



ANNUAL REPORT 2019-2020

Professionalism ■ Excellence
Collaboration ■ Trust
Courage



INDEPENDENT
Investigations Office of BC



Mission

Through our people, we achieve investigative excellence and transparent reporting of serious police incidents for British Columbians.

Vision

The leading oversight agency, enhancing the public's faith in police accountability.

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A man with short grey hair and glasses, wearing a dark pinstripe suit, white shirt, and a blue and white striped tie. He is sitting at a wooden desk in an office. Behind him are two computer monitors on a stand. To his right, there is a window with a view of greenery outside. On the desk, there are some office supplies like a pen holder and a small calendar.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF CIVILIAN DIRECTOR

I am pleased to present the eighth annual report of the Independent Investigations Office (IIO) of British Columbia (B.C.) for the fiscal year ending on March 31, 2020.

The 2019-2020 year has been an interesting one for the IIO. The team has accomplished a great deal including, during the last month of this fiscal year, our response to the global pandemic caused by the novel coronavirus. This is an insidious and deadly virus that has impacted people in British Columbia, across the country and around the world. We had to quickly adjust how we do our work in order to keep our team and every person who we came into contact with as safe as possible. We also needed to ensure that as we did this, we continued to fulfil our mandate in this

unprecedented and unpredictable time. I believe that the team at the IIO has done an excellent job in doing so under highly stressful circumstances.

Since I stepped into the role of Chief Civilian Director (CCD) on October 24, 2017, some of our top priorities have been to build and maintain a culture of excellence, community engagement, fairness, respect, practical transparency, availability, as well as consistent and timely communication at the IIO. I am incredibly proud to say that we have achieved each of these elements in ways that exceeded our initial goals. This doesn't mean that we will lose sight of our commitment to continually improve – that is at the foundation of who we are as professionals and as people.

In many ways, it feels like over the last year, the IIO has truly come into its own. We do very good work, and the time has come to publicly acknowledge that. While our commitment to continuous improvement remains unabated, it is also important to acknowledge that each person on this team has worked hard to make this organization better, to lift us up, and to make excellence our benchmark. I am proud of this and of our team. The achievements showcased in this annual report belong to the entire IIO.

Speaking of achievements, in this document, you will see statistics that show our timeliness – even in the face of a 52% increase in the number of investigations. Based on feedback received from both community and police stakeholders, we can also report that we have seen strong results in areas such as a sense of acceptance and an understanding of our role across the province.

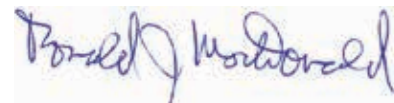
A significant change in the 2019-2020 fiscal year saw the IIO receiving some form of statement from close to 23% of the subject officers in our investigations. This is a key achievement because subject officers are not required to provide any form of statement, and this increase in the number of statements shows the improvement in this area. This moves us much closer to the goal of 25% that was set in our 2018-2022 Strategic Plan. While these statistics were not previously retained, anecdotally, we know that this is a substantially larger number than in previous years. This would seem to be a direct result of our work in building trust and credibility among police officers throughout the province.

An important step taken this year has been to review the internal health and well-being of our people. As a result, we have introduced trauma training for our team. In addition, we have created several committees including one that focusses on wellness. These committees consist of individuals from across the organization who are participating in efforts to improve our culture and work environment.

All of this work is performed to fulfill our role in providing independent oversight for serious incidents involving police, and to do this in a fair and impartial way. We share the results of our investigations in a timely and transparent manner. We aim to give British Columbians security in the knowledge that they can have confidence in these cases, thereby increasing the public's faith in the police forces of British Columbia and in our justice system as a whole.

This report outlines many of our successes over the last year and offers a glimpse into the important work done at the IIO. I hope that you will take the time to read about the work that we do on behalf of the people of this province and that you too will be proud of what we have accomplished over the past year.

Yours very truly,



Ronald J. MacDonald, Q.C.
Chief Civilian Director
Independent Investigations Office

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the eighth annual report of the Independent Investigations Office of British Columbia. It is for the fiscal period from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020 and provides an update on the structure, mandate, operations and leadership of the organization.

This document provides a snapshot of the achievements, successes, challenges and work of the IIO over the last year. Providing statistics on the number of investigations, the timelines of files from open to conclusion, and reporting on the operations of the organization all support the IIO's commitment to transparency.

It is important to share what the IIO has been doing over the past fiscal year and to put that information into context of what was happening in British Columbia, across Canada and globally at that time. Towards the end of this fiscal year, the IIO team – like the rest of the world – had to deal with the global novel coronavirus pandemic. While it seemed like everything had changed, our work had to go on. The IIO team continued to serve the people of B.C. and worked to find new and innovative approaches to do this while physically distancing and working from home.

As you will see throughout this document, in the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the IIO has:

- Undertaken 193 new investigations (see page 8);
- Closed 61 investigations via public report (see page 17) and referred six files to Crown Counsel for consideration of charges (see page 8);
- Created a Community Liaison role, which will support increased communication and collaboration with the diverse and multicultural communities of B.C. in specific investigations (see page 24);
- Increased the number of Certified Oversight Investigators through the IIO Investigator Certification Program (see page 21); and
- Hosted the first annual Community/Police/Oversight Joint Forum in fall 2019 (see page 23).

The IIO continues to deliver on its commitments to practicable transparency, maintaining timeliness goals by ensuring that files are taken to conclusion in a reasonable time frame, and working to improve or revise processes to be more effective and efficient. In addition, the IIO has increased credibility and trust with law enforcement agencies across the province and with the public overall. This is a result of consistent outreach to police agencies to build relationships, as well as ongoing engagement with media throughout the province to provide news and updates on the work of the IIO to the people of B.C. We also ensure that the public can easily access regular and timely reports on the outcomes and rationale for decisions on IIO investigations. In addition, each member of the team understands the importance of using every opportunity to educate the public and police on the role and mandate of the IIO, which is to provide independent oversight regarding serious incidents involving police officers.

WHO WE ARE

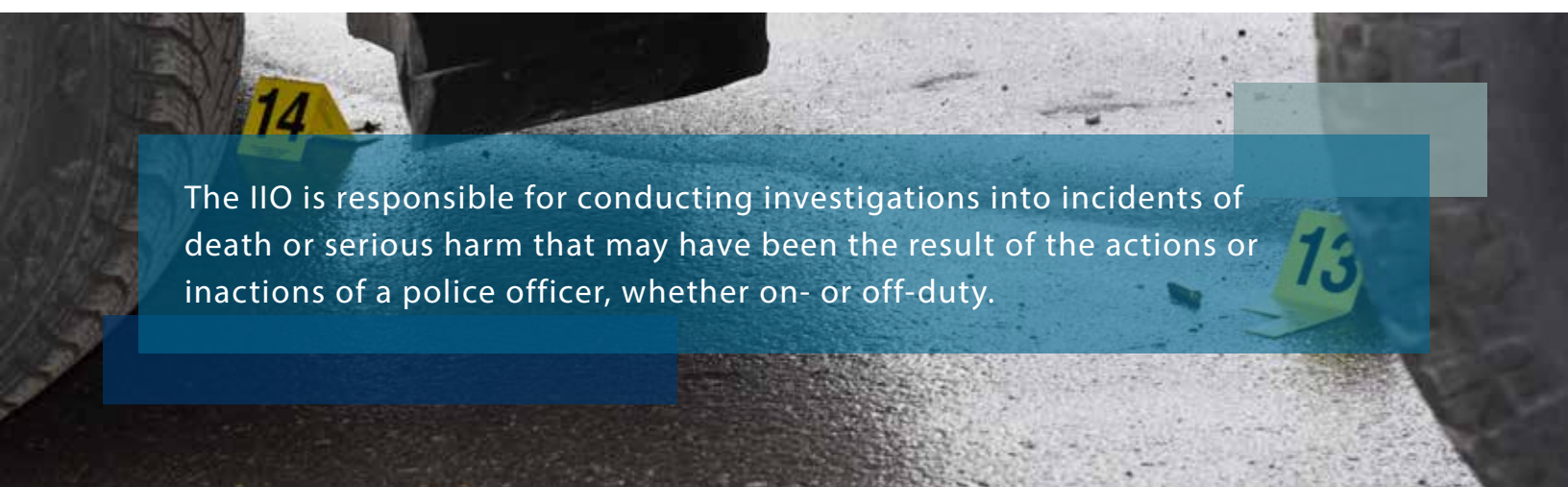
The IIO is a civilian-led, police oversight agency which was created in 2012. At its helm is a Chief Civilian Director (CCD) who is, by statute, not permitted to have ever been a police officer. The IIO is responsible for conducting investigations into incidents of death or serious harm that may have been the result of the actions or inactions of a police officer, whether on- or off-duty. The IIO is responsible for investigating these incidents throughout the province of B.C.

The IIO has jurisdiction over all of B.C.'s policing agencies. This includes 11 municipal agencies, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the South Coast BC Transportation Authority Police Service, and the Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Service. Our jurisdiction includes officers appointed as special provincial constables, municipal constables, and on- and off-duty police officers. The IIO's authority comes from the British Columbia *Police Act*, which requires the police to notify the IIO of an incident that may fall within its jurisdiction.

An investigation commences whenever there has been serious harm or death. There does not need to be an allegation of wrongdoing. All investigations are carried out in as transparent a manner as is practical under the circumstances, while respecting the integrity of the investigation and the privacy interests of those involved. The IIO conducts all investigations to a criminal law standard.

At the conclusion of each investigation, the CCD determines whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that an officer committed an offence. This is done based on the evidence gathered and input from the investigative team. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that an officer committed an offence, the CCD then refers the matter to Crown Counsel, who then consider whether charges should be laid. If the CCD determines that there are no reasonable grounds to refer the file to Crown Counsel, and it is deemed to be in the public interest to communicate information about the situation, a public report is produced and released. This report enables members of the public to understand the relevant facts of the case and why the decision was made to close the file.

Ronald J. MacDonald, Q.C. has held the role of CCD since October 2017. Upon taking the role, CCD MacDonald and the IIO team made a commitment to make community relations a priority –and they continue to do so today. They regularly reach out to communities throughout the province in order to help the people of B.C. to understand the work of the IIO and its role in police oversight. This has resulted in increased trust in the IIO by both police agencies and members of the public. At the core of its purpose, the IIO serves the public interest.



The IIO is responsible for conducting investigations into incidents of death or serious harm that may have been the result of the actions or inactions of a police officer, whether on- or off-duty.

THE IIO'S GUIDING VALUES

The IIO adheres to an identified set of values in both its investigative and operational divisions. They are:

PROFESSIONALISM: The IIO team consistently demonstrates integrity and impartiality in delivering on the organization's mandate. Each person who works at the IIO approaches their role, responsibilities and interactions with the community, police and each other in an impartial, thorough, unbiased, committed and efficient manner. Our approach is always grounded in compassion and care for each person with whom the team interacts.

EXCELLENCE: The IIO is dedicated to excellence in all aspects of our work and in all interactions with others. This includes adopting cutting-edge practices that improve the effectiveness of the organization and undertaking world-class training to ensure that our knowledge and skill sets are always current. The IIO leadership and team are committed to continuous improvement, with a strong focus on ensuring consistency in all elements of the work that we do. The goal of the CCD and the IIO team is to consistently serve the people of British Columbia in a manner that inspires confidence in the organization and in each person who works there.

TRUST: The IIO strives to be fair and to be seen as fair. The public, the affected person(s) and the police should all have complete confidence in the IIO's processes and procedures. Whatever the outcome of the investigation, the IIO must be held to the highest standards in this regard.

The IIO reaches conclusions only after having all of the facts. Our goal is to always be open, genuine and authentic in all interactions and actions. It is this approach that builds trust, which is at the foundation of our relationships with affected persons, police and other members of the justice system, the people of British Columbia and, of course, each other.

COURAGE: The work that we do is challenging, demanding and a necessary part of a well-functioning society. The IIO team must undertake every investigation as fact-driven professionals that the people of British Columbia can count on to do the right thing – even when it's difficult. This means that we must be confident in making hard decisions, in speaking and acting in support of those decisions, and, when necessary, admitting and being accountable if we have made a mistake.

COLLABORATION: As an organization and as professionals, the IIO is committed to act in a respectful, open and curious manner and to being present and mindful during all interactions. Teamwork is at the foundation of our investigative and operational abilities as we work towards shared goals and uphold both the organization's and our own personal values. We stand on a strong foundation of encouraging respectful dialogue and communication and operating with practical transparency.



DEVELOPMENTS 2019-2020

INVESTIGATIONS

When an officer, on- or off-duty, is at the scene of an incident where the death or serious harm of an affected person has occurred, the *Police Act* (Sections 38.09 and 38.10¹) directs police agencies to immediately notify the IIO, regardless of what time of day or night it is.

Serious harm is defined by the *Police Act* and includes any injury which: (a) may result in death; (b) may cause serious disfigurement; or (c) may cause substantial loss or impairment of mobility of the body as a whole or of the function of any limb or organ.

After being notified of an incident, a delegate of the CCD, typically a team director, will consider whether there is any connection between the actions or inactions of an officer and an injury to the affected person, and whether the injuries of the affected person meet the threshold of *serious harm*.

ADVICE FILES

If it is apparent that the actions or inactions of the officer played no part in the injury of the affected person, or the injury was not of a severe enough nature to be considered *serious harm*, the notification is recorded as an *advice file*. Although a file number is assigned to the notification, no investigative action is taken.

ACTIVE INVESTIGATIONS

If it is determined that the actions or inactions of the officer may be connected to the injury of the affected person and the injury meets the threshold of serious harm, the notification is recorded as an *active investigation*. Active investigations are assigned to an investigative team that may be deployed immediately. The investigation progresses through a constant cycle of investigation, evidence gathering and assessment, and is subject to ongoing critical and objective review before the CCD is satisfied that it may be concluded.

The time between the date when the IIO is notified of an incident and when the CCD reaches his decision depends on the complexity of the investigation. An investigation may be concluded on the same day of the notification; others may remain active for a year or more. At all times, the CCD and IIO team are committed to timeliness, while ensuring a thorough and exhaustive investigation. IIO files can conclude in one of three ways: referral to Crown Counsel for consideration of charges, via a public report or media release, or without a public report or media release where releasing a statement is not necessary to meet the public interest.

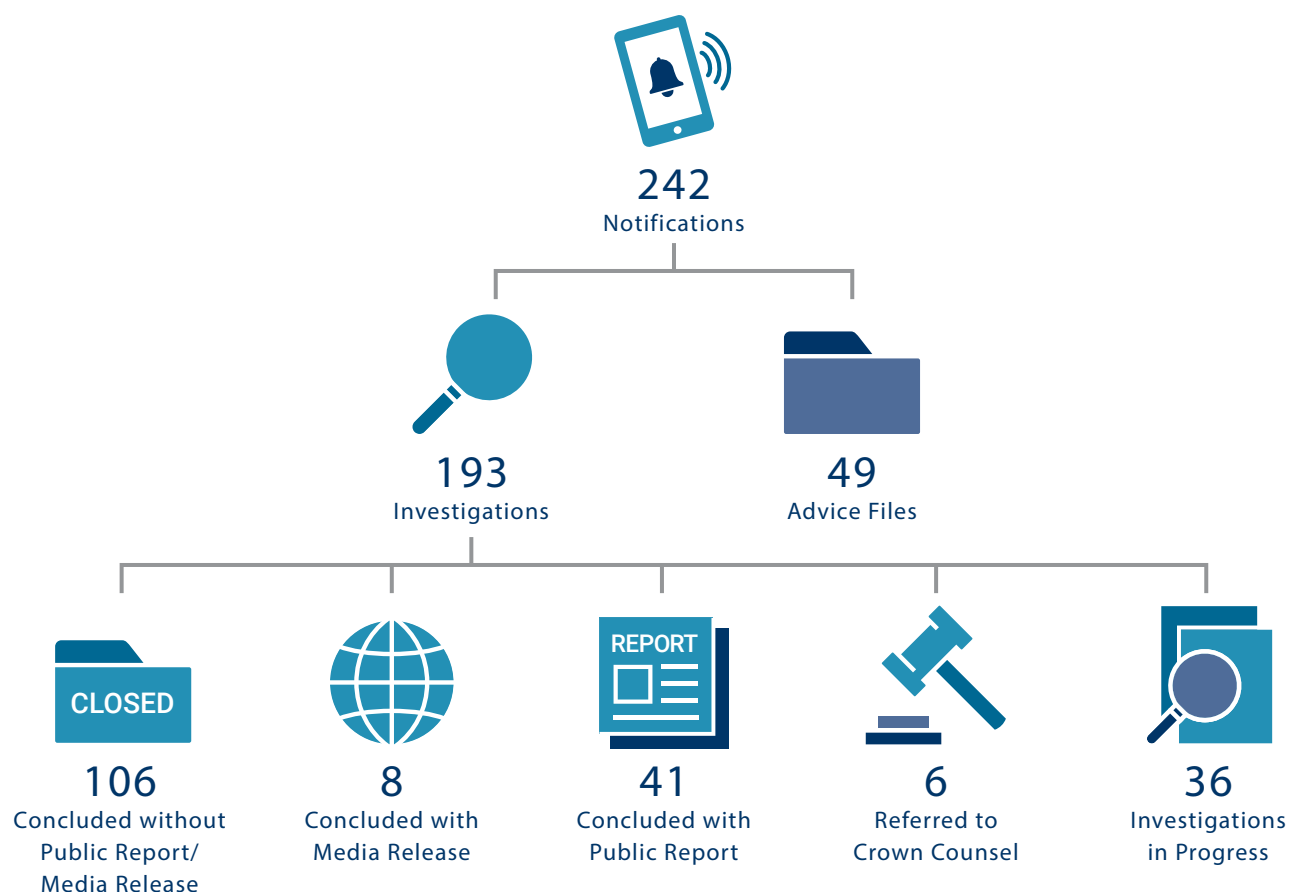
¹ http://www.bclaws.ca/EPLibraries/bclaws_new/document/ID/freeside/00_96367_01#part7.1

FILE NUMBERS

In the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the IIO received 242 notifications of incidents from law enforcement agencies throughout British Columbia.

Of these files, 49 were classified as advice files and did not meet the IIO's mandate for investigation. Of the remaining 193 investigations that were started, their status at the end of the fiscal year was as follows:

- 8 investigations were concluded with a media release² being published on the IIO website;
- 41 were closed with the release of a public report³ (25 of these reports are currently available on the IIO's website and 16 reports are pending publication to the website);
- 106 investigations were concluded with no public report;
- 6⁴ were referred to Crown Counsel; and
- 36 remain in the active investigative phase.



² A media release is published regarding an investigation where the CCD feels that the file does not require a public report, but that it is in the public interest to communicate that the investigation has been concluded and to briefly provide the rationale behind that decision.

³ The number of files closed with the release of a public report is only from files opened during the 2019-2020 fiscal year and does not include files from previous fiscal years which were closed during fiscal year 2019-2020.

⁴ The IIO referred six files to Crown Counsel for consideration of charges (two from investigations started in the 2019-2020 fiscal year and four from investigations that began in previous fiscal years).












The total number of files the IIO referred to Crown Counsel in 2019-2020 is six.

This data indicates that, as of the end of the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the IIO had closed 157 out of 193 investigations opened, or 81%. Of the 157 files that were closed at the end of the fiscal year, the average number of days to conclude the investigation was 34 days. It is important to note that as the remaining 36 files are closed in the future, this number will increase over time.

FILES BY CLASSIFICATION

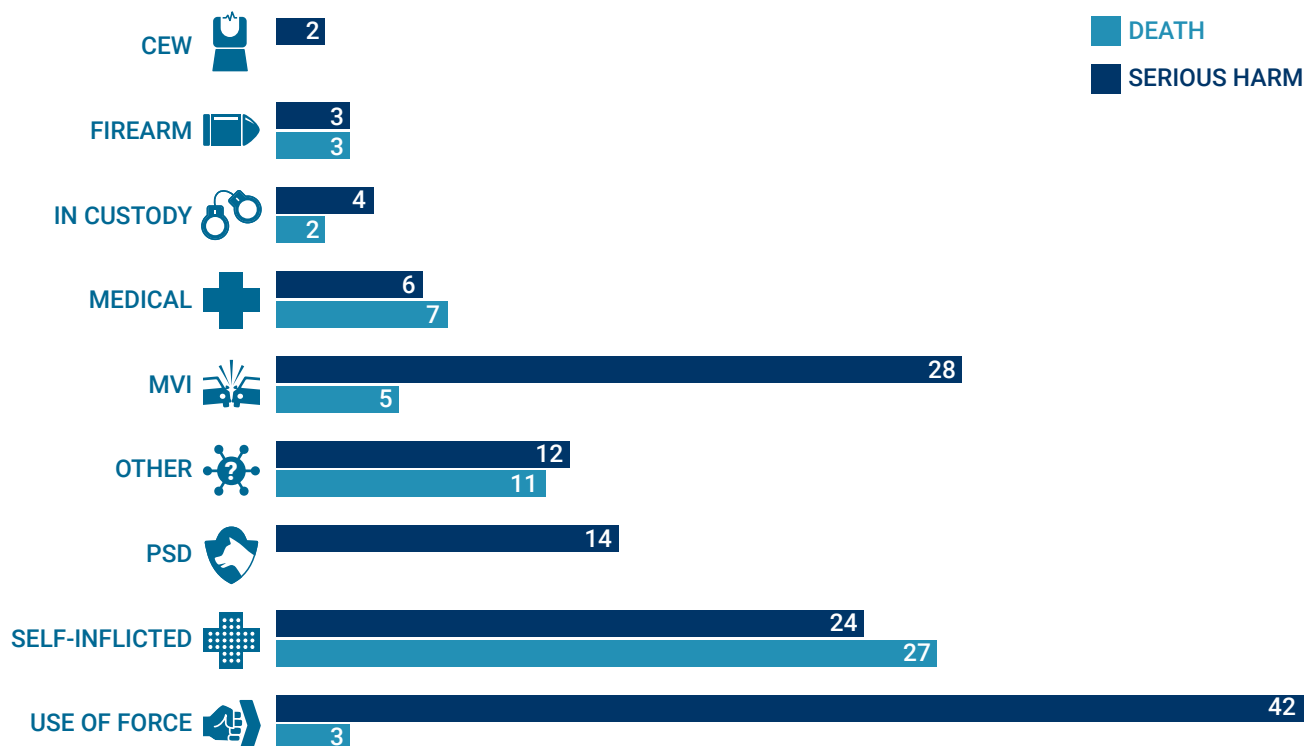
IIO files are classified according to how the affected person's injury was caused:

-  **Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW)**
-  **Firearm**
-  **In Custody**
-  **Medical**
-  **Motor Vehicle Incident (MVI)**
-  **Other**
-  **Police Service Dog (PSD)**
-  **Self-Inflicted**
-  **Use of Force**

Files classified as “Other” involve circumstances that are not well-aligned with the larger classification groups identified or may include elements that fit under multiple categories. “Self-inflicted,” in the context of IIO investigations, includes serious harm or death that may have been related to drug use by the affected person before or during their police interaction, suicides and suicide attempts, or other actions taken by the affected person, often in an attempt to avoid arrest. In the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the IIO has also identified a new file classification as “Medical.” This classification includes instances where the primary reason for the death or serious harm of the affected person is attributed to a health condition confirmed by a medical professional during the course of an IIO investigation.

As observed in previous years, “Use of Force” continues to represent the greatest number of files, at 19% of investigations in this fiscal year.

FILES BY CLASSIFICATION



FIREARM CASES

Of the six firearm files, three resulted in serious harm and three resulted in fatalities. Four of the six investigations remained open at the conclusion of the 2019-2020 fiscal year; the other two were concluded and a public report was published on the IIO website.

MOTOR VEHICLE INCIDENTS

Injuries occurred in 33 investigations as a result of a motor vehicle incident (MVI).

During the 2019-2020 fiscal year, five MVI investigation files were reviewed to determine commonalities in the files. In each case, the affected person evaded

authorities and continued driving, at varying speeds. In two instances, officers narrowly avoided injury when they attempted to stop the affected person.

In one investigation, the officer terminated the pursuit before the affected person was injured and in the remaining four investigations, concerns surrounding adherence to provincial policing standards in relation to police pursuits were identified. Those concerns were shared with the relevant agency.

Of these five MVI files, a referral to Crown Counsel for consideration of charges has been made on two, two remain under investigation, and one investigation has been concluded with a public report.

YEAR-OVER-YEAR COMPARISONS

As noted in the previous section, as of the end of the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the IIO had closed 157 out of 193 investigations opened, or 81%.

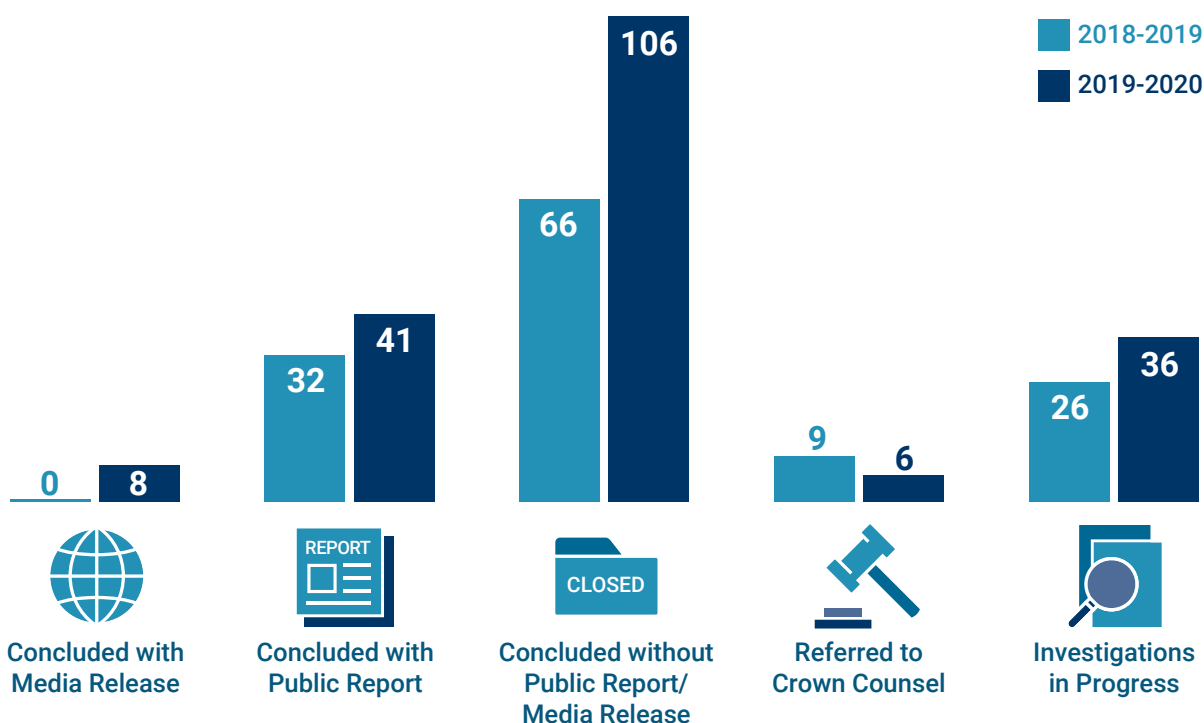
At the end of the previous fiscal year (2018-2019):

- 32 investigations were closed with the release of a public report;
- 9⁵ files were referred to Crown Counsel;
- 66 investigations were closed without a public report being released; and
- 26 files remained in the active investigative phase.

The conclusion of 101 of the 127 files opened in the 2018-2019 fiscal year reflects that 80% of files were closed within the fiscal year that they were opened. Comparing these percentages reflects a consistent rate of files opened and closed in a fiscal year. It should be noted, however, that the IIO concluded 56 more files in fiscal year 2019-2020 than in 2018-19. Despite a 52% increase in the number of overall investigations undertaken this fiscal year compared to last fiscal year, the fact that the percentage of files closed during the same fiscal year is consistent demonstrates the IIO's ongoing commitment to timeliness.

In the 2019-2020 fiscal year, there was a 52% increase in the number of overall investigations undertaken compared to fiscal year 2018-2019.

STATUS OF INVESTIGATIONS COMMENCED IN FISCAL YEAR 2019-2020 COMPARED TO 2018-2019



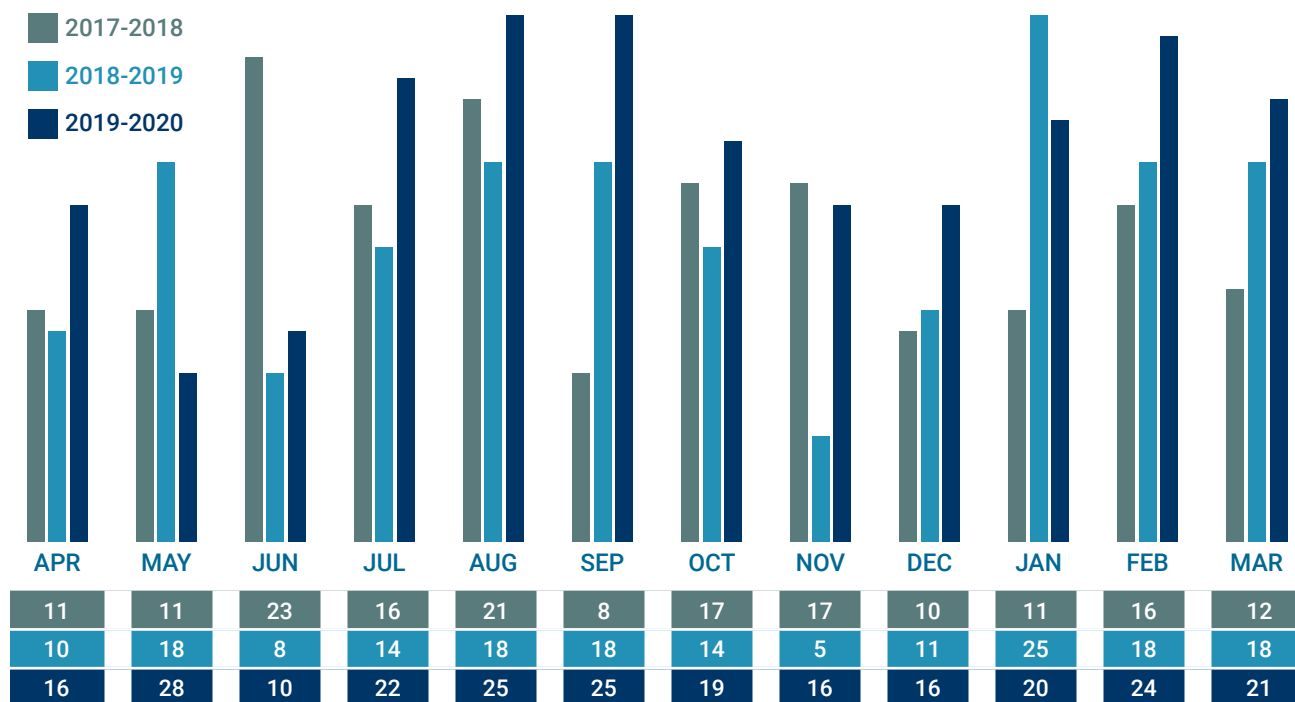
⁵ Not all of those files were opened in the same fiscal year.

Reflecting on the number of days to conclude an investigation over the past three fiscal years yields encouraging results: in 2017-2018, the average number of days to conclude a file was 84 days; no files remain open from this year. In 2018-2019, the average number of days to conclude was 64 days and one file remained active at the end of the current fiscal year. As noted, although 36 files are still open, the average number of days to conclude is 34 days as of the end of the current fiscal year.

The distribution of notifications received per month over three fiscal years, 2017-2018, 2018-2019 and 2019-2020, is shown in the chart below.

This graph reflects a 37% increase in notifications when compared to previous years. In 2018-2019, the IIO undertook 127 investigations out of 177 notifications, reflecting that 71.75% of notifications received were investigated. In contrast, in the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the IIO commenced investigations into 193 of the 242 notifications received, reflecting that 79.75% of notifications were investigated. The IIO undertook an additional 66 investigations this fiscal year relative to last, which paints a compelling picture of the increase in workload faced by the IIO this year.

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED PER MONTH OVER THREE FISCAL YEARS, 2017-2018, 2018-2019 AND 2019-2020



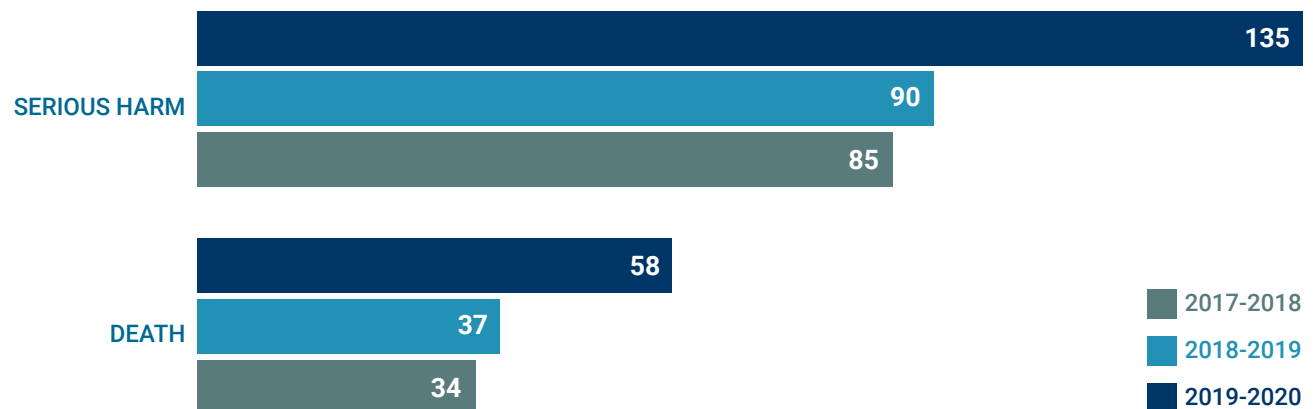
In the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the IIO received 242 notifications of incidents that could potentially involve serious harm or death arising from the action or inaction of police.

SERIOUS HARM AND DEATH INVESTIGATION COMPARISON

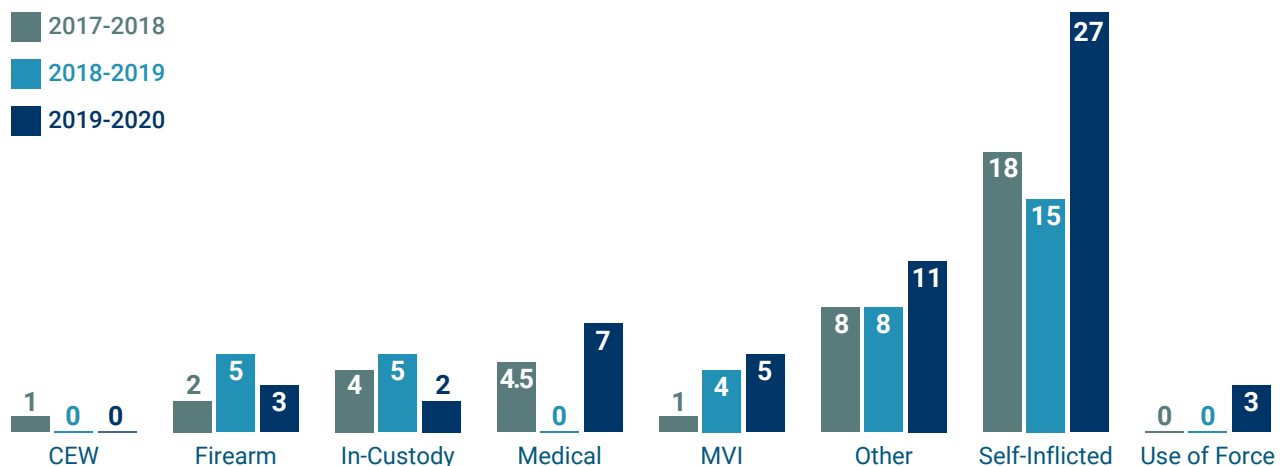
Over the past three fiscal years, the IIO has observed an increase in the number of death files relative to serious harm, as shown in the graph below. In 2017-2018, there were 34 death investigations, 37 in 2018-2019, and finally 58 in 2019-2020. This is a significant increase.

Comparing the last three fiscal years, there has been a significant increase in files classified as self-inflicted (see explanation of the self-inflicted classification on page 9). For example, instances where an affected person may have jumped from some height while attempting to flee officers would be considered self-inflicted. A modest increase in files classified as “other” was also observed this year; as noted, the “other” classification is typically used to denote unusual circumstances that do not fit into an existing category or that may fit into multiple categories.

NUMBER OF FILES CLASSIFIED AS SERIOUS HARM OR DEATH



DEATH FILE CLASSIFICATIONS YEAR-OVER-YEAR COMPARISON⁶



⁶ The number of death files from fiscal year 2017-2018 has increased by one from that year's annual report as the affected person in one matter subsequently died, requiring the file be reclassified.



NOTIFICATIONS

Of the **242** notifications:

49 classified as advice files	193 investigations	135 classified as serious harm	58 involved a fatality
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POLICE AGENCY INVOLVED IN INVESTIGATIONS

Of the **193** investigations that were opened in the 2019-2020 fiscal year:

60 originated from a municipal police agency	132 from an RCMP Detachment	1 from the Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Service
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GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

102 originated from the Lower Mainland District	22 from the North District	31 from the Southeast District	38 from the Island District
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TYPE OF FILE

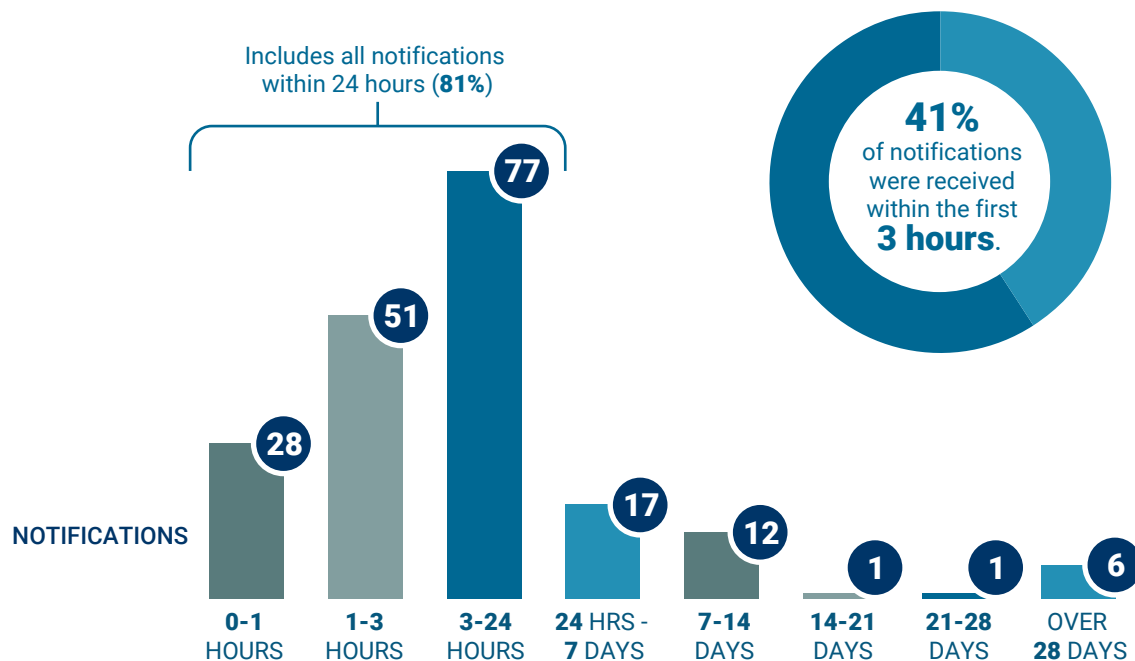
135 were classified as serious harm	58 involved a fatality
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NOTIFICATION TIME

As noted on page 8, there were 193 investigations in 2019-2020, in addition to the 49 advice files. Of the 193 investigations, 156 notifications (81%) occurred within 24 hours of the incident taking place, in an average of five hours and 13 minutes, and 37 (19%) occurred after 24 hours of the incident taking place. This is reasonably consistent with the last fiscal year, where 78% of notifications occurred within 24 hours and 22% occurred after 24 hours.

The time between when the incident occurred and the time when the IIO received a notification varied widely in the 2019-2020 fiscal year. One notification was received while the incident was still ongoing. The maximum delay in notifying the IIO of an event was almost five years and was reported by the affected person.

TIME BETWEEN WHEN THE INCIDENT OCCURRED AND THE TIME WHEN THE IIO RECEIVED A NOTIFICATION



Similar to last year, the delays in notification can be attributed to the affected person or their family reporting the incident to the IIO after the incident occurred and serious harm was realized, the injury was not immediately considered to be serious and was discovered upon routine review by the police agency, or serious harm was noted during the review of another oversight agency and they referred the matter to the IIO. The explanations provided for the delay in all 37 cases were found to be reasonable.

AFFECTED PERSONS

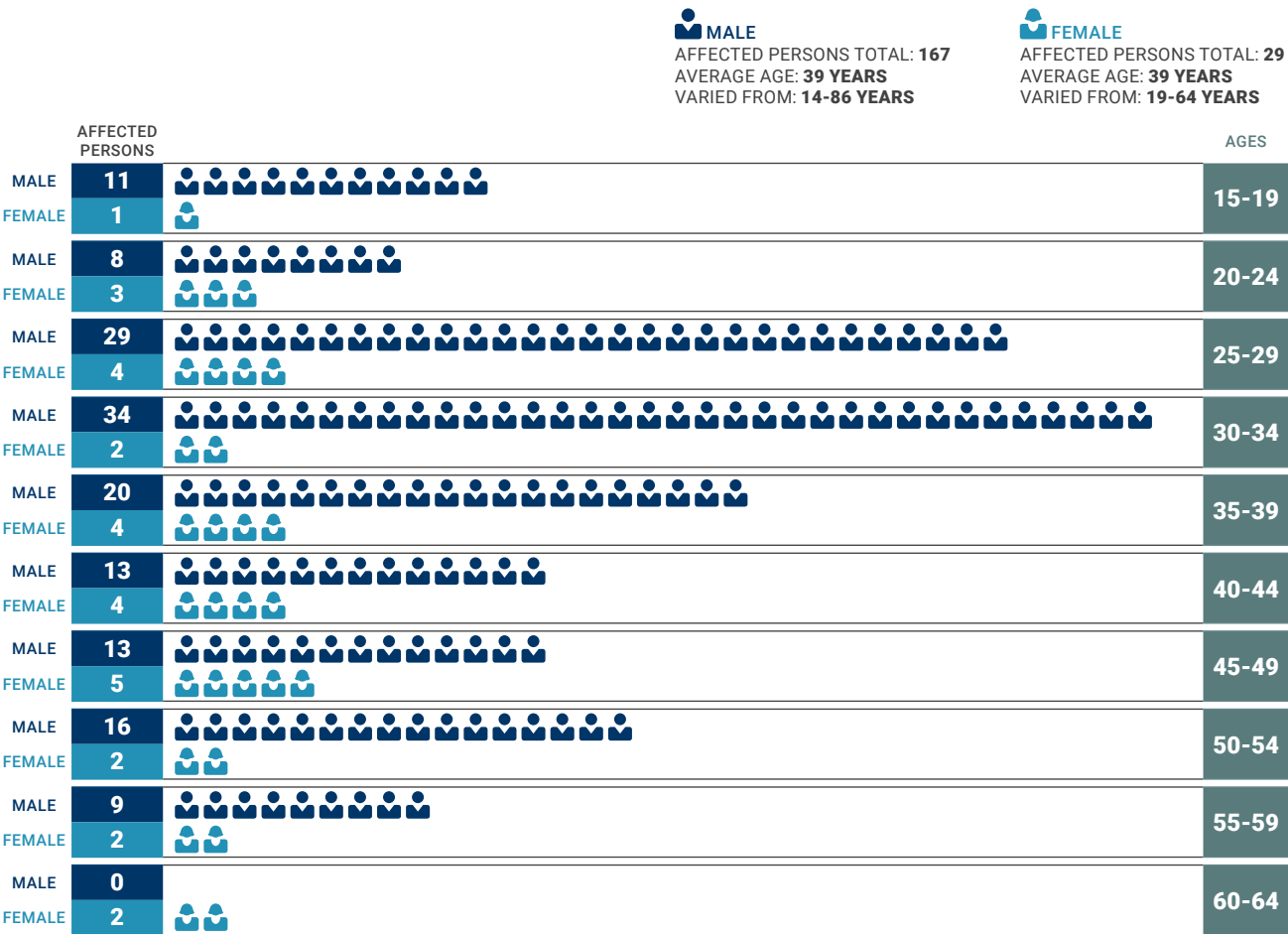
Central to any IIO investigation is the injury suffered by the affected person. An affected person is defined as an individual who died or suffered serious injuries as a result of an interaction with police. The affected person(s) is the one directly affected by the incident. In cases where the affected person is deceased, the IIO provides updates to their next of kin regarding the status of an ongoing investigation. There could be one or multiple affected persons associated with a file. An example of this might be several individuals in a motor vehicle accident in which a police officer was also involved.

The IIO's Affected Person's Program has two full-time Affected Person's Liaisons (APLs). Their role is to have ongoing contact with the investigators and the

affected person and/or their family during the course of an IIO investigation. This is to ensure that the affected person and/or their family receives regular and accurate information and updates regarding the progress of an investigation. The APL also connects the affected person and/or their family with resources in their community, based on their needs and preferences.

AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF AFFECTED PERSONS

In the 2019-2020 fiscal year, there were 196 affected persons⁷ – 29 were female and 167 were male. There were three incidents that had more than one affected person during this time period.



⁷ Currently, gender is identified through records and other official documentation, wherever possible. The IIO recognizes and respects that gender identity and the language used within this context has changed and it is focussed on updating how affected persons are identified by gender, going forward.

PUBLIC REPORTING

Why is it important to report the results of IIO investigations publicly?

The IIO works in service to the people of British Columbia and public reporting is an important aspect of that. It is also a key component of the organization's commitment to practical transparency. In delivering on this commitment, the public, police agencies and other stakeholders have come to expect timely, relevant and clear details of how and why actions are taken, and how conclusions are drawn in an IIO investigation. The IIO is dedicated to consistently meeting or exceeding those expectations.

As a case comes to a conclusion, the CCD – with the input of the IIO investigative team and general counsel – determines whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offence was committed by a police officer. If there is evidence to support that conclusion, the matter is referred to Crown Counsel for consideration of charges. If the matter is not referred to Crown Counsel, a public report is prepared, if it is in the public interest to do so.

In all investigations, those directly associated with the investigation – subject officers and affected persons – are kept up to date on the progress of the investigation at regular intervals. At the conclusion of an investigation, the IIO investigative team will inform the involved parties of the CCD's decision to conclude the investigation as soon as is practicable. In addition, the CCD or an appointed delegate is available upon request to meet with the affected person(s), their family, the police officers involved and community representatives. Respect for each person who has been directly affected by an investigation is at the foundation of the work of the IIO team.

All public reports are published on the IIO website, and when a matter is referred to Crown Counsel, the public is informed via a media release on the IIO's website and social media channels.

In some circumstances, the CCD may choose not to release a public report. Typically, investigations where a public report is not prepared are those where the injury of the affected person did not meet the threshold of serious harm, when the injury did not occur as a result of the actions of an officer, or when privacy concerns may be compromised by releasing a public report.

PUBLIC REPORT NUMBERS

At the end of an IIO investigation, if the CCD finds that there are no reasonable grounds to believe that an officer has committed an offence, a public report may be issued if it is in the public interest to do so. The IIO issued a total of 61 public reports in fiscal year 2019-2020. Twenty-five of these public reports pertain to files that were also opened during this fiscal year; the remainder were issued regarding investigations from previous fiscal years. As previously noted, decisions were made in an additional 16 files that a public report would be issued, but the report had not yet been released publicly before the end of the fiscal year.

There can be many possible reasons for a delay to exist between a decision being made and the issuance of a public report. These can include, but are not limited to, outstanding administrative work requiring completion of the investigative file, preparation of appropriate disclosure, and the significant time required to produce the reports.



REFERRALS TO CROWN COUNSEL

As of June 2019, the *Police Act* was amended⁸ to provide the ability for the IIO to apply a practical application of the referral standard, which is consistent with the standard used by other investigative agencies. As a result, cases with no likelihood of receiving charge approval are not referred to Crown Counsel. This has helped to address an inaccurate public perception about when, how and why charges might be laid. It also allows IIO files to be completed in a more timely manner, as the administrative requirements to refer a file are significant and would be an inefficient use of time in cases where no reasonable belief that an offence has been committed exists. This benefits both the public and police agencies.

In the 2019-2020 fiscal year, six cases were referred to Crown Counsel. Crown Counsel has approved charges on four of the six investigations, while the remaining two are pending decision as of March 31, 2020.



6

Cases referred to
Crown Counsel

Of those six, the shortest number of days between the date when the CCD made a decision and the date when the Report to Crown Counsel (RTCC) was submitted was six days. The greatest number of days for the RTCC process was 143. The average time from the CCD making a decision to submitting the RTCC was 70 days.

⁸ <https://www.leg.bc.ca/parliamentary-business/legislation-debates-proceedings/41st-parliament/4th-session/bills/first-reading/gov31-1>

OPERATING BUDGET

Expenditure Type	2018-2019		2019-2020	
	Budget	Actuals	Budget	Actuals
Salary & Benefits	6,987,000	6,806,833	7,361,000	6,972,564
Travel Expenses	161,000	224,736	161,000	168,649
Contracts	111,000	340,734	111,000	230,460 ¹
Information Technology	171,000	854,372	441,000	709,730 ²
Office/Business Expenses	485,000	305,228	460,000	286,186 ³
Operation Equipment	100,000	106,054	100,000	118,753 ⁴
Amortization	314,000	178,780	314,000	170,197 ⁵
Building Occupancy	381,000	76,742	381,000	63,114 ⁶
Other	73,000	61,371	74,000	38,555 ⁷
Recoveries		(24,240)	(3,000)	(33,068) ⁸
TOTAL	8,756,000	8,930,610	9,400,000	8,725,140

¹ Variance due to external facilitators/training for IIO Investigator Certification Program

² Variance due to a delay in transition of IIO information technology to the B.C. Government environment which resulted in increased costs to maintain an aging IIO infrastructure. In addition, we upgraded our website, increasing the amount of information available to the public.

³ Variance due to ongoing expense management of office expenses including furniture and services, reduction in conference attendance and non-government travel

⁴ Variance due to unplanned vehicle repairs and an increase in vehicle maintenance

⁵ Amortization costs were similar to the last fiscal year

⁶ Variance due to minimal building occupancy charges

⁷ Variance due to lower expenditures on uniforms and relocation costs

⁸ Variance due to salary recovery of an employee

PROGRAM AREAS

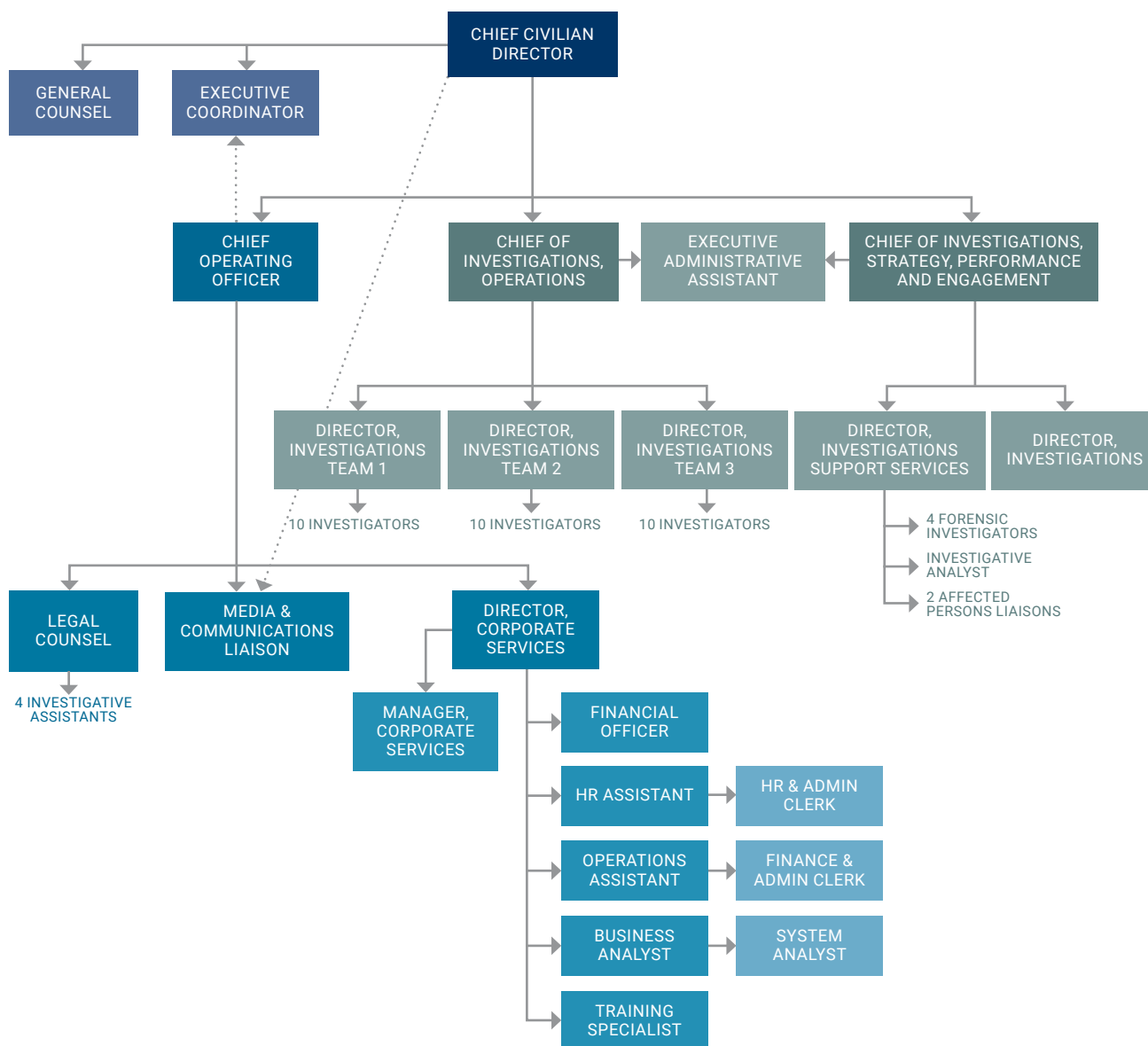
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The IIO is made up of two program areas: Investigations and Operations.

As of March 31, 2020, the IIO had 59 full-time equivalent employees, 40 of whom are in the Investigations Unit and 16 in Operations. Three additional employees are not classified as

investigations or operations: the Chief Civilian Director, General Counsel and Executive Coordinator.

As the organizational chart shows, the executive team for the IIO includes: the Chief Civilian Director; the Chief Operating Officer; Chief of Investigations, Operations; and Chief of Investigations, Strategy, Performance and Engagement.



INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

The Investigations Unit is led by the two Chiefs of Investigations (COI) and is made up of the following:

- An Executive Administrative Assistant;
- Five Team Directors (TDs), three of which lead the three investigative teams, one who leads the support services team, and one focussed on induction and stakeholder outreach;
- Three Investigations teams (each with a Team Leader plus 10 Investigators when at full capacity); and
- An Investigative Support Services team, which includes a Specialized Forensics Section of four Forensic Investigators, one Investigative Analyst and two Affected Persons Liaisons (APLs).

The CCD, COIs, TDs, all investigators (including forensics) and the APLs have Peace Officer status.

IIO investigators have a wide range of expertise. Of the IIO's 29 current investigators (including forensics), 16 have civilian investigative backgrounds and 13 have policing experience.

The backgrounds of the team include multiple areas of expertise that support the IIO's investigative work. This includes: fraud and finance investigations, the BC Coroners Service, and legal and law enforcement training. The Investigations Unit also has several former police officers who have extensive experience in major crime investigations, forensics and emergency response.

Highlights for the Investigations Unit for the 2019-2020 fiscal year include:

- The IIO has laid the groundwork for increased communication and collaboration with the diverse and multicultural communities of B.C. on investigative files by considering the use of a Community Liaison. The Community Liaison will provide cultural, historical and community background advice to the IIO investigative team to assist in interacting with

and understanding the needs of the affected person, their family and the broader community. Work on the implementation of this plan was ongoing at the end of fiscal year 2019-2020.

- A total of ten investigators have now been certified through the IIO Investigator Certification Program; two were certified in fiscal year 2019-2020, eight were certified in fiscal year 2018-2019, and a further six are preparing for their certification panel to be held at the end of the current fiscal year. The certification panel includes at least one panel member who is external to the IIO.
- The IIO has begun the process of identifying a location for a new forensic processing facility, which will increase the organization's processing capacity.

OPERATIONS

The Operations division is led by the Chief Operating Officer. This team is responsible for organizational support in all non-investigative matters. These areas include:

- Corporate services (finance, information technology, human resources, facilities, training and administration);
- Media and communications;
- Policy;
- Privacy and records management; and
- Legal services (including four Investigative Assistants).

Highlights for the Operations division for the 2019-2020 fiscal year include:

- Recruited and successfully onboarded a new cohort of investigators;
- Created a coaching program aimed at the continuous development and improvement of our senior management and teams;
- Hosted the first annual Community/Police/Oversight Joint Forum in Fall 2019, bringing together the

different stakeholder groups to discuss topical issues where the interests of the respective groups converge; and

- Delivered Trauma Informed Practice (Enhancing Group and Individual Psychological Health at the IIO) training to all staff as part of our ongoing commitment to organizational health.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As reported in last year's annual report, the October 18, 2018 decision by Madam Justice Gropper of the B.C. Supreme Court was appealed by the Vancouver Police Union to the B.C. Court of Appeal. The case addressed issues regarding whether a witness officer in an IIO investigation can place conditions, such as for pre-interview disclosure or attendance of a lawyer, upon their compliance with directions to attend interviews with IIO investigators. Madam Justice Gropper ruled that officers must comply with the direction of IIO investigators to attend interviews without pre-conditions.

On January 6, 2020, the Court of Appeal dismissed the officers' appeal. The unanimous decision reiterated that it is the IIO that determines what a police officer's duty to "cooperate fully" with the IIO under section 38.101 of the *Police Act* means. The IIO will, of course, continue to strive to schedule interviews at a mutually convenient time, while giving priority to the integrity of the investigation.

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

In May 2019, [Bill 31 – 2019](#) made two important changes to the *Police Act*. The first is an amendment to subsection 38.06(3) for a period of two years, beginning on June 1, 2019, to temporarily remove the IIO's restriction from hiring investigators who have been members of a B.C. police force in the previous five years.

The change will allow the IIO to hire former officers with more recent experience in major case management and broadens the talent pool for hiring investigators. This is important as the IIO has struggled to hire to full staffing levels due to limited qualified applicants. Leadership of the IIO continues to place the greatest emphasis on hiring the right people to carry out the important work that the team does, regardless of their professional background.

As referenced on page 18, the second amendment (to section 38.11) is a permanent change to the IIO's referral standard. Previously, the *Police Act* stated that the CCD must refer to Crown Counsel all matters in which an officer may have committed an offence. This presented challenges as it did not allow for assessment regarding the presence of reasonable grounds to believe that an offence had actually been committed. Importantly, other law enforcement agencies, including many other oversight jurisdictions in Canada, have this necessary discretion. The amended referral standard allows the CCD to make referral decisions based on the totality of the available evidence and to apply a reasonable grounds test.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The overarching goal of the IIO is to bring the best service possible to British Columbians. An important part of achieving this goal is building relationships and increasing awareness of the oversight role of the IIO to all British Columbians.

The IIO team regularly connects with community associations, groups, health care professionals and members of the public across the province. This outreach results in stronger strategic relationships and helps to create a better understanding of the public service mandate of the IIO. It also allows the IIO team to learn more about the diverse communities of B.C. which, in turn, assists them in serving the public, including specific community and cultural needs in relation to investigations.

The IIO also has an ongoing commitment to meet with police professionals – a key stakeholder group. The IIO connects, communicates and engages with frontline

officers, management, commanding officers and administrators throughout the year. In November 2019, the IIO hosted the first annual Community/Police/Oversight Joint Forum held in Surrey. CCD Ronald J. MacDonald, Q.C. delivered the opening remarks for the event, members of the IIO team presented throughout the day, and the CCD also presented a “Life of an IIO File” – which took the audience through the process for determining whether a file meets the IIO mandate to investigate, common investigative tasks, the organization’s robust review and audit systems, and how decisions on file conclusions are made. At the same forum, the IIO also delivered presentations on all of the ways that the organization shares information with the public and its stakeholders, as well as a presentation and discussion about informing police practice based on oversight investigations. A list of actionable key themes was developed based on feedback received at the forum; work on implementing many of these important initiatives continues into fiscal year 2020-2021.

HIGHLIGHTS OF IIO COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES


Working with Indigenous communities is a priority for the CCD and the IIO team. Indigenous communities hold an important cultural, historical and constitutional position across Canada. The IIO team is proactive in learning about Indigenous communities to ensure that the team understands and respects cultural aspects that may need to be considered during an investigation. In addition, the IIO engages with Indigenous leaders, influencers and other stakeholders to ensure that these communities are aware of the role of the IIO and its mandate.

During this fiscal year, the IIO undertook outreach that included meeting with the First Nations Justice Council, the Justice Education Society of BC, the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, and the Indigenous policing section of the Policing and Security Branch with the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. In addition, the IIO met with First Nations representatives from several bands in the Fort St. James region.

The IIO has laid the groundwork for increased communication and collaboration with the diverse and multicultural communities of B.C. – including, but not limited to, Indigenous communities – to consider utilizing a Community Liaison on some investigative files. The Community Liaison will be selected from within the community to provide advice to the investigative team and to assist the IIO in meeting the cultural and communication needs of the affected person, their family and the broader community (see page 21 for more information).

ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Along with connecting with specific communities, as outlined later in this section, the IIO reaches out to other community stakeholder groups in the province to help a range of people to understand the work of the organization and to identify and grow community partnerships.



"Oversight done in secret is no oversight at all."

– CCD Ronald J. MacDonald, Q.C.

In the 2019-2020 fiscal year, community outreach included meetings with post-secondary institutions such as the University of Victoria and Simon Fraser University. The CCD spoke to law and ethics students about the importance of the responsibility of the IIO and the role that ethics plays in the work that the IIO team does. The CCD and General Counsel also presented at the 2019 Law of Policing Conference and the members of the IIO team met with several important community organizations and associations, including the Ending Violence Association of British Columbia, Women Against Violence Against Women (WAVAW), and Battered Women's Support Services.

Ongoing outreach to a diverse range of community stakeholders is a key initiative for the IIO. Building, expanding and maintaining these relationships is a priority and the IIO team is dedicated to this effort throughout the year. It can be easy for the average British Columbian to see the IIO as a distant "entity" – as something that has no role, meaning or importance in their lives. All aspects of IIO community outreach work to showcase the impact and value of the IIO's work to each person who calls this province home and that at its foundation, the IIO supports the rule of law, which is needed for a well-functioning society. Each time an IIO representative speaks to a university class about ethics or meets with a community association that supports some of our most vulnerable population, it isn't organization to organization, but person to person. In doing this important outreach, the IIO helps to educate individuals on their role and to provide them with an understanding of the work being done and, as importantly, why it is being done. As each person gains more knowledge of the role of the IIO, they take that information and share it within their own communities. This helps to build awareness and increase trust in the independence of the work of the IIO and what it brings to each town, city and region in the province.

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES

During its investigative work, the IIO often needs to engage with health care workers and administrative staff at hospitals, as well as with provincial health authorities. The IIO regularly reaches out to professionals in this field to improve the understanding of the organization's role and mandate. This is key because as a law enforcement agency, the IIO's mandated threshold of serious harm requires medical confirmation of the extent of an injury, treatment required and long-term prognosis. During investigations, IIO investigators or those in the role of APLs may need to engage with those in the field of health care in order to obtain the details of the injuries or death.

The IIO has been engaging professionals in this field, with the goal of collaboratively establishing a standardization of response across provincial health authorities in order to ensure that information sharing is effective, efficient and appropriate within the context of the investigation and privacy considerations.

The IIO engaged with a range of health care professionals and health authority administrators in the 2019-2020 fiscal year. This includes the CCD presenting to the BC Health Agencies' Information Privacy and Security Standing Committee (IPSSC) in April 2019, in addition to ongoing meetings with the IPSSC administration while work continues. The CCD and the team have also met with the IPSSC and health authorities such as Island Health, Northern Health and Interior Health throughout the year.

POLICE AGENCIES AND POLICE ASSOCIATIONS

From commanding officers of police agencies to officers on the street, the law enforcement community is a key stakeholder of the IIO. The IIO team is committed to building on the strong, positive and mutually respectful relationships that have been established between the law enforcement community throughout the province and the IIO.

The IIO team continues to engage with police professionals to show that the work of the IIO is independent and that IIO investigations are seen as crucial to maintaining public trust in police. There is an ongoing effort to ensure that law enforcement, at all levels, understands the mandate and role of the IIO – and the IIO team takes this seriously. Each time an IIO investigator, APL or the CCD communicates with a law enforcement professional, they know that they have an opportunity to explain their role and they are committed to conveying this information effectively. The IIO team works each day to increase and maintain credibility and trust with police officers, one interaction at a time.

The IIO team also works with new police recruits to help them to understand the legislative role of the IIO as a police agency, what happens when the IIO takes over an investigation, and what to expect if they are involved in an incident that requires an IIO investigation.

In the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the IIO lectured at the Major Crime Investigative Techniques course (MCIT) and at detachment new recruitment training in Burnaby and Surrey. Presentations were delivered to front-line officers, investigators and managers at the RCMP South East District Management Conference and the Ridge Meadows, North Vancouver and the Upper Fraser Valley Regional detachments. Presentations were also delivered to the BC Association of Police Boards Conference and the BC Association of Chiefs of Police. The CCD also had the privilege of attending the Police Honours Awards Ceremony on behalf of the IIO.

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Outreach to other provincial government branches occurs on a regular basis.⁹ This is done to raise the profile of the IIO's mandate with government, to provide education and assistance to other government branches that employ special provincial constables regarding their responsibilities under the *Police Act*, and to facilitate a working relationship between all related or relevant government offices.

In the last fiscal year, IIO presentations included the Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch and members of the Office of the Legislature, both of whom employ special provincial constables who would be subject to the IIO's mandate in the event of an incident which results in serious harm or death.

MEDIA AND SOCIAL MEDIA

Both traditional media and social media are important elements of how the people of B.C. get their news and information. The IIO has built strong, positive relationships with journalists throughout the province and has actively engaged on social media, sharing information on the status of investigations, reports and other news and updates.

This type of public engagement outreach not only provides news and updates to British Columbians regarding specific investigations, but it also showcases the IIO's dedication to transparent communication (as much as is practicable).

WEBSITE

An organization's website is an important communications tool. The IIO regularly updates the information on its website to provide news and information to the people of B.C.

⁹ While the IIO is independent, it is funded by government and is a public sector organization.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: TERMINOLOGY

ADVICE FILES: Advice files are created when it is evident that there is no connection between the action or inaction of a police officer and the death or injury of a person – or the injury clearly does not meet the definition of serious harm as defined in the *Police Act*. In these instances, the file is concluded immediately and is assigned a number without generating further investigation.

AFFECTED PERSON: An affected person (AP) in an IIO investigation is the individual who may have suffered harm or died as a result of police action, and therefore may have been affected by their actions. In the event that an AP dies, the families are also considered APs. The IIO uses “affected person” as a neutral term that is consistent with the IIO mandate to conduct fair and unbiased investigations.

AFFECTED PERSONS LIAISON: The IIO has two full-time Affected Persons Liaisons (APLs) to ensure regular and ongoing contact between the investigators and affected persons or their families, if the affected person is deceased.

The IIO’s Affected Persons Program provides the opportunity for the APLs to work with the affected persons and/or their families to ensure that they receive regular and accurate information and updates regarding the progress of an investigation. In addition, the APLs connect affected persons and/or their families with resources in their community, based on individual needs and preferences.

CHIEF CIVILIAN DIRECTOR: The IIO is led by a Chief Civilian Director (CCD) who must not have ever served as a police officer. The CCD is eligible to be appointed to a maximum of two five-year terms by Order in Council.

CONCLUDING AN INVESTIGATION: At the conclusion of an investigation, the CCD considers, based on the evidence, if the police officer’s actions are lawful or whether or not there are reasonable grounds to believe that a police officer may have committed an offence. If there are, the CCD may refer the matter to Crown Counsel for consideration of charges. It is Crown Counsel’s responsibility to decide if charges will be laid. If the CCD determines that the evidence does not support a referral to Crown Counsel, a public report will generally be issued providing a chronology of events, evidence considered and the rationale for the decision. In some circumstances, if it is not in the public interest to issue a public report, the IIO will close a file without issuing one.

CONCURRENT INVESTIGATIONS: IIO investigations are often conducted concurrently with other agencies such as the BC Coroners Service, in the case of a fatality, or a police agency when the affected person is facing criminal charges for the same incident. (Figure 1 illustrates these coexisting agencies.)

FIGURE 1 – CONCURRENT INVESTIGATIONS IN A FATAL INCIDENT INVOLVING POLICE



CROWN COUNSEL: Crown Counsel are prosecutors who work for the BC Prosecution Service under the Ministry of Attorney General. The BC Prosecution Service operates independently of Government and within the justice system. They also operate independently of the IIO.

IIO: The Independent Investigations Office (IIO) of British Columbia is a civilian-led police oversight agency responsible for conducting investigations into incidents of death or serious harm that may have been the result of the actions of a police officer, whether on- or off-duty. The IIO is located in Surrey; however, its jurisdiction extends to all police agencies throughout British Columbia. IIO Investigators travel to communities, as required.

INVESTIGATION STEPS: Typical IIO investigative activities include, as required: ensuring that the scene is secured, preserving and obtaining evidence, identifying affected persons, locating witnesses, conducting interviews, confirming the nature of the involvement of a police officer(s), designating subject and witness officers, conducting neighbourhood canvasses, analyzing evidence, and seeking expert forensic assistance.

INVESTIGATORS: IIO Investigators are comprised of non-police and police-trained civilians. Approximately 50 percent of IIO Investigators are former police officers who have not served as a police officer in British Columbia within five years prior to their hiring.¹⁰ Investigators without policing backgrounds have significant experience in a range of investigative, legal, regulatory and enforcement agencies. The IIO also has a specialized forensics team that conducts scene examinations, as well as monitors and reviews the work of police forensic personnel, to ensure that scene processing and evidence collection is done according to best practices.

MANDATE: The IIO of B.C. is mandated to conduct investigations into police-related incidents of death or serious harm in order to determine whether or not an officer may have committed an offence. The IIO has jurisdiction over all police officers in British Columbia (RCMP, municipal police, tribal police, etc.), both on- and off-duty. Per legislation, police agencies are required to notify the IIO of an incident that may fall within its jurisdiction.

The IIO undertakes public interest investigations and conducts them to a criminal law standard. There does not need to be an allegation of wrongdoing for the IIO to conduct an investigation. The IIO gathers all evidence and reports back on the results. The IIO does this in as transparent a manner as is practicable under the circumstances, respecting the integrity of the investigation and the privacy interests of those involved.

NOTIFICATION & INITIAL INVESTIGATION:

When there is an incident involving a police officer or an agency member, the police agency is required to notify the IIO.

Upon notification of an incident by police, the IIO immediately has jurisdiction. The primary focus of all IIO investigations is to establish whether the incident falls within the IIO's mandate. It must meet a two-part test:

- 1) Is there serious harm or death, as defined by the *Police Act*?
- 2) Is there a connection between the death or serious harm and any actions of police officer(s)?

If an initial investigation determines that the incident does not meet the IIO's mandate, the IIO will conclude the file. When the IIO continues an investigation, the investigation will determine whether or not the actions/inactions of a police officer(s) contributed to the death or serious harm of the affected person. The investigation will also determine whether the police action was lawful or if the subject officer(s) may have committed an offence.

¹⁰ In June 2019, a "sunset clause" was applied to the *Police Act*. The restriction on hiring those who were police officers in B.C. within the last five years has been repealed until May 2021.

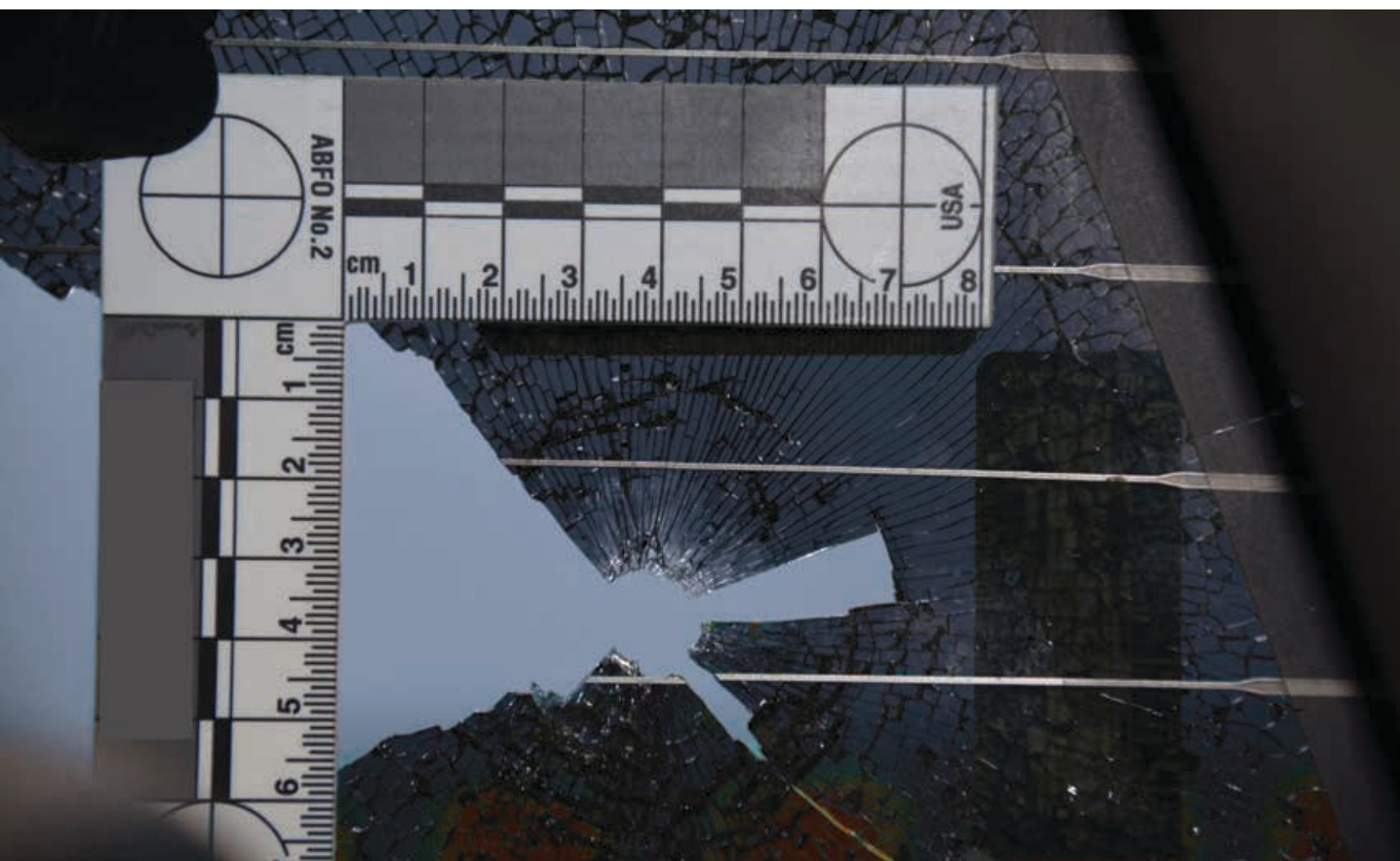
POLICE AGENCY: A police agency is an organization made up of law enforcement officers. In British Columbia, police agencies include municipal police forces such as the Vancouver Police Department, all B.C. RCMP detachments, the South Coast BC Transportation Authority Police Service (Transit Police), and the Stl'at'imx Tribal Police.

SERIOUS HARM: Serious harm is defined in the *Police Act* as injury that may result in death, may cause serious disfigurement, or may cause substantial loss or impairment of mobility of the body as a whole or of the function of any limb or organ.

SPECIAL PROVINCIAL CONSTABLES: The IIO also has jurisdiction over any officer who operates in the province of B.C. Examples of Special Provincial Constables include officers from outside of B.C. who are in the province conducting an investigation and enforcement officers within various branches of government, such as the gaming and enforcement branch.

SUBJECT OFFICERS: Subject officers are defined in a memorandum of understanding between police agencies and the IIO as the police officers whose presence, action or decision is reasonably believed to have been a contributing factor in the death or serious harm of any person. Subject officers have the same rights as any other Canadians who may have committed an offence, including the choice to remain silent and to refrain from providing notes, documents or statements to the IIO.

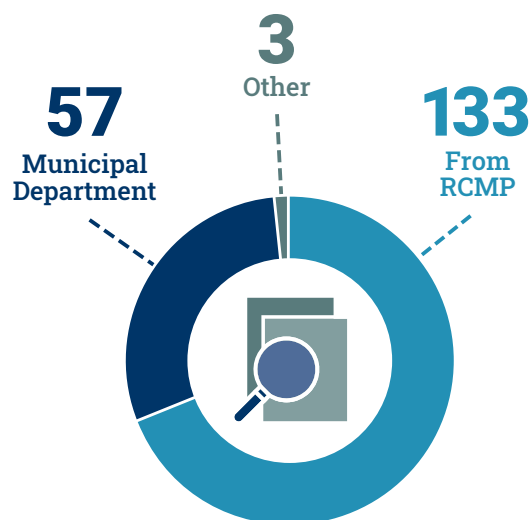
WITNESS OFFICERS: Witness officers are police officers who were involved or present during the incident but are not believed to have caused the serious harm or death. Witness officers are compelled to cooperate in an IIO investigation, which can include being interviewed and/or submitting notes and documents.



APPENDIX B: STATISTICAL DATA

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS BY AGENCY (Excluding advice files)

INVESTIGATIONS OPENED IN FISCAL YEAR 2019/2020

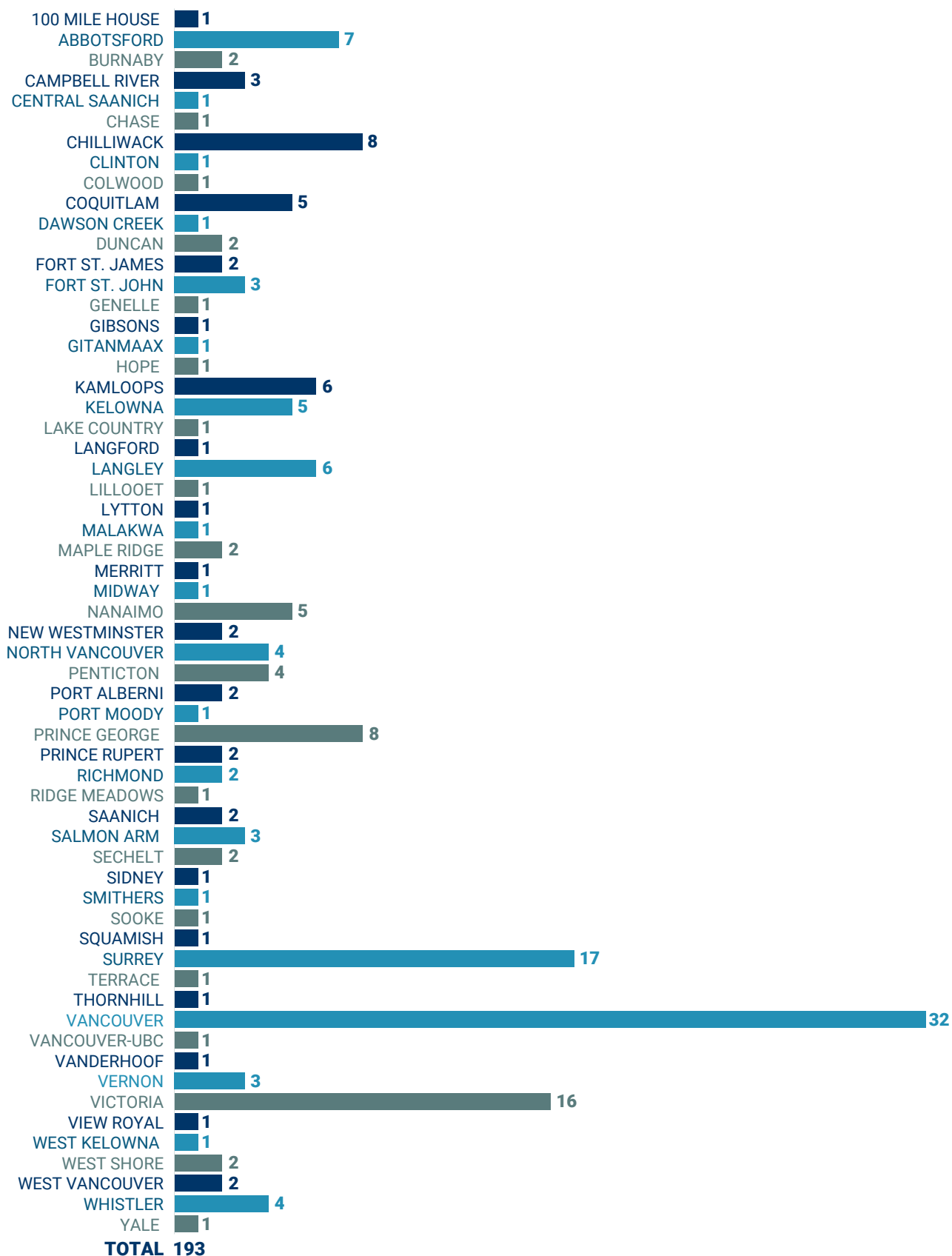


Municipal	District	Freq
Abbotsford Police Department	LMD	7
New Westminster Police Department	LMD	2
Central Saanich Police Service	ISLAND	2
Saanich Police Department	ISLAND	1
Vancouver Police Department	LMD	31
Victoria Police Department	ISLAND	13
West Vancouver	LMD	1
TOTAL		57

Other	District	Freq
Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Service	SOUTHEAST	1
Lower Mainland District	LMD	1
Southeast District Traffic Services	SOUTHEAST	1
TOTAL		3

RCMP	District	Freq
100 Mile House Detachment	NORTH	1
Boundary-Midway Detachment	SOUTHEAST	1
Burnaby Detachment	LMD	2
Campbell River Detachment	ISLAND	3
Chase Detachment	SOUTHEAST	1
Chilliwack Detachment	LMD	7
Chilliwack Detachment (UFV Traffic)	LMD	1
Clinton Detachment	SOUTHEAST	1
Coquitlam Detachment	LMD	4
Dawson Creek Detachment	NORTH	1
Fort St. James Detachment	NORTH	2
Fort St. John Detachment	NORTH	3
Hope Detachment	LMD	2
Kamloops Detachment	SOUTHEAST	6
Kelowna Detachment	SOUTHEAST	6
Langley Detachment	LMD	6
Lytton Detachment	SOUTHEAST	1
Merritt Detachment	SOUTHEAST	1
Nanaimo Detachment	ISLAND	5
New Hazelton Detachment	NORTH	1
North Cowichan/Duncan Detachment	ISLAND	2
North Okanagan/Vernon Detachment	SOUTHEAST	3
North Vancouver Detachment	LMD	4
Penticton Detachment	SOUTHEAST	4
Port Alberni Detachment	ISLAND	2
Port Moody Detachment	LMD	2
Prince George Detachment	NORTH	8
Prince Rupert Detachment	NORTH	2
Richmond Detachment	LMD	2
Ridge Meadows Detachment	LMD	3
Salmon Arm Detachment	SOUTHEAST	3
Sicamous Detachment	SOUTHEAST	1
Sidney/North Saanich Detachment	ISLAND	1
Smithers Detachment	NORTH	1
Sooke Detachment	ISLAND	1
Squamish Detachment	LMD	1
Sunshine Coast Detachment	LMD	3
Surrey Detachment	LMD	17
Terrace Detachment	NORTH	2
Trail Detachment	SOUTHEAST	1
University Detachment	LMD	2
Vanderhoof Detachment	NORTH	1
West Shore Detachment	ISLAND	8
Whistler Detachment	LMD	4
TOTAL		133





DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTIGATIONS BY INCIDENT LOCATION



2019-2020 FISCAL YEAR – CLOSED INVESTIGATIONS

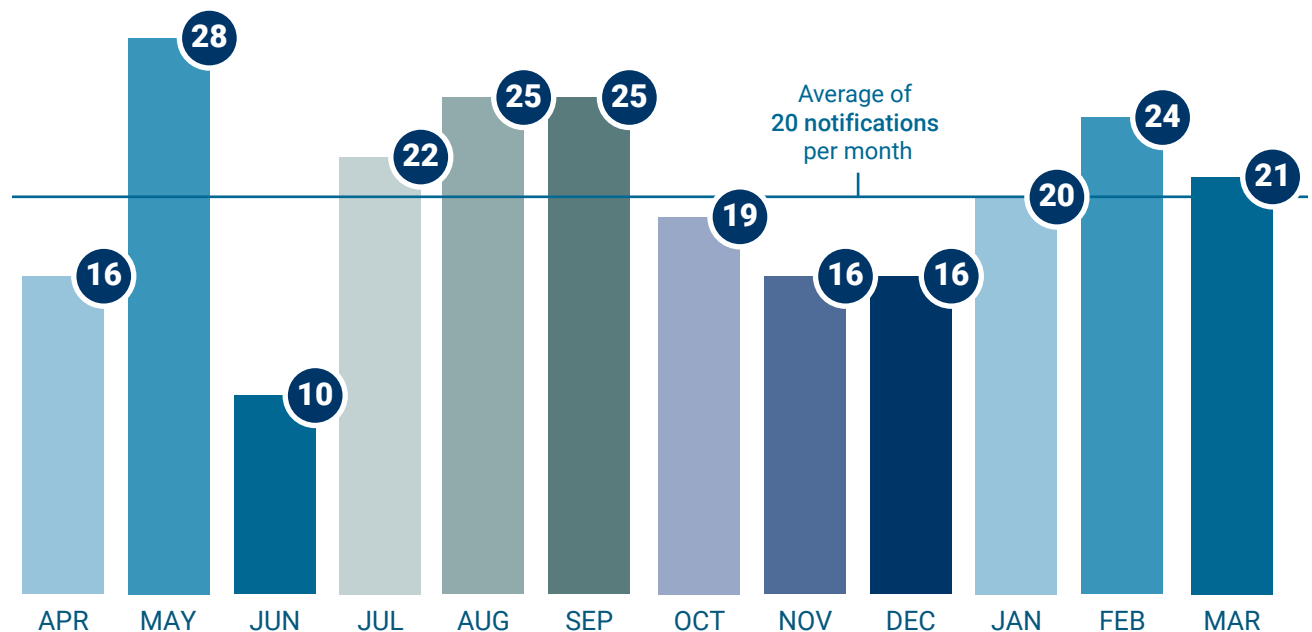
(As at March 31, 2020. This information will continue to change as it is updated until all files from this fiscal year are closed.)

NUMBER OF DAYS FROM IIO NOTIFICATION (MILESTONE 1) TO CCD DECISION (MILESTONE 2)

	0-9 Days	0-29 Days	30-99 Days	100-199 Days	200-299 Days	300-399 Days	Average	Total
 Concluded Media Report	5	7	1	0	0	0	11	8
 Concluded Public Report	5	9	12	17	3	0	96	41
 Concluded No Public Report	76	93	13	0	0	0	12	106
 All Concluded Investigations	87	110	27	17	3	0	34	157
 Active Investigations As at March 31	2	8	14	10	3	1	97	36

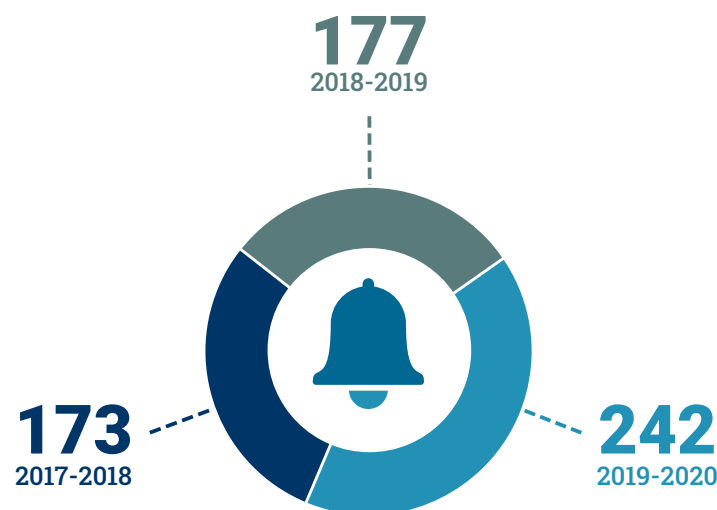
NOTIFICATIONS BY MONTH

During the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the IIO received 242 notifications from police agencies throughout British Columbia. The number of notifications received varied each month from 16 to 28, with an average of 20 notifications received each month.



In comparison, there was a total of 173 notifications throughout the 2017-2018 fiscal year and 177 total notifications throughout the 2018-2019 fiscal year.

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS BY YEAR





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