

**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
CORRECTIONS BRANCH
BRIEFING NOTE**

PURPOSE: For INFORMATION for Mike Morris, Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General

ISSUE: Okanagan Correctional Centre (OCC) Readiness

SUMMARY:

- Scheduled for construction completion in fall 2016, the OCC will be a state-of-the-art, high-security centre with 11 living units and 378 cells, delivering on our government's commitment to enhance public safety and build safer communities.
- The OCC project is on time and on budget and is providing a boost to the local economy and creating family-supporting jobs – generating approximately 1,000 direct and indirect jobs during construction.
- The construction of the OCC is the next important step in our government's historic, multi-phase investment in correctional facilities that has already seen the Branch invest approximately \$240 million to increase provincial capacity and upgrade our existing facilities.

BACKGROUND:

Construction Update

- As verified by the independent certifier, the project remains on schedule for construction completion and service commencement on September 30, 2016.
- The remaining construction work consists largely of completion of mechanical and electrical commissioning, and installing final finishes, furniture, fixtures and landscaping.

Operational Readiness:

- To ensure a safe and smooth transition to a fully operational centre, BC Corrections has developed a phased approach to staff hiring, training and inmate transfers into the centre.
- The phased approach allows the essential correctional training of staff, orientation and testing of all security systems, emergency response training and contingency training and accommodates Branch needs for the flexible management of the inmate population.
- The OCC's inmate living units are divided into three pods – Alpha, Bravo and Charlie. These pods will be opened in a phased manner with the scheduled opening of Alpha Pod in January 2016. Alpha Pod includes:
 - 2 – Living Units (36 cells)
 - 1 – Special Management Unit (24 cells)
 - 1 – Segregation Unit (36 cells)
 - 1 – Women's Unit (18 cells)
 - 1 – Health Unit (12 cells)
 - 1 – Intermittent Unit (15 cells)
- Bravo Pod is currently scheduled to open in April 2017 and Charlie Pod in August 2017. This schedule is flexible and can be amended depending on Branch requirements for the management of the inmate population province-wide.
- BC Corrections is working with Chiron Health Services to finalize details of health care delivery to inmates at the OCC.

- While BC Corrections' contract with Chiron Health Services at nine correctional centres has been extended to September 30, 2017, the delivery of health care services at the OCC is outside of the scope of the current contract.
- Chiron is developing a proposal and cost estimate to implement health care delivery in January 2017 at the OCC. Once the cost and plan is finalized, the health services contract will be amended to include the provision of health care services at the OCC.
- In addition, OCC staff continue to have ongoing discussions with local community groups relating to inmate program opportunities once the jail is operational, such as local First Nation organizations, the John Howard Society and other community groups.

Staffing:

- Hiring of the full-time positions required to operate the centre is underway and will continue until after construction is complete.
- Hiring to date includes:

Staff / Positions	Hiring status and timing
Management Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All positions hired. Warden appointed in January 2015. Other managers have phased start dates between October 2015 and September 2016.
Correctional Supervisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 positions hired, start dates between summer 2016 and January 2017 • Remaining 9 positions to be hired in fall 2016
Warden's Assistant and office staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 7 positions hired, with start dates between May 2016 and April 2017.
Instructors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 positions hired, with start dates in January 2017. 3rd position to be posted in spring 2017.
Director of Business and Finance and business office staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director hired and started in July 2016, other business positions posted and will start by April 2017.
Correctional Officers: in-service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 officers hired, with start dates between October 2016 and January 2017.
Security Officers: new recruits (phase 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 83 new recruits hired, with start dates in October 2016 to November 2016.
Security Officers: new recruits (phase 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 new recruits to be hired, with start dates in 2017.
Purchasing Office and Stock worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both positions hired, phased start date from August 2016 to January 2017.

- In total, 105 correctional officers have been hired. The centre requires a total of 140 correctional officers for a fully operational centre and requires approximately 40 more for relief purposes for annual and other leave.
- In addition, the following positions remain to be posted:
 - 9 correctional supervisors
 - 1 instructor
 - 1 chaplain
 - 1 Integrated Offender Management (Community Corrections staff)
 - Additional security officer postings, if required

Training Timeline:

- Training of staff will occur in small cohort groups determined by correctional position. This process will begin in September 2016 and will run into fiscal year 2017/18. For a detailed training timeline, see chart below.

Date	Orientation & Training Group
September 2016	Electronic Security & Communication System Operators
	Assistant Deputy Wardens
October 2016	Correctional Supervisors
	Security Officer Training Groups 1, 2 and 3
November 2016	Security Officer Training Group 4
January 2017	Security Officer Training Group 5
FY 2017/18	Security Officer Training Groups 6 and 7

OTHER MINISTRIES IMPACTED/CONSULTED:

- N/A

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MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
RoadSafetyBC
BRIEFING NOTE

PURPOSE: For DECISION by the Honourable Mike Morris, Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General.

ISSUE: Distracted driving information campaign

SUMMARY:

- On June 1, British Columbia increased the penalties for distracted driving to include a \$368 violation ticket and four Driver Penalty Points for each offence. It is also now designated a high-risk driving offence. This means repeat offenders, as well as first-time offenders in the Graduated Licensing Program (GLP), will have their driving record subject to automatic review, which could result in a three-to-12 month driving prohibition.
- In partnership with Telus, ICBC and Government Communications and Public Engagement (GCPE), RoadSafetyBC has now developed the Distracted Driving Information Campaign (the Campaign) to continue to build awareness about these changes and help discourage British Columbians from using their mobile devices while driving.
- This s.13,s.1 social media campaign will run for s.13 (exact timing still TBC), aligning with and cross-promoting the month-long distracted driving campaign that ICBC is leading targeting TV and radio viewers.
- The Campaign will target those most likely to drive distracted. It is expected to reach approximately 400,000 British Columbians and will be supported by other public safety partners (police, road safety advocates, etc.) on social media, further extending its impact. Combined with the opportunity to have partners such as police, ICBC and Telus push out the same message via their own social media channels, this campaign can conservatively be estimated to reach approximately half a million British Columbians.

DISCUSSION:

- Beginning in s.13 the Campaign will include an ad buy on Facebook, and be the subject of proactive Facebook and Twitter posts by government's @BCGovNews and @RoadSafetyBC accounts.
- The creative developed for the Campaign focuses on a simple message: "That (Like/Tweet/Call) Just Cost You \$543" (see Appendix 1).

- The intent of the Campaign is to highlight the new financial penalty for distracted driving (\$543), in order to build on and complement ICBC's planned campaign that focuses on educating British Columbians to "Leave Your Phone Alone", but doesn't specifically mention penalty amounts.
 - s.13 with public safety partners (ICBC, Telus) providing in-kind support.
 - s.13
-
- ICBC will help amplify the reach of the Campaign by utilizing the graphics on its own social media channels and both campaigns will utilize the same hashtags (#eyesfwdbc and #leaveyourphonealone) to further align the messages.
 - As part of the Campaign, RoadSafetyBC and Telus are also working together to feature stories of s.13 British Columbians who have been adversely impacted by distracted driving on the front page of the Telus Wise website (<https://wise.telus.com/en/>).
 - Telus Wise receives approximately 700 visitors per month from British Columbia, as well as an additional 1,800 from across Canada, offering further exposure to position British Columbia as a leader in taking action on distracted driving.
 - RoadSafetyBC is working with Drop It and Drive founder Karen Bowman to identify appropriate British Columbians to be featured. One of these will be Kari-Lyn Twidale, whose 78-year-old aunt was hit by a distracted driver in a New Westminster crosswalk in 2010 and passed away a few hours later in hospital.
 - Based on previous experience, GCPE expects that a targeted social media buy will reach in excess of 400,000 people. This includes those British Columbians most likely to be distracted and drive based on police violation ticket data (the 25-34 age group in particular).
 - When combined with the partnership opportunities detailed above, it is expected this campaign will help educate more than half-a-million British Columbians about the new \$543 penalty and the dangers of distracted driving.

RECOMMENDATION:

- Approval of attached creative and to proceed with a September launch of the Campaign.

MINISTRIES IMPACTED/CONSULTED:

- Government Communications and Public Engagement
- Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure/ICBC
- Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services

DECISION APPROVED / NOT APPROVED

DATE:

Honourable Mike Morris
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General

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Attachment - Appendix 1: Distracted Driving Information Campaign Creative

DISTRACTED DRIVING INFORMATION CAMPAIGN 2016/17



**BRITISH
COLUMBIA**

2016/17 DISTRACTED DRIVING INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

GOAL

- Increase awareness around the dangers and fines associated with the use of electronic devices while driving

KEY MESSAGES

- That 'like' just cost you \$543 #leaveyourphonealone

TARGET AUDIENCES

- Cell phone users and drivers in British Columbia – especially new drivers

MEDIA PARTNERS

- Telus, ICBC

BUDGET

- s.13
- ICBC and Telus to provide in-kind online exposure

#leaveyourphonealone

2016 DISTRACTED DRIVING INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

MEDIA TACTICS

- **Paid social media:** website click units, delivered through the Government of BC Facebook page
- **Organic:** Content to be featured through the Government of BC Facebook and Twitter channels and partner social channels such as RoadSafetyBC
- **Destination URL:** gov.bc.ca/distracteddriving

MEDIA TIMELINES

- Spend **s.13** between XXX – XXX
- Coordinate updates on the Telus Wise site, including a message from the minister and features of real people who have been impacted by distracted driving


#leaveyourphonealone

CREATIVE DIRECTION: THAT JUST COST YOU

Government of British Columbia
Sponsored

Like Page

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#leaveyourphonealone

**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
CORRECTIONS BRANCH
BRIEFING NOTE**

PURPOSE: For INFORMATION for the Honourable Mike Morris, Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General

ISSUE: Standing Against Violence – Update on actions taken to address recommendations

SUMMARY:

- In December 2014, MLA Laurie Throness, Parliamentary Secretary to Corrections, released his report, Standing Against Violence.
- The purpose of this report was to provide cost-neutral recommendations to improve safety for communities, for Corrections staff and for inmates.
- The report made 20 recommendations.

BACKGROUND:

- Since the release of MLA Throness's report, the Corrections Branch has developed a plan to address his recommendations. Work on all of the recommendations related to safety in correctional centres is well underway, with the goal of full implementation in 2018.
- BC Corrections is taking the following actions to address MLA Throness' recommendations related to improving inmate work opportunities:
 - Working with the Social Enterprise and Employment Development (SEED) to set up a social enterprise corporation to provide more work opportunities within correctional centres. A jurisdictional scan of best practices has been completed, exploration meetings regarding funding streams and potential partnerships have occurred, plans to start in the area of construction have been confirmed and a project plan has been developed following consultations held with stakeholders;
 - Increasing job-readiness and employment opportunities for inmates by expanding opportunities for certifiable trades training for inmates in correctional centres. A pilot program with Thompson Rivers University (TRU) was completed to deliver construction craft worker training to inmates at Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre. In addition, meetings to determine opportunities for inmates to participate in the Skilled Trades Employment Program (STEP) at each centre are well underway; and,
 - Engaging in a pilot project for Community Corrections clients to enhance job-readiness and employment opportunities by leveraging the Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training's SkillsBC programs, along with the Skilled Trades Employment Program. An information session is planned for Community Corrections staff.

- Additionally, the following actions have been taken to respond to the remaining recommendations:
 - A revised correctional officer hiring screening tool that targets de-escalation skills is being assessed for implementation, and funding allocations have been obtained to address structural improvement projects.
 - An evaluation is underway to measure performance of the 'Right Living Unit' at Ford Mountain Correctional Centre. Following evaluation, this model will be assessed to be implemented at other correctional centres.
 - A director of integrated programs has been hired by the Community Corrections Division and will be assessing the suitability of expanding the Vancouver Intensive Supervision Unit model to other urban communities.
 - s.13

- The opioid agonist treatment (OAT) policy of the Adult Custody Division has been updated to increase inmate access to effective interventions such as methadone and Suboxone.
- Enhanced privacy training is being delivered to Corrections Branch staff, and classification training for adult custody staff is being updated.

OTHER MINISTRIES IMPACTED/CONSULTED:

- n/a

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**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
POLICING AND SECURITY BRANCH
BRIEFING NOTE**

PURPOSE: For INFORMATION for the Honourable Mike Morris, Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General

ISSUE: Tilray – Medical Cannabis Licensed Producer/Distributor

SUMMARY:

- Tilray is the Canadian subsidiary of Privateer Holdings, a Seattle-based private equity firm and is the only American-owned company to be a federally licensed producer and distributor of medicinal cannabis in Canada under the Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations (ACMPR).
- Tilray is comprised of a team of PhDs, botanists and master horticulturists that are industry leaders in medical cannabis research and related agricultural sciences and are dedicated to cultivating and delivering medical cannabis safely and reliably across Canada and overseas to legalized medicinal cannabis countries.

BACKGROUND:

- Tilray, based in Nanaimo, BC is one of 35 licensed producers of cannabis for medical purposes in Canada (one of eight in British Columbia) under the ACMPR.
- In April 2015, Tilray opened a 26 million dollar, 60,000 square foot, state of the art facility with a team of more than 120 experts. Tilray is the sixth largest private sector employer in the Nanaimo region and was named the Greater Nanaimo Chamber of Commerce's best start-up company in 2015.
- Tilray reports their total direct, indirect and induced economic impacts of the construction and operation of the Nanaimo facility in 2014 were estimated to be \$27.4 million in total provincial GDP and \$48.1 million in total economic output.
- According to a March 2015 Nanaimo Economic Development report, Tilray contributed an estimated \$2.9 million in direct wages and salaries in the local market place and paid \$130,000 in local property taxes in 2014. It was also noted that Tilray paid \$220,000 in property taxes in 2015, while operating at full capacity.
- To date, Tilray serves an estimated 11,000 patients and remains committed to ensuring that the patients they serve have safe, efficient access to the highest quality, most affordable medical cannabis products to treat their conditions.
- Tilray produces a range of dried marijuana, fresh marijuana and cannabis oil products under the current regulations and delivers their products via mail (1-2 days estimated delivery time for a flat rate of \$5) to patients throughout Canada.
- s.15,s.16

s.15,s.16

- Tilray is subject to stringent quality control standards for the production of cannabis as set out by Health Canada. According to Tilray, they perform rigorous primarily in house testing for biological contaminants and levels of active ingredient, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and cannabidiol (CBD) and are constantly reviewing sanitation practices and procedures. Health Canada inspects the facility monthly.
- Tilray has been subject to a few recalls of medical cannabis since operations began. One such recall in March 2015 was due to positive bacterial testing. In all cases however, Health Canada and Tilray report that there were no adverse reactions for patients and Tilray provided patients a credit for replacement costs.
- The ACMPR was recently introduced by the federal government to replace the previous medical cannabis regulations, effective August 24, 2016. The ACMPR is similar in terms of licensing and security requirements for licensed commercial producers of medical cannabis, but adds the ability for personal production not previously permitted in the existing regulations. As a licensed producer, Tilray is authorized to provide the starting materials for patients who wish to grow their own cannabis for medical purposes and will continue to supply those patients that choose to purchase their cannabis from a licensed producer.

OTHER MINISTRIES IMPACTED/CONSULTED:

- Tilray advised of the following recent facility tours: Minister Lake in late July, a number of Federal Task Force members in early August and Minister Letnick in late August.

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**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
POLICING AND SECURITY BRANCH
BRIEFING NOTE**

PURPOSE: For INFORMATION for the Honourable Mike Morris, Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General

ISSUE: Framework to promote unbiased policing in British Columbia (includes discussion of Missing Women Commission of Inquiry recommendations to develop standards and to conduct audits).

SUMMARY:

- The Policing and Security Branch (PSB) is engaging with stakeholders on the development of provincial policing standards on the promotion of unbiased policing. The project is in response to recommendations from the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry (MWCI) and is part of the implementation of a framework to promote unbiased policing in British Columbia.
- Based on its findings, the MWCI made several equality-promoting recommendations, including equality audits (Rec #4.1) and standards on a police duty to promote equality (Rec #4.2).
- In addressing recommendations 4.1 and 4.2, and building on the many provincial initiatives regarding police responses to incidents involving marginalized or vulnerable community members, PSB developed a discussion paper and framework with four strategic areas for moving forward: principles and standards for police; training; monitoring; community engagement and linkages. (See attached Executive Summary.)
- An engagement plan outlines a phased process to seek input on the development of standards specifically, as well as other areas of the framework. Engaging stakeholders throughout the process was a recommendation of the MWCI and is crucial to moving forward in a productive manner. (See attached Engagement Plan.)
- The delivery of unbiased police services in British Columbia aligns with principles of procedural justice and government policy; specifically, with strategic commitments, values or issues outlined in the *BC Policing and Community Safety Plan*, *Violence Free BC*, and the fourth and fifth *Justice Summit Report of Proceedings* (concerning better responses to violence against women and a trauma-informed justice system, respectively).
- Further, this project will be informed by the national inquiry into missing and murdered aboriginal women and the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls to action.

- Then Deputy Solicitor General Lori Wanamaker approved the plan to move forward in March of 2016. In early fall 2016, PSB will initiate contact with stakeholders and begin the consultation phase.

BACKGROUND:

MWCI Recommendations 4.1 and 4.2

- The MWCI examined the events and investigations of women missing from the Vancouver downtown eastside (DTES) between 1997 and 2002, and analyzed patterns of police actions. The 2012 report included 63 recommendations, many of which were police-related.
- A MWCI finding was that, for the period under examination, the missing women had effectively been under-prioritized and under-investigated as a result of systemic bias. While this systemic bias was a manifestation of the broader patterns of systemic discrimination within society, the MWCI concluded negative stereotyping existed within the exercise of individual discretion and collective decision-making by police during the missing women investigations.
- To address these and other issues, the MWCI made several equality-promoting recommendation, including:
 - **4.1 'Equality Audits'**: That the Minister of Justice direct the Director of Police Services to undertake equality audits of police forces in British Columbia with a focus on police duty to protect marginalized and Aboriginal women from violence. These audits should be carried out by an external agency and with meaningful community involvement; and
 - **4.2 'Standards to promote equality'**: That [the] Provincial Government set a provincial standard establishing that police officers have a general and binding duty to promote equality and to refrain from discriminatory policing.

A Framework for Moving Forward

- The discussion paper and framework outlines a way forward to address recommendations 4.1 and 4.2 taking into consideration provincial initiatives and commitments regarding police response to incidents involving marginalized or vulnerable community members.
- The framework includes four strategic areas which intersect, inform, and complement each other: principles and standards; training; monitoring; engagement and community input and is a stable, long-term, and responsive approach that structures an examination of current measures and the development of future ones to promote unbiased policing in British Columbia. It allows flexibility in developing or amending policies, standards, monitoring or training in response to equality-related issues as they may arise in the future.

- A stakeholder engagement is occurring in phases, which may overlap as appropriate or necessary:
 - **Phase 1 - Initial and ongoing engagement:** Internal subject matter experts, critical stakeholders, and community groups. Broad advice on implementation, engagement and the feasibility of an ongoing process.
 - **Phase 2 - Development of standards and principles to promote unbiased policing:** Stakeholder participation in the development of principles for unbiased policing and input in the development of binding standards, will include, but will not be limited to the Advisory Committee on Provincial Policing Standards. Standards are not binding until signed by the Minister.
 - **Phase 3 - Development of monitoring processes:** Input in the development of performance measures and inspection criteria based on standards developed to promote unbiased policing.
- Processes such as the national inquiry into missing and murdered aboriginal women and the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's *Call to Action* provide additional context for this project, and inform engagement on the promotion of unbiased policing.

Process and Timelines

- PSB is initiating stakeholder engagement in the fall of 2016.
- It is expected that principles and standards would be developed before the end of 2017.

Strategic Considerations

- International obligations require police and governments to exercise due diligence and take measures to prevent, investigate and punish acts of violence against women and Aboriginal women.
- Further, the delivery of unbiased police services in British Columbia aligns with principles of procedural justice and government policy. Specifically, with strategic commitments and values outlined in the *BC Policing and Community Safety Plan*, *Violence Free BC*; and the fourth and fifth *Justice Summit Report of Proceedings* concerning better responses to violence against women and a trauma-informed justice system.
- As the primary link between police agencies and the provincial government, PSB has responsibility for superintending policing in British Columbia, including the creation, and inspections of, provincial policing standards as well as mandating police training. S.40 of the *Police Act* authorizes binding provincial policing standards on the 'promotion of unbiased policing and law enforcement service delivery'.
- The development of MWCI-related standards and principles is a strategic priority.

OTHER MINISTRIES IMPACTED/CONSULTED:

- Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
- Ministry of International Trade and Responsible for Asia Pacific Strategy and Multiculturalism (For *EmbraceBC*)
- Provincial Health Services Authority (for ICS training)

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Attachments:

1. Executive Summary for discussion paper, "Promoting Unbiased Policing in BC".
2. Engagement plan on the promotion of unbiased policing in BC.

Page 19 to/à Page 29

Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.13

**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
POLICING AND SECURITY BRANCH
BRIEFING NOTE**

PURPOSE: For INFORMATION for the Honourable Mike Morris,
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General

ISSUE: Status update on the \$23 million Guns & Gangs Strategy.

SUMMARY:

- On April 15, 2016, government announced that more than \$23 million would be dedicated to new or expanded initiatives under the Guns and Gangs Strategy to address public safety in Surrey, Williams Lake and throughout the province.
- The Policing and Security Branch (PSB) committed to provide a status update on the monthly progress and expenditures (Appendix 1) of the Guns and Gangs three-pillar strategy:
 - Pillar 1: Supporting effective enforcement and prosecution;
 - Pillar 2: Furthering community safety and public engagement; and
 - Pillar 3: Reviewing laws targeting illegal guns and gang violence, profits and property.
- PSB is reporting monthly on the progress and expenditures under this strategy s.1 s.12.s.13,s.17 s.12, The monthly progress report for August 2016 is attached. The performance measures report is under development.

OTHER MINISTRIES IMPACTED/CONSULTED: N/A

Approved by:
Clayton Pecknold
Assistant Deputy Minister
and Director of Police Services
Policing and Security Branch
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Attachment: Appendix 1 – Monthly progress report

Page 31 to/à Page 33

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s.16;s.15;s.13;s.17

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
RoadSafetyBC
BRIEFING NOTE

PURPOSE: For DECISION by the Honourable Mike Morris, Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General.

ISSUE: RoadSafetyBC's 2015 update on fatal victims of motor vehicle crashes in British Columbia.

SUMMARY:

- RoadSafetyBC produces an annual report which shows how the province performs in regard to the BC Road Safety Strategy's goal of zero traffic fatalities (See Appendix A for the RoadSafetyBC report). The report breaks down the number of fatalities into different categories including: region, mode of transportation, and the involvement of driver speed, distraction, and substance impairment.
- The report is based on information obtained by Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC) collected from police reported data. This data is prepared for RoadSafetyBC under agreement with data partners (ICBC, the Coroners Services, RCMP, and Police Services Division) to ensure consistency among publically released numbers.
- Fatal victim crash statistics provide insight into fatality trends and help to monitor areas of concern. The report shows that there were 293 motor vehicle fatalities in 2015, up from 289 in 2014.
- The 2015 report shows that:
 - Distraction/inattention-related fatalities increased by 22 since 2014 to 88;
 - Speeding-related fatalities increased for a third year in a row, from 77 in 2013 to 81 in 2014 to 88 in 2015;
 - 65 pedestrians died in 2015 as a result of a motor vehicle crash, which is 10 more than in 2014;
 - The fatal victims of crashes involving substance (alcohol and/or drug) impairment increased since 2014 from 64 to 69.

BACKGROUND:

For the second year in a row there has been an increase in motor vehicle crash fatalities:

- Fatalities have increased over the last two years, from a low of 269 in 2013 to 289 in 2014 and now to 293 in 2015.
- This follows a declining trend from 2010 to 2013, where fatalities dropped from 364 to 269. In fact, until 2014, fatality rates had declined steadily in the last decade, from a high of 411 in 2007.
- This increase in fatalities may receive public attention when it is released, in particular the increase in speed-related fatalities (an 8.6% increase since 2014), the increase in distraction/inattention-related fatalities (a 33.3% increase since 2014) and the increase in pedestrian fatalities (a 20% increase since 2014).

All forms of distraction/inattention-related fatal crash victims:

- In 2015, distraction/inattention was a contributing factor in 88 crash fatalities (30% of total fatalities) up from 66 victims in 2014 (an increase of 33.3%).
- While there has been an overall decline in fatal crash victims due to distraction/inattention between 2010 (102) and 2015 (88), the 2015 figure is still slightly above the 10-year average of 87.

Speeding-related fatal crash victims (including unsafe speed, excessive speeding and driving too fast for conditions):

- In 2015, speeding was a contributing factor in 88 crash fatalities (30% of total fatalities) an increase from 77 in 2013 and 81 in 2014 (a 14.3% increase since 2013).
- Overall in the last decade (2006-2015) there has been a declining trend of speeding-related fatalities, from 146 to 88 fatalities (a 39.7% decrease).

Substance impairment-related fatal crash victims:

- Substance impairment was a contributing factor in 69 fatalities in 2015 (23.5% of total fatalities), up from 64 in 2014 (an increase of 7.8%).
- From 2006-2015 there has been a decline in crash victims due to substance impairment from 131 to 69 fatalities (a decrease of 47.3%).
- Based on an in-depth analysis of substance impairment-related fatalities, the overall increase in 2015 is a result of higher drug-related fatalities, not alcohol-related; however, the 2015 fatalities report does not separate drugs and alcohol impairment.

Pedestrians who were fatal crash victims:

- 65 pedestrians were fatal victims of motor vehicle crashes in 2015 (22.1% of total fatalities), up from 55 in 2014 (an increase of 20%).
- The number of pedestrians who were fatal crash victims has remained fairly steady over the last 10 years, with a high of 72 in 2007 and a low of 52 in 2013.

Regions with the largest volume of fatalities include:

- Southern Interior with 99 crash fatalities (33.8% of total fatalities).
- North Central with 57 fatalities (19.5% of total fatalities).
- Fraser Valley with 55 fatalities (18.8% of total fatalities).

NEXT STEPS:

- Following approval, the RoadSafetyBC 2015 fatalities report will be posted on the RoadSafetyBC website.
- ICBC will then release a similar report, with the same numbers and slightly different format on its website.
- RoadSafetyBC will monitor the public response to the release of this data.
- s.13

RECOMMENDATION:

- Approval to post online the RoadSafetyBC 2015 fatalities report.

OTHER MINISTRIES IMPACTED/CONSULTED:

- Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure

DECISION APPROVED / NOT APPROVED

Honourable Mike Morris
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Date

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250-920-9203

Attachment

Appendix A: RAD 2016-136 Fatal Victims in BC 2006-2015



RoadSafetyBC

Motor Vehicle Related Fatalities 10-year Statistics for British Columbia 2006-2015

Research and Data Unit

Policy and Strategic Initiatives Branch

Website: www.gov.bc.ca/roadsafetybc

Twitter: <http://twitter.com/RoadSafetyBC>

RAD 2016-136
August 2016

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Introduction and Definitions

This report presents the preliminary count of fatal victims of motor vehicle crashes in British Columbia for the ten year period 2006 to 2015. The report is updated every year.

The data source for report is police-reported information collected by police and entered into the Traffic Accident System (TAS). The reconciliation of this data with Coroners Service data is limited to basic information such as the total number of fatalities, collision date, date of death, age, and gender. However, the police-reported data is not reconciled with coroner data regarding the various contributing factors involved in fatal crashes. Some of the definitions and the standards of proof vary between the data sets. While a partial reconciliation process does occur between the data sets, each data set remains unique.

This data supports road safety programs, enforcement campaigns, policy development, and is used to evaluate various provincial road safety initiatives.

Although these counts are considered preliminary, the motor vehicle fatality numbers contained in this report are largely final and settled, subject to only small further adjustments given the possibility that some new or adjusted data is received after the publication of this report. If a few late cases are reported, the numbers will be updated in subsequent reports, on an annual basis. This, however, will not affect the general trends. Road crash fatalities vary based on many factors, including legislative and policy changes, the cumulative number of vehicle kilometers driven, enforcement practices and policies, seasonal weather, random variation, and road conditions and roadway characteristics and design.

Research from Australia indicates that for every motor vehicle related death there are about twelve seriously injured victims, with a quarter of these catastrophic injuries.¹ It is important to recognize that while the focus of this report is on fatalities and related trends, the problems of injuries and their associated trends, while not reflected in this particular report, are recognized as a significant problem.

Definitions

Fatality: Refers to a road user who dies within 30 days after an injury sustained in a crash involving at least one motor vehicle on a 'highway' as defined in the *Motor Vehicle Act* (largely any public roadway). The *Motor Vehicle Act* does not apply to forest-service roads, industrial roads and private driveways. Fatal victims of off-road snowmobile accidents, homicides, and suicides are excluded from this report.

Road User: Refers to a driver, passenger, pedestrian or cyclist who is travelling on a 'highway' as defined in the *Motor Vehicle Act*.

Averages: 5-year average refers to the average number of fatalities from 2011 to 2015. 10-year average refers to the average number of fatalities from 2006 to 2015.

Notes about the data:

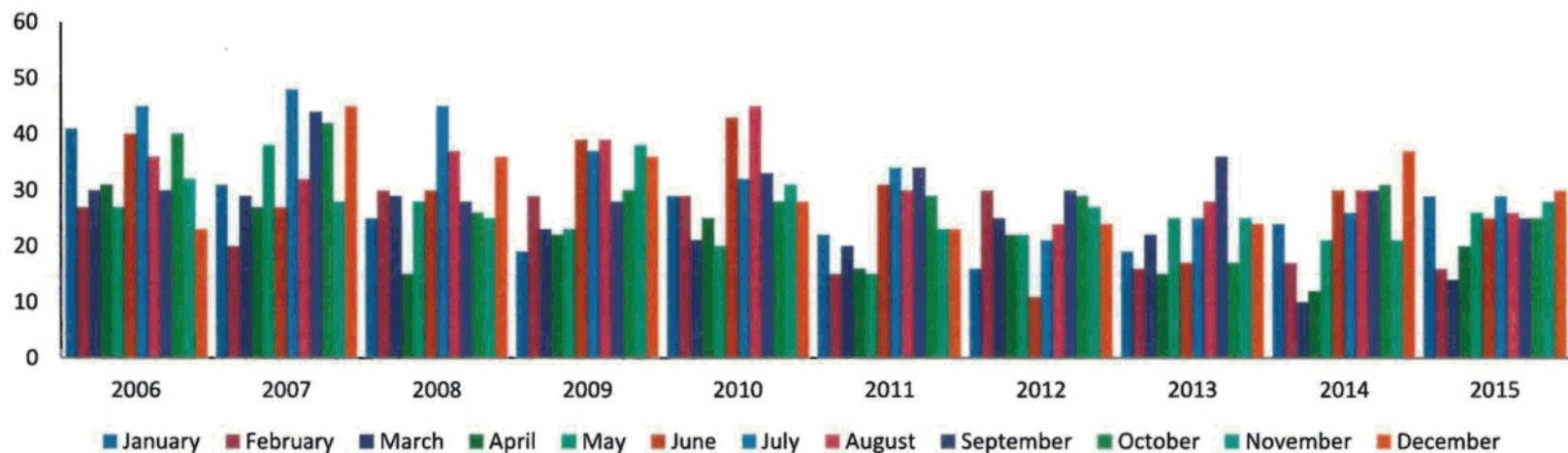
- Data is as of June 30, 2016.
- When comparing this fatality report with editions published in a different year, counts may differ due to further development of data, rounding, late reporting or corrections.
- Long-term trends may differ from the 10-year trends presented on the graphs.
- "Unknown" or "other" is listed when data was missing or incomplete.
- Due to rounding, 5 and 10-year averages may not add up.
- All 2015 counts are preliminary, but are largely final and settled.
- Fatal victim averages are rounded up.
- **Up to 4 different contributing factors** may be assigned to each entity (vehicle, motorcycle, cyclist or pedestrian) involved in a motor vehicle crash. Therefore some victims in tables 9 to 11 are included in other "contributing factors" tables on this document.

Fatal Victims by Month

Table 1: Fatal victims by month

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year average	10-year average
January	41	31	25	19	29	22	16	19	24	29	22	26
February	27	20	30	29	29	15	30	16	17	16	19	23
March	30	29	29	23	21	20	25	22	10	14	19	23
April	31	27	15	22	25	16	22	15	12	20	17	21
May	27	38	28	23	20	15	22	25	21	26	22	25
June	40	27	30	39	43	31	11	17	30	25	23	30
July	45	48	45	37	32	34	21	25	26	29	27	35
August	36	32	37	39	45	30	24	28	30	26	28	33
September	30	44	28	28	33	34	30	36	30	25	31	32
October	40	42	26	30	28	29	29	17	31	25	27	30
November	32	28	25	38	31	23	27	25	21	28	25	28
December	23	45	36	36	28	23	24	24	37	30	28	31
Total	402	411	354	363	364	292	281	269	289	293	285	332

Figure 1: Fatal victims by month

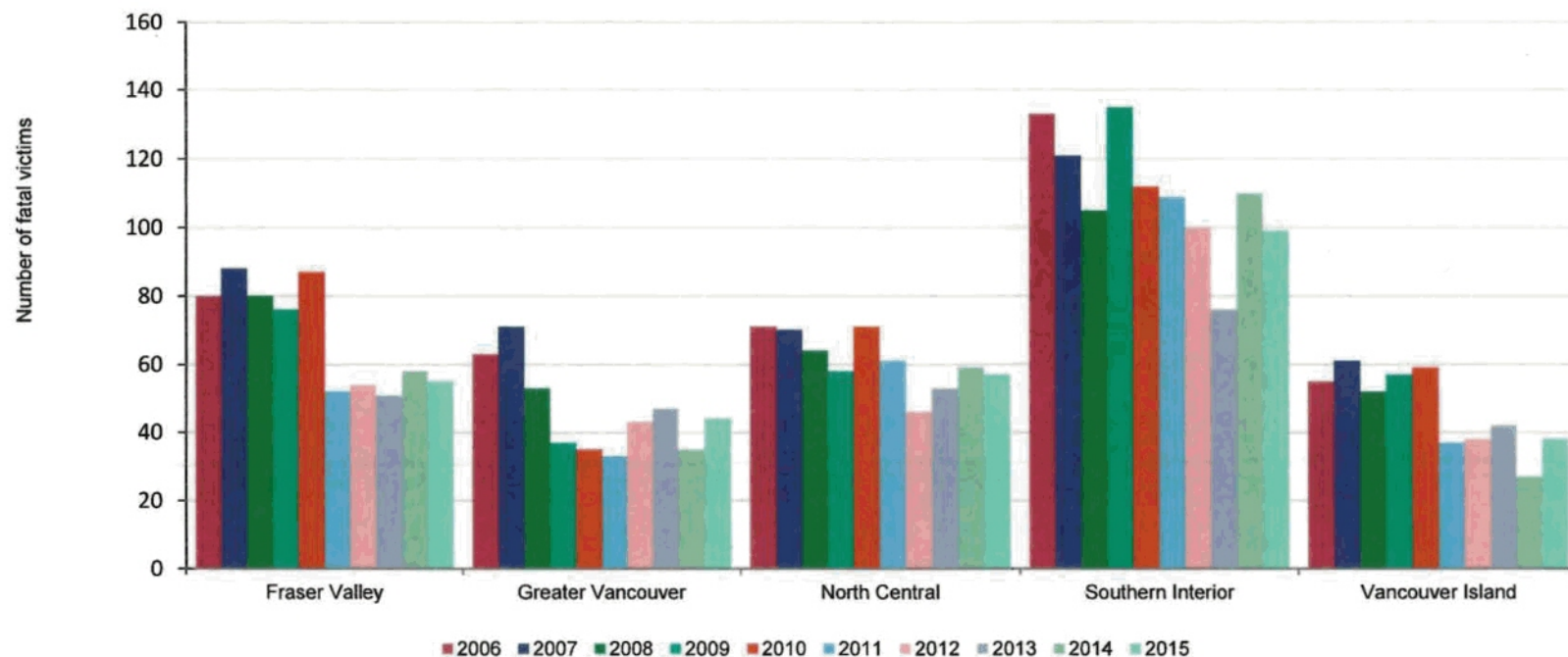


Fatal Victims by Region

Table 2: Fatal victims by region²

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year average	10-year average
Fraser Valley	80	88	80	76	87	52	54	51	58	55	54	69
Greater Vancouver	63	71	53	37	35	33	43	47	35	44	41	47
North Central	71	70	64	58	71	61	46	53	59	57	56	61
Southern Interior	133	121	105	135	112	109	100	76	110	99	99	110
Vancouver Island	55	61	52	57	59	37	38	42	27	38	37	47
Total	402	411	354	363	364	292	281	269	289	293	285	332

Figure 2: Fatal victims by region

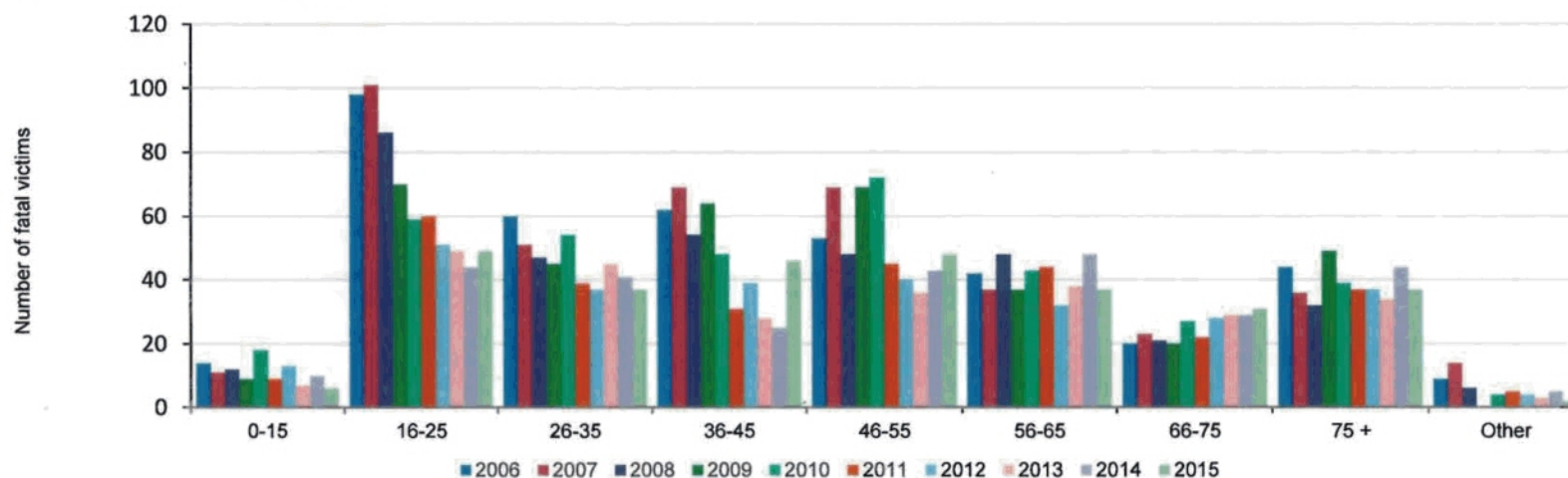


Fatal Victims by Age Range

Table 3: Fatal victims by age range

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year average	10-year average
0-15	14	11	12	9	18	9	13	7	10	6	9	11
16-25	98	101	86	70	59	60	51	49	44	49	51	67
26-35	60	51	47	45	54	39	37	45	41	37	40	46
36-45	62	69	54	64	48	31	39	28	25	46	34	47
46-55	53	69	48	69	72	45	40	36	43	48	43	53
56-65	42	37	48	37	43	44	32	38	48	37	40	41
66-75	20	23	21	20	27	22	28	29	29	31	28	25
75 +	44	36	32	49	39	37	37	34	44	37	38	39
Other	9	14	6	0	4	5	4	3	5	2	4	6
Total	402	411	354	363	364	292	281	269	289	293	285	332

Figure 3: Fatal victims by age range

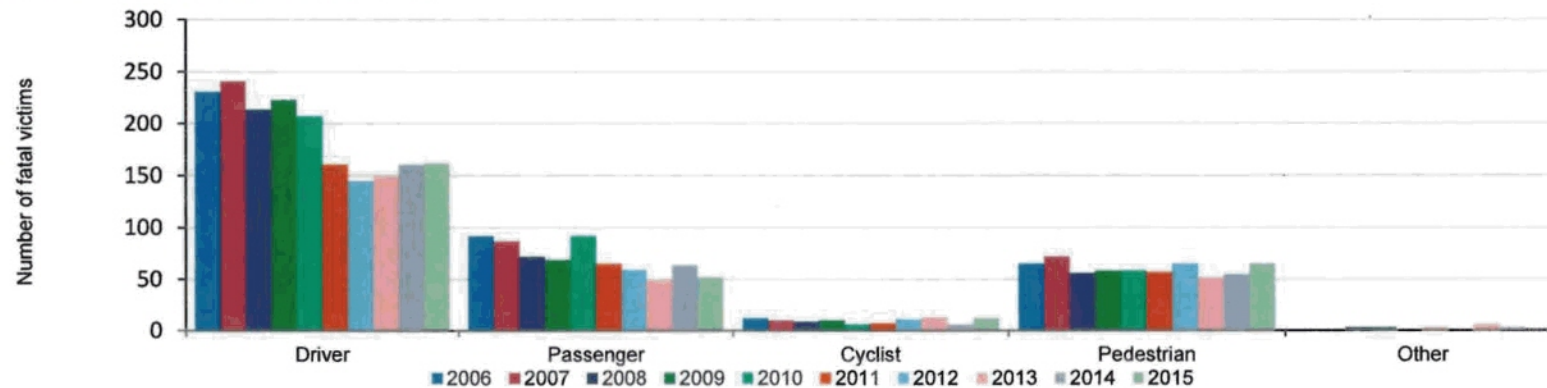


Fatal Victims by Role and Gender

Table 4: Fatal victims by road user type and gender

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year average	10-year average
Driver	Female	45	52	55	48	49	34	24	31	28	31	30	40
	Male	185	189	159	175	158	127	121	117	133	131	126	150
	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Passenger	Female	38	50	36	36	46	33	36	30	32	27	32	37
	Male	54	37	36	33	46	32	23	19	32	25	27	34
	unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pedestrian	Female	28	25	22	20	30	21	29	27	24	25	26	26
	Male	37	47	34	38	28	35	36	24	31	39	33	35
	unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
Cyclist	Female	2	2	1	2	0	1	3	2	1	3	2	2
	Male	10	8	8	8	6	6	8	11	5	9	8	8
Other	Female	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	1
	Male	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	3	1	2	2	2
	unknown	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Total		402	411	354	363	364	292	281	269	289	293	285	332

Figure 4: Fatal victims by road user type

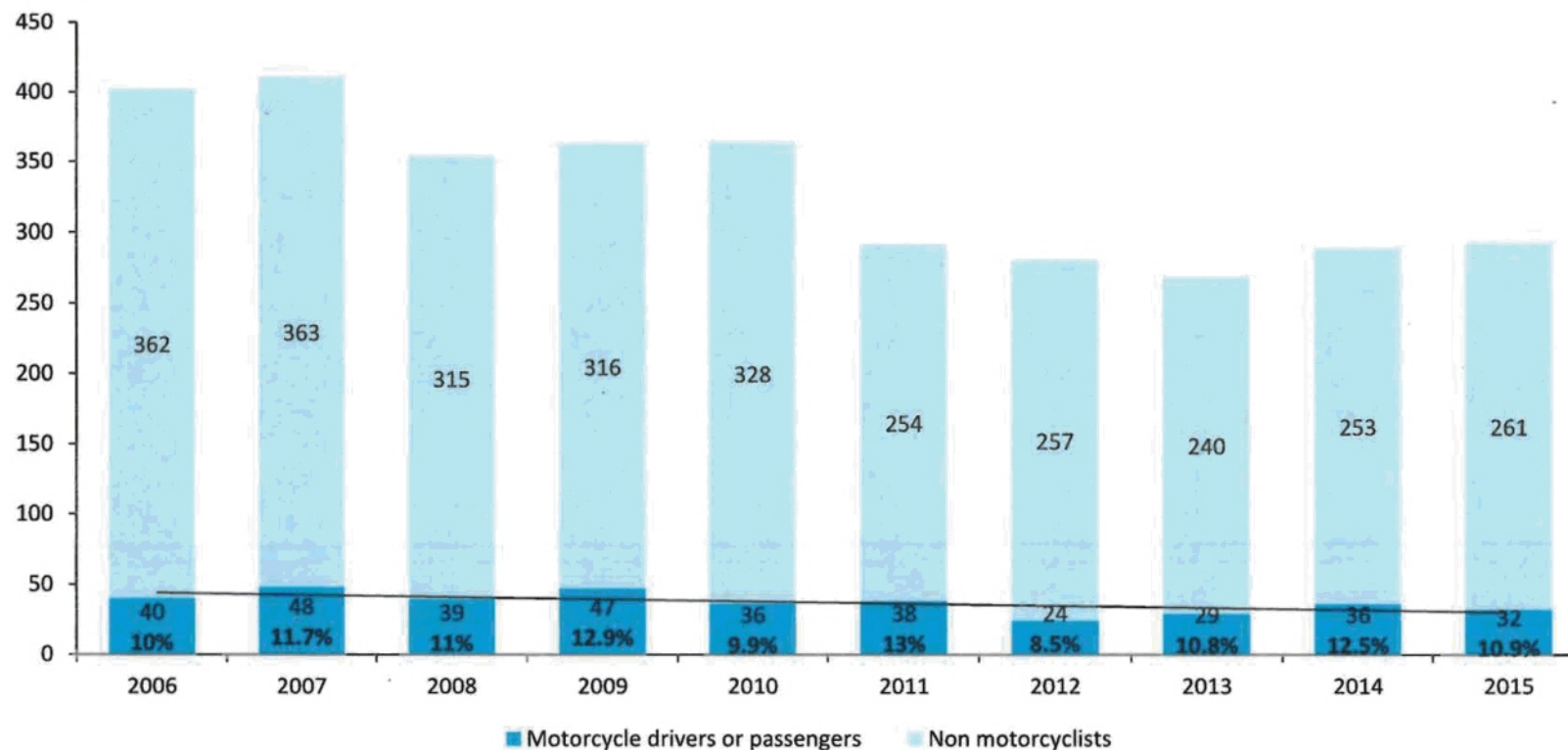


Motorcyclist Fatalities

Table 5: Motorcyclist Fatalities³

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year average	10-year average
Motorcycle drivers or passengers	40	48	39	47	36	38	24	29	36	32	32	37
Non motorcyclists	362	363	315	316	328	254	257	240	253	261	253	295
Total	402	411	354	363	364	292	281	269	289	293	285	332

Figure 5: Motorcyclist Fatalities

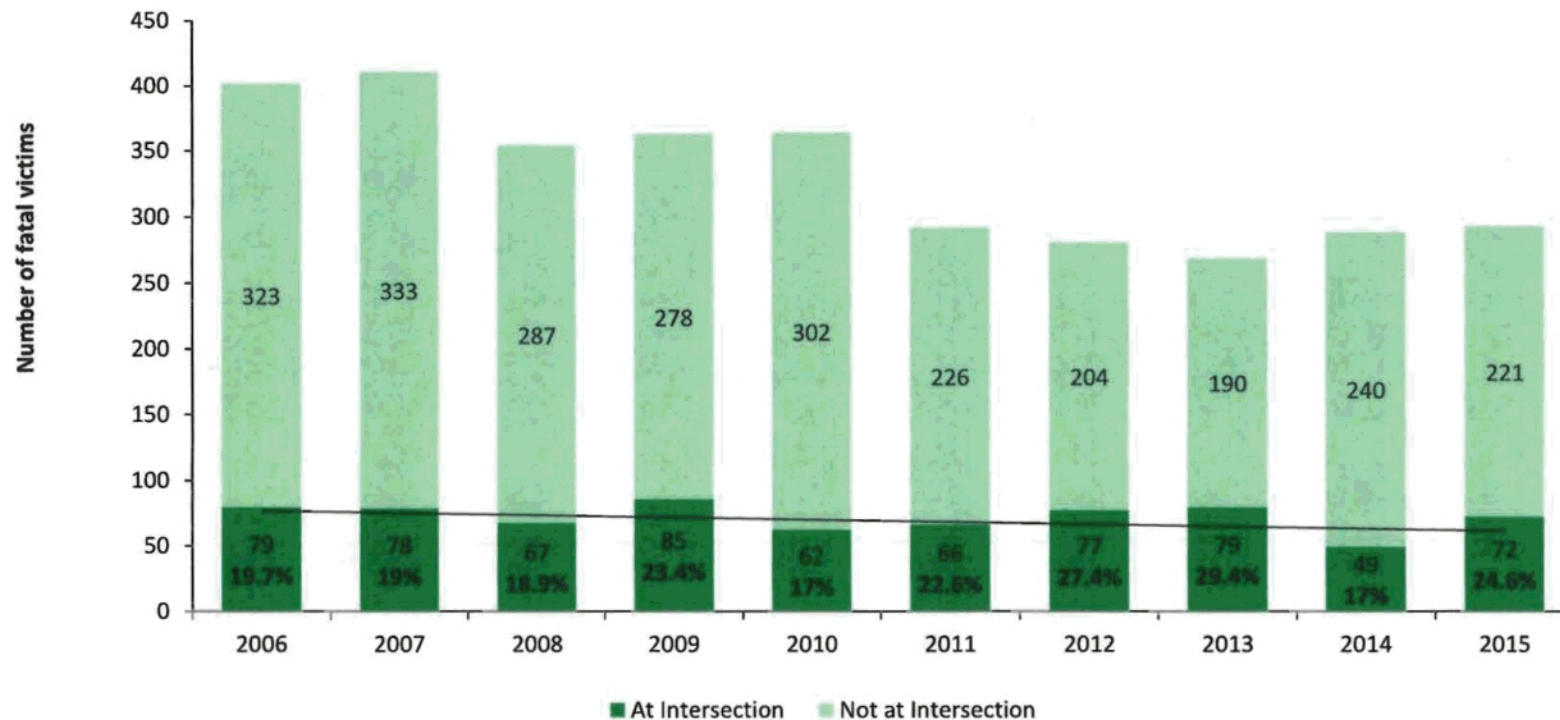


Fatal Victims of Crashes at Intersections and Non Intersections

Table 6: Fatal victims of crashes at intersections and non intersections

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year average	10-year average
At Intersection	79	78	67	85	62	66	77	79	49	72	69	72
Not at Intersection	323	333	287	278	302	226	204	190	240	221	217	261
Total	402	411	354	363	364	292	281	269	289	293	285	332

Figure 6: Fatal victims of crashes at intersections and non intersections

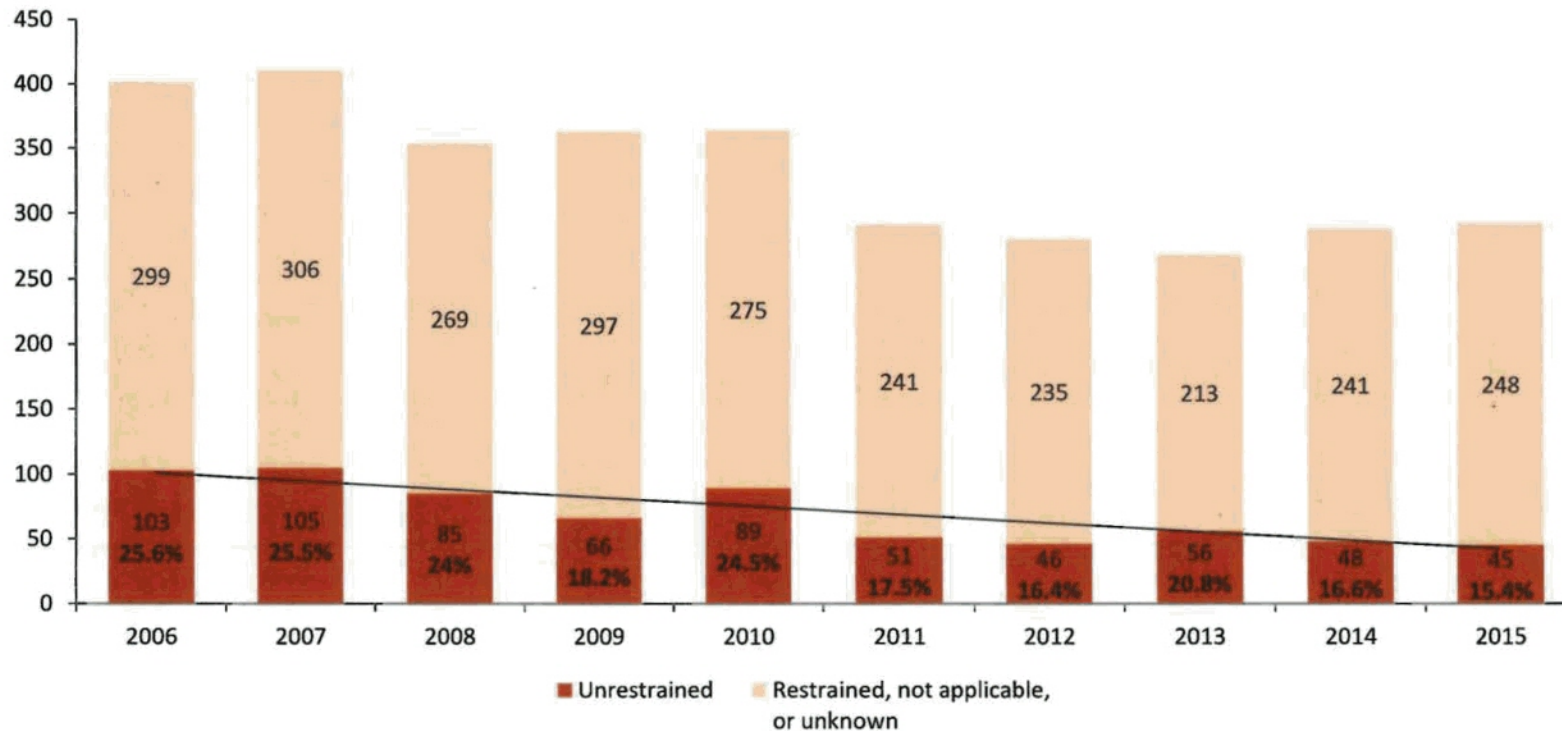


Unrestrained Fatal Victims

Table 7: Unrestrained fatal victims⁴

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year average	10-year average
Unrestrained	103	105	85	66	89	51	46	56	48	45	50	70
Restrained, not applicable ⁵ , or unknown	299	306	269	297	275	241	235	213	241	248	236	263
Total	402	411	354	363	364	292	281	269	289	293	285	332

Figure 7: Unrestrained fatal victims

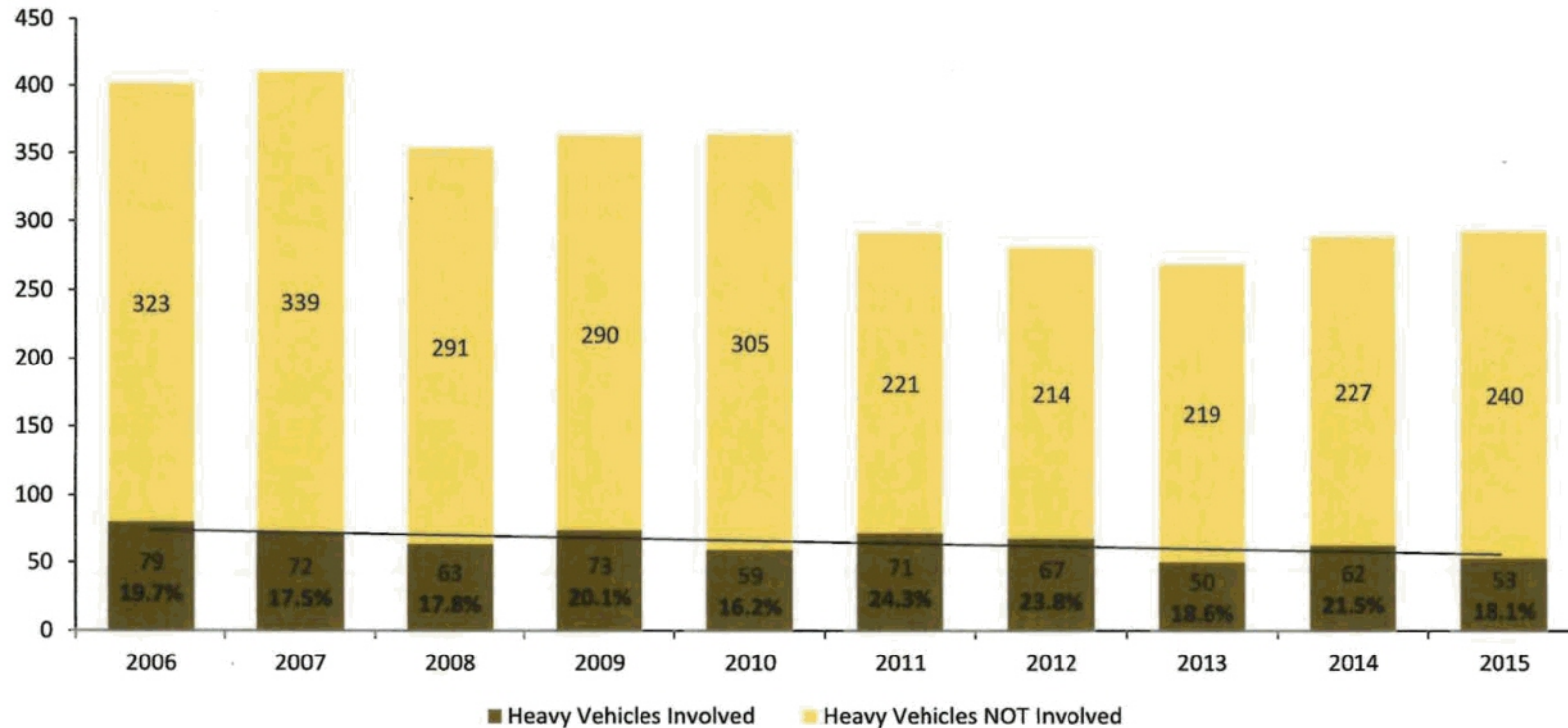


Fatal Victims of Crashes Involving Heavy Vehicles

Table 8: Fatal victims of crashes involving heavy vehicles⁶

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year average	10-year average
Heavy Vehicles Involved	79	72	63	73	59	71	67	50	62	53	61	65
Heavy Vehicles NOT Involved	323	339	291	290	305	221	214	219	227	240	225	267
Total	402	411	354	363	364	292	281	269	289	293	285	332

Figure 8: Fatal victims of crashes involving heavy vehicles

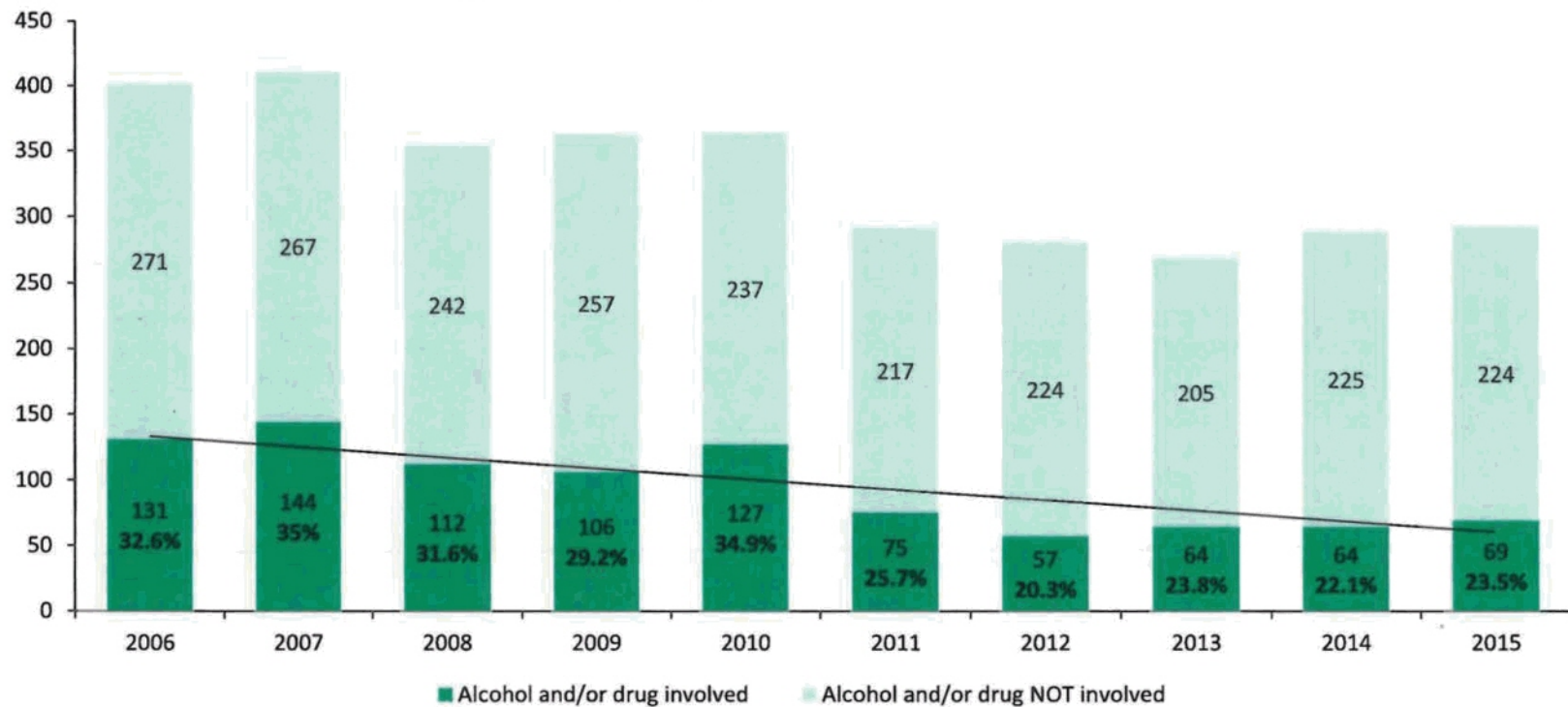


Fatal Victims of Crashes Involving Alcohol and/or Drug

Table 9: Fatal victims of crashes involving alcohol and/or drug⁷

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year average	10-year average
Alcohol and/or drug involved	131	144	112	106	127	75	57	64	64	69	66	95
Alcohol and/or drug NOT involved	271	267	242	257	237	217	224	205	225	224	219	237
Total	402	411	354	363	364	292	281	269	289	293	285	332

Figure 9: Fatal victims of crashes involving alcohol and/or drug

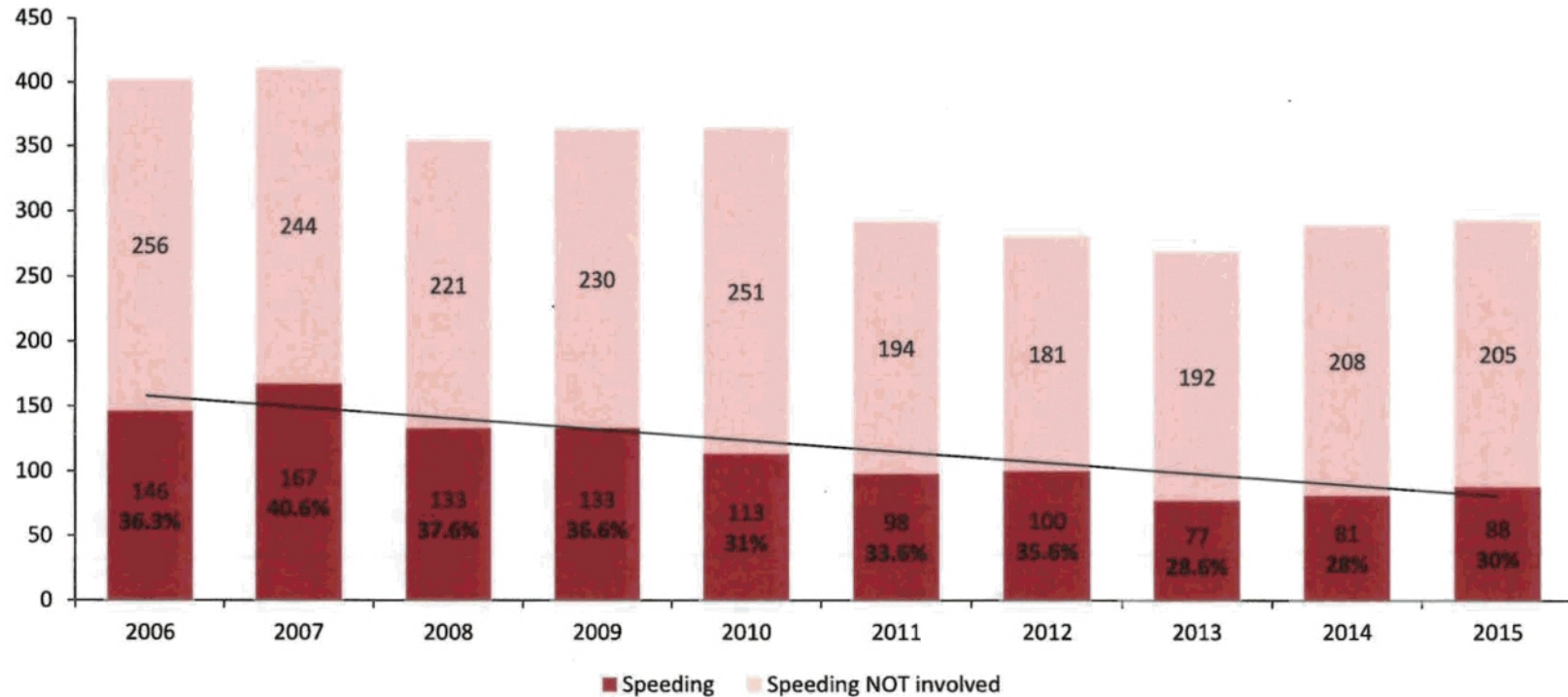


Fatal Victims of Crashes Involving Speeding

Table 10: Fatal victims of crashes involving speeding⁸

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year average	10-year average
Speeding	146	167	133	133	113	98	100	77	81	88	89	114
Speeding NOT involved	256	244	221	230	251	194	181	192	208	205	196	219
Total	402	411	354	363	364	292	281	269	289	293	285	332

Figure 10: Fatal victims of crashes involving speeding

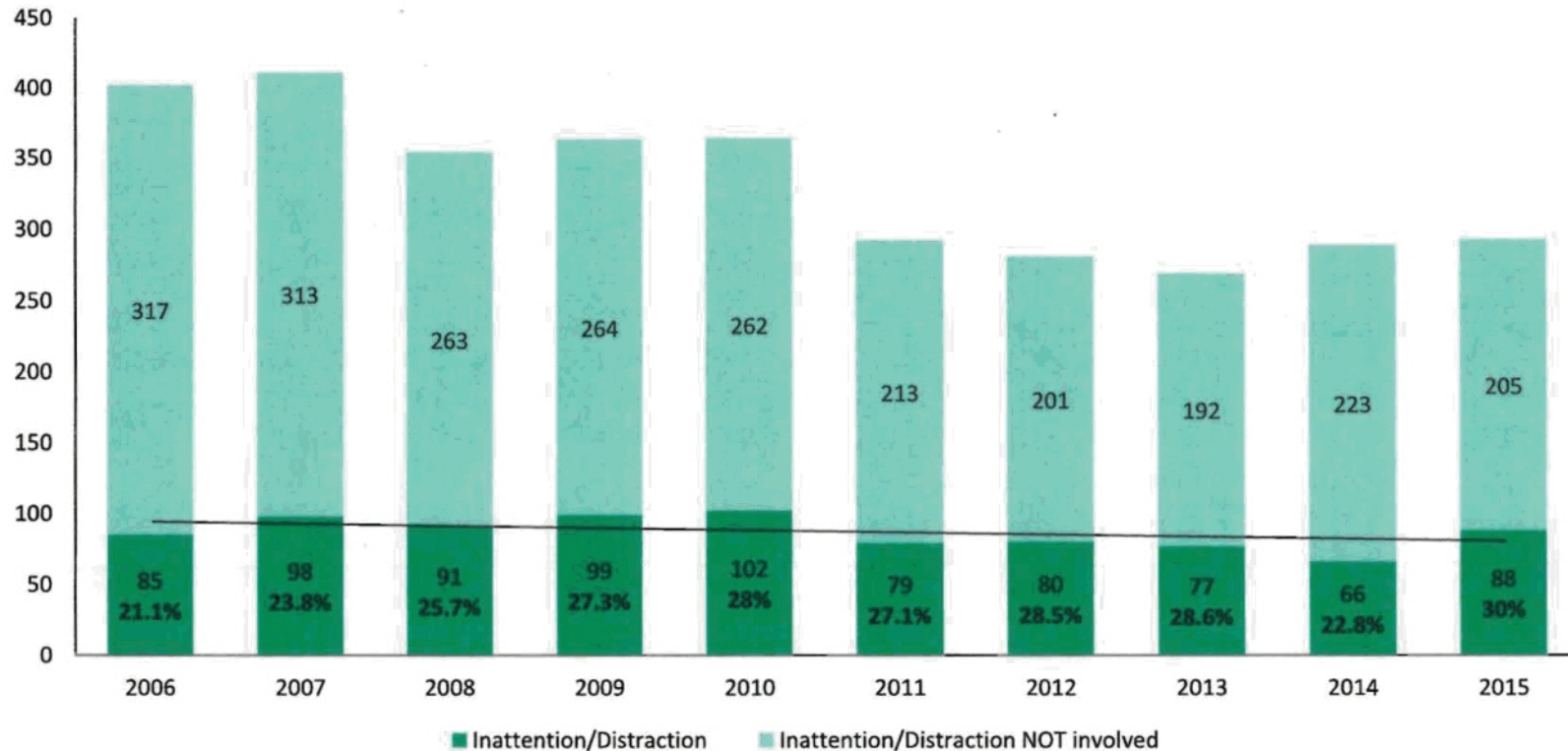


Fatal Victims of Crashes Involving all forms of Driver Distraction/Inattention

Table 11: Fatal victims of crashes involving driver distraction/inattention⁹

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year average	10-year average
Distraction/Inattention	85	98	91	99	102	79	80	77	66	88	78	87
Distraction/Inattention NOT involved	317	313	263	264	262	213	201	192	223	205	207	246
Total	402	411	354	363	364	292	281	269	289	293	285	332

Figure 11: Fatal victims of crashes involving driver distraction/inattention



Notes

¹ I. Johnston, C. Muir, & E. Howard (2014), [Eliminating Serious Injury and Death from Road Transport: A crisis of complacency](#), Boca Raton, FL., CRC Press.

² British Columbia's regions include the following:

- Greater Vancouver: Includes Vancouver to Port Coquitlam, as far North as Whistler, and the eastern parts of the sunshine coast.
- Fraser Valley: Includes areas south of Vancouver, including Richmond, Delta, and Surrey and as far east as Hope.
- Vancouver Island: Encompasses the Gulf Islands and the Mainland coastal community of Powell River.
- Southern Interior: Includes the southern third of the province, including the Kamloops area, the Okanagan and Kootenay regions, as far west as Boston Bar and Lillooet.
- North Central: Includes the Central Interior as far south as 100 Mile House, the Peace River district, Prince Rupert, Haida Gwaii, and all points north.

³ Includes motorcycles, mopeds and enclosed motorcycles.

⁴ Fatal victim was not wearing a restraint (seatbelt, lap belt, infant /child restraint system, booster seat).

⁵ "Not Applicable" includes victims for which a seatbelt was not applicable including pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists and any motor vehicle where a restraint is not provided (bus, ATV, golf cart).

⁶ Heavy vehicles include: single unit truck / heavy (code 21); combination unit truck / light (code 30); comb unit truck / heavy (code 31); combination unit tractor / trailer (code 32); combination unit tractor/trailer & pup [4-wheel trailer] (code 33); log truck & pole trailer (code 34); tow truck (code 35); combination unit truck/pull trailer/5th wheeler (code 36); bus - local transit (code 41); bus - intercity (code 42); road construction (grader, paver, roller) (code 91); general construction (code 92); mobile crane (code 94).

⁷ Fatal victims where one or more of the following contributing factors was assigned to the entities involved in the crash: alcohol involvement (10); prescribed medication (27); ability impaired by alcohol (80); alcohol suspected (81); drugs illegal (15); ability impaired by drugs (82); drugs suspected (83); ability impaired by medication (84).

⁸ Fatal victims where one or more of the following contributing factors was assigned to the entities involved in the crash: unsafe speed (code 31); exceeding speed limit (code 35); excessive speed over 40 km/h (code 36); and driving too fast for conditions (code 37).

⁹ Fatal victims where one or more of the following contributing factors was assigned to the entities involved in the crash: communication/video equipment (code 34); driver inattentive (code 85); and driver internal/external distraction (code 86). "Driver inattentive (code 85)" represents the majority of these three codes.

**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
CORRECTIONS BRANCH
BRIEFING NOTE**

PURPOSE: For INFORMATION for Mike Morris, Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General

ISSUE: BC Corrections Notifications

SUMMARY:

- As part of the effective management of offenders in the community, BC Corrections may issue a notice to an individual, neighbours, group or the general public regarding an offender to ensure people have the information they need to protect themselves and their families.
- BC Corrections undertakes a rigorous risk assessment process and evaluation of circumstances to determine when notifications need to be conducted, and who will be notified.
- BC Corrections is legally required to consider the privacy rights of the individual. However, if there is a significant concern about public safety, BC Corrections will issue a notification so that a select group - or the public - is aware of an offender's risk level and court-ordered conditions.
- BC Corrections has the authority to complete three types of notifications; consistent purpose, compelling circumstances and public.

BACKGROUND:

- 1. Consistent Purpose Notifications** are conducted when the courts place protective conditions on a court order, such as not to be in the presence of children.
 - Typically these notifications are issued when the courts have not given BC Corrections the authority to approve of the client's residence, meaning there is no legal authority to move from a residence where children may be present or nearby.
 - Most commonly these types of notifications are issued to neighbors of clients who are being supervised under a court order regarding a sexual offense.
 - BC Corrections staff determine which residences in a neighbourhood are notified, based on the particular circumstances of each case and within the confines of the court order.
 - Approximately 75 consistent purpose notifications are effected annually.

Authority Pursuant to FOIPPA:

- Consistent purpose notifications are authorized pursuant to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FOIPPA) section 33.2(a) which permits disclosure of "personal information for the purpose for which it was obtained or compiled or for a use consistent with that purpose".

- In other words BC Corrections has the authority to share specific, limited information because it is consistent with the court-ordered protective conditions and disclosing the client's personal information to a specific individual or group will enhance public safety.
- Consistent purpose notifications allow for a limited release of information and only information that is consistent with the court order is released.
- Specifically, staff are only authorized to show the offender's picture and state the protective conditions the person is supervised under on their court order. Staff cannot leave a copy of the poster with those notified.

2. Compelling Circumstance Notifications are conducted at the discretion of BC Corrections in cases where a client has no protective conditions in place, but they have been determined to pose a high risk of personal harm (violent, sexual or both) to an individual or group.

- Most commonly these types of notifications are issued to women who are at risk from a man who has a pattern of violence against women.
- A compelling circumstance notification is conducted in circumstances when:
 - Person(s) who fit the profile of current or previous victims are deemed to be at risk;
 - A consistent purpose notification has been considered, but the legal authority to conduct the notification does not exist and/or it is deemed insufficient to mitigate risk (for example there are no protective conditions on the order); and,
 - It is determined that compelling circumstances exist that without notification would affect the health or safety of specific persons.
- Approximately seven compelling circumstance notifications are conducted annually.

Authority Pursuant to FOIPPA to issue Compelling Circumstance Notification:

- Compelling circumstance notifications are authorized under the authority of FOIPPA in accordance with section 33.1(1)(m) which permits disclosure of personal information if, "*it is determined that compelling circumstances exist that affect anyone's health or safety*".
- These notifications can occur when there are no protective conditions on the order, yet BC Corrections' assessment shows there is a high risk to a certain group of people or individuals based on the offender's history.
- Because the threshold must be met that 'health or safety' concerns exist, more detailed release of information can be released about the offender.
- Specifically, staff effect these notifications directly to specific individuals or groups and include the client's name, age, photo, offending history, age/type of victim, as well as the type of risk they pose (violent, sexual, both) and relevant conditions. A copy of the poster can be left with those notified. The recipient of the notification is advised it cannot be posted in a publically viewable location.

3. Public Notifications are conducted when an individual has an extensive and escalating criminal history and there is a high likelihood to reoffend violently and/or sexually.

- Public notifications are generally issued to the public when the risk to reoffend cannot be otherwise mitigated through other case management options.
- Public notifications require a higher level of consideration given the amount of personal information that is released about an individual. Public notifications require approval from the Assistant Deputy Minister, Deputy Minister and the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner to release the name, picture, criminal history, risk level and the city they are residing in.
- Five notifications were effected in 2015 and two notifications have been issued in 2016 YTD.

Authority Pursuant to FOIPPA:

- A public notification is made under the authority of FOIPPA in accordance with section 25 if *"it is determined that a risk of significant harm to the health or safety of the public or a group of people exists"*.
- This notification allows the largest amount of information be released, including the client's name, age, photograph, criminal history, the age and sex of victim(s), past treatment results and prognosis including being considered untreated and high risk to re-offend violently, sexually or both, conditions of any court orders they are being supervised on, and their city of residence.
- Public notifications are distributed to media outlets via email at the time the offender is released and/or relocates and it has been verified they have arrived in their new community.
- BC Corrections has the authority to share this information in advance with local law enforcement agencies to ensure public safety strategies are in place, pursuant to sections 33.2(a) and 33.1(1)(m) of FOIPPA.
- There is no authority pursuant to section 33 of FOIPPA that would authorize release of information to community members, politicians or municipal employees in advance of issuing a public notification pursuant to section 25 of FOIPPA.
- Essentially, there is no compelling circumstance to justify the release of an offender's information to the municipality, as they are not directly involved in supervising the offender or ensuring the safety of citizens in the community. The local police are the designated authority regarding this role, therefore they are the agency that is informed in advance.
- Additionally, there may be other operational reasons for not alerting municipalities or other parties in advance, as it may jeopardize the safety and security of the client.

OTHER MINISTRIES IMPACTED/CONSULTED:

- N/A

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**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
CORRECTIONS BRANCH
BRIEFING NOTE**

PURPOSE: For INFORMATION for the Honourable Mike Morris, Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General

ISSUE: Drug Treatment Court of Vancouver

SUMMARY:

- The Drug Treatment Court of Vancouver (DTCV) applies an integrated approach between justice, health and social service agencies to change criminal behaviour and improve health outcomes for individuals whose criminal behavior is driven by addiction, have substance use disorders and who are before the courts.

BACKGROUND:

- The DTCV has been in operation since December 2001 and provides court-supervised treatment for addiction to cocaine, crystal methamphetamine and heroin as a method of reducing future criminal offending by participants.
- A 2012 evaluation of the DTCV, led by Somers Lab at the Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University, determined that the drug-related recidivism of participants was reduced by more than 50% over a two year tracking period.
- Since 2001 and until May 2016, 1,057 offenders have been redirected from the regular criminal justice system into the Drug Treatment Court of Vancouver to address their addictions, and 247 participants have graduated from the program.
- The DTCV is the largest of six drug treatment courts that the federal government supports across Canada.
- The DTCV team includes specially trained judges, court staff, addiction counsellors, probation officers, dedicated defense, provincial Crown and federal Crown counsel.
- DTCV is a four-stage program that requires clients to attend an intensive supervised day treatment program, for approximately 14 months, to address their addiction.
- DTCV provides the following services:
 - Addiction counsellors for one-to-one counseling, group counseling and relapse prevention;
 - Assistance with access to residential treatment programs and approved addiction resources;
 - An addictions nurse and a doctor for prescribing methadone;
 - A psychiatrist one day a week;
 - An employment assistance worker for helping solve welfare problems;
 - Probation officers to deliver case management and planning for clients. In addition to identifying risk factors and intervention strategies, they also take part in outreach programs with integrated care team staff;
 - Mental Health and Addictions support worker; and
 - Meals and transportation.

- If a client is not meeting the expectations of the program, the court file can be re-routed back into the regular provincial court process to face traditional sanctions including jail time.
- The ideal number of participants is estimated between 90 and 95 total participants at any given time. Given that 10-25% participants are out on warrants at a given time, capping capacity at 95 would mean working with approximately 80 active participants. Existing staffing resources are optimal for 80 participants.
- In FY 2014/15, the total cost to operate DTCV was \$1.18 million, with \$750,000 of this cost recovered through federal funding. In FY205/16, the total cost to operate DTCV was \$1.14 million, with \$700,000 recovery through federal funding. This represents a decrease of \$50,000 in federal funding from FY2014/15 to FY2015/16.

OTHER MINISTRIES IMPACTED/CONSULTED:

- Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
 - Corrections Branch
- Ministry of Justice
 - Criminal Justice Branch
 - Court Services Branch
- Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation
- Public Prosecution Service of Canada
- Vancouver Coastal Health

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