available to the officer transcripts and other materials used during previous interviews for review, to the extent and in a manner deemed appropriate by IIO investigators.
- 9.2** On occasion, interviews of witness officers at the scene of an incident can be critical in determining what occurred during an incident⁷. The IIO recognizes that returning to a scene can have an impact on the officer. Therefore the IIO will consider any valid and documented medical or other personal concerns before directing a witness officer to participate in a scene interview. Subject to those considerations, witness officers shall comply, when and where required, with directions from IIO investigators to participate in a scene interview at an incident scene, including demonstration of actions at the scene if required. If appropriate, and if requested by the officer, the IIO will either arrange that the officer's face is not shown in scene interview video, or will obscure the officer's face through video editing techniques. Where there are particularly sensitive circumstances, such as where the officer is an active undercover operator, those circumstances should be brought to the attention of the IIO investigators, who will take them into account in the exercise of their discretion as to how the interview will be

⁷ While scene interviews can be very important to an investigation, the IIO recognizes the challenges that can arise. Scene interviews are not intended to be conducted frequently, and IIO investigators will consider the impact the interview may have on the officer before requiring it to occur. In addition, consideration will again be given to ensuring that the officer's identity is protected.

conducted and how the evidence will be safeguarded and protected. This may include conducting the interview without video recording.

- 9.3** The provisions of sections 8.2 to 8.10 above regarding initial interviews will apply equally to re-interviews and scene interviews.

Part 10 Police association representatives

10.1 The role of a police association representative with respect to IIO investigations includes:

- (a) assisting with respect to the welfare and well-being of officers;
- (b) advising officers on police disciplinary matters; and
- (c) subject to section 10.2 below, attending to observe and to provide support at officer interviews.

10.2 The IIO understands that a witness officer may wish to have a police association representative or legal counsel attend at the officer's interview and this will generally be permitted, at the IIO investigators' discretion, unless it causes delay or otherwise compromises the conduct of interviews.

10.3 Subject to the discretion of the IIO investigators, a police association representative or legal counsel attending at an interview shall not intervene in or otherwise interfere with the conduct of the interview.

10.4 A police association representative or legal counsel attending at an interview shall not record or take detailed notes of the interview.

Part 11 IIO access to police records

11.1 Police agencies shall provide to an IIO investigator, upon request and in a timely manner, records of the police agency, including the following:

- (a) operational records of a police agency, including but not limited to:
 - (i) investigative records;
 - (ii) business cell phone usage records (not including any data in which an officer has a reasonable expectation of privacy);

- (iii) police vehicle data recorder downloads;
 - (iv) video recordings from police vehicles and police facilities;
 - (v) records of communications referred to in section 3.6 above; and
 - (vi) dispatch and communications data and recordings;
- (b) written policies and procedures and any other directives or regulations of a police agency;
 - (c) training records of officers that an IIO investigator considers are relevant to an IIO investigation; and
 - (d) records from concurrent police investigations, where relevant to the IIO investigation.

11.2 A police agency will provide the IIO with full access to PRIME and other investigative reports related to an incident under IIO investigation. The police agency will notify the IIO, through the liaison officer, if there are any specific concerns about material in PRIME reports being provided to the investigative team. In any case, the IIO will ensure that robust internal processes are in place to ensure that any constitutionally protected material is redacted from such reports before they are provided to the investigative team.⁸

11.3 A police agency may redact or refuse to disclose records or information to the IIO only where:

- (a) the records or information are/is subject to a claim of an applicable legal privilege that cannot be addressed by implementation of security protocols within the IIO;
- (b) disclosure would violate a statute or constitute an offence; or
- (c) disclosure could reasonably be expected to do any of the other things described in paragraphs 22(1)(b) and (c) of the *Privacy Act* (Canada), or

⁸ *PRIME* entries made available to the IIO are reviewed by an uninvolved Director of Investigations who deletes constitutionally protected or legally privileged material before the entries are passed on to the investigative team. Statements from a Subject Officer that are compelled statements, in the sense that they were made under a duty imposed on the officer (such as, for example, scene reports to a senior officer, Occurrence Reports and SBOR's), are redacted in this manner unless the Subject Officer voluntarily permits access by the IIO investigators.

subsection 15(1) of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (British Columbia).

Part 12 Implementation

- 12.1** These *Guidelines and Expectations* come into force when approved, signed and issued by the CCD.
- 12.2** These *Guidelines and Expectations* will be a public document posted on the IIO website and will be provided to all police agencies in B.C. for the assistance and guidance of officers.
- 12.3** These *Guidelines and Expectations* are subject to amendment from time to time, but the CCD will give reasonable notice and an opportunity for advance consultation on any significant proposed amendments.

Part 13 Non-derogation terms

- 13.1** Nothing in these *Guidelines and Expectations* shall replace or amend any obligation imposed upon any person by operation of law, including the *Criminal Code* and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.
- 13.2** Nothing in these *Guidelines and Expectations* shall be interpreted to conflict with or derogate from the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act* or regulations under that Act (Canada), the *Police Act* or regulations or Standards under that Act (British Columbia), the *South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Act* or regulations under that Act (British Columbia), the *Coroners Act* (British Columbia), the *Access to Information Act* (Canada), the *Privacy Act* (Canada), the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (British Columbia), or the *Judicial Review Procedure Act* (British Columbia), but shall be interpreted in all respects as subject to those statutes. Should any provision of these *Guidelines and Expectations* conflict with or derogate from any of those statutes, such provision shall be null and void.
- 13.3** Nothing in these *Guidelines and Expectations* shall be interpreted as in any way derogating from the responsibilities and obligations of the RCMP pursuant to the *Provincial Police Agency Agreement* between Canada and the Province of British Columbia dated April 1, 2012.

Part 14 Authority

14.1 These *Guidelines and Expectations* are issued under the authority of Part 7.1 of the *Police Act*, in particular sections 38.04 and 38.101 of that *Act*.

Signed on behalf of the Independent Investigations Office of British Columbia:



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Sept 10, 2020
Date