

Policy Name:	SEARCH WARRANTS AND PRODUCTION ORDERS		
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RELATED POLICIES

OP 2.1 *Use of Force*

OP 3.1 *Arrest and Detention*

OP 3.2 *Search of a Person*

OP 4.11 *Confidential Informants / Agents*

OP 5.1 *Seized Property*

OP 5.2 *Retention of Property for Court Purposes (Form 5.2)*

1. PURPOSE

1.1. To provide guidance to Surrey Police Service (SPS) Members regarding the obtaining and execution of Search Warrants.

2. SCOPE

2.1. This policy applies to all SPS Members.

3. POLICY

3.1. All searches conducted by Members shall be conducted in full compliance with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, federal and provincial statutes, and municipal bylaws, common law and current SPS policies and procedures.

3.2. Members may apply for a Search Warrant or a Production Order to lawfully collect evidence to further an investigation. Search Warrants and Production Orders are important legal documents and may be required for court purposes. When preparing these documents, Members must be aware that these documents are subject to judicial scrutiny. Production Orders are available only in relation to offences under the *Criminal Code* and other federal statutes.

3.3. Members must conduct searches only when all the following conditions are met:

- i. the search is authorized by a specific statute or common law;
- ii. the search is carried out in accordance with the procedural and substantive requirements of the authorizing law; and
- iii. the scope of the search is limited to the area and items for which the law has granted authority to search (therefore not compromising evidence seized in the search).

4. PROCEDURE

4.1. Members will consult a Supervisor prior to applying for a Search Warrant or a Production Order to ensure there are sufficient grounds to apply for the authorization. Members will use the Provincial Court Registry (PCR) forms for the specific authorizations they are seeking.

4.2. Members in the Investigation Services Bureau, and/or Community Policing Bureau Members with assistance from other Members with experience in writing judicial authorizations may write the Warrants, Orders and Information to Obtain on a Word document with the specific PCR form wording for the authorization sought.

Search Warrants

4.3. A search warrant is an order issued by a justice under statutory powers, authorizing a Member to enter a specified place to search for and seize specified property which will provide evidence of the actual or intended commission of a crime.

4.4. When determining whether their actions constitute a search, Members must assess whether their actions will intrude on a person's reasonable expectation of privacy, by considering the following:

- i. the person's presence during the search;
- ii. possession or control of the property or place;
- iii. ownership of the property or place;
- iv. a person's historical use of property or item; and
- v. a person's ability to regulate access to a place.

4.5. Members must obtain a warrant to search where required by law unless the conditions for obtaining a warrant exist but, by reason of Exigent Circumstances, it would be impracticable to obtain a warrant (under s. 487.11 of the *Criminal Code*).

4.6. A warrant or authorization may be issued based upon a sworn Information to Obtain (ITO) and proof of reasonable grounds for its issue.

4.7. Judicial authorizations are granted pursuant to statutory provisions from statutes including the *Criminal Code*, *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, *Firearms Act*, *Offence Act*, *Liquor Control and Licensing Act*, *Police Act* and any other federal or provincial statute. The Member must rely on the particular section of the statute to provide the specific requirements of the warrant or order sought.

Ex Parte Applications: Full and Frank Disclosure

4.8. An application for a warrant or other judicial authorization is made “*ex parte*”, meaning the individual who will be subject to the warrant is not present and therefore unable to argue why a warrant should not be granted.

4.9. The facts of the case reported in the ITO must provide a justice or judge with sufficient information to satisfy the minimum standard needed to justify overriding an individual’s privacy interests.

4.10. To ensure complete fairness, Members swearing an ITO are obligated to have fully and frankly disclosed all known relevant information, presented all material facts, favourable or not, and not to have omitted facts that that would allow a justice to reach other conclusions.

Search Warrant Application

4.11. The warrant being applied for must contain the following:

- i. request that “police officers of British Columbia” be authorized to conduct the search;
- ii. the specific location to be searched;
- iii. the items to be searched for;
- iv. the timeframe for which entry is to be made to conduct the search; and
- v. any other information deemed relevant to specific warrants (e.g., information required unique to DNA warrants).

4.12. The ITO is a narrative that sets out the facts and circumstances being relied upon by the police to establish legal elements necessary for the granting of a warrant (also commonly referred to as “reasonable grounds for belief”).

4.13. The ITO must contain sufficient information to allow a justice or judge to assess whether the police have established the necessary legal elements that would authorize the right to carry out the actions specified in the warrant.

4.14. The reasonable grounds for belief are the foundation of the ITO and must include the following in detail:

- i. the nature of the offence under investigation including a description of the offence, the date and place it occurred and those involved;
- ii. the evidence established to date;
- iii. the required reasonable grounds to obtain the warrant in question;
- iv. specifics as to the place to be searched;
- v. specifics as to the things sought, or procedure to be conducted by the police;
- vi. the reason that the things/information sought will be present in the place to be searched; and
- vii. the reason that the things/information will afford evidence of the offence under investigation.

4.15. Members investigating *Criminal Code* and other federal offences must complete an *Information to Obtain a Search Warrant* and the *Warrant to Search* with the reasonable grounds for belief prepared in a Word document attached as an appendix to the Information to Obtain a Search Warrant.

4.16. Members investigating provincial offences must complete an *Information To Obtain A Search Warrant (Form 1)* and *Warrant To Search (Form 3)* under the *Offence Act*.

4.17. Members must provide specific details known and the source of those details, as doing so allows the reviewing justice or judge the ability to assess the credibility of the information.

4.18. All search warrants and ITOs applied for by Members are to be reviewed by a Supervisor prior to the application. The reviewing Supervisor should be completing a "Supervisor Check Sheet" for the specific authorization sought showing all legal requirements have been addressed. Check Sheets for Sealing Orders should also be completed if relevant.

4.19. The reviewing Supervisor will ensure that:

- i. all the requirements of the warrant sought are met prior to making the application;
- ii. all information on the draft warrants is accurate and matches that in the ITO; and
- iii. the review is documented.

Confidential Informer

4.20. Members who rely on a Confidential Informant (CI) in their ITO must have their ITO reviewed and approved by the SPS Intelligence Coordinator or designate, or the Staff Sergeant, Investigative Services Bureau (see OP 4.11 – *Confidential Informant / Agents*). The reviewing Supervisor will complete a Search Warrant CI Check Sheet.

4.21. Members may rely on information from a CI to support the reasonable grounds for belief in their ITO. Members should speak directly with the source handlers who had received the information from the CI and confirm the information can be used without compromise to the CI. This information may be put into affiant notes and into an ITO so it has been sourced properly while still protecting the identity of a CI.

- 4.22. As a result of the legal doctrine of “informer privilege”, Members are duty-bound to protect the identity of a CI and shall not identify a CI by name in the ITO or provide information that would lead to the identification of the CI. Therefore, an affiant faces the challenge of disclosing as much relevant information, provided by the CI or regarding the informer’s reliability, as possible, without revealing the CI’s identity.
- 4.23. The information provided by the CI alone is not sufficient to establish reasonable grounds, and a Member’s opinion, by itself, that a CI is reliable is insufficient to establish the CI’s credibility and reliability of the information provided. When relying on information from a CI, the Member must speak to the credibility of the CI, the compelling nature of the information provided, and what was done by the police to corroborate the CI’s information. The answers to each of these questions are considered as a whole when a justice is determining whether a warrant, with CI information, should be issued in the totality of the circumstances.
- 4.24. The reviewing justice or judge requires information that will allow an assessment of the CI’s level of credibility and reliability. To assist the reviewing justice in this assessment, the Member must provide information including:
- i. the number of times the CI has provided information;
 - ii. the result of the information provided, (e.g., confirmed evidence or resultant charges);
 - iii. whether any of CI provided information has been found to be misleading or false;
 - iv. whether the CI has been paid for the information provided;
 - v. any known motive for the CI to have provided information, (e.g., revenge, money, consideration on outstanding charges); and
 - vi. whether the CI has a criminal record (especially for crimes of dishonesty).
- 4.25. An assessment of how compelling the current information provided by the CI is will be completed by the reviewing justice. This assessment will be based upon how specific and detailed the information is, when the CI learned the information, and how the CI learned the information (firsthand, second hand, etc.). Information on these points should be documented in the ITO.
- 4.26. A Member should undertake efforts to corroborate the current information provided by a CI as this will assist the reviewing justice by providing some independent assurance that the CI provided accurate information. All efforts to corroborate the information, both positive and negative, should be documented in the ITO.

Crime Stoppers Tips

- 4.27. An ITO can be sought based on information from Crime Stoppers. The individual providing the information to Crime Stoppers (tipster) is considered an informant (sections specific to CI’s apply). Since the tipster is anonymous, assessing the credibility of the information can be difficult, and the Member receiving the tip will not know what information provided by the tipster could potentially identify them. As a result, the exact words of the tipster are not to be duplicated, but the tipster’s provided information must be accurately represented.

4.28. If the identity of the tipster becomes known and the tipster is determined to be a CI, witness or suspect in the same investigation, the reviewing justice or judge is to be made aware of that information.

Appearing Before a Justice or Faxing

4.29. The most common methods of producing an application for a judicial authorization are either in person or by fax. In either case, the Member is required to swear or affirm that they believe the information contained in the ITO is true. In person, the Member will swear/affirm before the justice or judge, whereas by fax, the Member will swear/affirm before an individual authorized to receive an oath or affirmation, prior to faxing. In British Columbia, all police officers of all ranks are commissioners for the taking of police duty-related oaths and affirmations (*Evidence Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 124, s. 60.1).

4.30. Prior to faxing an application, the Member must ensure that the option to fax the ITO is available for that particular warrant. The Member must satisfy the justice as to why it would be impracticable to appear in person before a justice and explain those reasons in the ITO.

4.31. After the ITO is sworn/affirmed, the Member should leave the ITO with the justice and return once it has been granted or denied. This is to avoid any conversation with the justice which may add to the reasonable grounds for belief of the ITO.

Subsequent Applications

4.32. Where a justice has not granted a warrant, and the Member wishes to re-apply, the Member must include in the subsequent ITO:

- i. that there had been a previous application;
- ii. the reason(s) why it was denied;
- iii. what the Member has done to address those reasons; and
- iv. relevant updates in the investigation that would affect the issuance of the warrant sought.

4.33. Any ITO that was produced to a justice must be kept in the master file, whether granted or not, and is subject to disclosure.

Sealing the ITO

4.34. Once a warrant or production order has been granted, the public has access to the ITO. There are circumstances where Members applying for a warrant may wish to withhold certain information in the ITO from public access, requiring an "Application to Seal". The Application to Seal should be brought at the same time as the application to obtain the warrant or order. The Application to Seal an information may be done after the fact; however, the delay may provide opportunity for the information to be reviewed by an interested party.

4.35. Applications for sealing orders on search warrants and production orders must be based on substantive grounds, justifiable in court.

4.36. Section 487.3 of the *Criminal Code* sets the requirements for prohibiting access to and disclosure of any information relating to the authorization. A justice or judge may make an order prohibiting access to and disclosure of any information relating to the authorization that if disclosed could reasonably be expected to:

- i. compromise the identity of a CI;
- ii. compromise the nature and extent of an ongoing investigation;
- iii. endanger a person engaged in particular intelligence-gathering techniques and thereby prejudice future investigations in which similar techniques would be used;
- iv. prejudice the interests of an innocent person; or
- v. for any other sufficient reason.

4.37. Members must provide justification for the reasons in the Application to Seal. The application can form part of the ITO, in which case the ITO is to also outline the requested conditions on access to and disclosure of the information. Once granted, the information relating to issuance of the authorization is placed in a packet, sealed and held at the courthouse or location named on the sealing order.

4.38. To facilitate the sealing of search warrants and production orders, Members must consider the following guidelines:

- i. paragraphs in the reasonable grounds for belief section of the ITO must be numbered to facilitate editing, should a judge determine that not all paragraphs require sealing;
- ii. Members are to be prepared in advance to provide a list of those paragraphs that they wish sealed; and
- iii. Members must provide specific details of the substantive grounds on which it is believed the release of information would not be in the interests of the public.

Sealed Information Ordered Open

4.39. If the accused applies to unseal an information, the Member must request Crown Counsel to adjourn the matter to allow further consultation with Crown to determine how the matter should be resolved. This may include:

- i. Providing a vetted copy unsealed by Crown or police;
- ii. If the ITO contains CI information, vetting by the SPS Intelligence Coordinator; and
- iii. If unable to be vetted, a possible stay of proceedings and/or witness protection.

Higher Level Warrants

4.40. Higher level warrants including DNA Warrants and General Warrants are granted by a Provincial Court Judge. When applying for a higher-level warrant (excluding Part VI Authorizations), Members will:

- i. telephone one of the Judicial Case Managers to set an appointment with a Provincial Court Judge at one of the six desk phone numbers below:

- a. 604-572-2068
 - b. 604-572-2069
 - c. 604-572-2302
 - d. 604-572-2303
 - e. 604-572-2339
 - f. 604-572-2439
- ii. attend the 2nd floor (street level) Surrey Provincial Court House at 14340 - 57 Avenue and swear/affirm the Information before a Justice of the Peace;
 - iii. when the Information has been sworn/affirmed, attend the 3rd floor (second level) at the Surrey Provincial Court House and submit the ITO and documents to the Judicial Case Manager; and
 - iv. once a Judge grants or denies the warrant, Members are required to bring the ITO, warrant and all attachments back to the registry for filing. Certified copies will be made by the registry staff.

4.41. After Provincial Court hours, Members may apply for higher level authorization through the Justice Centre following the instructions above, but only in exigent circumstances where it would be unreasonable to wait for next day business hours. A Judicial Justice does not have jurisdiction to grant higher level authorization, but the Justice Centre may facilitate calling out a Judge under exigent circumstances.

Search Warrant Execution

Surveillance

4.42. 

4.43. 

Risk Assessment

4.44. The Supervisor of a Member who is preparing to execute a search warrant is to ensure, if practicable, that a Risk Assessment template has been completed prior to entry.

4.45. The Risk Assessment is to be provided to a Supervisor and cover the following points:

- i. number of residents in the target premises;

- ii. their names and descriptions;
- iii. criminal record checks of the residents;
- iv. history of violence of the residents, if any;
- v. presence of weapons in the target premises;
- vi. expected arrival or departure of other residents;
- vii. expectation of dangerous circumstances, including the reasonable grounds for the expectation;
- viii. potential for the destruction of evidence;
- ix. whether the entry is to be with or without weapons drawn;
- x. whether the circumstances justify the use of extra force in terms of special weaponry or personnel; and
- xi. the use of visible police identification, such as clearly lettered jackets or vests.

4.46. If the risk assessment indicates increased risk to officer safety or public safety or the Supervisor is unsure of the level of risk, the Supervisor is to consult the Lower Mainland Emergency Response Team (LMD ERT) prior to execution of a warrant.

4.47. The Supervisor in charge of a Member or unit preparing to execute a search warrant must ensure that all Members who will be participating in the execution of the warrant, and/or the subsequent search are aware of the following:

- i. type of warrant being executed;
- ii. manner in which warrant is being executed;
- iii. any risk factors present or predicted during execution;
- iv. precise location where warrant is being executed; and
- v. items that warrant authorizes for search and seizure.

Identifiable as Police

4.48. All Members who are executing a search warrant are to be visually identifiable as police officers, except where the risk assessment indicates high visibility could pose a risk to the Members executing the warrant.

Entry Announcement

4.49. Before entering the place to be searched, Members are to make a proper announcement by:

- i. making a demand for entry (presence);
- ii. identifying themselves as police officers (authority); and
- iii. stating the purpose for which entry is demanded.

Unannounced Entry (“No Knock”)

4.50. An unannounced entry may be authorized when:

- i. it is necessary to save someone within the premises from grievous bodily harm or death;
- ii. harm is likely to result to any person, including police from announcing entry; or

iii. it is necessary to prevent the imminent destruction of evidence.

4.51. Prior to execution, Members planning to execute a search warrant in a dynamic fashion or unannounced must consult LMD ERT.

Use of Force

4.52. A member may, when acting under a search warrant or other lawful authority, use such force as is reasonably necessary (see related policy OP 2.1 *Use of Force*).

Warrant on Hand

4.53. Members who are executing a search warrant are to have the warrant, or a true copy of it, in their possession during the search and, unless delayed notification is authorized in the warrant, are to:

- i. produce the warrant and allow the occupants or owner a reasonable amount of time to examine the document; or
- ii. leave a copy of the warrant in a prominent place within the premises if the premises to be searched is unoccupied at the time of the search.

Search Participants

4.54. Participants in a search will be limited to the individuals required to conduct the search, and/or the persons named in the warrant.

Preparation for Search

4.55. Prior to the execution of a search warrant, the responsible Supervisor or designate must:

- i. prepare an Operational Plan using the Risk Assessment template, if required;
- ii. ensure Members have read a copy of the search warrant, and if feasible, initialed a copy of the warrant;
- iii. conduct a briefing session to ensure that all Members of the search team are familiar with:
 - a. the Operational Plan and their role in the search;
 - b. any areas of potential danger; and
 - c. areas requiring specific attention.
- iv. ensure that all Members:
 - a. are wearing body armor;
 - b. can be identified as police officers; and
 - c. have the necessary equipment (e.g., exhibit containers, gloves, cameras, flashlights) required for the search;
 - d. designate one Member as the exhibit person;
 - e. notify the Duty Officer of the search and fully aware of the circumstances; and
 - f. notify the Operational Communications Centre (OCC) and Watch Commander of the police agency of jurisdiction if the warrant is conducted outside the City of Surrey.

4.56. During the search, the responsibilities of the unit Supervisor or designate includes:

- i. producing identification to the occupants involved as soon as practical;
- ii. producing a copy of the search warrant;
- iii. detaining all occupants of the premises and ensuring that they are all convened in one area until order is established; and
- iv. ensuring that all persons detained or arrested are advised of the applicable provisions under the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and allowed to place a telephone call as soon as practicable. See OP 3.1 *Arrest and Detention* for the right to consult legal counsel when detained or arrested.

Arrest / Detain

4.57. Members are only to arrest individuals where reasonable grounds believe they are party to an offence. Individuals detained or arrested are to be granted access to legal counsel without delay, unless circumstances exist which would justify delaying access. Reasonable grounds to suspect there is an immediate risk to police or loss of evidence may justify a delay in access to counsel.

Seizure of Items Not Specified and Discontinuation of Search

4.58. Section 489 of the *Criminal Code* provides the authority to seize, in addition to the items mentioned in the warrant, anything that is believed on reasonable grounds to have been obtained by crime, used in an offence, or will provide evidence in respect to criminal or other statutory offences.

4.59. A search must be discontinued when the reasonable grounds for belief no longer exist or the items described in the warrant are located and seized.

4.60. Although s. 489 of the *Criminal Code* provides the authority to seize additional items not named in the warrant, it does not provide authority to search further for things not named. If the Member wishes to engage in a search for things not named in the warrant relating to another offence, an additional search warrant must be sought. The Member must consider the nature or seriousness of the offence discovered and whether the search authorized by the warrant should be suspended and the scene secured until another warrant is obtained.

4.61. Section 489(2) of the *Criminal Code* authorizes a Member who is lawfully present in a place pursuant to a warrant or otherwise in the execution of their duties, to seize without warrant, any thing that the Member believes on reasonable grounds:

- i. has been obtained by the commission of an offence against the *Criminal Code* or other federal statutes;
- ii. has been used in the commission of an offence against the *Criminal Code* or other federal statutes; or
- iii. will provide evidence in respect of an offence against the *Criminal Code* or other federal statutes.

The “plain view doctrine” allows seizure of things without warrant, if the things are in the view of a Member who is lawfully situated inside premises during a search or the execution of police duties.

Report to the Justice of the Peace

- 4.62. The exhibit Member must submit a Report to a Justice (Form 5.2) reporting the seizure for all seizures with a warrant as soon as practicable and without delay (see OP 5.2. *Retention of Property for Court Purposes (Form 5.2)*).
- 4.63. Members must use the Diary Date system within PRIME-BC to ensure compliance with 90-day retention period and to apply for an extension if necessary.
- 4.64. A Report to Justice (Form 5.2) is not required for records obtained by a production order. See the *Criminal Code*, section 487.0192(4).

Damage

- 4.65. Damage caused, or alleged to have been caused, during the execution of a search warrant must be reported to the Member's Supervisor and damage caused must be photographed.
- 4.66. Members are not to assume liability for the damages and/or offer financial assistance in repairs of damages until a Supervisor has reviewed the damage and consulted with SPS General Counsel, Legal Services.

Unexecuted Warrants

- 4.67. An unexecuted warrant to search is to be returned to the issuing justice or judge for cancellation.

Search Warrant Execution – Special Considerations

Law Offices

- 4.68. Solicitor-client privilege, also known as lawyer-client privilege, recognizes the right to communicate with a lawyer in private. This means:
- i. the privilege is that of the client and may only be waived by the client;
 - ii. a lawyer's client is entitled to the confidentiality of all communications made for the purpose of obtaining legal advice; and
 - iii. exceptions to the principle of solicitor-client confidentiality include:
 - a. communication from or to a lawyer or staff not acting in their professional capacity;
 - b. communication not made in confidence, or that has since lost its confidentiality; and
 - c. communication that is criminal or was made to obtain legal advice to facilitate the commission of a crime, even if the lawyer is unaware of the client's criminal purpose.
- 4.69. Despite section 4.68.iii, an unintentional disclosure of lawyer-client communications, may not waive lawyer-client privilege.
- 4.70. Search warrants related to law offices require the rank of Inspector or higher approval due to the sensitive nature of the investigation.

4.71. Since any search of a lawyer's office may raise the issue of privilege, it is essential that Members contact Crown Counsel at the earliest opportunity.

4.72. Upon approval of Crown counsel, the application for a warrant to search a lawyer's office will be made to a justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

4.73. All items seized as a result of the execution of a search warrant where the evidence seized may be subject to lawyer-client privilege must be:

- i. sealed in an envelope without examining them or making copies;
- ii. conveyed without delay to the justice who issued the warrant; and
- iii. handled subject to any terms and conditions that might have been imposed by the judge in the warrant itself.

Media Outlets

4.74. A search for media news material must strike a balance between the interests of the state in an investigation and the right to privacy of the media as an innocent third party in the gathering and dissemination of the news.

4.75. Search warrants related to a media outlet require the rank of Inspector or higher approval due to the sensitive nature of the investigation.

4.76. An ITO specific to media news material is to:

- i. disclose alternative sources for evidence and whether all reasonable efforts have been made to investigate those sources;
- ii. provide assurances that the execution of the warrant will not unduly impede the publication, broadcast, or dissemination of the news; and
- iii. provide reasonable grounds to show the existence of the material to be obtained.

Immunity from Search

4.77. Property of diplomatic missions, consular posts, representatives of the United Nations and certain international organizations may be entitled to immunity from search.

4.78. Members must consult Crown Counsel in situations where immunity from search has been, or is anticipated that it may be, exercised.

APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

“Affiant” means the officer with direct knowledge and therefor the ability to swear or affirm an ITO, thereby swearing or affirming that the information contained in the ITO is true (sworn or affirmed before an individual authorized to administer oaths).

“Diplomat” means Accredited Ambassadors and Consular officials, their families, and Members of their staff and Consular Officers who are Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to United Nations Agencies.

“Exigent Circumstances” means situations where immediate police action is required to protect life and/or preserve evidence.

“Investigative Detention” means the temporary Detention of a person for the furtherance of an investigation related to the commission or continuing commission of a criminal offence proximate in time and location to the person to be detained. The Member must have Reasonable Suspicion, in all the circumstances, that a person is connected to a recent and particular offence for which the Detention is necessary.

“Member” means a sworn Police Officer appointed by the Surrey Police Board.

“PCR” means Provincial Court Registry.

“Search” means the intrusion upon a person’s reasonable expectation of privacy by a police officer (not defined by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, but in case law, e.g., *Regina v. Sandhu*, (1993), 28 B.C.A.C. 203 (BC Court of Appeal)).

“Seizure” means the non-consensual taking, by police, of an item in respect of which an individual has possession and/or a reasonable expectation of privacy.

“SPS” means the Surrey Police Service.

“Supervisor” means a Sergeant, Staff Sergeant, Inspector, Superintendent, Deputy Chief Constable, Chief Constable, and any other person acting in a Supervisory capacity who is accountable for a particular area or shift on behalf of SPS.

“Vetting” means the readily apparent blacking out of text or otherwise making text unreadable in an Information to Obtain (“ITO”), including, for example, text that could reasonably be expected to identify a confidential informant, reveal privileged information or prevent preserving an investigative technique.

APPENDIX B: REFERENCES

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Part I of the Constitution Act, 1982

Criminal Code, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-46

Firearms Act, S.C. 1995, c. 39

Liquor Control and Licensing Act, S.B.C. 2015, c. 19

Police Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 367

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