

**Delta Police Department  
BOARD REPORT  
Regular Meeting**



To: **Delta Police Board**

From: **Neil Dubord, OOM, AdeC**

Date: **June 22, 2020**

**Use of Force Training and Programs**

▪ **RECOMMENDATION:**

A. THAT the Board receive this report for information.

▪ **PURPOSE:**

To inform the Board of the use of force training programs and courses that the Delta Police Department (DPD) officers participate in.

▪ **DISCUSSION:**

**Justice Institute of British Columbia Training**

The Justice Institute of BC (JIBC) provides Police Academy training to municipal police recruits. JIBC's Recruit Use of Force (UOF) training program is approximately 70 hours in duration. It consists of two separate blocks of training which take place over a three month period at the beginning (Block 1) and ends with a two month period before graduation (Block 3). Block 2 consists of actual street deployment with a qualified agency-assigned Field Training Officer (FTO) who coaches and monitors the recruit during their patrol shifts.

**DPD Training/Equipment**

DPD provides ongoing training to officers after JIBC training in use of force equipment and options. Additionally, DPD provides training to use leverage-based control principles and techniques which provide additional tools that may assist officers in safely controlling resisting or combative subjects. These principles and techniques (derived from jiu jitsu, judo, wrestling) are universally applicable despite age, gender,

size or athletic ability. They can complement the more traditional use of force training involving strikes and manipulations, can maximize efficiency and minimize subject and officer injuries which means reduced potential liability in regard to allegations of excessive force.

In 2018, DPD focused on delivering leverage-based subject control training to the entire department. There have been zero substantiated excessive use of force complaints against DPD officers since the inception of the program in 2018. Initiation of the training further resulted in a significant reduction in allegations. The evidence suggests that emphasis on this type of training can assist with increasing safety and reducing liability to members, the public, and the organization.

In addition, DPD provides additional forms of ongoing training in the following areas:

- ICAT (Integrating Communications, Assessment and Tactics)  
ICAT training is used to de-escalate individuals that are acting erratically, are not mobile and are not armed with a firearm.
- ILEAPS (Introduction, Listen, Empathize, Ask Open Ended Questions, Paraphrase, Summarize)  
ILEAPS is used to bridge that critical gap of young officers waiting for trained negotiators. The model gives all responding officers a standard script to either slow things down or bring the crisis to a successful conclusion.

### Simulator

In early 2020, DPD opened the Regional Municipal Training Centre (RMTTC) which consists of a simulator, classroom, and a full mat room for practicing control techniques. The simulator gives officers the chance to practice decision making skills and offers hundreds of fully-interactive scenarios, to allow officers to practice their skills in an immersive environment. Simulator training uses scenarios designed to teach critical concepts, such as officer presence, communication skills, verbal and non-verbal cues, de-escalation, less-lethal options and use of force.

During training in the simulator, police officers will assess the verbal and non-verbal cues of people they are interacting with in the scenarios. At the conclusion of scenario, the trainer and the participant can discuss the actions taken, and the officer can immediately go back and work through the scenario again. This review process ensures that the officer has the memory and confidence of accomplishing a successful outcome.

### **DPD Policy**

USE OF FORCE – POLICY OB10

*Effective Date: 01 May 2008 – Revised Date: 22 January 2019 (Procedure)*

#### REASON FOR POLICY:

- To provide guidelines pertaining to the use of force by Department members.
- To ensure the Department policies and procedures are consistent with the British Columbia Provincial Policing Standards
- To comply with the statute law including the B.C. Police Act

## POLICY:

1. Police officers are under a legal obligation and possess the authority to preserve the peace, and good order of the community. This duty is reflected in the Criminal Code of Canada (C.C.C.), and the Police Act, and entails the protection of life and property, the apprehension of offenders and the investigation of alleged offences. To carry out their obligations and authorities, police officers are granted legal authority to use force.
2. The law grants police officers the authority to use force in the course of their duties, but only under certain circumstances and then only with strict limitations on the amount of force to be used. All powers, the exercise of which may result in injury to others, must be exercised in a reasonable manner and if there is excess, the person proven guilty of that excess is criminally and civilly liable for it according to the nature and quality of the act. These principles are incorporated in C.C.C. Sections 25 and 26.

## Provincial Policing Standards

There are a large number of standards for 'Use of Force' and associated training, as set out in the various subsections of Standard 1 of the British Columbia Provincial Policing Standards including:

- Firearms 1.1
- Intermediate Weapons 1.2
- Conducted Energy Weapons 1.3
- Police Service Dogs 1.4
- Use of Force Techniques 1.5.1
- Reporting and Investigation 1.7.1
- Use of Force Model 1.9.1

Provincial policing training courses and development standards are set out in the various subsections of Standard 3.2 of the British Columbia Provincial Policing Standards including:

- Conducted Energy Weapons Operator Training 3.2.1
- Crisis Intervention and De-escalation Training 3.2.2
- Use of Force Instructor Training 3.2.3
- Emergency Vehicle Operations 3.2.4

The DPD is in compliance with all of these standards and provides approved equipment and ongoing training to officers.

## Statistics

To demonstrate how DPD is performing as per community expectations, the chart on the next page displays the total number of public contacts made by DPD officers against the total number of complaints *alleging* excessive force by the DPD officers. Note that these statistics do not include the non-recorded interactions the DPD have with the public. These non-recorded interactions include the public approaching officers and making enquiries, presentations, District Liaison Officer outreach and special events.

YEAR	TOTAL RECORDED DPD CONTACTS*	ALLEGATIONS OF EXCESSIVE FORCE	PERCENTAGE
2018	40,241	2	0.004%
2019	39,794	2	0.005%
2020 to June 10	14,198	1	0.007%

Of the two allegations of excessive use of force in 2019, both involved a dog bite from K9. One allegation was withdrawn and the second was found to be unsubstantiated in the Final Investigative Report.

▪ **IMPLICATIONS:**

There are no financial implications for this report.

▪ **RELATED POLICY:**

Policy – OB10 Use of Force

▪ **CONCLUSION:**

DPD is committed to providing excellence in service to the community of Delta. To ensure that DPD officers provide excellent service to the public, DPD will continue delivering the training identified above to all new recruits and additionally, will continue exploring and providing ongoing de-escalation and use of force training for all members. To be successful, training of this sort requires a multidisciplinary approach, encompassing scenario based, in-classroom training and simulator training on an ongoing and consistent basis.

Respectfully Submitted:

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