

Date and Time: July 10, 2024 • 1:30pm – 3:00pm
Location: (MS TEAMS Link in Calendar Invite)

Membership: Representatives from Post-Secondary Institutions whose role focuses on Campus Safety and Security Issues.

Guests: Nil

Agenda:

Item	Lead	Action	Time
1. Welcome/Introductions/Acknowledgements <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Territorial acknowledgement	Kashi/Tony	Information	5 min
2. Follow-Up Item: Overdose Prevention and Response Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Update	Tony	Discussion	10 min
3. ASC Conference – Update <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overview	Kashi/Tony	Information	10 min
4. Roundtable	Tony/All	Discussion	60 min
5. Close and next steps <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Next meeting August 14, 2024	Tony/All	Discussion	5 min

Discussion Summary

July 10, 2024 | 2:00pm – 3:30pm

Attendees:

Glen Magel, BCIT	Jessica Maclean, UVIC	Janson Humphries, RRU	Tony LeFresne, PSFS
Steve Pottle, TRU	Andrea Ringrose, SFU	Zachary Cameron, ECUAD	Jay Choi, PSFS
Natalia Skapski, CAPU	Cynthia Fudgell, LANG	Tanya Petreman, JIBC	Evangeline Wagner, PSFS
Graysann Bottomley, NIC	Andy Sidhu, KPU	Jessia Maclean, UVIC	
Sarah D. Elliot, DOUG	Thya Warren, UNBC	Kashi Tanaka, PSFS	

1. Welcome/Introductions/Acknowledgements

Tony LeFresne welcomed the committee and gave a territorial acknowledgement.

2. Status of Overdose Prevention and Response Committee

PSFS updated on the status of the Overdose Prevention and Response Committee and the three associated working groups. The scope of the working groups was explained, and that the focus is not on changing regulations or legislations, but rather on developing guidelines for best practices for opioid related crises. Initial guidelines will be distributed to the group for review.

A question was raised regarding the challenges around the context of guidelines. It was explained that COVID-19 guidelines eventually became a rule and that we need to exercise caution when using guidelines as the standard method, as not all institutions have the necessary resources to implement it. PSFS noted that these challenges including different nuances across the sectors are being looked at and the guidelines should be presented as adaptable best practices, allowing each sector to apply what best fits their specific resources and operational methods. It was also noted that no audit function is expected following the guidelines.

Appreciation of the government's support was acknowledged, and the sectors will address it accordingly.

3. ASC Conference Update

Generic updates including the number of available seats, date and location of the ASC Conference have been shared. All Vice Presidents have received the invitations, and the invitations will soon sent out to the remaining subcommittee members.

Appreciation of the feedback on topic suggestions was acknowledged, and PSFS is moving forward with the suggestions. Several topics including threat assessment, encampments, and changing landscape of campus security were highlighted. The conference's structure was shared that ASC Talks would be held and further discussions to expand on the topics would be available throughout breakout sessions. It was noted that discussing these topics in the conference is essential, even if they may seem repetitive, as it provides other subcommittee members with the opportunity to hear and engage with the information.

4. Roundtable - Campus Encampments

Encampment activity has significantly reduced with UBC-O and UBC no longer seeing any activity after decampments the week prior. UVIC and VIU still have a few individuals present, though there are no further indications of significant activity.

Most sectors indicated that they are working on expanding security cameras systems and access controls. Camera policy is being reviewed to comply with the privacy act. Ongoing challenges were shared related to community politics surrounding security infrastructure, particularly in addressing the issue of homeless individuals seeking shelter on their campuses. This situation has led to their students and faculty feeling insecure at times during silent hours.

It was shared that several heat-warnings have been issued due to current weather conditions and many campuses are facing challenges due to the lack of air conditioning systems in their buildings.

Emergency contact process was briefly addressed. There had been some campus security incidents where students were assaulted, and institutions appeared to have a common issue, not having students' local addresses, especially from international students.

Naloxone training and kit distributions are being worked on in many institutions. Some institutions noted progress in working with student communities, and local authorities, on naloxone training, which has been effective. It was suggested to delineate between the terms "education" and "training" to encompass the scope and intent of session which should also include post-care and address potential scenarios involving violent situations and the death of an individual.

It was noted that the province obtained nasal naloxone and is making decisions on PSI allocations. It was assured that the nasal kits will be distributed to every PSIs. Fulsome discussion will be required after this initial provision as it may be a one-time purchase and further distribution is not guaranteed.

Campus navigating project is one of the major projects at UVIC to ensure the first responders can navigate where people are. Some institutions pointed out some complexity with building naming and indigenous names. PSFS pointed out that address may not be answer for emergency dispatch services as 9-1-1 already has specific protocols to get location nailed down using other factors. E-Comm is looking into implementing real-time, up-to-date, and smart GIS maps to improve call handling. The challenge around ambulances being out of jurisdiction was discussed briefly.

5. Close and next steps

- Please email ASC@gov.bc.ca with feedback on materials discussed and with suggestions for additional members to this committee.
- Next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, July 10, 1:30-3:00pm.

Discussion Summary

June 12, 2024 | 2:00pm – 3:30pm

Attendees:

Glen Magel, BCIT	Jessica Maclean, UVIC	Janson Humphries, RRU	Sheridan Kim, UBC
Adam Brayford, LC	Jordan Linteris, CMC	Zachary Cameron, ECUAD	Kashi Tanaka, PSFS
Natalia Skapski, CAPU	Cynthia Fudgell, LANG	Galib Bhayani, SFU	Tony LeFresne, PSFS
Graysann Bottomley, NIC	Marcus Camerson, NLC	Jessia Maclean, UVIC	Jay Choi, PSFS
Sarah D. Elliot, DOUG	Thya Warren, UNBC	Surinder Aulakh, VCC	Evangeline Wagner, PSFS

1. Welcome/Introductions/Acknowledgements

Tony LeFresne welcomed the committee and gave a territorial acknowledgement.

2. Status of Communication network

An initial question was asked by PSFS to confirm if communications across levels of authority between PSIs and the ministry were satisfactory on the issue of protest and encampments. It was conveyed that the ministry is balancing respect for Freedom of Expression while also supporting the boundaries required to maintain peaceful protest, and security of personnel. An example was provided where after receiving some concerns from PSIs, PSFS communication with the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General discovered that campus security staff can cover their names when they are required to show their security license to protesters provided that their photo and ID number are visible.

Overall communications on the matter of protest have been good and consistent. However, concerns were raised that some of these issues may not be receiving the level of seriousness they deserve. There is a lack of a clear escalation process which challenges decision making. Protest groups may consist of students or professional protesters, and this situation could allow individuals to trespass in the community who would not normally be permitted to stay. PSFS acknowledged the challenges and the difficult balancing act it required.

3. Overdose Prevention and Response Committee

The tragic overdose incident which happened early this year, and its current implications, were discussed. Overdose concerns within PSIs have gained media attention and significant attention within the Minister and Premier's Office.

It was explained that a Post-Secondary Overdose Prevention and Response Committee was formed, and that three working groups will be established. The themes of the three working groups are Toxic Drug Awareness, Naloxone Training and Distribution, and Immediate Emergency Response communications. It was noted that CSSC membership could be involved as a whole or as individual members selected for working group purposes. It was also noted that a full review of old materials (ex. Student Handbook) should be done across the PSIs to ensure that 911 is called first in emergencies.

Kashi informed the group that about 40,000 nasal naloxone kits have been purchased by the province and the next step is to determine the process to distribute across PSIs. Discussion continued about who should be trained, the benefits and drawbacks of both nasal and injectable naloxone, and the need for

post event care for not only the individual who suffered the overdose, but for those who had to render aid.

Additional areas of discussion involved international students, who have misconceptions about the severity of the toxic drug crisis in Canada, and how the scope of reporting requirements to the ministry regarding overdose deaths are still being considered.

4. Roundtable - Campus Encampments

Convocation impacts were discussed briefly. Institutions appeared well-prepared with convocation safety plans. Some of the shared strategies include bag checks, deployment of drones to maintain general context and awareness, increased preparation of executive, and setting up of pre-staged protest areas. There are some people who are not happy with the 'securitization' of the campus environment, but institutions are doing their best to maintain an appropriate balance. Moving forward, continued sustainment of security requirements will need to be considered.

5. Close and next steps

- Please email ASC@gov.bc.ca with feedback on materials discussed and with suggestions for additional members to this committee.
- Next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, July 10, 1:30-3:00pm.

Date and Time: June 12, 2024 • 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: MS Teams: [Click here to join the meeting](#)

Membership: Representatives from Post-Secondary Institutions whose role focuses on Campus Safety and Security Issues.

Guests: Nil

Agenda:

Item	Lead	Action	Time
1. Welcome/Introductions/Acknowledgements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territorial acknowledgement 	Kashi/Tony	Information	5 min
2. Follow-Up Item: Status of communication network Are the communication lines working?	Tony	Discussion	10 min
3. Overdose Prevention and Response Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview 	Kashi/Tony	Information	10 min
4. Roundtable – Focus for this session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campus Encampments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Convocation Impacts ○ Sustainment plans ○ Boundaries?? 	Tony/All	Discussion	60 min
5. Close and next steps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next meeting July 10, 2024 	Tony/All	Discussion	5 min

Discussion Summary

May 8, 2024 | 1:30pm – 2:45pm

Attendees:

Glen Magel, BCIT	Andy Sidhu, KPU	Galib Bhayani, SFU	Kashi Tanaka, PSFS
Dwight Osias, CAM	Cynthia Fudgell, LANG	Andrea Ringrose, SFU	Greg Stone, PSFS
Natalia Skapski, CAPU	Marcus Camerson, NLC	Bruce Anderson, UBC	Tony LeFresne, PSFS
Jordan Linteris, CMC	Clint Garcia, NVIT	Tina Kerton, UFV	Jay Choi, PSFS
Sarah D. Elliot, DOUG	Janson Humphries, RRU	Jessia Maclean, UVIC	Norine Shen, PSFS
Tanya Petreman, JIBC	Donna Drover, Selkirk	Surinder Aulakh, VCC	

1. Welcome/Introductions/Acknowledgements

Tony LeFresne welcomed the committee and gave a territorial acknowledgement.

2. Update on Campus Encampment Activity

An opportunity was provided for the Post-Secondary Institutions (PSIs) with encampment activity to update the group on status and concerns moving forward. Feedback was provided, and campus security representatives were able to share experiences and methods of working through their respective situations. Balancing the right to protest with the necessity of maintaining safety and security for everyone on campus was a consistent theme.

3. General Discussion on Protest Activity

It was recognized that while encampment activity was a focal point, many campuses were facing increased levels of activity below the threshold of encampment. Not all protest activity is related to the conflict in Gaza. The group observed and agreed that guidelines are helpful for planning, but the context across each PSI and between events requires individual consideration and tailored action.

4. Communications

Tony briefed the group on actions taken to increase the breadth of connection across PSIs. As of 8 May, each PSI had an identified point of contact with the Ministry and a distribution list was created for information sharing by email. In addition, a separate MS Teams Channel is being created to allow for any collaborative work and a potential repository for shared documents. Use of these communications is not mandatory for PSIs, and nothing would be shared across the larger group without prior permission.

5. Roundtable

- Roundtable messaging was one of support across PSIs and appreciation for shared messaging and knowledge.

6. Close and next steps

- Please email ASC@gov.bc.ca with feedback on materials discussed and with suggestions for additional members to this committee.
- Next meeting is scheduled for **Wednesday, June 12, 1:30-3:00pm.**

From: LeFresne, Tony PSFS:EX(Tony.LeFresne@gov.bc.ca)
To: Tony.LeFresne@gov.bc.ca, LeFresne, Tony PSFS:EX
Subject: Personal Names on Security License and Identification - Requirement to Produce
Sent: 07/23/2024 21:12:08

Good day Everyone,

Some concerns had been raised about the specifics regarding the requirement for campus security to produce ID upon request. Namely, are first and last names required to be divulged in this new age of aggressive social media engagement and “doxing”.

Please see the chain below, I've highlighted the pertinent information from the Security Programs Division at Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General.

Reach out any time,

Tony LeFresne (he/him)

Director, Strategic Initiatives and Emergency Support | Post-Secondary Operating and Emergency Support Branch

Ministry of Post-Secondary Education and Future Skills

Tony.LeFresne@gov.bc.ca | 778-405-9411 | 250-360-7907 (cell)

Gratefully acknowledging that I live, work, and play on the traditional territories of the [W-SÁNEĆ First Nations](#) (Tsartlip, Tseycum, and Tsawout), [Pauquachin First Nation](#), and [Ləkʷəŋən-speaking Peoples of the Songhees and Esquimalt First Nations](#).

If you are meeting with me and would benefit from **any form of accommodation**, please let me know.

From: SPD Security Services SG:EX <securitylicensing@gov.bc.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, June 4, 2024 9:55 AM
To: LeFresne, Tony PSFS:EX <Tony.LeFresne@gov.bc.ca>
Subject: Re: Personal Names on Security License and Identification - Requirement to Produce

Hello Tony,

Thank you for your question.

Section 8 of the [Security Services Act](#) (the Act) requires that security workers produce their licence on request if asked to do so while working security. Showing the licence with the officer's name covered, so long as the picture and worker number is visible, meets the intention of this section of the Act as it allows the person requesting the licence to verify it is active online.

[Security Programs Division](#) does not expect workers to produce their licence if their safety is at risk. If they refuse to produce their licence due to officer safety concerns, we recommend they make a note in their notebook and inform their supervisors as soon as possible.

Hope this helps keep your employees safe,

André Clouthier

Licensing Supervisor

Security Programs Division| Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

|Toll Free: 1-855-587-0185 | Fax: 250-387-4454 |

[I am grateful](#) to live, work and play on the lands of the Ləkʷəŋən speaking Peoples, the Songhees and Esquimalt First nations

From: LeFresne, Tony PSFS:EX <Tony.LeFresne@gov.bc.ca>
Sent: Friday, May 31, 2024 1:45 PM
To: SPD Security Services SG:EX <securitylicensing@gov.bc.ca>
Subject: Personal Names on Security License and Identification - Requirement to Produce

Good day,

Thank you for taking the time to speak with me over the phone to explain the situation. As part of my role within Post-Secondary Education and Future Skills (PSFS), I work with Campus Safety and Security Representatives throughout the 25 Public Post-Secondary Institutions in British Columbia. An interesting question has arisen regarding the situation of protest activity. I would assume this is not specific only to Post-Secondary campuses so I'm bringing it forward after some initial research on the matter myself.

I fully understand and accept that a security officer is required to produce their license/identification on request. This makes sense for proof of authority and to allow someone to identify the individual to a supervisory chain in the event of a complaint. Having to produce a valid Security ID or License is not a concern. However, with protest activity occurring outside of the personal homes of officials within other jurisdictions, there is the concern that rationale for requesting an ID could be to gain the first and last names of security staff to search for their presence online or to gain access to other personal information which have nothing to do with their role as a security officer. To use the more modern terminology, request for ID could be used to have someone doxed.

With these new trends becoming more common, is it a requirement for security staff IDs to contain full given and last name? And is a security staff member obligated to provide first and last name upon request?

Or is an ID number sufficient?

Feel free to contact me at any time if you need any further details or clarification.

Tony LeFresne (he/him)

Director, Strategic Initiatives and Emergency Support | Post-Secondary Operating and Emergency Support Branch

Ministry of Post-Secondary Education and Future Skills

Tony.LeFresne@gov.bc.ca | 778-405-9411 | 250-360-7907 (cell)

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From: LeFresne, Tony PSFS:EX(Tony.LeFresne@gov.bc.ca)
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To: Kashi.Tanaka@gov.bc.ca, Tanaka, Kashi PSFS:EXTony.LeFresne@gov.bc.ca, LeFresne,
 Tony PSFS:EXKashi.Tanaka@gov.bc.ca, Tanaka, Kashi
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 Jay (Ji Hyun) PSFS:EXEvangeline.Wagner@gov.bc.ca, Wagner, Evangeline PSFS:EX

Subject: PSSG Guidance on Encampments

Sent: 06/11/2024 14:57:34

Attachments: 20240508 - Guidance Document for Post-Secondary Administrators - Final.pdf

Good day Everyone,

Attached is a guidance document for PSIs regarding encampments. It was produced within the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (PSSG) with the assistance of policing partners and is intended for high level guidance. While it won't cover every situation, it does provide a decent place to start. Some of the items in the list have already been discussed and actioned by the PSIs with active encampments. For those who have yet to experience that specific evolution, the guidelines could also be applied to other types of protest with respect to setting boundaries.

Distributing through this email and we will post the document to our Teams Channel in a couple days after this group has had a chance to look at it.

If you have any questions or concerns, please reach out and we'll see what we can dig into. For everyone that can make it to the 12 June CSSC meeting, we will see you then.

Reach out any time.

Tony LeFresne (he/him)

Director, Strategic Initiatives and Emergency Support | Post-Secondary Operating and Emergency Support Branch

Ministry of Post-Secondary Education and Future Skills

Tony.LeFresne@gov.bc.ca | 778-405-9411 | 250-360-7907 (cell)

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Guidance Document:

For Post-Secondary Administrators regarding Post-Secondary Institution Encampments

Introduction

This document provides advice to Post-Secondary Institutions (PSIs or institutions) on how best to prepare and respond to public order and critical incidents on their campuses, including protests, encampments, and occupations. It is written by the Policing and Security Branch (PSB), Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (PSSG) in collaboration with the RCMP's Critical Response Unit (CRU-BC), and Vancouver and Saanich Police Departments.

Please note: this is intended to provide high level guidance which may or may not apply in whole or in part to specific institutions. Recognizing that different institutions have their own policies and procedures in place and that the situation on the ground differs from location to location, this Guidance Document should only be used to supplement specific advice from police of jurisdiction as well as legal and other authorities.

Background

Amidst building tensions over the Israel/Palestine conflict in the Middle East, several Pro-Palestinian groups have established encampments at some BC PSIs. Similar to post-secondary encampments seen in Eastern Canada and the USA, protestor demands include that PSIs disclose their ties with Israel, divest and boycott things related to Israeli causes, declare genocide is happening in Gaza, and defend students' rights to protest by protecting them from disciplinary action.

Some protestors have also demanded that police leave the campus, and that protestors should not have a dialogue or negotiate with PSI administration.

Scope

This document seeks to inform PSIs on how best to prepare and respond to a public order incident in alignment with public order policing best practices. It has limited advice on when or how to involve support services for students who may be experiencing stress as a result of these situations, and the various social or health services organizations encampment residents may require assistance from.

Definitions

Campus Security Officer – Individuals who are tasked with keeping the post-secondary community and property safe. These individuals are empowered to uphold many or all PSI policies and procedures. Campus Security Officers are not police officers or special constables.

Police Officer/Special Constable – Individuals with authority under the *BC Police Act* and other relevant statutes and codes to preserve the peace and prevent crime and offences against the law, thereby facilitating peaceful, lawful, and safe protest while remaining neutral observers.

Statutory Powers – Legal authorities governing police include the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*, the *BC Police Act*, the *Criminal Code of Canada*, the *Canadian Charter of Rights of Freedoms*, *BC's Trespass Act*, Municipal bylaws, and others.

Post-Secondary Institutions (PSIs) - Public post-secondary institutions that are authorized under provincial legislation to deliver post-secondary education and training in B.C. This includes universities, colleges and institutes.

Guidelines

When an encampment arises in the wider community, a number of concerned parties may be involved in maintaining public safety. Conversely, unless and until institution encampments devolve into a public safety emergency, it is up to the administration of these institutions to lead the response in conjunction with private security. This could include seeking injunctive relief in order to provide a clear legal basis for any enforcement action, should that become necessary.

That said, police have a role to work collaboratively with partners, including other emergency services, fire, PSI administration, local government/landowners, community partners, Indigenous support organizations, and people residing in the encampments to coordinate activities and communication.

Freedom of expression is a hallmark of academia, and students' *Charter* protections must be considered along with the health and safety of the entire campus community. As such, PSIs should approach encampments and occupations thoughtfully and proactively. Given that encampments are being established at post-secondary institutions across the country, it is important that PSI administrators recognize an encampment could be established at their campus and consider the posture they are going to adopt well before people and structures arrive.





The following guidelines and considerations are intended to assist administrators in making informed decisions about how to prepare for and respond to an encampment on PSI grounds.

Pre-Event:




Prior to an encampment, PSIs are advised to review their Code of Conduct and include any rules about what **is** and **is not** acceptable on campus if these rules do not already exist.

For example:

PSIs Administration Will Tolerate:

-  Peaceful, lawful, and safe protest
-  Freedom of speech
-  Marches around campus
-  Temporary disruption of classes

PSIs Administration Will Not Tolerate:

-  Hate speech
-  Damage to property
-  Misconduct, including but not limited to, violations of the *Criminal Code*, etc.

PSIs are advised to use these rules and:

- ☑ Create a motherhood statement that:
 - Outlines the right to peaceful, lawful, and safe protest and public assembly while ensuring public safety;
 - Includes the facts about the individual situation pertaining to the PSI (i.e. specific to PSI land and private property); and
 - Refers to the PSI Code of Conduct that defines applicable regulations regarding public gatherings on institution grounds.
- ☑ Communicate what the institution will allow, accept, support, and tolerate, and what will not be tolerated on the institution's grounds via various ways, including emails, letters, and online statements.
- ☑ Define the terms and conditions for support.
- ☑ Define ramifications for not abiding by these terms and conditions (e.g. removal, court process, expulsion as a student).
- ☑ Be prepared to issue a public message about their position. This provides the base position for everyone to work from, including administrators, campus security, protestors, and police.

PSIs should ensure that these rules are clearly communicated to students, staff, and any other visitors on campus. These rules and expectations should be readily available on the PSI website and should apply to all protest-type actions, regardless of the ideology underlining the demonstration.

Early dialogue and the provision of a framework by the institution provides structure and outlines what is acceptable and is not. Without a framework, there is no capacity to determine what the acceptable actions are from the demonstrators. A lack of communication would imply the suspension of the institution's Code of Conduct and regulations.

Early Days:

As above, the issuing of a letter or a communication of the conditions from the institution to the demonstrators provides the framework to work within. The institution and its related staff (i.e. campus security, custodial, faculty) will then operate within the terms and conditions of the institution.

PSIs are also encouraged to engage Fire, Bylaw, Parks, and other agencies working within the campus to determine roles and responsibilities, communication protocols for sharing information, and identifying a point of contact for each.

PSIs are advised to develop a strategy for dealing with contraventions of their policy. For example, PSIs can advise protestors that their actions are in contravention of their rules and regulations (advise verbally and also in writing), provide those in the encampment time to comply, and then follow through with measures should the direction of the administration not be followed.

Developing and clearly articulating a strategy for addressing contravention will also help ensure consistency in approach. Consistency ensures fairness and also demonstrates the institutions is proactively and deliberately managing issues as opposed to reacting to individual situations as they arise.

Where the conditions are not met, the ramification of the non-compliance could be determined by the infraction:

- ✚ Campus bylaw ticket,
- ✚ Criminal offence and call to police,
- ✚ Safety issue and need for fire safety inspection(s),
- ✚ Bylaw needed for parking/towing,
- ✚ Determination of student status and work towards expulsion, etc.

PSIs should also be prepared for the encampment to grow, regardless of any attempts to contain. The size of the encampment will be determined by the momentum of the cause and the organizers/demonstrators. There may also be “professional” protestors who join the cause that have many years of experience with demonstrations and large-scale, prolonged protests. These types of protestors tend to employ some of the following tactics and operations of the encampment:

- ✚ Security;
- ✚ Fortifying the location;
- ✚ Use of obstructions/objects such as sleeping dragons, human chains, suspended positions with a protestor above the ground;
- ✚ Concrete, metal items, sandbags, rope, and wood are all items used for fortification, resistance mechanisms, and obstacles for security or police to eventually have to navigate to remove protestor(s) should the actions elevate to criminality or infraction of various statutes/bylaws/regulations; and/or
- ✚ Use of social media and planned communications to draw more demonstrators to their location.

If possible, where equipment or items have been taken/stolen, determine the rightful owner and have them recover their property. This is only done when safety to the security team/police and owner are not an issue. Early prevention and zero tolerance for petty crimes will set a tone regarding tolerance and acceptable actions.

PSIs should also be prepared to update their public messaging pertaining to their institution’s position as the encampment evolves, and document everything that is taking place, including all of the steps taken to resolve the matter in a civil way.

Once Established:

Once an encampment has been established, continued dialogue is important. Trying to determine an acceptable compromise for both parties is one way to resolve the demonstration/protest.

Having security around the encampment is essential. This provides safety to members of the public who may be passing by or coming to observe what is happening. A security presence also provides an opportunity to monitor the encampment and observe infractions and escalating tensions, gather intelligence, and underline the tolerance policy of the institution.

Engagement with police liaison officers is important. Institutions should provide their position, or changing position, to the police liaison officers to ensure an updated understanding between all parties. If police liaison engagement is not possible, the institution should prepare to identify individual(s) who can speak on behalf of the institution with the demonstrators. This allows for work toward a possible compromise.

Open communication and dialogue are key. PSIs should be prepared to update their public message about their position as the encampment unfolds.

Should a PSI decide to remove an encampment, they are advised to:

- ✚ Determine lawful authority,
- ✚ Identify the key players that must be involved in the planning stage,
- ✚ Develop a media strategy,
- ✚ Identify resources required to carry out the plan (e.g. security, police, fire, BC Emergency Health Services, legal, community services if applicable, sanitation, engineering, etc.),
- ✚ Establish a post-decampment plan (i.e. how will the area be held so that it is not re-taken by the protestors).

To Do and Not to Do:

Do:

- ✓ Establish communication with the demonstrators and continue dialogue.
- ✓ Establish a public communications plan and prepare for updates as things progress. It should outline the institution's support of the right to protest, but must underscore that protest action must be peaceful, lawful, and safe for all members of society.
- ✓ Provide expectations and tolerances to the demonstrators. This may include an outline of the various *Charter* rights promoting certain rights and fundamental freedoms. It may also include the limits of these rights as defined by Section 1 of the *Charter* and Supreme Court of Canada decisions (RWDSU vs. Dolphin Delivery, SCC, 1986).
- ✓ Develop an emergency services plan for the demonstrators and the location. The plan should include timelines, resources, communication plans for media and protestors, emergency management for incidents of various types (e.g. fire, police, structural, weather), and contingency plans for how to address if the initial plan(s) is ineffective or unsafe.
- ✓ Advise that actions beyond the communicated tolerances will be addressed through the appropriate remedy – including bylaws, offences requiring police involvement, expulsions from the institution, etc.
- ✓ Ensure the safety of the area for the public and the demonstrators using campus security. This may mean the deployment of extra resources or hiring external security resources.
- ✓ Establish a point of contact with each agency and group to ensure communication and updates, this includes police of jurisdiction, the Ministry of Post-Secondary Education and Future Skills, and other key stakeholders.
- ✓ Support protest actions that are peaceful, lawful, and safe.
- ✓ Begin working with legal counsel to determine if a civil injunction is an appropriate remedy.
- ✓ Liaise with other institutions to share information and knowledge of what has been effective and what to avoid.
- ✓ Expect petty crimes, like the theft of construction materials, fencing, flag poles, traffic control items, furniture, etc. These items are used by the demonstrators for various reasons within their encampments.
- ✓ Document everything that is taking place, including all of the steps taken to resolve the matter in a civil way.

Do Not:

- ✖ Expect things to end quickly if/once the group has established themselves.
- ✖ Diminish the need for a communication plan. Having an effective plan and updating it will allow the demonstrators and the public to know the institution's position for peaceful protest, but not at the expense of public safety or criminality.
- ✖ Delay the resourcing of security. PSIs are responsible for the safety of people on their campus. This applies to demonstrations and protests as well.

Police Enforcement Options:

The Criminal Code of Canada

Police may choose to leverage the *Criminal Code of Canada* when responding to protests, especially during events that contain illicit activities or devolve into violence. Commonly utilized charges include:

- ✖ Section 31 breach of the peace
- ✖ Section 175 causing a disturbance
- ✖ Sections 265-269 assault and assault causing bodily harm
- ✖ Section 270 assaulting a police officer
- ✖ Section 351(2) wearing a mask or disguise, with intent to commit an indictable offence
- ✖ Section 423(1)(c) intimidation
- ✖ Section 423(1)(g) watching and besetting
- ✖ Section 423(1)(g) blocking or obstructing a highway
- ✖ Section 430(1) mischief

Civil Injunctions and Police Enforcement

- ✖ Interested parties may apply for a civil injunction in the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Such injunctions serve to prohibit protestors or other parties from impeding the rights of the applicant.
- ✖ When the Court grants an injunction order, it may give the police the discretion as to timing and manner of the enforcement of that Order, including detention and arrest of individuals who they have reasonable and probable grounds to believe are contravening the Order.
- ✖ All decisions regarding the operational deployment of resources in enforcement of the Order occur at arm's length from government, and the Minister of PSSG cannot interfere with or direct police in these matters.

Contacts/Resources

Local Police of Jurisdiction (POJ) are important and willing partners in strengthening and maintaining security on post-secondary campuses and should be engaged well before the first sign of protest action.

In addition to best practices and established security protocols, POJs can also assist in identifying additional resources that may be required in the event additional police/peace officer presence is required.

To find your POJ please see: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/justice/criminal-justice/policing-in-bc/bc-police-forces>.