



Policy of the Provincial Court of British Columbia

Access to Court Records

Approved Date:	Policy Code:
December 10, 2019	ACC-2
Scope of Application	
Applies to:	
Media	
Public	
Provincial Court of British Columbia records	

Purpose of Policy

To specify who has access to which types of court records, in accordance with any related legislative requirements.

The Court establishes the general guidelines governing access, and judges of the Court determine issues concerning access in individual cases where more specific direction is necessary.

Background Information

It is an established rule that our Court is open to the public, but that access to court records must be supervised by the Court to ensure that the ends of justice are not subverted by inappropriate disclosure. Curtailment of public access is only justified where there is a need to protect a social value of superordinate importance. For instance, broad legislative restrictions exist with respect to access to court documents in regard to matters involving youth in family and criminal proceedings. Consistent application of the following access policies by Court Registries across the province is expected by the Court.

Case law on the subject of disclosure of court records indicates that there are several broad policy considerations involved in access to court file documents. The presumption is in favour of public access and the burden of contrary proof lies upon the person who would deny the exercise of that right. Undoubtedly every court has a supervisory and protecting power over its own records. Access can be denied when the ends of justice would be subverted by disclosure or the judicial documents might be used for an improper purpose. See *Nova Scotia (Attorney General) v. MacIntyre*, [1982] 1 SCR 175. The constitutional principles of freedom of expression and the openness of courts are of crucial importance. Freedom of expression "protects listeners as well as speakers" which means that listeners and readers, as members of the public, have a right to information pertaining to public institutions and particularly the courts. This is



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significant in terms of media access to courts and court records. As noted in *Edmonton Journal v. Alberta (Attorney General)*, [1989] 2 SCR 1326:

Here the press plays a fundamentally important role. It is exceedingly difficult for many, if not most, people to attend a court trial. Neither working couples nor mothers or fathers house-bound with young children, would find it possible to attend court. Those who cannot attend rely in large measure upon the press to inform them about court proceedings -- the nature of the evidence that was called, the arguments presented, the comments made by the trial judge -- in order to know not only what rights they may have, but how their problems might be dealt with in court. It is only through the press that most individuals can really learn of what is transpiring in the courts. They as "listeners" or readers have a right to receive this information. Only then can they make an assessment of the institution. Discussion of court cases and constructive criticism of court proceedings is dependent upon the receipt by the public of information as to what transpired in court. Practically speaking, this information can only be obtained from the newspapers or other media. It is equally important for the press to be able to report upon and for the citizen to receive information pertaining to court documents.

Timeliness is essential to ensure access to court files and documents. The ability of court staff to facilitate timely access can be affected by various factors. For example, where on-site storage is limited, some files may be transferred off site. By necessity, the time required for access to files and documents that are stored off-site will be longer than for files and documents stored at the courthouse. In addition, court staff must prioritize their responsibilities to ensure matters scheduled before the court are proceeding, that the needs of parties and witnesses are met, and that judicial direction is followed. Against this background, court staff must facilitate access to court files and documents as quickly as possible.

Policy

1. Access to Court Records for Adult Criminal Proceedings (and Traffic Court, as applicable)

1.1 The following policy provides direction regarding access to court record information in adult criminal proceedings (and Traffic Court, as applicable). For access to parts of the Court record that are not expressly addressed in this policy, the public may apply to the Court for an order permitting access.

1.2 The manager or court administrator shall respond to a request for access to court records as quickly as reasonably possible. Noting the comments in the above policy



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statement, the expectation of the Court is that for routine access requests, there should be no significant delay in the public and the media gaining access to court records.

1.3 Members of the public may have access to case information through [Court Services Online](#) or at a public inquiry terminal at the registry where the case is being heard.

	Type of document	Access policy
1	Affidavits	Access restricted to Crown counsel, defence counsel and accused until after the matter is heard in court.
2	Application for Wire-Tap	No access – (s. 187 <i>Criminal Code</i>).
3	Applications for Orders	Access restricted to Crown counsel, defence counsel and accused until after application is heard. Wire-tap applications are completely restricted (s. 187 <i>Criminal Code</i>).
4	Bail Documents – Undertaking to Appear, Recognizance, Promise to Appear, Appearance Notice	Unrestricted access except in the case of promises to appear and appearance notices if the Crown does not proceed with a charge, or a Justice of the Peace does not confirm process. (In these exceptions, access only to Crown counsel, defence counsel and accused). Regarding Surety Applications and Affidavits of Justification, there is no access except to the applicant and Crown counsel.
5	Bans on Publication	The general rule regarding bans on publication under ss. 278.95, 486.4, 486.5, 517, 520(9), 521(10), 539(1), 542(2) or 672.501 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> is that the onus is on the publisher not to publish. Documents subject to a ban on publication pursuant to ss.278.95, 486.4, 486.5, 517, 520(9), 521(10), 539(1), 542(2), or 672.501 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> should be clearly marked as such with a copy attached of the relevant section of the <i>Code</i> containing the ban. All documents may be accessed by persons ordinarily having access to that document.
6	Certification of Conviction	Unrestricted access except after accused is record suspended/pardoned, then restricted. However, a procedure is available for record suspended/pardoned offenders to obtain access to their own record suspended/pardoned court file. Inquiries in this regard can be made at a court registry.
7	Court Lists	Unrestricted access.
8	Court Orders	Unrestricted access (except wire-tap orders, but



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		including orders making reference to the <i>Sex Offender Information Registration Act</i>).
9	Criminal Record of the Accused	Access only to Crown counsel, defence counsel, accused and probation officer concerned with the case. For absolute or conditional discharges, there is no access after one and three years respectively, from the date of sentencing. After the accused is record suspended/pardoned, there is no access to information regarding the offence for which he or she was record suspended/pardoned. However, a procedure is available for record suspended/pardoned offenders to obtain access to their own record suspended/pardoned court file. Inquiries in this regard can be made at a court registry. Where the criminal record of the accused has been entered as an exhibit, see 10 below.
10	Exhibits	<p>Access only to Crown counsel, defence counsel, and accused, unless otherwise ordered by the Court upon application. If an order is granted providing access for viewing an exhibit, the viewing shall only occur under the supervision of registry personnel. The need for an application for access by the public to exhibits in a criminal proceeding is based on the need, established by the law, to consider the competing interests in respect of public access, distribution and broadcast of court exhibits. Requests for access should be made to the presiding Judge (if the case is pending or ongoing) or to the Regional Administrative Judge (if there is no judge seized of the matter) of the Court in the location where the proceedings are or were held.</p> <p>When counsel files a Notice of Appeal they will have the same access rights as counsel of record in the Provincial Court.</p>
11	Information (including Ticket Informations and Certified Extracts of Tickets)	Unrestricted access.
12	Judges' Bench Books	No access.
13	Letters of Reference and Other Correspondence not filed as Exhibits	Unrestricted access.



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14	Medical Report (including psychiatric report) relating to an accused	Access only to Crown counsel, accused, defence counsel and the probation officer assigned to the matter, unless otherwise ordered by Court.
15	Pardon	No access to court file after a record suspension/pardon has been granted. However, a procedure is available for record suspended/pardoned offenders to obtain access to their own record suspended/pardoned court file. Inquiries in this regard can be made at a court registry.
16	Presentence / Probation Report	Access only to Crown counsel, defence counsel, accused, and the probation officer assigned to the matter, unless otherwise ordered by Court.
17	Production Orders to Third Parties (Sexual Offences)	<p>For trials of sexual offences, an accused person may apply to the trial judge for an order requiring a third party to bring to court confidential records concerning the complainant or witness such as medical, psychiatric and education records.</p> <p>Under ss. 278.4 and 278.6 of the Criminal Code the application proceedings are heard <i>in camera</i> (in a closed courtroom) with the public excluded. As a result, there is no public access to the documents filed in relation to the application or the hearing.</p> <p>Section 278.9 also imposes, depending on the circumstances, various publication bans in relation to the documents, evidence, and the judge's determination and reasons.</p>
18	Reasons for Judgment	Unrestricted access, subject to a ban on publication (see 5 above and 23 below).
19	Record of Proceedings, Case History Card or Calendar Card, Adjournment Minute Sheet	Unrestricted access, unless in-camera or <i>voir dire</i> proceedings, then restricted to the accused, defence counsel and Crown counsel.
20	Recording Log notes (Clerk/Recorder's notes)	If a person is permitted to receive a copy of an audio CD or audio via File Transfer Protocol (FTP) in accordance with the DARS policy below, that person is also entitled to receive the Log Notes accompanying that proceeding.
21	Recording of Proceedings	See reference to Section 6 - Digital Audio Recording System.



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22	Report to Crown Counsel / Circumstances Sheet	Access only to Crown counsel. (Note: With the exception of the court administrator's copy of the first page, containing the accused's name, date of birth and address, these reports should not be located in registry files.)
23	Search Warrants	<p>Members of the public, including the media, can inspect search warrants, their Informations, and the Form 5.2 if all of the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The search warrant has been executed;• Something has been seized as demonstrated by submission of a Report to a Justice (Form 5.2) or the goods seized have been brought before a Justice of the Peace;• There are no sealing orders in force (a sealing order may be in force if, for example, a claim for solicitor client privilege is granted);• The offence alleged was not committed by a young person. <p>After a search warrant has been executed and nothing is found, inspection of the warrant and information on which the warrant was issued can only be made by the householder (upon presentation of identification confirming residency at the searched location), accused person, or his/her counsel and Crown counsel if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are no sealing orders in force (a sealing order may be in force if, for example, a claim for solicitor client privilege is granted);• The offence alleged was not committed by a young person. <p>After a request for a sealing order has been approved, a copy of the sealing order will be accessible to the accused person, defence counsel, the householder, Crown counsel, and members of the public, including the media.</p> <p>Where, in accordance with this policy, a judicial officer has determined that search warrant documents are available for public inspection, photocopies will be made and placed in public access files immediately after the determination. In cases of</p>



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		<p>lengthy informations, the first page(s) only may be placed in the public access file and a complete copy made on request. In the situation where multiple warrants were issued from one information, all search warrants must meet the criteria before any of the copies are placed in the public access file.</p> <p>A public access file will be maintained for copies of search documents (after a search and seizure has taken place and all other applicable access provisions have been met) and copies of sealing orders, after a judicial officer has determined that search warrant documents are available for public inspection. This convenience file will be arranged in chronological order and will include photocopies of documents available to the public.</p> <p>Members of the public have open access to the entire public access file and do not have to request specific cases.</p>
24	Summons	Unrestricted access.
25	Transcripts	<p>Access to the court's copy of the transcript only to Crown counsel, defence counsel and the accused. Copies of the transcript, unless restricted by order of the court, can be purchased. However, in cases where a publication ban is in place, the purchaser must first obtain a court order allowing access to the transcript. In addition to any terms of access or editing ordered by the court in considering that application, transcripts in cases where there is a publication ban in place must be marked as being subject to a ban.</p> <p>When transcripts are sought by Corrections Canada or the BC Parole Board and a publication ban is in place, they do not require a court order for access, but the transcripts so provided to Corrections Canada or the B.C. Parole Board must be marked and accompanied by a standard form letter describing the ban.</p>
26	Victim Impact Statements	Access only to Crown counsel, accused, defence counsel, the victim and to Corrections officials who require access for preparation of presentence reports



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		or parole hearings, unless otherwise ordered by Court.
27	Warrants to/for Arrest	Unrestricted access.

2. Access to Court Records for Matters under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*

2.1 The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) contains both a publication ban and a ban on disclosure of information contained in a record that would identify a young person dealt with under the *Act* (s. 118). That section provides as follows:

Except as authorized or required by this Act, no person shall be given access to a record kept under sections 114 [court records] to 116, and no information contained in it may be given to any person, where to do so would identify the young person to whom it relates as a young person dealt with under this Act.

2.2 In light of s. 118 and a purpose of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* in protecting the privacy of young persons who fall within its provisions, Court registries will not provide public access to a youth court file other than to provide, when requested, the court file number for an individual, the next appearance date for the individual, and the custody status of the individual. Subject to the restrictions contained in the YCJA to protect the privacy of young persons, this policy, of course, does not limit the ability of members of the public and the media to attend open court proceedings in relation to youth matters.

2.3 As an exception, s. 119(1) of the YCJA contains a list of people who are entitled to receive court records for a specific period. The media and the general public have no right of access to these files but may apply to the Court for access to the information. A judge may grant access to information under the YCJA if she or he is satisfied that the person seeking access has a valid interest in the record and that access to the record is desirable in the interest of the proper administration of justice (s. 119(1)(s)(ii)). Even if a person is granted access to information under such an order, that person cannot further disclose the information unless authorized under s. 129. There are also time restrictions for access provided under s. 119(1) (see s. 119(2)).

2.4 The provisions of the YCJA restricting access to records do not apply to records relating to an offence for which an adult sentence was imposed if all appeals are completed and the result is still that an adult sentence is imposed (s. 117).

3. Access to Court Records for Family Matters

3.1 Rule 20(10) of the *Provincial Court (Family) Rules* [BC Reg. 417/98] provides that no one is entitled to search a court file respecting an application under the *Family Law Act*, a filed agreement or an application under the *Family Maintenance Enforcement Act*, except a party, a lawyer (whether or not a lawyer of a party), a person who is



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named in the application as a respondent, a person who is named as a party to the agreement, a family justice counsellor, a person authorized by a judge, or a person authorized in writing by a party or a party's lawyer.

3.2 Rule 8(15) of the *Provincial Court (Child, Family and Community Service Act) Rules* [BC Reg. 533/95], and Rule 9(14) of the *Provincial Court (Adult Guardianship) Rules* [BC Reg. 30/2001], both provide that only the following are entitled to search a registry file respecting a matter under either the *Child, Family and Community Service Act* or the *Adult Guardianship Act*: a party, a party's lawyer, or a person authorized by a party, by a party's lawyer or by a judge.

3.3 Except as provided for in paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2 above, court registries will not provide public access to a family court file other than to provide, when requested, the court file number and location for a family court file, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

3.4 Regarding publication of matters that occur in family proceedings, section 3(6) of the *Provincial Court Act* provides as follows:

In relation to family or children's matters before the court, a person must not publish at any time anything that would reasonably be likely to disclose to members of the public the identity of the child or party.

4. Access to Court Records for Civil Small Claims Matters

4.1 Members of the public may have access to the court file at the registry where the case is being heard.

4.2 Members of the public may have access to specific court documents through Court Services Online. These documents include the Notice of Claim, Reply and Orders.

4.3 Members of the public may have access to case information through Court Services Online or at a public inquiry terminal at the registry where the case is being heard.

4.4 As with all information in a court record, access to exhibits is subject to the supervision of the courts and must be balanced against competing rights such as privacy interests. There is no automatic right of the public and media to access exhibits in Small Claims matters, many of which are confidential and filed by the parties under compulsion by reason of production and disclosure orders. Access may be sought by application to the Presiding Judge or to the Regional Administrative Judge (if there is no judge seized of the matter) of the Court in the location where the proceedings are or were held.



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5. Sealed Files

5.1 No one may have access to a sealed court record or a sealed document within the court record unless the court makes an order allowing access.

6. Access to Digital Audio Recordings (DARS) of Proceedings

6.1 Proceedings in the Provincial Court are recorded by a Digital Audio Recording System (DARS). The following sections discuss listening to and obtaining copies of audio recordings.

Access Rules of General Application

6.2 Access by way of CD or File Transfer Protocol (FTP), or by listening at a court registry, is only granted when ordered by the presiding Judge or presiding Judicial Justice (JJ) or, in that Judge's or JJ's absence, the Regional Administrative Judge or Administrative JJ, as the case may be, or a Judge or JJ assigned by the Regional Administrative Judge or Administrative JJ, as the case may be. This policy applies to the following:

6.2.1 In-camera proceedings

6.2.2 Sealed files

6.2.3 Record Suspended/Pardoned files

6.2.4 YCJA proceedings

6.2.4.1 The young person, their counsel and Crown counsel may listen to the audio recording at the court registry unless the proceedings were sealed.

6.2.5 Publication bans (ban on publishing, broadcasting, transmitting)

6.2.5.1 However, a person who was present or was entitled to be present in the courtroom for a proceeding covered by a publication ban is entitled to listen to the audio recording by attending at the court registry unless the proceedings were sealed.

6.2.5.2 However, anyone having access to the audio recording is required to abide by the terms of any publication ban which may be in place.

6.2.6 Oral judgments and rulings

6.2.6.1 However, a person who was present or was entitled to be present in the courtroom when oral reasons for judgment were given is entitled to listen to the audio recording of oral reasons for judgment by attending at the court registry unless the proceedings were sealed. The audio recording of oral



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reasons for judgment is not the final version of the reasons for judgment. The oral reasons for judgment are not final until they have been transcribed, edited and signed by the Judge who gave them.

6.2.7 Settlement conferences/case conferences

6.2.8 Audio recording of courtroom before or after court is in session.

Access Rules for Specific Types of Cases

6.3 Criminal Proceedings and Traffic Court Proceedings

	Who is requesting access?	On what basis may a CD/FTP of recording be accessed?
1	<i>Accused</i>	Only upon an order from the presiding Judge/JJ [or in that Judge's/JJ's absence, the Regional Administrative Judge/Administrative JJ or Judge/JJ assigned by the Regional Administrative Judge/Administrative JJ]. Any order should include the terms in the Access Order attached as Appendix B .
2	<i>Counsel of record</i>	On providing an undertaking in the form attached as Appendix A . The undertaking includes conditions that restrict the use of the copy and prohibit any further distribution of it.
3	<i>Other lawyer</i>	By providing a letter of authorization from the accused or counsel of record authorizing the lawyer to obtain a copy of the audio recording, and on providing an undertaking in the form attached as Appendix A . The undertaking includes conditions that restrict the use of the copy and prohibit any further distribution of it.
4	<i>Accredited journalists</i>	Accredited journalists must provide an undertaking and receive a desk order from a Court Services Justice of the Peace (CSJP), with terms that prohibit release of the CD/FTP to a third party, or its broadcast, transmission or reproduction in any way, including placement on the internet. In addition, there must be a term that requires the journalist to keep the CD/FTP secure and to return the CD to the registry/destroy the recording when it is no longer required. See NM 01 regarding access by FTP.
5	<i>Any other access</i>	Access to a CD must be by court order by the presiding Judge/JJ or, in that Judge's/JJ's absence,



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		<p>the Regional Administrative Judge/Administrative JJ, or Judge/JJ assigned by the Regional Administrative Judge/Administrative JJ. Any order should include the terms in the Access Order attached as Appendix B.</p> <p>However, if a court registry is equipped for public listening, parties, counsel, members of the legal profession, accredited journalists, and all members of the public, including journalists who are not accredited, can use the public listening facilities to listen to a recording. If the registry is not equipped for public listening, listening will only be permitted if ordered by the Court.</p>
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6.4 Family proceedings (*FLA, CFCSA, etc.*)

	Who is requesting access?	On what basis may a CD of recording be accessed?
1	<i>Parties (or a person authorized in writing by a party or authorized in writing by counsel for a party)</i>	Only upon an order from the presiding Judge [or in that Judge's absence, the Regional Administrative Judge or Judge assigned by the Regional Administrative Judge]. Any order should include the terms in the Access Order attached as Appendix B .
2	<i>Counsel of record</i>	On providing an undertaking in the form attached as Appendix A . The undertaking includes conditions that restrict the use of the copy and prohibit any further distribution of it.
3	<i>Other lawyer</i>	By providing a letter of authorization from a party or counsel of record authorizing the lawyer to obtain a copy of the audio recording, and on providing an undertaking in the form attached as Appendix A . The undertaking includes conditions that restrict the use of the copy and prohibit any further distribution of it.
4	<i>Any other access</i>	<p>Access to a CD must be by court order by the presiding Judge or, in that Judge's absence, the Regional Administrative Judge, or Judge assigned by the Regional Administrative Judge. Any order should include the terms in the Access Order attached as Appendix B.</p> <p>However, if a court registry is equipped for public</p>



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		listening, parties or counsel for a party can listen at that facility. If the registry is not equipped for public listening, listening will only be permitted if ordered by the Court.
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6.5 Civil (Small Claims) Proceedings

	Who is requesting access?	On what basis may a CD/FTP of recording be accessed?
1	Parties	Only upon an order from the presiding Judge [or in that Judge's absence, the Regional Administrative Judge or Judge assigned by the Regional Administrative Judge]. Any order should include the terms in the Access Order attached in Appendix B .
2	Counsel of record	On providing an undertaking in the form attached as Appendix A . The undertaking includes conditions that restrict the use of the copy and prohibit any further distribution of it.
3	Other lawyer	By providing a letter of authorization from a party or counsel of record authorizing the lawyer to obtain a copy of the audio recording, and on providing an undertaking in the form attached as Appendix A . The undertaking includes conditions that restrict the use of the copy and prohibit any further distribution of it.
4	Accredited journalists	Accredited journalists must provide an undertaking and receive a desk order from a CSJP with terms that prohibit release of the CD/FTP to a third party, or its broadcast, transmission or reproduction in any way, including placement on the internet. In addition, there must be a term that requires the journalist to keep the CD/FTP secure and to return the CD to the registry/destroy the recording when it is no longer required. See NM 01 regarding access by FTP.
5	Any other access	Access to a CD must be by court order by the presiding Judge or, in that Judge's absence, the Regional Administrative Judge, or Judge assigned by the Regional Administrative Judge. Any Order should include the terms in the Access Order attached as Appendix B . However, if a court registry is equipped for public listening, parties, counsel, members of the legal



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		profession, accredited journalists, and all members of the public, including journalists who are not accredited, can use the public listening facilities to listen to a recording. If the registry is not equipped for public listening, public listening will only be permitted if ordered by the Court.
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UNDERTAKING OF COUNSEL (Digital Audio Recording - CD)

- In the Supreme Court of British Columbia
- In the Provincial Court of British Columbia

Court File Number:
Style of cause:
Court Location:
Date:

- 5) I may, after providing a copy of this undertaking, allow an expert witness to listen to that portion of the DARS CD and to read that portion of an unofficial transcript of the proceedings which relates to the opinion that the expert witness will be providing in the proceeding.
- 6) Other than as provided by paragraphs 3-5, I undertake that I will not provide the DARS CD, a copy of the DARS CD or an unofficial transcript of the DARS CD to anyone without first obtaining a court order authorizing such dissemination.
- 7) When the DARS CD or an unofficial transcript is not being used for the purpose permitted by this undertaking, I undertake that I will keep the DARS CD and any unofficial transcript(s) in a secure place where neither can be accessed by persons other than those who are authorized to access the DARS CD or the unofficial transcript.
- 8) I undertake to destroy the DARS CD and render it inoperable on or before: _____
insert here either the last currently scheduled court or chambers date for the proceeding, or another specified date
- 9) I undertake that if I require the DARS CD beyond the date specified, I will provide a new undertaking to the issuing registry prior to expiry of the date specified in this undertaking.

Law Society Number: _____	Telephone Number: _____
Business Address: _____	Print Name: _____
	Signature: _____
	Dated: _____

UNDERTAKING OF COUNSEL – DARS CD



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APPENDIX B

(This form is available from the Ministry of Attorney General [website](#).)

ACCESS ORDER (Digital Audio Recording - CD)

- In the Supreme Court of British Columbia
- In the Provincial Court of British Columbia

Court File Number:
Style of cause:
Court Location:
Date:

<p>1) The applicant, _____, ^{Print name}</p> <p>(a) acknowledges that the DARS CD for the above proceedings heard on _____ in courtroom _____ before _____ is being provided solely for the purpose of,</p> <p><small>Describe the specific activity that release of the disk is intended to facilitate – e.g. “to review the evidence of the witness in the case of R. v. X; or in order to prepare the case including cross examination(s) in the proceeding Y. v. Z.” etc.</small></p> <p>_____</p> <p>and;</p> <p>(b) that any other use of the DARS CD is prohibited.</p>	ACCESS ORDER – DARS CD
<p>2) The applicant must not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. copy, store or transfer the contents of the DARS CD to any device except as may be done by the software or operating system incidental to reviewing the contents, and such review shall only be carried out on computer equipment and peripheral devices belonging to the applicant; b. upload the DARS CD or any of its contents to the Internet or otherwise make the DARS CD or any of its content available through any medium; c. distribute the DARS CD or any of its contents in any way; and d. allow any of these things to be done by anyone else. 	
<p>3) The applicant must not provide access to the DARS CD or its content to anyone else.</p>	
<p>4) When the DARS CD is not being used for the purpose permitted by this order, the applicant must keep the DARS CD in a secure place, where it cannot be accessed by anyone except pursuant to the terms of this order.</p>	
<p>5) The applicant must return the DARS CD to the court registry that issued it on or before:</p> <p>_____</p> <p><small>Insert here either the last currently scheduled court or chambers date for the proceeding, or another specified date</small></p>	
<p>6) If the applicant requires the DARS CD beyond the date specified, the applicant must bring a further application to the court for an order extending the time that the applicant may retain the DARS CD.</p>	
<p>Signature: _____</p> <p>Judge: _____</p> <p>Dated: _____ ^{Print name}</p>	



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Contact:
Legal Officer

Policy History:

Approved by: Governance Committee

History of Revisions:

- January 29, 2014: Reformats but does not change content of Section 3 of “Policies Regarding Public and Media Access in the Provincial Court of British Columbia” February 2011, updated October 2011, and November 2012
- February 21, 2014: Inserted ‘record suspensions’ to references of ‘pardoned’ files or offenders as a result of changes to the *Criminal Records Act* which changed the term ‘pardon’ to ‘record suspension’ (applications processed and approved prior to March 12, 2012 are still referred to as ‘pardons’)
- May 2014: Changed “Administrative Judge” to “Regional Administrative Judge” and “Judicial Justice of the Peace” to “Judicial Justice”
- November 2015: Changed "registry file" to "court file", "*Family Relations Act*" to "*Family Law Act*", "agreement filed under section 121 of that *Act*" to "filed agreement", and "party's lawyer" to "a lawyer (whether or not a lawyer of a party)", and added "a person authorized in writing by a party or a party's lawyer" in section 3.1; changed “*FRA*” to “*FLA*” in section 6.4
- January 2018: Changed section 1(12) to reflect no access to judges’ bench books and section 6 to reflect the updated DARS Access Order and Counsel Undertaking
- June 18, 2018: Added second paragraph under “Purpose of Policy” following comments in *R. v. Backer*, [2018 BCPC 72](#), paragraph 15.
- June 28, 2019: Deleted words “is not a court registry and” in section 5.2.
- December 10, 2019: Section 1.3 Chart updated as follows: #5 - section 276.3(1) repealed and replaced 278.95; #10 - to provide that when counsel files a Notice of Appeal they will have the same access rights to exhibits as counsel of record in the Provincial Court; #14 - to clarify that section is about a medical report relating to an accused; #17 – to add a section regarding production orders to third parties (sexual offences); and, #20 - to include cases where solicitor-client privilege is granted as an example of when a sealing order may be in force. Sections 3.3 (access to family court file number and location) and 5 (sealed files) added.
- September 25, 2020: Sections 1 (#20) and 6 updated to include reference to File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for accredited journalists.