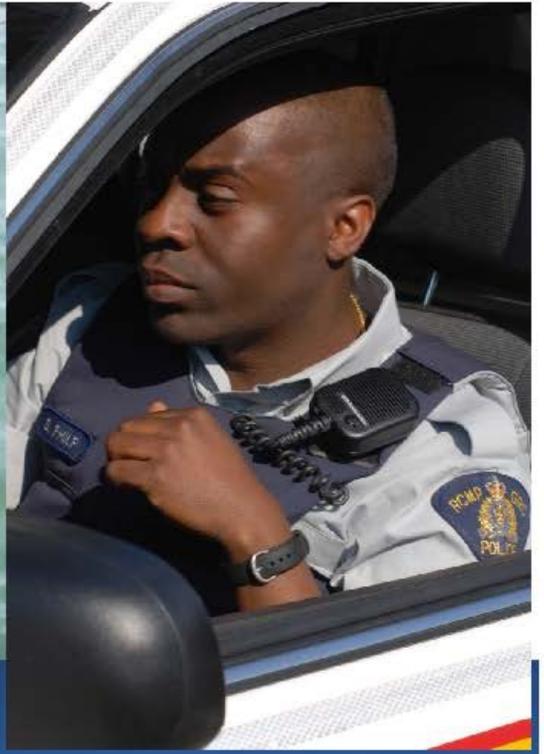


BC ELECTED OFFICIALS GUIDE

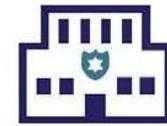
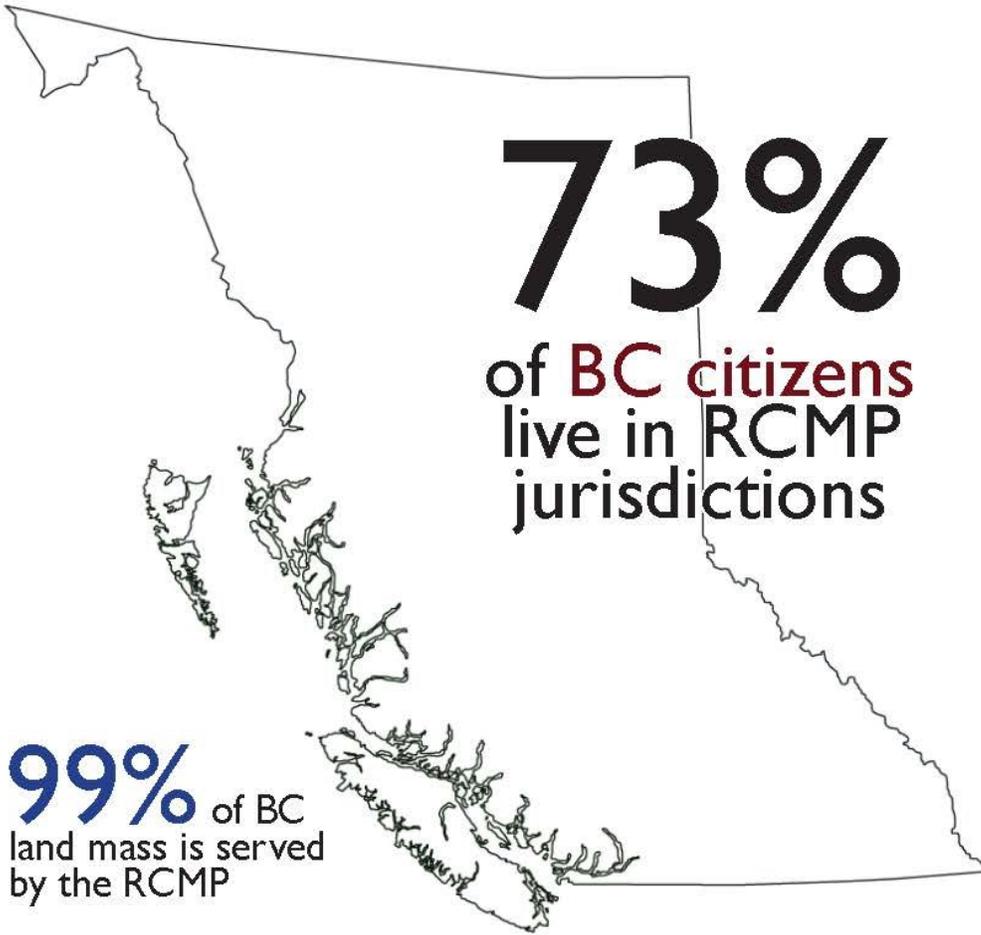
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

BC RCMP Communication Services
Operations Strategy Branch
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
February 2017



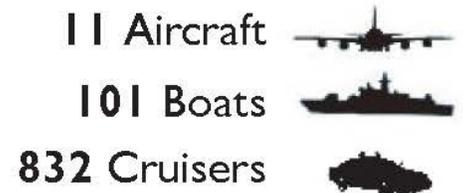
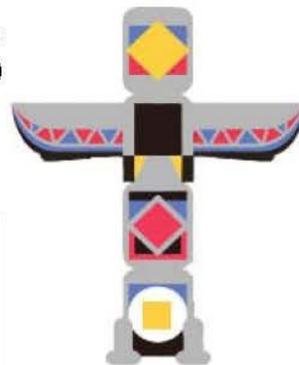


RCMP in BRITISH COLUMBIA



FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES SERVED

121



1107 FEDERAL MEMBERS



2440 PROVINCIAL MEMBERS



3862 MUNICIPAL MEMBERS



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A LITTLE PIECE OF HISTORY

In May 1873, the Parliament of Canada established a central police force. One hundred and fifty recruits were sent west to Manitoba. The new police force gradually acquired the name North-West Mounted Police (NWMP).



In July 1874, 275 mounted police officers marched west, headed for southern Alberta, where American whisky traders were operating among the Aboriginal people.

A permanent post was established at Fort Macleod, Alberta. Part of the remaining half of the Force was sent to Fort Edmonton and the rest returned east to Fort Pelly, Saskatchewan, which had been designated as headquarters.

The following summer, Fort Calgary, on the Bow River in Alberta, and Fort Walsh, in Saskatchewan's Cypress Hills, were established.

By 1885, the Force had grown to 1,000 men, but in 1896 its future was threatened by the newly elected Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who decided to reduce and eventually disband the NWMP. Support for the Force in the west prevailed and it gained new prominence policing the Klondike Gold Rush.

From 1905-16, the Force was contracted to police the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. These contracts ended due to the provinces' desire to create their own police forces.

BUILDING A LEGACY

In 1919, Parliament voted to merge the Force with the Dominion Police, a federal police force with jurisdiction in eastern Canada. When the legislation took effect on February 1, 1920, the name became the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and headquarters was moved to Ottawa from Regina.

The RCMP returned to provincial policing with a new contract with Saskatchewan in 1928.

From 1932-38, the size of the RCMP nearly doubled, to 2,350, as it took over provincial policing in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.



The years following World War II saw a continued expansion of the RCMP's role as a provincial force. In 1950, it assumed responsibility for provincial policing in Newfoundland and absorbed the British Columbia provincial police.

Women were first accepted as uniformed members in 1974. The seventies also brought an expansion of responsibilities in areas such as airport policing, VIP security and drug enforcement.

Today, the RCMP's scope of operations includes organized crime, terrorism, illicit drugs, economic crimes and offences that threaten the integrity of Canada's national borders. The RCMP also protects VIPs, has jurisdiction in eight provinces and three territories and, through its National Police Services, offers resources to other Canadian law enforcement agencies.

MISSION:

The RCMP is Canada's national police service. Proud of our traditions and confident in meeting future challenges, we commit to preserve the peace, uphold the law and provide quality service in partnership with our communities.

VISION:

We will:

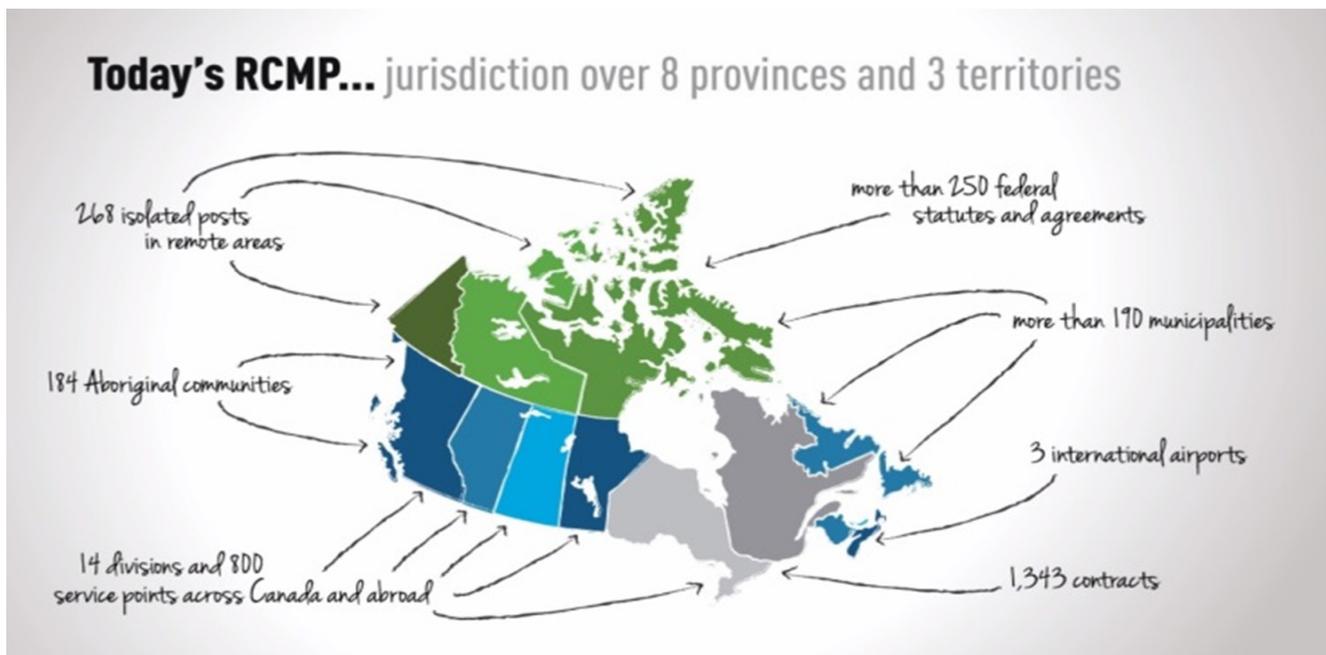
- be a progressive, proactive and innovative organization
- provide the highest quality service through dynamic leadership, education and technology in partnership with the diverse communities we serve
- be accountable and efficient through shared decision-making
- ensure a healthy work environment that encourages team building, open communication and mutual respect
- promote safe communities
- demonstrate leadership in the pursuit of excellence

VALUES:

Recognizing the dedication of all employees, we will create and maintain an environment of individual safety, well-being and development. We are guided by:

- Integrity
- Honesty
- Professionalism
- Compassion
- Respect
- Accountability

Today's RCMP... jurisdiction over 8 provinces and 3 territories



The RCMP in Canada

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is the national police force of Canada. Unique in the world as a federal, provincial and municipal policing body, the RCMP enforces federal laws across the country, and provincial/territorial laws in all provinces (except Ontario and Quebec) including Nunavut, Yukon, and Northwest Territories, as well as nearly 200 Canadian municipalities, under the terms of policing agreements with those jurisdictions.

The RCMP is organized under the authority of the *RCMP Act*. In accordance with the Act, it is headed by the Commissioner, who, under the direction of the Minister of Public Safety Canada, has the control and management of the Force and all public safety matters. In 1877, the RCMP adopted the French motto, "Maintiens le droit" (defending the law).

There is no other police force in Canada that provides the levels of services and variety offered by the RCMP and in both official languages. With over 150 specializations a career with the RCMP is full of opportunity for continued learning and growth.

By establishing national policy and standards across the Force, all members receive the same training and operational procedures and can be deployed anywhere in the country to respond to large scale emergencies or events, such as the 2010 Winter Olympics, which can benefit any municipality or province.

Amendments to the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act* (2014) help strengthen responsibility and accountability in the RCMP by providing the foundation for modernizing the RCMP's human resource processes, including conduct management, harassment investigation and resolution, employment requirements, and appeal and grievance processes for members.

The new Code of Conduct process allows misconduct to be addressed in a more responsive, timely and effective manner, while maintaining the public trust while reinforcing the high standard of conduct expected.

The new Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (CRCC) investigates complaints from the public about the conduct of members of the RCMP in an open, independent and objective manner. The Commission also holds public hearings and conducts research and policy development to improve the public complaints process.

The new RCMP External Review Committee (ERC) is an independent agency that promotes fair and equitable labour relations within the RCMP. The Committee conducts an independent review of appeals in disciplinary, discharge and demotion matters, as well as certain kinds of grievances.



The RCMP mandate is multifaceted and includes preventing and investigating crime, maintaining peace and order, enforcing laws, contributing to national security, safeguarding state officials, visiting dignitaries and foreign missions, providing vital operational support services to other police and law enforcement agencies within Canada and abroad, and serving in peacekeeping missions around the world.

ORGANIZATION

The RCMP is divided into 15 Divisions, which generally follow provincial boundaries, with the exception of “A” Division for the National Capital Region, “Depot” Division for the cadet training academy in Regina, and “NHQ” for National Headquarters.

The Divisions are divided into geographic areas known as detachments. A detachment is an office or building where officers are stationed to provide law enforcement and crime prevention services within their respective jurisdictional boundary. These employees are supported by Civilian Members (CMs), Public Service Employees (PSEs) and Municipal Employees (MEs).

FEDERAL POLICING

Federal policing is among the core activities of the RCMP and is carried out in every province and territory in Canada, including Ontario and Quebec.

The RCMP's federal policing mandate is to investigate drugs and organized crime, economic crime, and terrorist criminal activity, enforce federal statutes, secure Canada's borders, conduct international capacity building, liaison and peacekeeping and ensure the safety of major events, state officials, dignitaries and foreign missions.

CONTRACT POLICING

The various provincial Police Acts and territorial legislations enable each of the provinces and territories to enter into an agreement with the federal government which authorizes the RCMP to act as the Provincial or Territorial Police Service. The *RCMP Act* authorizes the federal government to enter an agreement with a province or territory for the RCMP to act as their Police Service.

Contract policing is recognized as an effective national policing model to address the cross-jurisdictional (i.e., municipal, provincial, territorial, national and international) and evolving nature of crime.

SPECIALIZED POLICING SERVICES

SPS provides critical front-line operational support services not only to the RCMP but also to its partners across the entire Canadian law enforcement and criminal justice communities, as well as to select foreign organizations.

BC RCMP

The British Columbia RCMP is the largest Division in the RCMP, with approximately one-third of the entire force located in BC. We proudly provide federal policing to all communities, and provincial or municipal policing in all but 11 cities. The communities served range from isolated Aboriginal communities and coastal villages to major urban cities.

PROVINCIAL FORCE

In April 2012, the provincial government signed a new 20-year Provincial Police Service Agreement (PPSA) with the Government of Canada to contract the RCMP as BC's Provincial Police Force.

Under the terms of the PPSA and the Police Act, municipalities under 5,000 population and unincorporated areas of BC are policed by the RCMP provincial force.

UNINCORPORATED AREA

- PPSA
- Costs: 70% Provincial & 30% Federal

MUNICIPALITY UNDER 5,000

- PPSA
- Costs: 70% Provincial & 30% Federal

MUNICIPALITY BETWEEN 5,000 – 14,999

- MPSA
- MPUA
- Costs: 70% Municipal & 30% Federal

MUNICIPALITIES 15,000 AND OVER

- MPSA
- MPUA
- Costs: 90% Municipal & 10% Federal

MUNICIPAL FORCE

Under the BC Police Act, a municipality must assume responsibility for its police services when its population exceeds 5,000 persons. These municipalities may form their own independent municipal police department, contract with an existing independent police department or contract with the provincial government for RCMP municipal police services.

In 2012, in addition to the PPSA, the provincial and federal governments signed a 20-year Municipal Police Service Agreement (MPSA), which enables the provincial government to sub-contract the RCMP provincial force to municipalities.

To contract RCMP municipal services, each municipality must sign a Municipal Police Unit Agreement (MPUA) with the provincial government.

COST SHARING

The costs of contract policing are shared in recognition of the mutual benefits of this policing model.



UNINCORPORATED AREAS & MUNICIPALITIES UNDER 5,000

30% Federal & 70% Provincial

As per the PPSA the provincial government pays 70% of the cost-base described in the Agreement and the federal government pays the remaining 30%.

A portion of the provincial cost is recovered through the Police Tax.

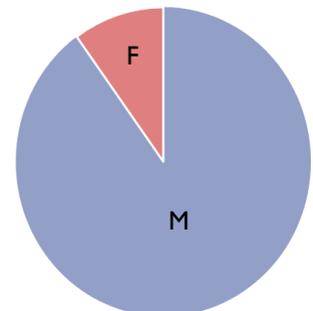


MUNICIPALITIES BETWEEN 5,000 – 14,999

30% Federal & 70% Municipal

The terms of the MPSA and the MPUA require that municipalities between 5,000 and 14,999 population pay 70% of the RCMP cost-base, while municipalities with 15,000 population and over pay 90%. The remaining 30% and 10%, respectively, are subsidized by the federal government. Municipalities, who elect to have their own police force are responsible for 100% of policing costs, such as Abbotsford Police Department.

To pay for their share of police service costs, municipalities over 5,000 rely on municipal property taxation.



MUNICIPALITIES 15,000 AND OVER

10% Federal & 90% Municipal

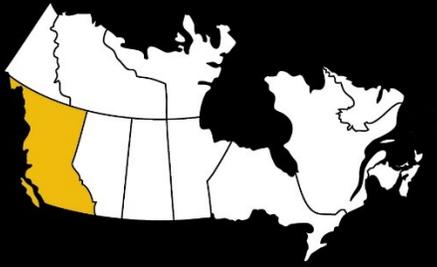
FIRST NATIONS POLICING

Through the First Nations Policing (FNP) Program, the federal government and BC provide funding to support policing services that are professional, dedicated and responsive to the First Nations communities they serve. In April 2014, a Framework Agreement between the federal government and the BC provincial government for RCMP FNP came into effect. In BC, Community Tripartite Agreements (CTAs) are required in accordance with the Framework Agreement. These CTAs are signed by the First Nations Chief(s) and the provincial and federal government. The funding for the FNP Program is 52% Federal and 48% Provincial.



FIRST NATIONS CTA COMMUNITIES

52% Federal & 48% Provincial



INVESTMENT IN BC RCMP

Federal Contribution:

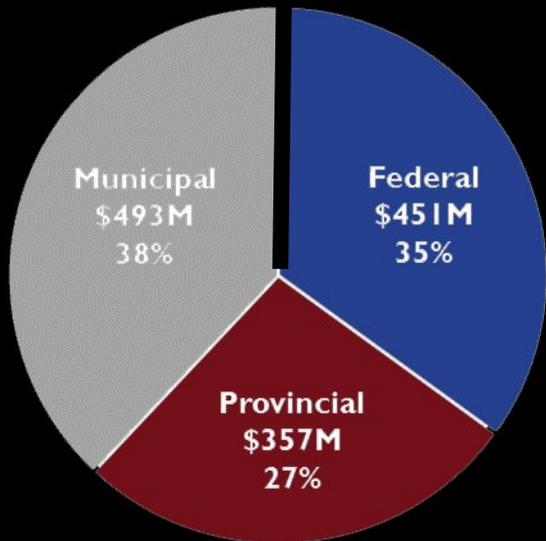
Includes Federal Policing and contract share (i.e. the 10/30 percent federal share is included in the federal piece of the pie chart), and includes both direct and indirect costs. This portion does not include Aboriginal Policing.

Provincial Contribution:

Includes the Provincial contract share (i.e. the 70 percent provincial share is included in the provincial piece of the pie chart). This portion does not include Aboriginal Policing.

Municipal Contribution:

Includes the Municipal contract share (i.e. the 70/90 percent provincial share is included in the municipal piece of the pie chart). Municipalities do not participate in the cost share for Aboriginal policing.



DETACHMENT

A detachment is an identifiable police facility with a single commander which may serve one or more provincial or municipal communities, for example, University Detachment

COMMUNITY POLICE OFFICE (CPO)

A CPO is an identifiable police facility which is part of a larger structure especially when geographic distances may dictate the need for additional infrastructure to service the jurisdiction.

INTEGRATED DETACHMENT

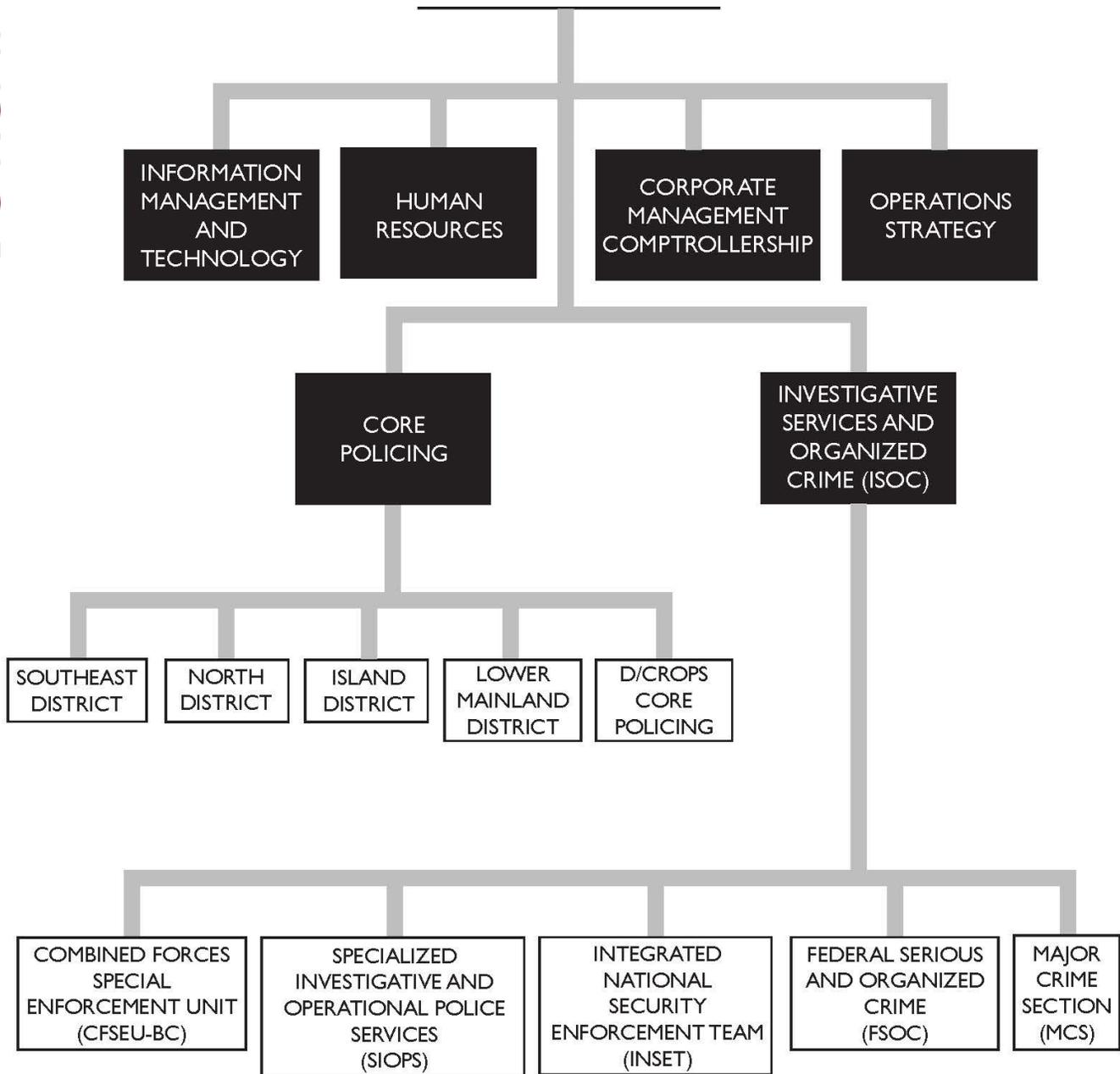
An integrated detachment is two or more municipal or provincial RCMP units working in the same building. For example, the Mission municipal and provincial RCMP units make up Mission Detachment. The members from each unit in an integrated detachment report to the same Detachment Commander and generally provide services to the combined municipal and provincial policing areas.

REGIONAL DETACHMENT

A regional detachment will manage integrated and independent detachments in an area. For example, the Sea to Sky Regional Detachment manages the Bowen Island Detachment (provincial unit), the Pemberton Detachment (provincial unit), the Squamish Detachment (municipal and provincial units) and the Whistler Detachment (municipal and provincial units).

BC RCMP STRUCTURE

The Deputy Commissioner is the Commanding Officer of BC RCMP and the BC Provincial Police Force. There are five major branches in BC RCMP, all with direct reporting lines to the CO. These branches include: Criminal Operations (Core Policing, and Investigative Services & Organized Crime), Operations Strategy Branch, Human Resources Branch, Corporate Management & Comptrollership Branch, Information Management & Technology Branch.



OPERATIONS STRATEGY BRANCH

The Operations Strategy Branch (OSB) supports operations through continuous enhancement of police-service delivery initiatives for the RCMP in British Columbia. The diverse and specialized staff of PSEs and sworn civilian and regular members who comprise the OSB team work together to promote accountability, effectiveness, efficiency and ensure timely communications. OSB works with stakeholders both internally in BC RCMP and externally with diverse stakeholders province and nationwide.

The Branch is organized into the following operational units and services:

- Communication Services
- Government Liaison and Client Services Unit
- Continuous Improvement Unit
- Diversity and Inclusion Unit
- Operations Development Unit
- Review Services Unit
- Strategic Planning Unit
- Research and Business Analytics Unit

HUMAN RESOURCES BRANCH

The Human Resources Branch provides coordinated delivery of diverse programs and services through strategic human resources planning in support of operations.

The Branch is organized into the following operational units and services:

- Career and Resourcing Section
 - Human Resources Management Information System Unit
 - Official Languages
 - Organization and Classification
 - Public Service Human Resources
 - Recruiting
 - RM and CM Career Managers
- Integrated Health Resource and Management Program
- Employee & Management Relations Section
 - Civil Litigation Analysis Unit
 - Professional Standards Unit
 - Respectful Workplace
- Human Resources Officer's Office
 - Awards and Recognition
 - HR Planning
 - Translation Services
- Pacific Regional Training Centre

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT & COMPTROLLERSHIP BRANCH

The Corporate Management and Comptrollership Branch (CMCB) supports operational policing through responsible management and security of RCMP finances, assets, and people. CMCB strives to provide excellent professional advice to clients and corporate partners by representing their best interests and ensuring the smooth and effective functioning of RCMP assets and finances.

The Branch is organized into the following business services:

- Asset and Procurement Management Section: Strategic Planning, Project Management, and Facilities Management

- Business Systems

- Departmental Security: Personnel Security Screening, Physical Security, IT Security, and Risk Management

- Finance: Budgeting, Forecasting, and Reporting

Asset and Procurement Management Section is responsible for development and implementation of strategies for delivery of building and transportation infrastructure, and the procurement of specialized goods and services. Business Systems maintains, improves and expands the RCMP's Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system known as "TEAM" to accommodate the operational, contractual and administrative needs. Departmental Security Section (DSS) is responsible for the security programs adopted by the RCMP, ensuring that the RCMP complies with federal government security policy and standards, and operates in a safe and secure environment. Finance provides advice, guidance, training and assistance to units in the overall management of financial resources.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT & TECHNOLOGY BRANCH

The Information Management & Technology Branch (IM+T) has the overall responsibility for developing, implementing, and maintaining information, communication and computer technologies that are essential to police services, member and public safety, corporate knowledge and information management within BC RCMP. In addition, the IM+T Branch provides project management expertise to implement new initiatives and special projects in-house and with partnering agencies.

The Branch is organized into the following major disciplines:

- Information Management (IM)

- Information Technology (IT)

 - IT Core Services

 - Computer Services

 - Radio Technology Program

- IM+T Operational Support (IOS)

CORE POLICING:

Deputy Criminal Operations Policing includes the following sections:

Criminal Operations Secretariat

The Criminal Operations Secretariat provides direct support to the members and employees of BC RCMP through research, guidance, and coordination with respect to a broad range of operational issues, events and developments. The Criminal Operations Secretariat is comprised of the Conducted Energy Weapon/Subject Behaviour Officer Response Coordinator, International Travel & Visits and Foreign & Domestic Liaison, Legal Advisory Section, Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Coordinator, Operational Response Unit, Operational Policy Unit, Police/Labour Communications, Reviewer Analyst Unit and Sensitive Expenditures Unit.

Critical Incident Program (CIP)

CIP was created in 2012 to provide divisional oversight of tactical operations. CIP is responsible for overseeing Lower Mainland District (LMD) Emergency Response Team (ERT) services, allowing for a level of common oversight to the ERT program and to ensure standardization of training and tools. In addition to LMD ERT, CIP is comprised of Provincial ERT, Public Order (Tactical Teams), Explosives Disposal Unit, Underwater Recovery Team, Police Dog Service, Crisis Negotiator Teams, Emergency Medical Response Team, Critical Incident Commanders and Scribes.

Enhanced Community & Aboriginal Policing Services (ECAPS)

ECAPS is responsible for providing leading edge crime prevention expertise and support including culturally sensitive policing and relationship building. ECAPS provides service through community policing along BC's coast line, in First Nations and aboriginal communities, and also focuses on crime prevention initiatives and programs to support BC RCMP detachments. Despite the diverse mandates within ECAPS, the overarching purpose is to contribute to the safety and security of communities in BC. ECAPS is comprised of Aboriginal Policing Service, Crime Prevention Services, Liaison Officer Department of Fisheries and Oceans and West Coast Marine Services.

Operational Communication Centre (OCC) Program

Six provincial Operational Communication Centres (OCC) provide 24/7 call-taking and dispatch service to detachments in all four districts of BC RCMP. OCC service is also provided for specialized and operational support units. Some LMD RCMP detachments are serviced by E-Comm Dispatch services or their own dispatch service instead of the OCCs. Similarly, Independent Municipal Police Departments provide their own OCC service or contract from E-Comm Dispatch services. The OCCs are located in BC RCMP Headquarters, Courtenay, Kelowna, Nanaimo, Prince George and Langford.

BC RCMP Traffic Services

BC RCMP Traffic Services is responsible for the administration and overall direction of the provincial traffic services programs throughout the four districts. This section is dedicated to improving overall road safety by reducing the number of fatalities and serious injuries. The programs utilized in BC RCMP Traffic Services to assist members in traffic enforcement include the Drug Recognition Expert and Standardized Field Sobriety Tests, Intersection Camera Safety Program, Traffic Services Management Information Tool and a Technology/ Equipment Inventory. Traffic Services is comprised of the following services: Automatic License Plate Recognition, Integrated Collision Analyst and Reconstructionist Services, Integrated Road Safety Units, Pipeline/Convoy Coordinator and the Provincial traffic and highway teams.

INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES AND ORGANIZED CRIME:

Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit (CFSEU-BC)

The Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit of British Columbia is British Columbia's "anti-gang police agency." The CFSEU-BC is the largest integrated police program in Canada and is made up of seconded police officers from 14 different agencies in BC including: Abbotsford Police Department, Canada Border Services Agency, Central Saanich Police Service, Delta Police Department, New Westminster Police Department, Port Moody Police Department, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Saanich Police Department, Transit Police, Vancouver Police Department, Victoria Police Department, West Vancouver Police Department and Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia. The CFSEU-BC's mandate is to target, investigate, prosecute, disrupt, and dismantle the organized crime groups and individuals that pose the highest risk to public safety due to their involvement in gang violence.

Federal Serious & Organized Crime (FSOC)

The mission of BC RCMP FSOC is to disrupt, dismantle and support prosecution of serious and organized crime groups and their members in conjunction with our domestic and international partners. BC RCMP FSOC is an amalgamation of former Federal programs: Drug Enforcement Branch (DEB), Integrated Proceeds of Crime (IPOC), Commercial Crime Section (CCS), Border Enforcement Team (IBET) and Integrated Market Enforcement Team (IMET).

Major Crime Section

Major Crime Section manages and investigates major crime files as directed by the mandate of the section and/or by Criminal Operations. The units within this section are responsible for gathering and documenting the facts of the case, while utilizing the investigational techniques and principles of Major Case Management. Additionally, Major Crime Section provides assistance to other police agencies and investigative units throughout the Province and if necessary, across the country. Major Crime is comprised of the following units: Anti-Corruption Unit, Behavioral Sciences Group, Criminal Analysis Unit, Criminal Investigation Unit, District Major Crime Units, Integrated Municipal Provincial Auto Crime Team, Interview Team, Polygraph Examiners, Serious Crime Unit, Special Projects and Unsolved Homicide Unit.

Integrated National Security Enforcement Team (INSET)

Following 9/11, The RCMP refocused its National Security Enforcement Sections (NSES) in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver to become Integrated National Security Enforcement Teams (INSETs). INSETs are centrally controlled from National Headquarters and undertake national security criminal investigations into terrorist criminal activities as defined in the anti-terrorism provisions of the Criminal Code, as well as any offence arising out of a threat to the security of Canada. The team applies Canada's laws, acts and regulations and anti-terrorism legislation to ensure that any actual or intended terrorist acts are detected early and disrupted. E-INSET is part of the NHQ Federal Policing Criminal Operations (FPCO) program and is connected through partnerships with municipal, provincial and federal agencies and international partners.

Specialized Investigative and Operational Police Services (SIOPS)

SIOPS is responsible for the strategic planning, coordination, leadership, and direction of a comprehensive range of specialized services supporting operational policing conducting a diverse range of investigations in the province within the federal, provincial and municipal business lines. The role of SIOPS is to provide subject matter expertise and specialized support to criminal investigations, support senior management decision making and contribute to future planning and priority setting for BC RCMP. Additionally, SIOPS is responsible for gathering, consolidating and providing analysis of current and emerging criminal trends in support of operational priority setting and contributing to a coordinated national and provincial strategy to combat organized crime.

SIOPS is comprised of the following units: Criminal Intelligence Section (which includes Criminal Intelligence Probe Teams, Division Intelligence Analyst Team, Integrated Witness Protection Section, Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Unit Coordinators, Real Time Intelligence Centre-BC, Source Development Unit), BC RCMP Criminal Analysis Section, Major Case Management Operational Service Centre, Office of Investigative Standards and Practices and Support Services (which includes Air Services, Covert Operations, BC RCMP Headquarters Exhibits Facility, BC RCMP Forensic Identification Services, Operational Readiness and Response, Emergency Management, Integrated Technological Crime Unit and Technical Investigative Services Unit).

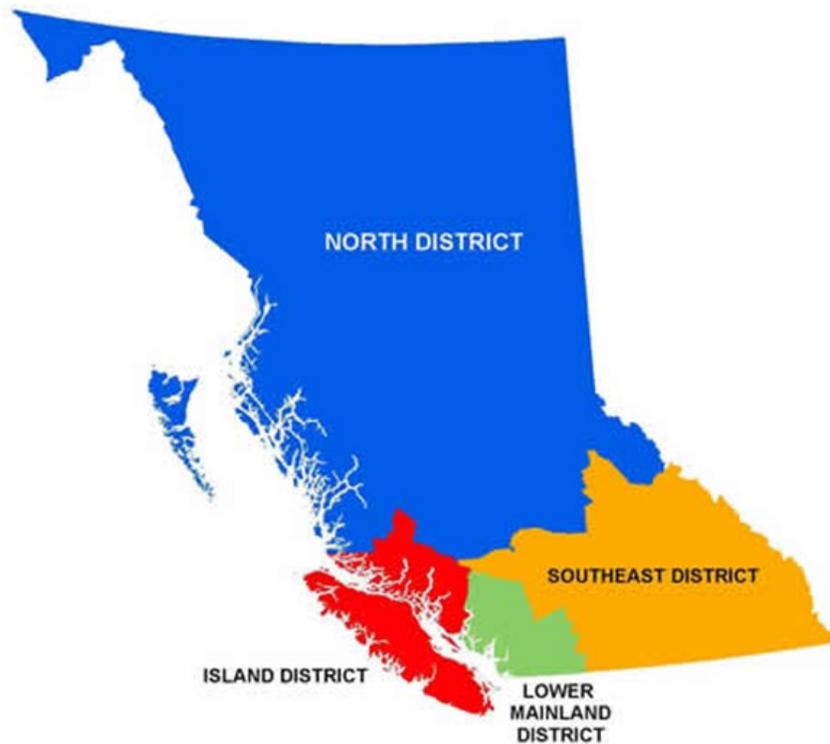
DIVERSITY & INCLUSION

The RCMP is dedicated to building a diverse and inclusive workforce; it is important to us to reflect Canada's changing demographics, and to foster cross-cultural understanding of our communities' needs. The Province of British Columbia and the RCMP are committed to ensuring our organization will continue to work with diverse community leaders, and engage with community members who have not traditionally felt supported by the police. We continue to develop strategies in partnership with our key stakeholders to prevent crime and support victims of crime.



To achieve investigative excellence, we take into account issues related to culture when investigating crimes within the community. This goes beyond trying to “tap into” communities for critical information, and extends to understanding that diverse cultural issues may underpin the actual commission of the crime. The RCMP continues to find ways to increase the trust and confidence of our diverse communities that we police within the Province of BC.

BC RCMP DISTRICTS



NORTH DISTRICT

North District (ND) headquarters is located in Prince George, B.C. and is the hub for 37 detachments and several speciality services located throughout the central and northern parts of British Columbia. North District has a vast, diverse geographic area that encompasses the upper two-thirds (73%) of the Province of British Columbia. It has an approximate population of 350,000 people and 151 First Nations communities.

ISLAND DISTRICT

Island District (ID) headquarters is located in Victoria, B.C. and is the hub for 25 detachments and 16 Community Policing Offices as well as several specialized units. Island District covers North and South Gulf Islands, Powell River and stretches of remote BC coastline and inlets. It has an approximate population of 760,000 people.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT

Southeast District (SED) shares a border with Alberta and the United States and is primarily situated among mountains and rugged terrain. There are 45 detachments and eight CPOs in SED providing service to approximately 683,000 people, including numerous Aboriginal communities. SED Headquarters is in Kelowna and is the hub for detachments located throughout southeastern BC.

LOWER MAINLAND DISTRICT

Lower Mainland District (LMD) stretches from Pemberton to the U.S. border and from the Sunshine Coast to the Coquihalla Highway. There are 21 detachments and 28 Community Policing Offices (CPOs) in LMD, which serves over 1.8 million people in 26 communities, including numerous Aboriginal communities. LMD Headquarters is located in BC RCMP Headquarters in Surrey.

The North District of British Columbia comprises 73% of the province's geographic land mass. Federal, provincial, municipal and aboriginal policing services are offered through thirty seven detachments and a District Headquarters. The Detachments are strategically located throughout this geographically vast District with District Headquarters being located in Prince George. North District hosts the most Isolated Posts (eleven) and Limited Duration Posts (eighteen) within the province of British Columbia.

The District is culturally diverse and includes 151 First Nations communities. First Nations represent 17.3% of the District's overall population, and aboriginal youth are the fastest growing population age-group in British Columbia.

Population and economic growth in Northern British Columbia is being driven by a dramatic increase in the number of land and natural resource development projects within the region. Major development brings with it permanent as well as temporary population shifts in key urban and rural areas. These changes have an impact on police resources and service delivery requirements. At the same time, North District personnel continue to monitor land use conflicts where there is a possibility of criminal extremism targeting people or critical infrastructure. Front line policing, such as traffic and general duty services, are the most affected by rapid growth. Ensuring front line and support service positions are adequately staffed is vital to the District's success given the increasing complexity of the police operating environment due to legislative, judicial, technical and operating factors. Attraction and retention recruiting strategies, in addition to soft vacancy pattern management, will play an important role in securing sufficient human resources to meet demands for service within this dynamic District moving forward.

The North District is comprised of dedicated employees who thoroughly enjoy all that Northern British Columbia has to offer. The "Spirit of the North" is present everywhere; from employee attitudes to the communities we serve. Operationally, collective efforts are being directed towards our operational priorities and community mobilization efforts. Together, we are making a difference.

NORTH DISTRICT SPECIALIZED UNITS:

POLICE DOG SERVICES

Recognized as the premier police dog service in the world, the RCMP Dog Service teams train and work alongside: Tactical Teams, ERT, Explosive Detection Units, Provincial Search and Rescue and the Canadian Avalanche Rescue Dog Association.

Dogs are trained to detect human-laden scent articles, weapons, explosives and narcotics. The North District has several Police Service Dogs and handlers. They are located in Dawson Creek, Fort St. John, Prince George, Terrace and Williams Lake Detachments.

AIR SERVICES

Air support is critical in an area with vast geographic challenges in providing policing services throughout North District. Planes are used to transport officers, as well as transporting prisoners, judges and other support services to our remote detachment areas.

TRAFFIC SERVICES

North District has seven units that serve as hubs for Traffic Services. There are six Collision Reconstructionists located throughout the North District.

FIRST NATIONS POLICING

The North District has a high percentage of Aboriginal and First Nations Communities who are policed by officers who not only work and live in the community, but who are part of their community. Many officers volunteer their time off duty to participate in the community as local sport coaches, who organize clothing drives, sponsor community BBQ's, and assist with cultural events. Currently there are 52 officers who are part of the First Nations Policing Unit throughout the District.

OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATION CENTRE—OCC

OCC Call Takers and Dispatchers answer both non-emergency and emergency lines for those communities without 911 service. They are the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for the Peace River Regional District, and the Secondary Safety Answering Point (SSAP) for all other detachment areas within the District. In addition to providing dispatching and status keeping to 37 detachments/satellites, they also provide dispatching and/or status keeping to North District Traffic Services, West Coast Marine, Air Services, and the provincial Conservation Officers (Ministry of Environment).

NORTH DISTRICT EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM—ERT

ERT is responsible for assisting and dealing with any situation where extreme danger or firearms are above the ability of detachments and other policing partners. The team is trained to use weapons, equipment and tactics to respond to any possible public safety danger. They are highly trained and specialized experts in weapons not normally used by General Duty police officers or seen by the public. A significant component to the team is the Crisis Negotiators whose primary objective is to resolve a situation peacefully without injury or harm. These negotiators play a pivotal role toward achieving a safe outcome.

The Island District covers all of Vancouver Island, the North and South Gulf Islands, plus Powell River and stretches of the remote BC Coastline and Inlets. Island District is the central point for 25 detachments and their sub detachments, plus traffic and numerous other specialty units.

Vancouver Island, located in the Pacific Northwest, is the largest Pacific island east of New Zealand.

ISLAND DISTRICT SPECIALIZED UNITS:

WEST COAST MARINE SERVICES

With a fleet of three patrol vessels and numerous smaller boats, the members of the West Coast Marine Service patrol the entire coastal area from the international border at Washington to Alaska from their base in Nanaimo. This vast area includes hundreds of islands and numerous coastal communities many of which are only accessible by air or marine transportation.

AIR SERVICES

Located at CFB Comox, the Island District Air Services works with all sections, and patrols the island with its Eurocopter AS 350 helicopter, or Air 8. Air 8 assists in search and rescue, tracking fleeing suspects, and transporting members, prisoners, and judges. It is equipped with a FLIR for night operations and a camera for recording operations. The helicopter and pilots also work extensively with the radio technicians in securing the vital communications infrastructure of the District.

ISLAND EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM—ERT

The Island District Emergency Response Team has 20 members from detachments and units all over Vancouver Island. Island ERT has the ability to use specialized weapons, equipment, and tactics to resolve extremely high-risk situations, requiring an integrated and coordinated tactical response. ERT members must also possess the self-discipline to function effectively in physically and psychologically stressful environments for extended periods of time, as ERT deployments often last many hours or even days. ERT operations can take place on land or at sea as Island ERT is a Marine Operations team.

UNDERWATER RECOVERY TEAM—URT

The Island District Underwater Recovery Team has seven officers from detachments and units all over Vancouver Island. Team members are trained in a wide variety of diving techniques including surface supplied diving and decompression diving. In addition to SCUBA, the team can also conduct SONAR searches and is trained to conduct land and water based metal detection searches.

On October 24th, 2014 Island District team conducted the deepest planned operational dive in RCMP history in order to recover two victims of a vessel sinking near Campbell River. Using surface supplied air, members reached a depth of 155 feet.

VANCOUVER ISLAND TACTICAL TROOP—VITT

The Vancouver Island Tactical Troop has about 70 officers from detachments and units across the island. VITT manages public order operations and are frequently called during serious investigations to conduct search and canvass duties.

ISLAND DISTRICT TRAFFIC SERVICES

The mandate of ID Traffic Service is mandate is to reduce the number of fatal and serious injury collisions on the island. There are eight traffic units, including a Collision and Reconstruction Unit, Roving Traffic Unit with drug detecting police dog and a DRE/SFST/Commercial Vehicle Unit. The Traffic Units are located In Chemainus, Nanaimo, Parksville, Courtenay, Campbell River and Victoria. Three of the Traffic Units are dedicated to enhanced road safety enforcement known as the Integrated Road Safety Units (IRSU).

OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATION CENTRE—OCC

OCC Call Takers and Dispatchers answer both non-emergency and emergency lines for those communities without 911 service. They are the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for the Peace River Regional District, and the Secondary Safety Answering Point (SSAP) for all other detachment areas within the District. In addition to providing dispatching and status keeping to 35 detachments or satellites offices, they also provide dispatching and/or status keeping to Vancouver Island District Traffic Services, West Coast Marine, Air Services, and the provincial Conservation Officers.

ID INTEGRATED TEAMS:

VANCOUVER ISLAND INTEGRATED MAJOR CRIME UNIT—VIIMCU

This integrated homicide team serves the provincial jurisdictions throughout the Island District, as well as the municipal jurisdictions in the Capital Regional District (CRD). VIIMCU manages and investigates major crime files by gathering and documenting the facts of the case, while utilizing investigational techniques and principles of major case management. VIIMC investigates homicides, suspicious death investigation, missing persons where foul play is suspected, in-custody death and police- involved serious injury investigation. The participating agencies are: BC RCMP Major Crime Unit, West Shore RCMP, and Victoria Police, Saanich Police, Oak Bay Police, and Central Saanich Police Departments.

MOBILE YOUTH SERVICES TEA (MYST)

This two member team works with youth at risk, with a focus on preventing sexual victimization. MYST works closely with social and educational agencies in the Capital Regional District. Participating agencies include: West Shore RCMP, Sidney/North Saanich RCMP, and Victoria Police, Saanich Police, Oak Bay Police, and Central Saanich Police Departments.

INTEGRATED MOBILE CRISIS RESPONSE TEAM (IMCRT)

A collaboration between CFD police agencies and the Vancouver Island Health Authority, this team works with mental health clinicians. Participating agencies are: West Shore RCMP, Sidney/North Saanich RCMP, Sooke RCMP, and Victoria Police, Saanich Police, Oak Bay Police, and Central Saanich Police Departments.

GREATER VICTORIA REGIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UNIT (RDVU)

This team is a collaboration between police and the Ministry of Children and Family Development, comprised of police officers and social/family workers. The team investigates cases of serious domestic violence and offers advice and monitoring of all domestic violence unit cases in the CRD. Participating agencies are: West Shore RCMP, Sidney/North Saanich RCMP, Sooke RCMP, and Victoria Police, Saanich Police, Oak Bay Police, and Central Saanich Police Departments.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT

Southeast District stretches from Clearwater in the north, to Osoyoos in the south, and from the Sparwood to the east and Lillooet Detachment to the west.

There are 45 Detachments in the District. The District is also home to a number of specialized Units that provide vital support towards keeping our communities safe. There are more than 1000 members are living and working in Southeast District.

Southeast District has 20 First Nations Police officers who are specifically focussed on providing directed service to our 40 First Nations communities.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT SPECIALIZED UNITS:

TRAFFIC SERVICES

Southeast District Traffic Services is divided into two halves with SEDTS (West) and SEDTS (East). SEDTS (West) consists of three areas serviced by Central Interior Traffic Services based out of Kamloops, Central Okanagan Traffic Services based out of Kelowna, and North Okanagan Traffic Services based out of Vernon. SEDTS (East) consists of Trans-Canada East Traffic Services based out of Golden, East Kootenay Traffic Services based out of Cranbrook, West Kootenay Traffic Services based out of Nelson, and South Okanagan Traffic Services based out of Keremeos. West Kootenay T.S. is partnered with the Nelson Police Department with Nelson P.D. seconding two members to W.K.T.S. on a rotational basis.

Southeast District as a whole has seven Collision Reconstructionists working through the southeast. The goal of Southeast District Traffic Services is to reduce the number of serious collisions on the highways throughout the southeastern part of BC.

FIRST NATIONS POLICING

South East District works with some of the most developed and politically engaged First Nations peoples in BC. South East District Aboriginal Policing Services (APS) is dedicated to developing and maintaining a culturally sensitive policing service with Aboriginal Peoples. They focus on improving relations between aboriginal people, the RCMP, and the Criminal Justice System. In providing this culturally appropriate pro-active policing service they recognize the diversity of specific First Nations people in each region.

There are twenty First Nations policing positions at ten Detachments throughout the District. These members work with over Forty First Nations Bands to identify policing priorities in their community. Initiatives to focus policing duties on the priorities are then developed in consultation with community representatives. APS also advocates providing opportunities for aboriginal people to become involved in law enforcement ensuring the RCMP membership includes an Aboriginal complement thereby reflecting the communities they work with.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM – ERT

An ERT is a group of highly-trained RCMP members who have the capability of employing specialized weapons, equipment, and tactics to resolve extremely high-risk situations. The potentially violent and often dynamic nature of these incidents requires a highly integrated and coordinated tactical response.

There is one ERT team in the Southeast District managed out of Kelowna with members from Detachments near Kelowna.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT TACTICAL TROOP

The Southeast District Tactical Troop has about 80 officers from detachments and units across the District. SED Tactical Troop manages public order operations and are frequently called during serious investigations to conduct search and canvass duties.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT MAJOR CRIME UNIT

SED MCU manages and investigates major crime files by gathering and documenting the facts of the case, while utilizing investigational techniques and principles of major case management.

MCU investigates homicides, suspicious death investigation, missing persons where foul play is suspected, in-custody death and police-involved serious injury investigation.

POLICE DOG SERVICES

Southeast District has 14 Police Service Dogs and handlers. They are located in Kelowna, Penticton, Vernon, Kamloops, Nelson, and Cranbrook. These respective teams are trained in tracking, criminal apprehension, detection of explosives, narcotics, firearms and human-scent articles. These teams train and work alongside: ERT, Tactical Teams, Explosive Detection Units, Provincial Search and Rescue and the Canadian Avalanche Rescue Dog Association.

BOAT PATROL PROGRAM

Various SED Detachments run Boat Patrol Programs in the summer months which is augmented by SED funding of Reserve Constables.

UNDERWATER RECOVERY TEAM – URT

The South East District Underwater Recovery Team has seven officers from detachments and units all over South East District. Team members are trained in a wide variety of diving techniques including surface supplied diving and decompression diving.

In addition to SCUBA, the team can also conduct underwater searches utilizing Scanning/Side Scan Sonar and a Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV). Team members are also trained to conduct land and water based metal detection searches.

OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATION CENTRE – OCC

Southeast District OCC services 45 Detachments, including four regionalized detachments, one Tribal Police Service, and nine Traffic units located throughout the District. SED OCC is the Secondary Safety Answering Point (SSAP) for all detachment areas within the District. OCC call takers and dispatchers answer both non-emergency and emergency calls for all detachments.

As well, OCC operators dispatch and status keeping for the almost 1000 members within the SED area, Southeast District Traffic Services, Air Services, and the provincial Conservation Officers. Over 250,000 CAD calls are generated in the Southeast District yearly.

CFSEU-BC



The Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit of British Columbia is British Columbia's "Integrated Anti-Gang Police Agency". The CFSEU-BC is the largest integrated police program in Canada, made up of members from every police department in B.C., including the RCMP, and are the third largest police 'force' in the province with over 400 officers.

WEST COAST MARINE SERVICES



WCMS provides police service to remote, isolated communities, often located hours away from larger communities or detachments, some only accessible by boat or plane. The geography of the land and water presents its own unique challenges to providing police services to these communities. WCMS members operate on seven-day preplanned patrols and attend coastal communities and back-up or support the detachment members.

LMD INTEGRATED TEAMS



The RCMP LMD Integrated Teams consists of five specialized units in support of day-to-day policing operations. These teams assist detachment level units and front line police to focus on their policing while providing a specialized level of service as experts in their field. They not only have a high level of experience, but they use their expertise to educate other police teams, share information and streamline training of specialized policing practices.

LOWER MAINLAND DISTRICT

The Lower Mainland District stretches from Pemberton to the U.S. border and from the Sunshine Coast to the Coquihalla Highway. The District serves 1.8 million people in 28 communities, including numerous Aboriginal communities.

Approximately 2,380 RCMP officers and 600 support staff are committed to protecting the people who live, work and play throughout the Lower Mainland. The District is expected to continue to grow in officer establishment over the next decade.

LMD INTEGRATED TEAMS:

Under its mandate to oversee policing in British Columbia, the Ministry of Justice works to ensure the best police services for communities throughout the province, coordinating police resources and intelligence across jurisdictions.

Key to this is the integration of specialized police services, which the provincial government continues to strongly emphasize and support. Service integration helps communities to stretch policing budgets by giving police access to sophisticated equipment and expertise.

The Province of British Columbia has taken a leadership role in working with police agencies to integrate areas ranging from homicide investigation and gang suppression to emergency response and forensic services. In all, the provincial government contributes more than \$70 million annually to more than 20 integrated teams.

The Province is the primary source of funding for several provincial teams, plus many regional teams formed to address concerns of, and provide services to, specific regions. Significant examples of the latter include the five Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams, to which the Province contributes 52 provincial force members and two provincial public service employees.

As well, in legislation, the Province sets provincial standards for cooperation and intelligence-sharing among police agencies working on serious, multijurisdictional cases like serial homicides, assaults and kidnappings. As well, in legislation, the Province sets provincial standards for cooperation and intelligence-sharing among police agencies working on serious, multijurisdictional cases like serial homicides, assaults and kidnappings. The Ministry continues to encourage the RCMP and independent municipal police departments to maximize efficiency and coordination in their service delivery models. There are five Integrated Teams:

LOWER MAINLAND DISTRICT

EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM—ERT

The Lower Mainland District Regional Police Service has a full time 66-member ERT team to support front-line police officers in the LMD's 13 detachments. Funding for the unit is 50 percent municipal, 30 percent provincial and 20 percent federal.

ERT members start their shifts at detachments closer to where they reside, attending briefings, liaising with units and providing tactical advice, all on a local level. In addition, some gear and vehicles are now stored locally and it means calls to off-duty officers result in a more localized response and an ERT presence in the community.

ERT works closely with IHIT, the Integrated Border and Integrated Marihuana Enforcement and also Municipal Provincial Auto Crime. ERT is also responsible for coordinating call-outs of the 135-member Lower Mainland Tactical Troop.

ERT also coordinates the Crisis Negotiation Team of 16 members, called in from various detachment and units in hostage, barricaded persons and suicide situations.

INTEGRATED HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION TEAM—IHIT

The Integrated Homicide Investigation Team (IHIT) is responsible for investigating homicides, high-risk missing persons where foul play is suspected and suspicious deaths.

IHIT covers the Lower Mainland District from Pemberton to Boston Bar, including Sechelt, serving 29 RCMP communities and 3 municipal police communities.

In addition to our administrative support staff, our highly skilled analytical unit and our six investigative teams, IHIT is also comprised of individual support teams. These teams include: unsolved homicide, investigational support unit, family/victim support liaison, major case management, legal application support, special projects and public/media relations.

IHIT has taken a leadership role in coordinating a national approach to Gang and Organized Crime related homicides.

IHIT is comprised of 109 employees including 79 police officers from the RCMP, New Westminster, Port Moody and Abbotsford Police departments.

IHIT also represents the largest homicide unit in Canada whose investigations have often carry implications which extend across the country and internationally.

FORENSIC IDENTIFICATION SERVICES—IFIS

Integrated Forensic Identification Services (IFIS) is the largest integrated forensics service in the country, with 80 employees. The unit is comprised of forensic identification specialists and technicians, forensic identification assistants (FIA), forensic video analysts (FVA), municipal employees and public servants.

The IFIS team is responsible for collecting, processing, analyzing and interpreting evidence found at the scene of a crime. The services include:

- DNA Recovery
- Facial Reconstructionist
- Finger Identification
- Footwear and Tire Track Impressions
- Footwear Morphology
- Physical Matching
- Plan Drawings/ Recording Crime Scenes
- Serial Number Restoration
- Trace Evidence Recovery
- Video Analysis

INTEGRATED POLICE DOG SERVICES—IPDS

Integrated Police Dog Service (IPDS) is the largest in the country with 48 police-dog teams. Each team is comprised of an officer – called a handler – and a dog who work side-by-side day in and day out. IPDS is integrated with the Abbotsford, New Westminster, Delta and Port Moody Police Departments.

All of the dogs are trained for tracking and searching for suspects, evidence, drugs and explosives.

The district is covered by teams strategically placed around the LMD to ensure quick response. When the teams are not on a call, they are patrolling the communities and providing backup to general duty officers.

Of the 48 teams, four are funded by the province and 39 are funded by municipalities they serve.

INTEGRATED COLLISION ANALYSIS AND RECONSTRUCTION SERVICE—ICARS

The ICARS Team is responsible for investigating the forensic aspect of all vehicle collisions that result in serious injury or death in the RCMP detachment areas within the Lower Mainland District.

They are dedicated to improving public safety through the application of forensic science in collision reconstruction.

ADDITIONAL LMD SERVICES:

REGIONAL DUTY OFFICER PROGRAM—RDO

The Regional Duty Officers are senior level officers acting as single point of contact for district-wide operational assistance, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Four officers work on a 12-hour rotation mirroring Detachment shifting: 4 days on and 4 days off, following the LMD watch system. A fifth RDO was added in early 2013, to assist with coverage and expanded duties.

RDOs work from a mobile office, monitoring RCMP operations in the Lower Mainland and coordinating major cross-jurisdictional incidents, in consultation with RCMP and other emergency response management.

REAL TIME INTELLIGENCE CENTRE—RTIC-BC

The RTIC-BC is a multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional policing centre providing a coordinated intelligence-focused regional response to serious crimes. It provides a high level of situational awareness by monitoring all significant criminal events in the region and offering immediate analytical support as these crimes occur throughout Metro Vancouver and expanding to Lower Vancouver Island.

The mission of the RTIC-BC is to enhance public safety by delivering real-time operational support to frontline officers and investigators in the form of intelligence.

The goal of the RTIC-BC is to accelerate criminal investigations by assisting in identifying and locating suspects at the earliest opportunity.



RTIC officers track action in real time and search multiple databases.

COMBINED FORCES SPECIAL ENFORCEMENT UNIT

The Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit of British Columbia (www.cfseu.bc.ca) is British Columbia's "anti-gang police agency." The CFSEU-BC is the largest integrated police program in Canada, made up of members from every police department in B.C., including the RCMP, and are the third largest police 'force' in the province with over 400 officers.

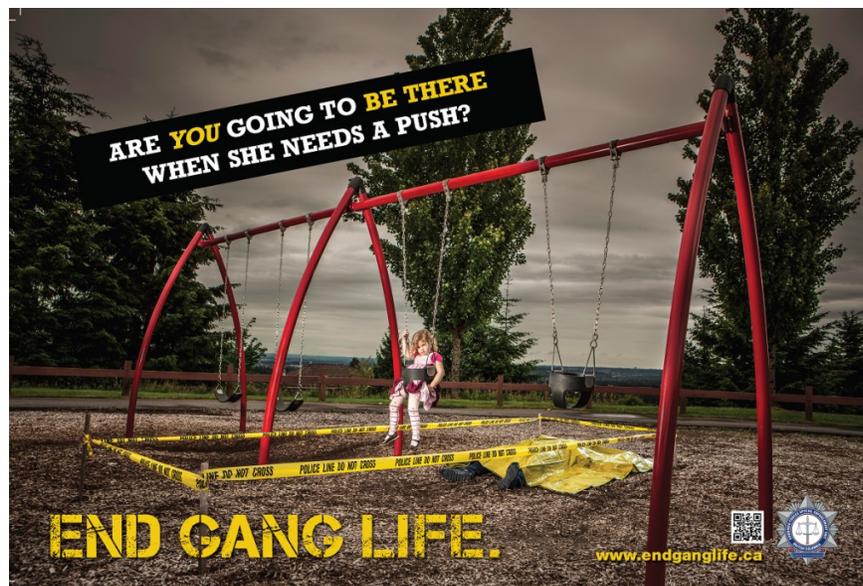
The CFSEU-BC's mandate is to target, investigate, prosecute, disrupt, and dismantle the organized crime groups and individuals that pose the highest risk to public safety due to their involvement in gang violence. The CFSEU-BC also recognizes that it needs to play a part in the education of the public with respect to gangs and the effects of gang violence and prevent youth and young adults from joining gangs and falling prey to the lures of gang life.

With offices in the Lower Mainland District, Vancouver Island District, Southeast District, and North District, the CFSEU-BC has a wide variety of units and capabilities to fulfil its mandate. It has one of Canada's largest open source units, a Legal Assistance and Support Team (LAST), a Covert Asset and Support Team (CAST), a 20+ person Uniform Gang Enforcement Team, eight investigative teams spanning the province, surveillance teams, an Asset Forfeiture Investigative Team (AFIT), its own Tactical Support and Intercept capabilities, Special Operations Team, and many other support units and teams.

The CFSEU-BC is also the lead agency behind the B.C.-led Provincial Tactical Enforcement Priority (PTEP) intelligence and analytical tool. The PTEP is an initiative to coordinate law enforcement efforts in targeting and disrupting gang violence. All policing agencies in British Columbia (RCMP and Municipal) currently participate in PTEP by identifying and prioritizing specific threats that pose a risk to public safety due to gang violence.

END GANG LIFE

In early December 2013, the CFSEU-BC launched "End Gang Life" a massive prevention campaign. This bold, emotional, and visually impactful initiative uses engaging and powerful imagery and language, in the form of videos and posters, that speak to people and hopefully give youth a fresh perspective on what gangs really are, give communities a rallying point around which they can mobilize against gangs in their neighbourhoods, and make gangsters pause and think twice about their life choices. This campaign is grounded in academic research and has the support of the Justice Ministry and Police Services.



NATIONAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

SERIOUS AND ORGANIZED CRIME:

WHAT IS ORGANIZED CRIME?

Under the *Criminal Code* (Section 467.1), Organized Crime is defined as being composed of three or more persons, having as one of its main purposes a serious offence likely to result in a financial benefit. So, just about any type of illicit activity can be undertaken by organized crime groups, as long as there is money to be made. Identity theft, human trafficking, sex crimes against children, credit card fraud and counterfeit goods, just to name a few, can, and often do have links to organized crime.

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime affects the daily lives of Canadians. You may not be aware of it, but it can affect the taxes you pay (tax revenue losses from contraband tobacco and alcohol); your car insurance premiums (higher auto insurance due to car thefts by organized crime rings); your banking fees (banks recovering fraud costs); even your safety and health (drug-related violence, faulty counterfeit goods, and neighborhood marijuana grow operations).

Globalization and rapid advances in technology have contributed to the expansion and internationalization of organized crime activities; Canadians can easily fall victim to organized crime groups operating outside of our borders, (identity theft, internet, e-mail scams, phishing, etc.), making it a global problem that cannot be fought solely within our borders.

The violence and corrupting effect of organized crime groups are mainstays of primary activities, which greatly affect every Canadian's right to safety and security.

PLANS AND PRIORITIES

The RCMP is committed to safe homes and safe communities for all Canadians, and to accomplish this we identified the fight against organized crime as a strategic priority in 2001. Using an intelligence-led, integrated approach, the RCMP is focusing its activities on reducing the threat and impact of organized crime. In fulfilling its mandate, the RCMP is working closely with domestic and international partners in a sustained effort to dismantle today's criminal groups. To contribute to a successful outcome, the RCMP will:

- reduce the total harmful effects caused by organized crime by disrupting illicit markets
- improve the quality of the criminal intelligence/information process
- share intelligence with partners and cooperate with enforcement units at the municipal, national and international levels
- formulate an up-to-date picture of the threat of organized crime and prioritize investigations
- provide scientific and technical support and new technologies to enhance investigative abilities
- enhance public awareness of the dangers and impacts of organized crime
- reduce demand for illicit products.

NATIONAL SECURITY:

Anything that impacts the fabric of Canadian society could be considered a threat to national security. The RCMP will focus its efforts on: espionage or sabotage against Canada; foreign influenced activities detrimental to the interests of Canada; activities directed toward or in support of the threat or use of acts of serious violence against Canadians for political, religious or ideological objectives; and, activities leading to the destruction or overthrow by violence of the government of Canada.

The greatest threat to Canada's national security is the threat of terrorist criminal activity in Canada and abroad. The RCMP's role is to prevent, detect, deny and respond to this criminal activity. There is an organizational necessity to ensure that our response to the threat of terrorist criminal activity is strategically aligned, focused and centrally controlled by National Headquarters. We need to ensure capacity and capability to achieve a multifaceted approach including outreach/awareness at all levels of policing with communities and partners, prevention, strategic analysis, information/intelligence sharing, and enforcement.

Our investigative successes are largely determined by our flexibility, leadership and collaboration with foreign and domestic law enforcement partners. We must continue to become more proactive and responsive in accordance with the level of threat.

This end-state can be achieved by maintaining a nation-wide integrated National Security Criminal Investigations Program; by continuously improving our information sharing practices with other federal agencies and partners consistent with current policies; by developing outreach and education strategies that will lead to the engagement of stakeholders across the country and assist Canadians in avoiding being victimized; and, by ensuring the situational awareness of the RCMP Senior Executive and the Government of Canada on the status of the threat environment.

Finally, we must also enhance our abilities to evaluate lessons learned to better equip the RCMP to prevent, detect, deny and respond to criminal activity.

PLANS AND PRIORITIES

The RCMP is committed to working in partnership with both domestic and foreign agencies to enhance prevention measures against terrorist criminal activity in Canada and abroad.

The RCMP National Security strategy will "conduct focused and effective criminal investigations."

THE RCMP WILL:

- counter criminal threats to the security of Canada
- establish and maintain relationships
- enhance information management
- conduct focused and effective criminal investigations
- influence public policy.

YOUTH:

One of the RCMP's five strategic priorities is to reduce youth involvement in crime, whether as victims or offenders. The current priority issues are bullying and cyberbullying, impaired and distracted driving, substance abuse, and youth violence.

In order to reduce youth crime and victimization, the RCMP aims to:

- support sustainable long-term responses;
- support approaches that are consistent with the Youth Criminal Justice Act;
- focus on risk factors, prevention and early intervention; and
- promote youth engagement and empowerment.

To help achieve these goals, the RCMP focuses on:

Outreach and Engagement

Increasing youth awareness and influencing youth behavior through behaviour modeling, mentoring, active learning and engaging youth to positively influence their peers, school and community.

This includes:

- school-based prevention initiatives
- community engagement
- youth consultation
- youth-police partnerships
- on-line resources
- technology-enabled engagement.

Intervention and Diversion

Intervening with youth offenders and victims of crime to address underlying causes of crime and victimization through direct programming, multi-agency partnerships and referrals to community programs.

This includes:

- extra-judicial measures
- restorative justice approaches
- multi-agency partnerships.

Every province and territory has an RCMP Youth Officer who supports the development of national youth policy and programs, and oversees local initiatives. These officers are trained through the National Youth Officer Program. This program provides education and awareness to officers working with youth on the causes of youth crime and victimization and what police officers and youth can do to prevent it.

It is important that young people have the opportunity to provide their perspective on issues that affect them since they are believed to be key players in the prevention of crime in communities. Understanding their perspective enables police officers to interact more effectively with and better understand youth. The RCMP National Youth Advisory Committee brings together youth from all over Canada to discuss important issues that they face in their respective communities, while providing valuable input to the RCMP's policies, programs and strategies.

The RCMP believes that long-term prevention of youth crime and victimization can only be accomplished in partnership with the community. For this reason, the RCMP works closely with local organizations and social services so that young people who come into contact with the police, as either victims or offenders, receive the help they need to overcome the challenges in their lives.

ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES:

Contributing to safer and healthier Aboriginal communities is one of the five strategic priorities of the RCMP. Delivering culturally competent police services provides the foundation necessary to build relationships and partnerships with the more than 600 Aboriginal communities we serve.

Our shared and unique history with Canada's Aboriginal peoples provides an environment in which we can work collaboratively to improve community health and wellness. We are committed to continue building up on these relationships as we encourage, sustain and foster honest and open dialogue among our Aboriginal partners. As we work together, the RCMP is in a position to assist and advocate for Aboriginal communities at a local and national level.

We contribute to safer and healthier Aboriginal communities by:

- promoting and encouraging the recruitment of Aboriginal people as potential employees and police officers.
- working collaboratively with the communities to ensure enhanced and optimized service delivery by developing relevant and culturally competent police services.
- contributing to the development of community capacity to prevent crime through on-going social development.
- maintaining and strengthening partnerships with Aboriginal communities, our policing and government partners, stakeholders and with Aboriginal organizations.
- promoting and using alternative / community justice initiatives for Aboriginal people.
- demonstrating value for service through the development, management and evaluation of the detachment performance plan created in collaboration with the local Aboriginal communities.
- contributing to public policy development and implementation and development to assist in building safer, and healthier Aboriginal communities.



Pulling Together Canoe Journey: Police and First Nation Youth paddle together across BC waterways.

ECONOMIC INTEGRITY:

The types of crimes driven by the motivation for profit are extensive and certainly not victimless. Illegal economic activity either robs or diverts funds away from hard-working Canadians. The confidence of Canadian consumers and investors in their economy can be shaken – their economic security undermined and their trust in institutions put at risk. Examples of crimes that impact Canada's Economic Integrity include:

- an employee engages in insider trading, defrauding company stockholders out of millions
- an individual files a false insurance claim for a staged auto accident, contributing to a rise in insurance rates
- an organized criminal group finances activities by manufacturing and selling counterfeit batteries, threatening the safety of Canadians and diverting profit from legitimate business
- a restaurant merchant uses a sophisticated payment card reader to overcharge its patrons, stealing their money and personal information
- an individual from another country engages in a telemarketing scam, taking the life-savings of a recently-retired Canadian senior.

The nature of crimes that affect the economy is rapidly changing. In the face of globalization and technological progress, criminals are operating beyond jurisdictions using sophisticated and continuously-evolving methods to find victims. Law enforcement plays an important role in strengthening and preserving the security and economic interests of Canada. However, maintaining Canada's Economic Integrity is a complex issue that must be tackled in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies, governments at all levels, the private sector and our international partners. Together, we must work to ensure that Canadians have confidence in their financial, currency and market systems.

PLANS AND PRIORITIES

The RCMP will adopt Economic Integrity as a new strategic priority for 2006-2007 with a focus on preventing, detecting and deterring crimes that affect the Canadian economy. Education, awareness and enforcement initiatives to support the priority will be drawn from existing and newly-developed programs. We will continue to work with key partners and consult and engage our communities in driving out this new priority, with a strategic focus on the counterfeiting of currency and on corruption wherever it might occur.

THE RCMP WILL:

- communicate effectively with citizens, partners and stakeholders
- enhance public awareness of the methods to reduce and prevent economic crimes
- formulate an up-to-date picture of the risks to confidence in Canada's economy and prioritize investigations
- improve the quality of the intelligence/information process
- impact crime through education, prevention and awareness
- contribute to confidence in monetary, financial and market systems
- share intelligence with partners, and cooperate with enforcement units at the municipal, national and international levels
- reduce opportunity for crimes impacting Canadian market and financial systems with our partners.

BC RCMP - Fast Facts 2017



143	Years as Canada's National Police Force
67	Years as BC's Provincial Police Force (1950)
29,188	RCMP employees in Canada
8,903	RCMP employees in BC (RM/CM/SCST/PSE)
6,725	Established Regular Members positions
72%	Percentage of BC population living in RCMP jurisdictions
27,000	Kilometers of coastline policed by BC RCMP
99%	Percentage of BC land mass served by BC RCMP
144	BC RCMP detachments
121	First Nations communities served by BC RCMP
150	Municipalities & Communities served by BC RCMP
1,079,637	Calls for Service in BC
5	Operational Communication Centers (OCC)
1	New detachments in BC opened in 2015-2016
83	Dog teams in the BC RCMP Police Dog Services
200	Active DARE trained officers in 87 BC communities
18	Members of the CO's Cultural Diversity Advisory Committee
6,397	Volunteers (directly recruited, screened, trained and supervised)
5,475	RCMP Crime Prevention Volunteers
174	Victim Services Volunteers
11	Aircraft
8	Armoured vehicles
206	All terrain vehicles
99	Snowmobiles
474	Light trucks
27	Medium/heavy trucks
832	RCMP police cruisers

667

SUVs

1206

Surveillance specification vehicles

49

Motorcycles

101

Boats (5 to 23 meters in length)

422,901

Founded Criminal Code files (excluding traffic)

2%

Percentage decrease of all traffic fatalities across BC (2016)

3%

Percentage decrease of auto thefts across BC (2016)

2%

Percentage increase in speed-related fatalities across BC (2012-2013)

33%

Percentage decrease in cyclist traffic fatalities across BC (2012-2013)

1%

Percentage increase in heavy-vehicle fatalities across BC (2012-2013)

10%

Percentage decrease in pedestrian fatalities across BC (2012-2013)

49,800

Followers on Twitter

40,600

Followers on Facebook

2,300

Mobile Data Terminals

6,230

Radios

400

Radio repeater sites (towers)

134

Solar powered towers

12,000

Computer work stations within BC RCMP

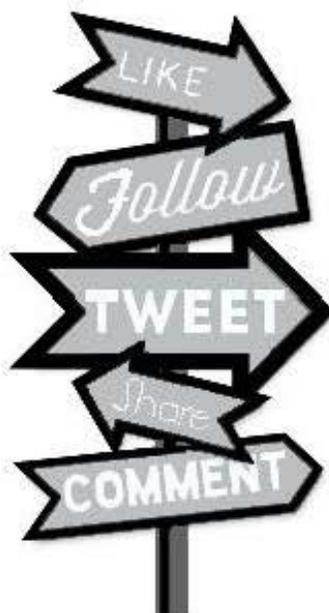


BC RCMP Facts 2017

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