

**Ministry of Justice
Estimates 2013/14 Briefing Book**

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Calls for a National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Women

Suggested Response:

- We are committed to creating a legacy of safety and security for vulnerable women and progress is being made.
- In 2010 BC appointed the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry to understand what went wrong in the investigation of missing and murdered women in Vancouver's downtown eastside in order to ensure the mistakes of the past are not repeated.
- The inquiry resulted in a comprehensive list of recommendations, which are currently being analyzed and/or implemented. Recommendations are likely to be relevant to other jurisdictions and have been shared across the country.
- BC Housing has committed \$750,000 to the WISH drop-in centre. The Ministry of Transportation has initiated discussions with municipalities to identify solutions to enhance safety for travellers along Highway 16.
- BC has also been a leader at the national level and chaired the federal-provincial-territorial Missing Women Working Group. Work is already underway to support the implementation of that group's 52 recommendations.
- We will continue to work with other provinces, territories and the federal government on addressing issues related to missing and murdered women and violence against Aboriginal women and girls.

Background:

- In Canada, Aboriginal females are nearly three times more likely than non-Aboriginal women to experience violence, including family violence and violence by strangers.
- In recent years there has been growing interest among national and international organizations about the large number of missing and murdered women in Canada, and in particular the disproportionate number of missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls.

- Many organizations have called for a national inquiry into the issue including the Assembly of First Nations and the Native Women's Association of Canada.
- In April 2013 at the Aboriginal Affairs Working Group meeting in Winnipeg, nine of Canada's Ministers responsible for Aboriginal Affairs agreed to press for a national inquiry into missing and murdered Aboriginal women across the country.
- BC's Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation did not attend the meeting due to the interregnum.
- The federal government would be responsible for a national inquiry, but has stated that they prefer to allocate resources to actions as opposed to a national inquiry.
- A national inquiry would be costly and complex. The time and costs involved may have unintended consequences, such as temporarily diverting resources and attention away from current activities to address the issue.
- In February 2013 the federal government established an all-party House of Commons committee to hold hearings on the issue of missing and murdered indigenous women and propose solutions to address the root causes of violence.
- In March 2013 the Government of Canada approved three requests for visits, from the UN CEDAW Committee, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and from the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The UN CEDAW visit is part of the UN CEDAW inquiry into missing and murdered Aboriginal women in Canada.
- BC has been a national leader in addressing issues related to missing women, leading the development of a report and recommendations from the federal/provincial/territorial (FPT) Missing Women Working Group, which was publicly released in January 2012.
- In fall 2012 FPT Ministers Responsible for Justice directed FPT justice officials, led by BC, to develop a framework to improve coordination and collaboration in addressing violence against Aboriginal women and girls. This work will be the subject of one of the discussions at the fall 2013 FPT Ministers Responsible for Justice meeting.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Provincial Plan on Domestic Violence

Suggested Response:

- Our government recognizes the devastating impact of domestic violence on families and communities and is taking steps to ensure women and children are protected when domestic violence occurs.
- Each year we commit more than \$70 million a year in prevention and intervention services and programs to better protect BC families dealing with domestic violence and other crimes.
- To better coordinate the cross-government response to domestic violence we established the Provincial Office of Domestic Violence (PODV) in the Ministry of Children and Family Development in March 2012.
- PODV is leading the development of a new three-year provincial plan to address domestic violence that will be released in 2013.

Background:

- PODV, situated in the Ministry of Children and Family Development, is coordinating the development of a new, three-year provincial plan to address domestic violence that will be inclusive of an Aboriginal strategy.
- The three-year provincial plan is a commitment in the “Taking Action on Domestic Violence in British Columbia” report, released in October 2012. The report responds to the recommendations made in the Representative for Children and Youth's March 2012 report, “Honouring Kaitlynne, Max and Cordon: Make Their Voices Heard Now.”
- The Ministry of Justice, along with the Ministries of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, Children and Family Development, Education, Natural Gas Development and Minister Responsible for Housing, Health, and Social Development as well as BC Housing (a Crown Corporation) are all contributing to the new provincial plan. In addition, community anti-violence partners and the general public have had opportunities to provide input into the provincial plan.
- The Community Safety and Crime Prevention Branch is coordinating the Ministry of Justice's input into the provincial plan.

- The Ministry of Justice's current commitments in the draft provincial plan include:
 - Working with communities to expand the number of Domestic Violence Units in the province, which co-locate community-based victim services and police;
 - Working with the judiciary and other justice system partners to explore the establishment of a framework for domestic violence courts;
 - Opening a third Justice Access Centre in Victoria in late 2013;
 - Supporting the Legal Services Society to expand the family legal aid services it provides and to test expanded criminal duty counsel;
 - Identifying and implementing improvements in communications between police and Crown counsel at the charge assessment stage;
 - Implementing training on indigenous cultural competency and domestic violence safety planning to victim support workers across the province;
 - Developing and delivering cultural awareness and sensitivity training for police officers in the province, particularly related to the cultural implications of violence against women in a range of settings including family violence, childhood sexual exploitation, and violence against women in the sex trade;
 - Promoting and enhancing public education materials with a particular focus on VictimLinkBC/Domestic Violence Helpline;
 - Providing and promoting information and services in languages other than English via VictimLink BC.
- The original target date for implementing the provincial plan was June 2013. The plan will now be released later in 2013.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Cost Implications of Bill C-10

Suggested Response:

- Our government engaged in discussions with federal ministers about the challenges that the provinces face in implementing parts of Bill C-10. As a result, the federal government staggered implementation of the Bill to allow provinces some time to prepare for the changes.
- Most parts of Bill C-10 that were expected to have the greatest cost implications have not been in force long enough to assess their full impact.
- In order to accommodate an anticipated increase in the number of inmates in our facilities, we are increasing custodial capacity.
- BC supports the federal government's commitment to tackle crime and improve public safety in our communities. We want to ensure that the most serious offenders are dealt with accordingly in the justice system.
- In addition, our government believes that it is also important to recognize the need for preventing crime and reintegrating offenders into society.

Background:

- Bill C-10 received first reading in the House of Commons on September 20, 2011 and received Royal Assent on March 13, 2012.
- The Bill's reforms fall into nine main areas:
 1. amendments to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*;
 2. restrictions on the use of conditional sentences for serious offences;
 3. increased or newly imposed mandatory minimum penalties for sex offences against children;
 4. mandatory minimum penalties for drug crimes;
 5. measures to prevent vulnerable foreign nationals from being exploited;
 6. allowing victims of terrorism to sue perpetrators of terrorism;

7. establishing the right of a victim to make a statement at parole hearings and providing victims with information about offender transfers and participation in correctional programming;
8. creating “record suspensions” to replace “pardons”, which have longer ineligibility periods and make some offenders ineligible; and
9. modifying the list of factors that the federal Minister of Public Safety may consider in deciding whether to consent to the transfer of a Canadian offender convicted abroad.

s.16

- BC asked for judges to be given more authority to order pre-trial detention for out of control youth.
- BC had worked with other provinces and territories and federal officials to develop a new offence of procuring of children for sexual purposes and for increasing the penalties for Internet luring of children for sexual purposes.
- It was determined that limitations on the availability of conditional sentences (‘house arrest’) and mandatory minimum jail sentences for child sexual offences and drug penalties would have the most significant cost implications by:
 - Increasing the numbers of inmates in BC jails.
 - Increasing workloads for Crown, defence and judges. For example, the new mandatory minimum jail sentences will reduce the number of guilty pleas and lead to more trials.
 - Increasing legal aid costs.
- The former BC Minister of Justice engaged in discussions with federal ministers and provincial counterparts regarding the impacts of Bill C-10 on the provinces.
-

s.16

- All parts of Bill C-10 are now in force.
- Custodial capacity is being increased in BC; this will assist in accommodating the anticipated increase in the number of inmates in our facilities:
 - a 20-cell expansion for women at the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre, completed in December 2010;

- a 104-cell addition at Alouette Correctional Centre for Women, completed in October 2012; and
- a 216-cell addition to the Surrey Pretrial Services Centre to be completed in November 2013; and
- a new 378-cell high security Okanagan Correctional Centre currently under construction and expected to be open by 2016.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Province's Response to 2011 Stanley Cup Riot Review Recommendations

Suggested Response:

- The Province had a primary role in responding to 22 of the 53 recommendations identified in the Keefe/Furlong Review.
- Many of the recommendations where the Province had a primary role in responding were substantially completed before the Stanley Cup Finals in June 2012. Work continues on several of the recommendations where the Province has a supporting role. They involve complex issues, consultation and multiple partners and include:
 - Developing an “All Hazard Integrated Regional Concept of Operations” to compile regional situation awareness, identify regional priorities, and coordinate regional decisions and resource sharing during regional emergency events. This is a 3 year project, with target completion by December, 2014.
 - Developing a “Regional Emergency Communications Strategy” that will ensure critical information sharing between emergency response agencies during a regional emergency. This is a multi phased project with a targeted completion date of December 2015.
 - The Province is also continuing to develop resources for parents to educate themselves and their children about the responsible use of alcohol.

s.3

- The Ministry also recognizes there may be increased costs for the Legal Services Society to provide legal aid for the accused. The Ministry will make all efforts to manage from within its existing budget allocation.

Background:

- On September 1, 2011, John Furlong and Doug Keefe released an independent review of the 2011 Stanley Cup Riot.
- The City of Vancouver, the Vancouver Police Department, and the Ottawa Police also completed reviews, to which the Province has only a cursory role in responding.
- On March 27, 2012 the City of Vancouver lead a co-ordinated event and public announcement in Vancouver, with all partners present, to speak to their actions in response to recommendations of the Keefe/Furlong Stanley Cup Riot Review.
- The City of Vancouver, Vancouver Police Department, TransLink, and the Vancouver Canucks have developed a coordinated plan, for roll out in future Canuck playoff games, which focus on neighbourhood-oriented events, and a strong message that if people are coming downtown, to leave alcohol at home and celebrate responsibly. Specific aspects of the plan include:
 - Improved coordination between Vancouver Police Department, RCMP, and Transit Police for screening for alcohol at Skytrain stations both inside and outside the downtown core;
 - Possible use of Rogers Arena to watch Canuck away from home games;
 - Expanded neighbourhood-based viewing celebrations in Vancouver;
 - Ability to better control transit trips into the downtown core on game days; and,
 - Careful monitoring and use of provincial liquor policies and procedures.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Independent Investigations Office

Suggested Response:

- The Independent Investigations Office is working to a budget of \$9.3 million for 2013/14 for operating expenses.
- The Office is a new organization that has been in operation since September 10, 2012, less than a year. Being a new entity, we will all gain experience with the new Office. Once it has been in operation for a sufficient amount of time to assess workload and capacity, we will be able to determine whether there are any adjustments that should be made.
- In addition, prior to January 1, 2015, a special committee of the Legislature will review the general operations of the Office and its progress towards becoming a completely civilian body. The committee will make recommendations as it sees fit, and we will await those recommendations before making any substantial changes to the Office.
- The Chief Civilian Director, Richard Rosenthal, has provided me with the Office's annual report for its first partial year. The Office will make it publicly available.

Suggested Response If Asked About Richard Rosenthal's Moving Expenses.

- Mr Rosenthal was reimbursed for relocation expenses consistent with other senior executive appointments requiring relocation from outside BC. As well, the Ministry consulted with the Public Service Agency to ensure that the expenses fell within government guidelines.
- As is typically the case, the agreement covers basic costs such as real estate commission, transport of household effects, property transfer tax, legal fees, immigration and travel expenses for Mr. Rosenthal and his family to find accommodation and actually relocate.
- BC conducted an international search to fill the position because we recognized that the best candidates for a unique position like this may be from outside the province. That proved to be the case; the relocation cost is the result of our efforts to recruit so broadly.

Background:

- The Independent Investigations Office (IIO) is an independent, civilian-led body established by the Police Act to investigate incidents of death or serious harm involving municipal police and RCMP officers in BC.

- The IIO is headed by the Chief Civilian Director (CCD), Richard Rosenthal who, pursuant to the legislation, has never served as a police officer. He was appointed on January 9, 2012.
- The IIO is located in Surrey, and investigators are deployed to communities across the province when incidents occur.
- The IIO employs 60 FTEs, which include management staff, legal counsel, administrative staff, and a combination of civilian investigators and investigators with law enforcement backgrounds, but who have not served as officers in BC within the past five years. The IIO has four investigative teams.
- The IIO was established within the former Ministry of Attorney General and has its own vote appropriation. This appropriation is \$10.1 million for 2013/14; s.17 Last year, the IIO spent \$6.61 million for a partial implementation year.

Human Rights Watch

- The CCD and the Assistant Deputy Minister of Justice Services Branch met with representatives from Human Rights Watch and Justice for Girls on February 14, 2012, to discuss concerns that the IIO mandate does not specifically include sexual assault.
- The Assistant Deputy Minister expressed the Ministry's intention that, as a new organization, the IIO should work within its mandate for a sufficient period of time and until the Special Committee of the Legislature has conducted its review and provided recommendations before determining whether to expand the IIO's mandate.
- The Police Act provides the government with regulation-making authority to expand the mandate of the IIO to include other provisions of the Criminal Code.
- In special circumstances, Section 38.02 (1) (c) and Section 44 of the Police Act allow the Attorney General or the Director of Police Services to order an IIO investigation outside the current scope of the IIO's mandate. This type of investigation could be ordered if a serious situation arises that requires a potential criminal investigation of a BC police officer.

Moving Expenses for Richard Rosenthal

- On June 27, 2013, CTV released a report regarding Mr. Rosenthal's moving expenses paid by government. These were obtained through an FOI request.
- His expenses totalled \$107,783.93, which included \$30,379 in closing fees and charges, \$34,855 in moving expenses, \$18,000 for property purchase tax, and \$1,582 for legal fees.

- Government policy regarding relocation coverage was followed in accordance with the Public Service Agency's Relocation (Schedule 5 - Terms & Conditions of Employment for Excluded Employees/Appointees).

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Role of Parliamentary Secretaries

Suggested Response:

- I've now met with all three of the Parliamentary Secretaries responsible under my ministry and we've begun to think about how best to proceed with their tasks.
- I know all of them will be spending some time being briefed to become familiar with their areas and the work already done to date.
- As well, ministry staff are working to arrange tours where it's appropriate, specifically, of correctional facilities for MLA Throness and of liquor distribution facilities for MLA Yap.
- In the coming weeks, I'll also be working with each of them to establish specific terms of reference, because we want some concrete deliverables to guide all of this work.

Background:

- On June 10, MLA John Yap was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Liquor Policy Reform. He will lead the stakeholder consultation on modernizing BC's antiquated liquor laws and recommend improvements to the Minister to take to Cabinet.
- MLA Laurie Throness was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Corrections. He will work with stakeholders in the corrections field to propose changes and improvements to how we protect staff, inmates and the communities in which correctional facilities are located.
- MLA Darryl Plecas was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Crime Reduction. He will use his experience as a criminologist to chair a blue ribbon panel to study crime reduction opportunities.
- Parliamentary Secretaries receive a top-up of 15% on their MLA salary (\$15,278.85 plus \$6,032.09 for pension = \$21,310.94 annually for each; total \$63,932.82), which will be charged to the Minister's office. Any other costs will need to be borne by the Ministry or Branch.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

JUSTIN Audit Response

Suggested Response:

- We value the work of the Office of the Auditor General (OAG), and remain committed to making improvements to JUSTIN access and security.
- We have made significant progress and a project team is continuing its work to address all of the Auditor General's findings.
- The audit's recommendations have guided important changes to the system that will significantly reduce the possibility of privacy or security breaches.
- Ministry staff meet with OAG representatives on a monthly basis to provide status updates and solicit feedback on the response to the audit.

Background:

- On January 24, 2013, the Auditor General released a 17 page report on the Ministry's JUSTIN system which outlined numerous deficiencies.
- JUSTIN is a province-wide database that integrates justice agencies' information for the purpose of managing and storing criminal case information. It is used primarily by the Criminal Justice Branch, Court Services Branch and the Judiciary.
- Its functions include:
 - police reports to crown counsel and police scheduling;
 - assessing and approving crown cases;
 - notifying victims and witnesses;
 - court and judicial trial scheduling; and
 - recording results and producing documents.
- The Auditor General's report reaches two main conclusions:
 1. Information in the JUSTIN system is inadequately protected from internal or external threats.
 2. Controls in the JUSTIN system are inadequate to detect or prevent unauthorized access.

- The report made five key recommendations:
 - Multiple layers of security need to be in place. Controls in network and system components should be reviewed, reconfigured, documented and better managed;
 - User access should be granted and managed on the “need to know principle”;
 - Highly sensitive JUSTIN information should be properly classified and secured with extensive monitoring in place;
 - More effective audit trails and tools should be in place to enable detection and investigation of suspicious or unauthorized activity; and
 - An effective monitoring program should be in place to enable proactive detection of unauthorized access and removal of copied JUSTIN information.
- JUSTIN is currently hosted on servers in the government’s legacy data centres in Victoria. A previously announced project called Strategic Transformation and Mainframe Services (STMS) is responsible for moving all of government’s servers to new data centres managed by HP Advanced Solutions. Many of the concerns about JUSTIN raised by the Auditor General are related to servers and infrastructure and will ultimately be addressed by this move. STMS is a five year project scheduled to complete in March of 2014.

Summary of OAG Recommendations and Current Status

Controls in network and system components in the JUSTIN environment should be reviewed, reconfigured, documented and better managed to ensure multiple layers of security are in place.

- The Ministry has restricted access to the JUSTIN database servers by removing the ability to connect directly to these servers by system administrators, contractors or other IT support staff. All access to the JUSTIN database is now controlled by a dedicated Secure Access Gateway.
- Security has also been heightened with more complex password policies for system administrators.
- Other network controls have been modified so that remote users from other ministries can no longer connect to the JUSTIN application. While these users have never had the ability to logon to JUSTIN, removing their ability to even access the logon screen adds another layer of security.

- Enhanced security screening is now mandatory for all contractors providing IT services to the Ministry including those that support the JUSTIN application.

User access to JUSTIN information should be granted and managed based on the principle of 'need to know'.

- Access to JUSTIN has been restricted. At the time of the audit, approximately 3,300 users had access to Report to Crown Counsel information. That number has since been reduced to approximately 2500 users.
- User management processes have been updated so that employees now have their access revoked when their employment ends.
- Training materials and guidelines have been updated to ensure data in the system is properly classified and secured according to the current access model.
- The Ministry has initiated a project to determine appropriate need-to-know access for JUSTIN users. This project is defining a new role-based access model for JUSTIN that will enable better control of information.

Highly sensitive JUSTIN information should be properly classified and secured with extensive monitoring in place.

- The Ministry has acquired new database monitoring tools and is in the process of implementing them. Once in place, these tools will allow all access to JUSTIN information to be monitored, including access by system and database administrators.

More effective audit trails and tools should be in place to enable detection and investigation of suspicious or unauthorized activity.

- Additional audit trails have been implemented and new monitoring tools and processes are now in place to better detect compromised accounts or unauthorized or suspicious system access. Further enhancements to monitoring capabilities will be realized by new database monitoring tools which are being implemented.

An effective monitoring program should be in place to enable proactive detection of unauthorized access and removal of copied JUSTIN information.

- The Ministry is in the process of implementing a new Information Security Program which will be responsible for monitoring system access. A new director position has recently been posted to lead this program.

- The Ministry is also planning to

s.13, s.17

**MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL INNOVATION
MANAGEMENT SERVICES DIVISION
ESTIMATES BRIEFING NOTE 2013/14**

ISSUE: Cooperative Gains in the Social Sector**KEY MESSAGES:**

- The employers' association and the unions in the community social services sector have ratified their agreements under the Cooperative Gains Mandate.
- Savings for modest wage increases, under the Cooperative Gains Mandate, will be found within existing budgets, with no reduction to services.
- The funding agencies will be working closely with contracted agencies across the sector to identify opportunities to achieve efficiencies in providing services while ensuring no reduction to services.
- The sector will continue to look for innovative ways to provide support and assistance to British Columbians, while ensuring that government spending is controlled and supports a balanced provincial budget.
- Following the ratification of the Cooperative Gains settlements between members of the Community Social Services Employers' Association (CSSEA) and the Community Social Services Bargaining Association (CSSBA), funding agencies are working on a way to ensure there is a consistent approach for these wage increases.
- Funding agencies anticipate that they will be able to discuss potential approaches with employer agencies this summer regarding how the wage increases can be addressed through Cooperative Gains.

BACKGROUND:

The Community Social Services Employers' Association (CSSEA) is the accredited bargaining agent for the approximately 200 employers in the social services sector. Unionized employees in the sector fall into three bargaining units – Aboriginal Services, Community Living Services, and General Services. Bargaining occurs between CSSEA and the Community Social Services Bargaining Sector (CSSBA), which is an association of the eight unions operating in the sector, of which BCGEU is the largest.

CSSEA represents the portion of the unionized sector where service delivery agencies (Agencies) receive more than \$250,000 in funding from the Province. In most cases the funding is from multiple contracts and multiple funding ministries and/or funding agencies such as Community Living BC. In addition, there are non-CSSEA Agencies providing similar or the same services in communities, who do not meet the criteria to be represented by CSSEA. There is past precedent to provide funding to both CSSEA and non-CSSEA agencies for benefits related cost increases.

The total labour cost for CSSEA, including excluded employees and management, is approximately \$600 million which means that every 1 per cent increase in general compensation costs is approximately \$6 million.

s.17

CSSEA and the unions comprising the CSSBA reached a two-year collective agreement for Community Living Services and General Services for the period between April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2014. Ratification was reached in late April 2013.

The agreement was achieved under the provincial government's cooperative gains mandate and provides for an increase in compensation found through savings identified in cooperation with the CSSBA. It provides:

- A wage increase for all employees of 1.5 per cent on April 1, 2013 and 1.5 per cent on January 1, 2014; an extra 1 per cent wage increase for all step 1 employees on April 1, 2013; and a labour market adjustment review for all General Service and Community Living classifications.

The funding ministries submitted and received approval from the 2012 Cooperative Gains Savings Officer Designate of its Cooperative Gains Savings Plan (Savings Plan) in relation to the CSSEA and the community social services sector. As part of the approval:

s.17

The Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation's ADM for Management Services has been identified as the sectoral lead for this initiative.

**Ministry of Justice
Estimates 2013/14 Briefing Book**

**Justice Services
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Estimate Notes

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2. Family Compensation Act – Status Update
3. Legal Aid Services and Funding
4. Adult Guardianship Implementation
5. Major Trials – Defense Costs
6. Workplace Fatalities
7. Public Guardian Trustee Trust Accounting System Risk

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Family Law Act and Implementation Costs

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

- The Family Law Act encourages families to settle disputes without court involvement if possible.
- Out-of-court dispute resolution is better for most families and the justice system. For families, it is generally cheaper, quicker and less acrimonious than court. Outcomes are better and longer-lasting. Although not all family disputes are suitable for out-of-court dispute resolution, most are better dealt with there. For the justice system, it can keep most families from having to go to court. This ensures good use of valuable court resources.
- We will continue to fund family services through over 20 family justice centres around the province that offer information, early assessment of issues, and mediation to separating parents. There are also justice access centres in Vancouver and Nanaimo and one is opening in Victoria later this year. They offer more comprehensive and integrated help with family and other civil law issues. These services are free, and serve those of modest means.
- We will also continue to deliver free parent information sessions called Parenting After Separation. We are looking at making these sessions more accessible through an online version.
- The Ministry developed an information website on family law at www.JusticeBC.ca and we will continue to work with Public Legal Education and Information organizations in the distribution of educational materials on the Act. Training sessions and materials have been provided for family justice counsellors, victim service workers, police and RCMP, and Crown Counsel. The training has been funded from existing budgets.
- The private sector also provides dispute resolution services to families, such as mediation and parenting coordination that are not publicly funded.

BACKGROUND:

- The Act and implementing court rules and regulations came into effect on March 18, 2013.
- The family justice system includes programs and services that help families resolve their issues; not just laws and courts. Stakeholders criticize the lack of government commitment to fund additional family services to support the Act's out-of-court dispute resolution.

- Family justice centres provide early assessment to help clients understand their issues and direct them to appropriate services and dispute resolution processes. Meeting with a family justice counsellor is mandatory in four Provincial Court registries before appearing in court.
- Attending Parenting After Separation sessions is required in 17 Provincial Court registries before a court case can be started regarding parenting time of a child. It helps people understand the importance of their children's interests in making parenting agreements and encourages settlement.

Suggested Response:

- The Ministry received a lot of feedback in response to its 2007 Green Paper which has been helpful in our review.
- While some organizations supported many of the measures contained in the Green Paper, a number opposed the proposals, believing they would lead to large increases in insurance rates, which passes on costs to British Columbians.
- There is no consensus amongst stakeholders on the direction that reform should take.
- Government continues to consider what reforms might balance these competing interests.

Background:

- BC's Family Compensation Act is quite outdated in comparison to legislation in other provinces.
- In June 2007, the Ministry issued a Green Paper entitled Reforming British Columbia's Family Compensation Act. It yielded rigid, opposing feedback from stakeholders. The Coalition Against No-Fault Insurance (CANF), victims groups and the Trial Lawyers Association of BC (TLABC) opposed the changes, believing that they did not go far enough to allow greatly increased damage awards. Insurers and government opposed far-reaching reforms due to concerns with increased costs and insurance rates. The TLABC and CANF continue to advocate for far-reaching reforms to the Act.

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s.13, s.17

- In 2011 MLA Ralph Sultan introduced a private member's bill based on Alberta's legislation. It did not proceed past first reading.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Legal Aid Services and Funding

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

- The BC government recognizes the importance of legal aid services for British Columbians.
- We remain committed to supporting the Legal Services Society (LSS) to increase the family legal aid services it currently provides, and to test an expanded criminal duty counsel model as funding becomes available.
- In addition to supporting the Society, we are committed to expanding mandatory early assessment in family cases to other court locations, opening a third Justice Access Centre in Victoria.
- These commitments respond to advice we received from the Society and from Geoffrey Cowper's independent review.
- They also align closely with our strategic goal of enhancing access to justice and improving system efficiency through early assistance to citizens.
- The federal and provincial Justice Ministers have agreed to support a five-year agreement to extend federal funding for criminal legal aid at current levels.
- Core government funding to the Society is \$68.6 million for fiscal year 2013/14. In 2012/13, government increased core funding by \$2.1 million to allow the Society to maintain current service levels for child protection and family legal aid.
- The Society also receives funding for initiatives such as the Downtown Community Court, the Drug Treatment Court of Vancouver, immigration and refugee services, and major trials. In total, government is providing \$72.5 million in funding to the Society.
- Our government has committed to increasing the Society's core budget by \$2 million beginning in fiscal year 2014/15.

Background:

Funding

- LSS is an operationally independent organization that provides constitutionally required legal aid services on behalf of government.

- LSS will receive total funding from government of \$72.5 million, which is comprised of:

	\$ Million
Basic Legal Aid Transfer	\$65.018
Large Case Fund	\$1.81
Provincial Immigration and Refugee Legal Aid	\$0.800
Federal Immigration and Refugee Legal Aid (flows through from federal government)	\$0.900
Vancouver Drug Court	\$0.120
Core Government Funding	\$68.651
Downtown Community Court	\$0.370
Federal High-Cost Cases	\$0.650
Major Trials	\$2.855
TOTAL	\$72.526

- Federal legal aid funding is subject to a contribution agreement between Canada and BC. This funding is subject to negotiation with Canada for future years.
- LSS also receives funding from the Law Foundation of BC, the Notary Foundation of BC and interest on the Society's investments. Although Law Foundation funding has remained relatively stable, funding from the Notary Foundation and investments has decreased due to lower interest rates.
- Government views legal aid as a continuum of services and legal aid involves more than just services provided by LSS. In addition to LSS funding, the government spends approximately \$30 million annually on access to justice services, such as family mediation at family justice centres throughout the province, justice access centres, and the Family Maintenance Enforcement Program.

Services and Caseload

- LSS provides legal representation to financially eligible clients in criminal matters, serious family and child protection matters, and some immigration, mental health, and prison law matters.

CASELOAD SUMMARY				
	2010/2011	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Government Budget (in millions)	\$69.200	\$69.718	\$72.318	\$72.526
Caseload (or Most Relevant Operational Data)	27,900 referrals for legal representation; 151,767 instances of legal advice	27,433 referrals for legal representation; 139,274 instances of legal advice	27,124 referrals for legal representation; 135,564 instances of legal advice	Not yet available.

- Despite slightly decreasing caseload numbers, LSS is experiencing increased costs as a result of cases becoming more complex and taking longer to conclude. This is due to a number of factors including changes in federal legislation.

Legal Aid Reform

- As part of the Justice Reform Initiative, LSS provided advice to the previous Minister of Justice on legal aid reform that could contribute to broader justice system reform in its report 'Making Justice Work.' LSS's priority areas for reform include expanded criminal duty counsel, increased family legal aid services, services provided by non-lawyers, and increased services for Aboriginal people.
- In the White Paper on Justice Reform, Part Two, released February 2013, government committed to supporting LSS to test expanded criminal duty counsel and to increase the family legal aid services it currently provides. s.13, s.17

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Adult Guardianship Implementation

Suggested Response:

- Government is committed to strengthening the rights of vulnerable adults, and remains dedicated to ensuring that a modern adult guardianship framework is in place.
- Due to challenges presented by the global economic climate, a phased approach to implementation of the 2007 legislative reforms is being taken.
- Changes relating to incapacity planning instruments and to adult abuse and neglect legislation came into force on September 1, 2011.
- In spring 2013 an Order in Council set a June 30, 2014, date for the coming into force of provisions relating to the certificate of incapability process or “statutory guardianship”. These provisions, as well as associated regulations, will respond to the Ombudsperson’s recommendations.
- Earlier this year, the Ministry accepted 12 of 14 recommendations in the Ombudsperson’s report about the certificate of incapability process, and will review the remaining two.

Background:

- The Adult Guardianship and Planning Statutes Amendment Act, 2007, was passed in fall 2007. The Act updates and clarifies the laws relating to the guardianship of incapable adults, and relating to incapability planning instruments.
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s.13, s.17

- Fiscal implications of the new statutory guardianship process, coming into force on June 30, 2014, will be determined s.13, s.17
- On February 6, 2013, the Ombudsperson released a public report critical of the lack of procedural fairness in the process for having the PGT appointed as an adult’s guardian pursuant to the certificate of incapability process under the Patients Property Act.

- The Ministry accepted 12 of the 14 recommendations, and committed to implementing 11 of them by July 1, 2014. The Ministry also committed to reviewing the remaining two.
- A March 2013 Order in Council brought into force some sections of the 2007 Act relating to the certificate process on June 30, 2014, but amendments to give legal effect are required.
- Attached is an Estimates Note Written by the Public Guardian and Trustee “Funding Public Guardian and Trustee Implementation of Adult Guardianship”.

**Attachment: Funding Public Guardian and Trustee Implementation of Adult Guardianship
Estimates Note
(Submitted by the Public Guardian and Trustee)**

Suggested Response:

- The BC government remains committed to protecting vulnerable adults, and that's why we are moving forward to implement the Ombudsperson's recommendations by updating the current adult guardianship laws.

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Background:

- Guardianship for incapable adults is governed in BC by the Patients Property Act, outdated legislation that does not meet current standards for procedural fairness for an adult undergoing the process to have a guardian appointed. The law would be unlikely to survive a Charter challenge.
- Certain provisions of the Adult Guardianship and Planning Statutes Amendment Act, 2007, which remain unproclaimed, if brought into force would meet the fairness objections but full implementation of the adult guardianship legislation has been consistently deferred because of associated costs.
- In March 2013, government passed an Order in Council to bring into force selected provisions of the 2007 Act relating to the process by which the Public Guardian and Trustee (PGT) becomes statutory property guardian for an adult.
- This proclamation was in response to a report issued by the Ombudsperson in February that criticized the Patients Property Act for lacking procedural fairness. The report is titled No Longer Your Decision: British Columbia's Process for Appointing the Public Guardian and Trustee to Manage the Financial Affairs of Incapable Adults.
- The legislative provisions create new statutory duties for the PGT

s.13, s.17

- The new PGT duties include additional procedural steps and duties related to determining whether to appoint a guardian for an adult, including requirements for enhanced notification and consultation and procedures for responding to requests for appeals of capacity assessments.
- These new duties are legislatively mandated s.13, s.14, s.17
- The PGT is considering various options that will allow for a reasonable level of service that s.13, s.14, s.17
- While the PGT will continue to make every effort to find options for implementation of the new legislation, s.13, s.17
- PGT operations are 71% self funded from fees and commissions charged on client assets with the balance supplied by voted appropriation.
- The PGT represents the interests of more than 30,000 British Columbians, including adults who are legally incapable of managing their own affairs, children in continuing care of the province, children for whom trust funds are being held, and the estates of deceased and missing persons.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Major Trials – Defence Costs

Suggested Response:

- I cannot comment on cases that are currently before the courts.
- Government will release the total costs associated with each major trial when legal proceedings have concluded, just as was done with the Pickton and Air India matters.

Background:

- Government usually incurs costs relating to the defence in major trials by way of applications by defence counsel on behalf of an accused who cannot continue to fund his own defence.
- In a case where the Crown is committing significant resources, and the issues in the case are serious and complex, an accused person can argue in court that it is not possible to receive a fair trial without assistance from the government.
- Very large cases such as the Air India matter can outstrip the financial capacity of the accused even when that person has considerable personal finances.
- The Justice Services Branch currently holds base funding of \$2.855 million to defray the costs of major trials. Costs will substantially exceed that amount. If additional funding is not made available, government must abide a stay of proceedings in any case for which it chooses not to make funding available.
- In 2012/13 the Justice Services Branch was involved in funding eight major trials that incurred total costs of approximately \$9.476 million. The Ministry was granted access to the Contingency vote in order to make up the deficiency in funding of approximately \$6.621 million.
- The Ministry is currently working on a number of projects intended to improve the efficiency of and reduce the costs associated with major trials.
- The Ministry meets with Treasury Board Staff on a quarterly basis to provide an update on the progress of and costs associated with major trials.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Workplace Fatalities

Suggested Response:

- Labour organizations and the families of killed or injured workers approached the Government of BC to express concern about the lack of criminal prosecutions against individuals who may be responsible for workplace fatalities.
- BC established an interagency working group in January 2013 to examine the investigative framework to address workplace fatalities cases in BC.
- The provincial interagency working group is examining the current Memorandum of Understanding between investigative agencies; the need to develop a protocol between police and WorkSafeBC; and the creation of a training video for all police officers in BC that would include both police and WorkSafe BC in its creation.
- BC is also leading a Provincial/Territorial working group examining current responses to individuals and/or organization that may be responsible for serious injuries or fatalities in the workplace.
- The Working Group will report its findings to Ministers in fall 2013.

Background:

- Bill C-45, also known as the “Westray Bill”, was created as a result of the 1992 Westray coal mining disaster in Nova Scotia where 26 miners were killed after methane gas ignited causing an explosion. Bill C-45 came into force on March 31, 2004, amending the Criminal Code by establishing new legal duties for workplace health and safety, and imposing serious penalties for violations that result in injuries or death. The law provided new rules for attributing criminal liability to organizations, including corporations, and their representatives.
- Canadian jurisdictions have rarely used the provision of Bill C-45 to prosecute employers who have not taken reasonable steps to prevent death and serious injury to their employees.
- In August 2012, Jim Sinclair, president of the BC Federation of Labour, met with BC’s former Minister of Justice and former Minister of Labour to discuss issues related to criminal prosecution of individuals who may be responsible for workplace fatalities.

- A provincial interagency working group, comprised of the Ministry of Justice, RCMP, municipal police agencies and WorkSafeBC, was established in January 2013 to examine the investigative framework to address workplace fatalities cases in BC.
- Workplace incidents are investigated by WorkSafeBC, which has a Memorandum of Understanding with various police agencies that addresses issues of investigative co-operation.
- While WorkSafeBC may forward a report to Crown counsel for prosecution, usually they impose administrative penalties under the Workers Compensation Act and the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations.
- The Criminal Justice Branch has a designated senior Crown counsel with over 20 years experience who specializes in these offences. He receives most of the reports and conducts the majority of charge assessments and prosecutions in this area and assists colleagues with advice and support on the files they have responsibility for in this area.
- The Branch applies the same charging standard to workplace files that is applied to all criminal files, that being there must be a substantial likelihood of conviction and a prosecution must be in the public interest.
- At the fall 2012 meeting of federal/provincial/territorial Ministers Responsible for Justice, BC brought the topic of workplace fatalities to the table for discussion. Ministers agreed it is an important issue and directed provincial and territorial justice officials to explore how these cases are dealt with across Canada.
- An ad hoc Provincial/Territorial Working Group on Workplace Fatalities was established in January 2013 to examine how provinces and territories are responding to the unique investigative and prosecutorial challenges involved in these types of cases.
- The Working Group will report their findings to Provincial/Territorial Ministers Responsible for Justice in fall 2013.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Public Guardian Trustee Trust Accounting System Risk

Suggested Response:

- The Public Guardian and Trustee is an independent agency responsible for administering approximately \$900 million in client assets.
- Capital funding for systems development is allotted through the Provincial Chief Information Officer. The Trustee has submitted a business case and a capital funding request of s.13, s.17 to implement a modern trust accounting system.
- I have been advised that s.13, s.17 In the interim, the Trustee has implemented enhanced security for its legacy system.

Background:

- The Public Guardian and Trustee (PGT) has a critical need to replace a 25 year old financial system that cannot meet modern trust accounting standards.
- This obsolete financial system is used to administer almost \$900 million in PGT client assets and external auditors have identified numerous weaknesses with the system that cannot be corrected.
- The PGT has been seeking funding to replace the system for several years and the critical need to replace the system continues to escalate.
- s.13, s.17
- As a fiduciary, the PGT represents the interests of more than 30,000 British Columbians and has a legal obligation to protect client assets.

- Maintaining public trust is essential to the PGT's ability to successfully conduct its role. PGT clients and stakeholders must feel confident that adequate controls are in place to secure, protect and maintain client assets.

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**Criminal Justice Branch
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Estimate Notes

1. Gang Prosecutions
- 2.
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Statistics

1. Statistics and Operational Volumes

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Gang Prosecutions

Suggested Response:

- Combating gang and gun crime remains a top priority for the Criminal Justice Branch.
- Over two dozen prosecutors are currently dedicated to gang, gun and organized crime prosecutions. Twenty one of these prosecutors are specifically assigned to the Organized Crime Unit.
- Approximately 40 other prosecutors around the province are either specially assigned to specific individual cases or involved in gang related prosecutions as part of their regular caseload.

Background:

Major Ongoing Gang Related Prosecutions

s.3

Pages 45 through 50 redacted for the following reasons:

s.3

**Ministry of Justice
Criminal Justice Branch
Statistics and Operational Volumes**

Highlights

- The volume of Reports to Crown Council (RCC) (68,774) in 2012/13 declined by 2.9% over the previous year. As in 2011/12, the decline is primarily due to the introduction of the Immediate Roadside Prohibition (IRP) program in fall 2010.
- Between 2003/04 (when reliable data was first available) and 2009/10, the volume of RCCs has remained fairly steady from year to year.
- The next fiscal year, 2010/11, saw a decline in RCCs of 5.7% in relation to 2003/04.
- Crown Counsel performed charge assessments on 76,403 accused persons named on the RCC's received in fiscal 2012/13, a decrease of 2.6% over fiscal 2011/12.
- The percentage of individuals approved to court in 2012/13 was 82.2%.
- Crown Counsel charge assessment completion on files requiring no further communications with police in fiscal 2012/13 had the following response times:
 - 58% were completed within the first day of receiving the RCC from police
 - 78% were completed within the first week of receiving the RCC
 - A total of 93% were completed by the end of the first month, an increase of 1% over fiscal 2011/12.
- The number of persons that concluded their matters in fiscal 2012/13 was 63,166, a decrease of 13.5% over 2011/12. This decrease is a result of:
 - a decline in incoming RCC's, likely as a result of the IRP program
 - the number of matters concluded in previous years being elevated as a result of initiatives such as the branch's File Review Project
 - a reduction in the number of criminal court hours scheduled over that time period.

Definitions of Reports to Crown Council / New Prosecution Files

- RCCs - the total of all Reports to Crown counsel received from police and all other investigative agencies.
- New Prosecution files – a new file sworn before the court, counted once by the date and the location where it was first sworn in Provincial Court. One new prosecution file will contain one or more accused persons, on one or more criminal matters (counts).
- Concluded Person Matters - Each prosecution per person on an RCC is counted as concluded when a final court decision (or Stay of Proceedings) has been reached.

NUMBER OF COURTS SERVED (includes circuit courts)

	Fiscal 2007/08	Fiscal 2008/09	Fiscal 2009/10	Fiscal 2010/11	Fiscal 2011/12	Fiscal 2012/13	% Change 11/12 to 12/13
CJB TOTAL			82	82	82	82	0.0%
Vancouver Island Region			13	13	13	13	0.0%
Vancouver Region			11	11	11	11	0.0%
Fraser Region			5	5	5	5	0.0%
Interior Region			21	21	21	21	0.0%
Northern Region			32	32	32	32	0.0%
Crown Law Division			0	0	0	0	0.0%

ACCUSED PERSONS NAMED ON RCC's

	Fiscal 2007/08	Fiscal 2008/09	Fiscal 2009/10	Fiscal 2010/11	Fiscal 2011/12	Fiscal 2012/13	% Change 11/12 to 12/13
CJB TOTAL	82,649	80,468	84,167	79,668	78,427	76,403	-2.6%
Vancouver Island Region	16,451	15,842	17,197	15,721	14,871	15,020	1.0%
Vancouver Region	19,384	18,871	19,370	19,370	19,808	18,331	-7.5%
Fraser Region	20,049	19,669	20,694	19,766	20,145	19,637	-2.5%
Interior Region	13,644	13,967	14,427	13,248	12,446	12,172	-2.2%
Northern Region	12,857	11,872	12,223	11,282	10,952	11,007	0.5%
Crown Law Division	264	247	256	281	205	236	15.1%

HOMICIDE - NEW FILES OPENED

	Fiscal 2007/08	Fiscal 2008/09	Fiscal 2009/10	Fiscal 2010/11	Fiscal 2011/12	Fiscal 2012/13	% Change 11/12 to 12/13
CJB TOTAL	115	115	112	93	88	72	-18.2%
Vancouver Island Region	9	19	11	18	16	11	-31.3%
Vancouver Region	26	24	24	24	25	18	-28.0%
Fraser Region	42	32	36	29	22	22	0.0%
Interior Region	17	19	19	9	14	13	-7.1%
Northern Region	19	20	21	12	11	7	-36.4%
Crown Law Division	2	1	1	1	0	1	

VOCA VICTIMS							
	Fiscal 2007/08	Fiscal 2008/09	Fiscal 2009/10	Fiscal 2010/11	Fiscal 2011/12	Fiscal 2012/13	% Change 11/12 to 12/13
CJB TOTAL	28,579	29,186	27,213	25,008	24,261	23,515	-3.1%
Vancouver Island Region	4,877	4,767	4,958	4,730	4,411	4,571	3.6%
Vancouver Region	7,363	8,721	6,982	6,118	6,405	5,979	-6.7%
Fraser Region	7,668	7,558	7,557	7,037	6,559	6,427	-2.0%
Interior Region	4,784	4,668	4,613	4,177	3,965	3,770	-4.9%
Northern Region	3,863	3,436	2,964	2,918	2,874	2,678	-6.8%
Crown Law Division	24	36	139	28	47	90	91.5%

WITNESSES REQUIRED							
	Fiscal 2007/08	Fiscal 2008/09	Fiscal 2009/10	Fiscal 2010/11	Fiscal 2011/12	Fiscal 2012/13	% Change 11/12 to 12/13
CJB TOTAL	165,086	164,329	174,469	163,021	142,052	145,716	2.6%
Vancouver Island Region	30,108	30,462	32,164	28,312	24,148	24,811	2.7%
Vancouver Region	42,315	41,209	45,445	43,336	38,943	38,974	0.1%
Fraser Region	47,363	47,928	50,723	48,359	41,624	42,282	1.6%
Interior Region	24,777	25,248	25,493	24,170	20,993	21,610	2.9%
Northern Region	19,958	18,992	19,174	17,668	15,583	17,175	10.2%
Crown Law Division	565	490	1,470	1,176	761	864	13.5%

810.1 and 810.2 APPLICATIONS CONCLUDED							
	Fiscal 2007/08	Fiscal 2008/09	Fiscal 2009/10	Fiscal 2010/11	Fiscal 2011/12	Fiscal 2012/13	% Change 11/12 to 12/13
CJB TOTAL	57	56	57	76	82	83	1.2%
Vancouver Island Region	3	3	5	6	16	11	-31.3%
Vancouver Region	6	4	7	16	10	15	50.0%
Fraser Region	38	36	32	38	35	33	-5.7%
Interior Region	2	5	4	12	10	7	-30.0%
Northern Region	8	8	9	4	11	17	54.5%

ELAPSED TIME TO CHARGE ASSESSMENT DECISIONS

	Fiscal 2007/08	Fiscal 2008/09	Fiscal 2009/10	Fiscal 2010/11	Fiscal 2011/12	Fiscal 2012/13	% Change 11/12 to 12/13
Same Day	49%	48%	45%	46%	49%	48%	-2.0%
1 Day	8%	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	0.0%
2 Days	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	0.0%
3 Days	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	33.3%
4 Days	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	0.0%
5 Days	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	0.0%
6 Days	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	0.0%
7 Days	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	0.0%
8 to 15 Days	10%	9%	10%	10%	9%	9%	0.0%
16 to 30 days	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	0.0%

CONCLUDED PERSONS

	Fiscal 2007/08	Fiscal 2008/09	Fiscal 2009/10	Fiscal 2010/11	Fiscal 2011/12	Fiscal 2012/13	% Change 11/12 to 12/13
TOTAL Concluded Persons	70,513	67,564	67,020	71,002	73,046	63,161	-13.5%
Adults	64,279	61,579	61,421	65,295	67,673	58,664	-13.3%
Youth	6,234	5,985	5,599	5,707	5,373	4,497	-16.3%

FINDINGS OF CONCLUDED PERSONS

	Fiscal 2007/08	Fiscal 2008/09	Fiscal 2009/10	Fiscal 2010/11	Fiscal 2011/12	Fiscal 2012/13	% Change 11/12 to 12/13
CJB TOTAL	70,513	67,564	67,020	71,002	73,046	63,161	-13.5%
Guilty	47,223	46,018	45,471	44,951	48,375	42,538	-12.1%
Not Guilty	1,901	1,865	1,632	1,801	1,876	1,397	-25.5%
Stayed	18,404	16,796	17,087	18,680	19,670	17,884	-9.1%
Peace Bond	2,774	2,642	2,630	5,348	2,856	1,107	-61.2%
Other	211	243	200	222	269	235	-12.6%
% Guilty	67.0%	68.1%	67.8%	63.3%	66.2%	67.3%	
% Not Guilty	2.7%	2.8%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.2%	
% Stayed	26.1%	24.9%	25.5%	26.3%	26.9%	28.3%	
% Peace Bond	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	7.5%	3.9%	1.8%	
% Other	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	

**Ministry of Justice
Estimates 2013/14 Briefing Book**

**Court Services
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1. 15 Year Comparison of Court Hours 1998-2012

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Downtown Community Court

Suggested Response:

- Canada's first Community Court opened in Vancouver in September 2008. The Court brings together justice, health and social services agencies to address both the crime and the health and social circumstances of offenders.
- The Community Court aims to improve justice efficiency, improve offender outcomes, reduce recidivism and increase public confidence in the justice system.
- The final evaluation of the Court is planned for completion in September 2013, when the Court will have operated long enough to demonstrate results. We want to understand as fully as possible what lessons can be learned and how these may be applied to other parts of the justice system.

Background:

- Contingencies access in Fiscal Year 2013/14 has been notionally approved to maintain operation of the Down Town Community Court (DCC) pending review after the final evaluation report.
 - Ministry funding requirements will be s.13, s.17
 - Partner agencies' investment in the DCC is estimated at \$2.6 million annually, including Community Corrections.
- s.12, s.17

Justice Services and Court Services Branches have been working together to provide progress updates to Treasury Board staff.

- The Ministry will develop a plan for the DCC for moving forward, informed by the DCC's evaluation, to be considered in the budget process.
- The interim evaluation report, completed in September 2010, showed that the DCC managed a high volume of summary conviction offences such as theft, assault, mischief and property offences. The DCC achieved a high degree of integration of staff and services facilitated by co-location in the courthouse. At the time it was too early for the indicators selected to demonstrate the Court's success or to show a clear trend.

- The 2013 final evaluation is designed to inform about the Court's success, including changes in offenders' behaviour, impacts on recidivism and the court's efficiency.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Lower Fraser Valley Court Expansion Project

Suggested Response:

- Timely access to justice is a priority for this government.
- We are committed to increasing court capacity for the rapidly-growing Lower Fraser Valley, and are working collaboratively with our five municipal partners to better understand needs in the region and develop a sustainable, long-term court capacity expansion plan.
- This project will create a coherent vision for future growth and will help maximize the Province's investments in BC's justice system.

Background:

- The Lower Fraser Valley (LFV) includes the municipalities of Surrey, Township of Langley, City of Langley, Abbotsford and Chilliwack.
- The LFV is an area of the province where demand is increasing beyond the current capacity of its court facilities. This area of the province is predicted to continue to experience an increasingly high rate of growth, continuing to place demands on court facilities.
- The LFV also contains Court Services Branch's two highest priority proposed courthouse replacement and expansion projects in Abbotsford and Surrey, respectively.
- The Branch and Shared Services BC are leading the development a long term regional plan for the expansion of court capacity in the LFV, with a view to maintaining and enhancing the delivery of timely and accessible justice.
- While the final comprehensive proposal will be written by Ministry of Justice staff, substantial input will be provided from the LFV local governments, the judiciary and other justice sector partners.
- To support the local governments' ability to provide recommendations for this project, the government granted \$600,000 to the five local governments to facilitate the development of a regional plan. A memorandum of understanding has been endorsed by all parties and a public announcement was held at the Abbotsford courthouse on April 2, 2013
<http://www.newsroom.gov.bc.ca/2013/04/bc-funds-courthouse-plan-in-lower-fraser-valley.html>.

- The local government component of the project will outline the long term court capacity requirements for the LFV by investigating and analyzing the factors linked to court demand and public accessibility, such as anticipated future population growth, transportation routing, and current justice investments.
- Additionally a Branch advisory committee has been created to provide input and advice into a proposed configuration of the expansion of court capacity. The committee will be chaired by the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Court Services Branch and consist of representatives from the Supreme and Provincial Courts.
- The Ministry of Justice will develop a comprehensive proposal for government taking into consideration the recommendations of the local government report and the Courts' committee, as well as the Ministry's reform initiatives and financial and resource information.
- s.12, s.13

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Court Administration and Sheriff Resources

Suggested Response:

- Court Administration and Sheriff Services staff play a key role in keeping the justice system running smoothly.
- Over 1,100 full time equivalent positions provide service to the judiciary and the public in 45 court locations and 44 circuit courts around the province.
- We are confident that Court Services Branch has adequate funding and staff to properly support court operations around the province.
- Court Services 2013/14 operating budget of \$96.421 million is essentially unchanged from the 2012/13 restated Estimates of \$96.758 million.

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s.13, s.17

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Background:

- The 2013/14 budget provides for 702 FTEs for Court Administration and 474 FTEs for Sheriffs.
- The staffing requirements for the ongoing high security trials has been identified as approximately s.13, s.15 staff depending on daily requirements s.13, s.15, s.17
- In addition, approximately s.15, s.17 FTEs (s.15, s.17 FTEs Sheriffs and 8 FTEs Court Administration) work in the Downtown Community Court, s.13, s.15, s.17

June 25, 2013

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Provincial Court Judge Appointments

Suggested Response:

- Like an emergency room, the courtroom is the most expensive place to resolve a dispute. The decision to hire a judge cannot be made in isolation and must factor the need for court administration staff, Crown counsel, Legal Aid and security. The total cost of an appointment is \$1.4 million per judge.
- Citizens want resolution to their disputes; only some matters require access to a court to resolve disputes. The Ministry is actively working on strategies that will provide citizens with access to mediators and adjudicators.
- The Ministry is reviewing, on a case by case basis, the need to make judicial appointments and will continue to make these decisions as and when needed, subject to funding being available for supporting resources.

Background:

- The Provincial Court tracks and publishes the total judicial complement on their website and in the Justice Delayed Report. This report has consistently identified the required judicial fulltime equivalent (JFTE) for the Provincial Court as 143.65 JFTEs, which was the complement in December 2005.
- The total number of Provincial Court Judges in BC has increased by two between December 2005 and June 2013; however the full time equivalent of these positions has actually declined by 14.5, going from 143.65 in 2005 to 129.15 as of June 30, 2013.
- During that same period the number of part-time judges (i.e., senior judges) increased from 17 to 47. A full time judge may elect to work part time once he or she reaches the age of 55 under the authority of Section 9 of the Provincial Court Act. The majority of judges now elect to serve as part time when eligible.

Provincial Court Judge Complement	Dec 2005	Sept 2010	June 2013	Chg from 2005
Total Number of Provincial Court of BC Judges	153	145	155	+2
# Provincial Court of BC Judges - Full Time (1 FTE)	136	111	108	- 28
# Provincial Court of BC Judges - Part Time (.45 FTE)	17	34	47	+ 30
Total Judicial Full Time Equivalent Positions	143.65	126.3	129.15	- 14.5
Full Time Judges - # Full Time Equivalent Positions	136	111	108	- 28
Part Time Judges - # Full Time Equivalent Positions	7.65	15.3	21.15	+ 13.5

- The decrease in judicial capacity is just one of many variables that impact the case backlog and time to disposition. Many other factors exist such as case complexity and number of appearances.
- The appointment of new judges has resourcing implications beyond the judiciary. For example additional Crown counsel, defence counsel, court administration staff and sheriffs as well as facility availability (chambers and courtrooms) must be considered with the addition of any new judges.
- 29 full time Provincial Court judges have been appointed since the first Justice Delayed Report was published by the Provincial Court in September 2010; however, the new appointments have only kept pace with attrition through retirements, appointments to the BC Supreme Court, and elections to enter the senior judge program.
- In his report on the BC Criminal Justice System, Geoffrey Cowper recommended that the Provincial Government amend the Provincial Court Act to “Provide for a specific judicial complement, subject to review every three to five years.”
- The Justice Reform and Transparency Act which received Royal Assent on March 14, 2013, addressed Cowper’s recommendation.
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s.3

Pages 63 through 64 redacted for the following reasons:

s.3

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

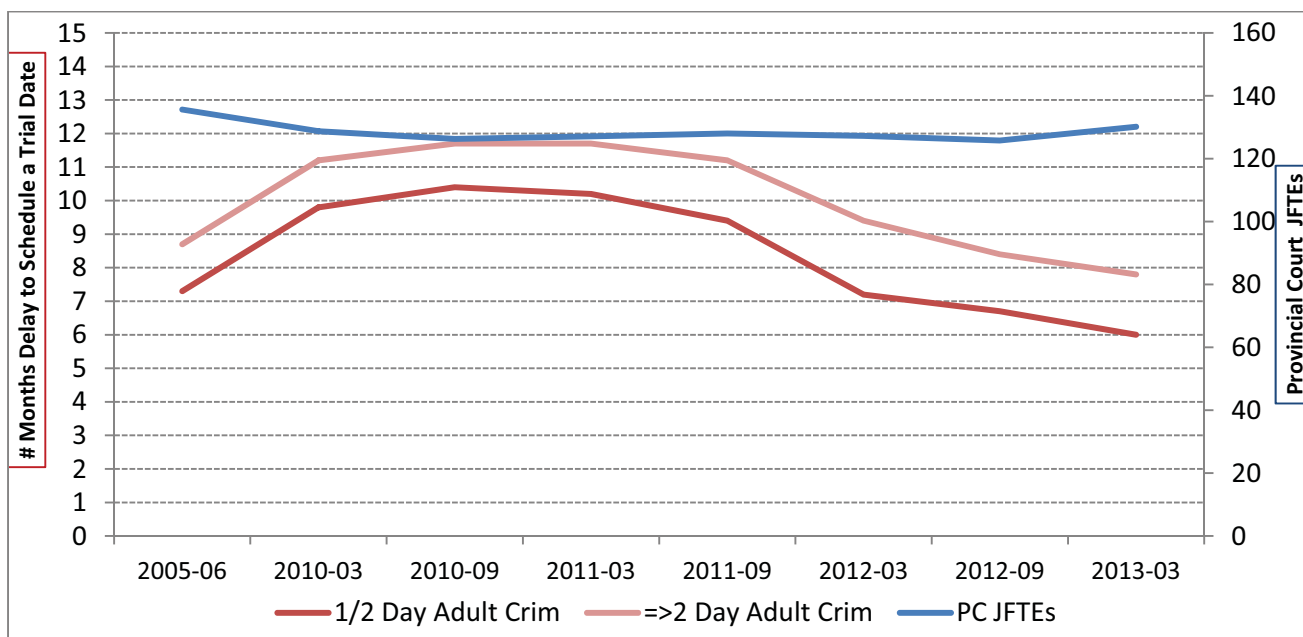
Provincial Judicial Complement Determination

Suggested Response:

- Historically, there has not been a set number established for the number of Provincial Court judges. This is in contrast with the Supreme Court; the judicial complement for that court is established by statute
- In his report on the BC Criminal Justice System, Geoffrey Cowper recommended that the Provincial Government amend the Provincial Court Act to “Provide for a specific judicial complement, subject to review every three to five years.”
- The Justice Reform and Transparency Act which received Royal Assent on March 14, 2013, includes Cowper’s recommendation.
- The Act gives the authority to the Lieutenant Governor in Council to:
 - Prescribe the factors that will determine the judicial complement. These factors could include: the workload of the court, trends in workload and the capacity of the existing judicial complement (additional factors to determine the judicial complement can be prescribed by regulation);
 - Prescribe the number of judges to constitute the court;
 - At least once every three years, review the number of judges that constitute the judicial complement and amend as required.
- The Memorandum of Understanding between the Attorney General and the Chiefs of the three courts, signed April 3, 2013, states that when the judicial complement is to be addressed each Chief Justice agrees to deliver information to the Attorney General on the factors identified in the Act.
-

Background:

- The Provincial Court tracks and publishes the total judicial complement on their website and in the Justice Delayed Report. This report has consistently identified the required judicial fulltime equivalent (JFTE) for the Provincial Court as 143.65 JFTEs, which was the complement in December 2005. When the first Justice Delayed Report was published in September 2010, the complement was 126.3, which is two percent lower than the current complement of 129.15 JFTEs (as at June 2013).
- The most recently published Justice Delayed Report identifies a decline in delays in a number of areas. Specifically the report indicates that from 2010 to 2013 there has been a reduction of 27% in the number of adult criminal cases pending for more than 180 days. It is important to note that the number of new adult criminal cases has dropped by 14% between 2010 and 2012 (97,280 new cases down to 84,020). Once contributing factor to this caseload decrease is the impact of the Immediate Roadside Prohibition issued to impaired drivers.
- Another contributing factor to the caseload and delay decreases is the increase in judicial resources. When monitoring workload and judicial resource trends over the past few years, it is apparent that the two have a statistically significant inverse relationship. In other words, when judicial resources show a significant decline, caseload and delay metrics typically show increases over the same period. Similarly, when judicial resources start to increase, caseload and delay metrics start to decline.
- Graph 1 - Trial Scheduling Delays and the Relation to Provincial Court Judicial FTEs



Additional Background

Justice Reform and Transparency Act

Judicial Complement

6.1 (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council

(a) must prescribe the factors on which the number of judges that is to constitute the judicial complement of the court is to be determined, which factors may but need not include the following:

- (i) the workload of the court;
- (ii) trends in the workload;
- (iii) the capacity of the existing judicial complement to address the workload;
- (iv) any other factors that the Attorney General and the chief judge agree will assist in that determination,

(b) after the factors are prescribed under paragraph (a), must, in accordance with the prescribed factors, prescribe the number of judges that is to constitute the judicial complement of the court, and

(c) after the judicial complement is prescribed under paragraph (b) or this paragraph, must, if under subsection (2) the Attorney General recommends a change to the judicial complement,

- (i) consider that recommendation, and

- (ii) if the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers that a change to the judicial complement is appropriate, prescribe the number of judges that is to constitute the judicial complement of the court.

(2) At least once every 3 years, the Attorney General must, in accordance with the prescribed factors, review the number of judges that is to constitute the judicial complement of the court, and if, on the basis of that review, the Attorney General considers that it is appropriate that the judicial complement be changed, the Attorney General must recommend that change to the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

(3) After the judicial complement is prescribed under subsection (1), the Attorney General must publish a summary, in a manner that can reasonably be expected to bring the summary to the attention of the public, of the information on which the judicial complement was determined.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Child Protection Cases in the Courts

Suggested Response:

- In the civil justice system, child protection is an area with strict legislated timelines.
- In BC's Provincial Family Court, child protection cases are required to have a presentation hearing held within seven days from when a child is removed and a court file is opened.
- It is important to understand whether these timelines are being met. Inability to meet legislated timeframes could indicate resource or capacity issues, the need for clearer direction on the intent of the legislation, improved communication of the policy and procedure, and/or additional staff training.
- The number of child protection family court cases not meeting statutory guidelines has been steadily decreasing over the last five years.

Background:

- In fiscal year 2012/13, almost 96% of child presentation hearings involving removals had their first court appearance within seven days of case initiation, meaning that just over four per cent of cases were not meeting statutory requirements. This is the highest percentage compliance since the civil case tracking system was implemented in 2004.
- Another measure of how successful the system has been in the management of child protection cases is the proportion of those cases that have an order granted at the first presentation hearing appearance.
- While fiscal year 2012/13 reported the highest annual percentage of cases meeting legislative requirements, this period saw one of the lowest percentages of cases granting an order at their first presentation report appearance.
- In fiscal 2012/13, orders were granted in almost 44 % of first presentation report appearances, compared to 45% five years ago.

**Ministry of Justice
Court Services Branch
15 Year Comparison of Court Hours 1998-2012**

Court Level and Division	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Year % Change
Total Appeal Court Hours	2,748	2,247	2,535	2,617	2,328	1,676	1,658	1,696	1,698	1,612	1,668	1,966	2,411	2,254	2,094	-7.1%
Supreme Criminal Hours	20,691	20,711	21,099	19,901	17,816	16,834	14,902	14,945	15,346	15,088	14,270	13,711	13,884	14,331	14,835	3.5%
Supreme Civil Hours	44,954	43,688	47,881	40,802	40,506	40,622	39,923	39,329	39,329	41,351	42,241	42,851	39,311	39,311	40,468	3.3%
Total Supreme Court Hours	65,645	64,399	68,980	60,703	58,322	57,456	54,825	54,275	54,675	56,439	56,512	56,562	53,195	53,642	55,303	3.3%
Provincial Criminal Adult Hours (incl Traffic/bylaw)	76,525	80,190	81,533	80,918	79,969	77,472	75,541	77,272	76,410	73,572	76,581	79,018	74,940	71,809	67,819	-5.6%
Prov. Criminal Youth Hours	11,377	10,666	8,915	7,849	6,898	6,708	6,039	5,873	5,873	5,916	5,609	5,316	4,591	3,918	3,435	-12.3%
Provincial Civil Family Hours	17,110	18,504	19,376	19,123	19,470	19,526	18,520	19,304	19,366	18,644	18,367	18,155	20,140	19,613	21,383	9.0%
Provincial Civil Small Claim Hours	16,781	17,838	16,993	15,787	14,341	12,526	11,813	11,202	12,654	12,837	13,754	13,285	13,616	13,160	12,499	-5.0%
Total Provincial Court Hours	121,793	127,197	126,817	123,676	121,721	116,422	112,583	113,818	114,303	110,968	114,311	115,773	113,287	108,499	105,136	-3.1%
TOTAL COURT HOURS IN B.C.	190,186	193,843	191,254	184,932	181,770	175,554	169,066	169,531	170,676	169,019	172,491	174,301	168,894	164,270	162,533	-1.1%

Court Level and Division	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 yr % Change
Supreme Civil Appearances	69,303	70,288	61,343	57,679	55,472	54,310	58,408	58,522	57,348	57,684	59,373	65,138	67,515	76,677	78,352	2.2%
Total Supreme Court Appearances	69,303	70,288	61,343	57,679	55,472	54,310	58,408	58,522	57,348	57,684	59,373	65,138	67,515	76,677	78,352	2.2%
Provincial Criminal Adult Appearances	523,615	536,272	541,921	544,367	554,226	534,100	560,183	587,460	606,330	625,788	616,044	599,121	594,616	545,291	504,491	-7.5%
Provincial Criminal Youth Appearances	92,212	92,324	81,715	69,861	62,601	53,352	50,394	46,985	48,870	51,468	51,171	47,729	43,370	36,356	32,814	-9.7%
Provincial Criminal Traffic/Bylaw Appearances	125,341	138,650	145,941	177,475	156,237	129,947	113,142	114,862	120,124	81,781	93,470	122,776	119,675	114,021	116,846	2.5%
Provincial Civil Family Appearances	56,377	55,364	57,506	58,518	59,681	56,187	58,218	62,589	63,897	62,747	64,028	65,611	62,214	64,531	67,340	3.7%
Provincial Civil Small Claim Appearances	41,913	41,334	40,377	39,769	32,434	29,210	27,663	23,400	23,643	23,939	26,539	23,989	20,940	23,909	24,309	-5.6%
Total Provincial Court Appearances	839,458	863,964	867,660	886,209	865,199	797,796	809,790	837,302	865,064	847,723	851,048	859,461	850,218	783,851	743,191	-5.2%
TOTAL COURT APPEARANCES IN B.C.	908,761	934,252	929,003	943,888	920,671	852,106	868,198	895,824	922,412	905,407	910,421	924,599	917,733	860,528	821,543	-4.5%

Court Level and Division	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 yr % Change
Appeal Criminal New Cases	549	473	464	534	370	357	417	353	337	343	358	360	312	304	346	13.8%
Appeal Civil New Cases	1,077	954	922	1,049	816	694	628	746	737	681	783	770	687	693	688	-0.7%
Total Appeal Court New Cases	1,626	1,427	1,386	1,583	1,186	1,051	1,045	1,099	1,074	1,024	1,141	1,130	999	997	1,034	3.7%
Supreme Criminal New Cases	4,096	5,291	5,146	5,150	5,044	3,344	1,888	1,691	1,607	1,607	1,538	1,660	1,483	1,505	1,364	-9.4%
Supreme Civil New Cases	94,207	87,734	87,312	86,021	86,053	84,106	81,734	81,094	83,900	80,576	81,608	83,982	82,420	82,536	84,089	2.5%
Total Supreme Court New Cases	98,303	93,025	92,458	91,171	91,197	87,457	83,652	83,153	85,574	82,183	83,146	85,612	83,909	84,043	85,453	2.2%
Provincial Criminal Adult New Cases	109,160	110,080	104,400	107,301	100,829	92,001	93,989	95,594	97,618	99,971	97,510	96,608	97,280	88,262	84,020	-2.6%
Provincial Criminal Youth New Cases	25,009	25,134	21,288	16,470	13,781	10,204	9,345	8,769	8,749	9,021	8,715	8,194	7,787	6,288	5,518	-12.2%
Provincial Criminal New Traffic and Bylaw	86,575	96,219	99,391	119,065	113,060	94,130	84,834	88,000	89,190	98,000	102,682	100,140	95,866	87,872	91,455	4.1%
Provincial Civil Family New Cases	15,050	15,554	15,974	14,700	13,655	12,547	11,618	11,808	11,563	11,408	11,528	12,353	11,718	10,909	10,412	-4.6%
Provincial Civil Small Claim New Cases	30,229	26,300	26,761	24,023	22,432	21,161	16,734	16,901	16,821	16,534	16,914	16,362	19,306	16,196	15,190	-6.1%
Total Provincial Court New Cases	266,023	275,653	268,354	281,559	263,757	230,063	218,520	222,072	224,537	195,934	207,349	235,657	231,957	207,489	206,585	-0.4%
TOTAL NEW CASES IN B.C.	335,952	350,125	342,198	356,313	336,042	298,566	283,217	286,526	287,184	258,943	271,857	304,129	296,865	272,529	273,082	0.2%

Court Level and Division	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 yr % Change
Prov. Crim Adult Completed Cases	104,593	110,763	104,715	108,014	101,640	92,630	92,722	94,929	94,902	101,305	97,433	97,211	97,467	92,961	90,340	-2.8%
Prov. Crim Youth Completed Cases	19,457	21,663	17,891	18,054	13,922	10,850	9,553	8,883	8,622	9,021	8,876	9,211	7,946	6,796	5,911	-13.0%
Prov. Crim Traffic/Bylaw Completed Cases	77,519	92,879	95,738	116,053	115,132	94,962	88,388	89,003	90,078	96,060	88,594	98,180	94,545	88,043	95,679	8.7%
Total Prov Completed Cases	201,569	225,305	216,344	242,121	231,294	198,442	188,663	192,815	193,602	206,386	172,903	203,973	199,858	187,806	191,930	2.2%

Data Source: SIBA tables, April 8, 2013

NOTES:

- 1 Data are preliminary and subject to change
- 2 Provincial Criminal Adult, and Traffic/Bylaw (Ticket) case methodology has changed for post FY0102 data. The new count, which no longer filters on ACT_CAT, uses only the court class filter (i.e. Adult = Court Class "R", Youth= Court Class "Y", Traffic/Bylaw (ticket) = Court Class "T")
- 3 Criminal New Cases and Appearances from Jan 1998 to March 2002 are generated using old definition which filters on ACT_CAT codes.
- 4 The Supreme Criminal New Case definition is a new criminal registry filing. This can be an indictment, appeal or a file transferred in from another registry for disposition. New methodology has been developed and counts cases using the earliest file transferred accepted date not the earliest provincial court sworn date. This new methodology should provide more reliable trend data, for the most recent time period.

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2. Dyble Report on Multicultural Outreach Plan – Securing Government Documents

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Basi – Virk Indemnities Auditor General

Suggested Responses:

- The government appreciates the clarification provided by the court on the issue of solicitor-client privilege and has governed itself accordingly.
- We continue to co-operate with the Auditor General's office in their conduct of the performance audit. We will in due course receive the final report.
- It is up to the Auditor General to determine the scope of performance audits under the Auditor General Act, and what issues may be relevant. The government has fully respected the independence of his office and role in that regard.
- In relation to the Freedom of Information requests on the Basi and Virk indemnities, the submissions process is now closed. I am told that it normally takes four to six months before the Commissioner is able to issue an order. In the meantime, it would be inappropriate for me to comment on the substance of the matter.
- The new Excluded Employee (Legal Proceedings) Indemnity Regulation implements Professor Stephen Toope's recommendations on indemnities for employees' legal expenses. Since the new regulation came into effect, a number of requests for coverage have been received, processed and approved. Legal Services Branch provides legal advice where appropriate. However, the program is administered by the Public Service Agency (PSA) and any questions about program details should be directed to the minister responsible for the PSA.

Background:

Auditor General litigation

- In early 2011, the Auditor General commenced a performance audit into the government's practice of granting special indemnities to cover excluded employees' and appointees' legal expenses in proceedings arising from the performance of their employment or office.
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s.14

Auditor General performance audit

- The audit was initially prompted by public concern about the arrangements to relieve Basi and Virk from potential liability to repay the amounts advanced for their legal expenses under indemnities granted by the government. It later expanded to include a review of the government's historical practice in granting such indemnities.
- The Auditor General website says the report is expected in the fall.
- The process by which audit topics are formally cleared with the Ministry will be completed in the near future. Once we have the final report, we will be in a position to comment as appropriate.

Freedom of information requests

- Two individuals have sought disclosure of the indemnity agreements and other documents relating to the release of potential liability. The requesters' names are confidential. The process for submissions to the OIPC on the request is now closed. s.14

Excluded Employee (Legal Proceedings) Indemnity Regulation

- In 2011, Professor Toope conducted a comprehensive review of the government's past practices in indemnifying excluded employees and appointees (including ministers) for legal expenses in proceedings arising from the performance of their employment. A new regulation was passed on March 30, 2012, giving effect to all of his recommendations.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Dyble Report on Multicultural Outreach Project – Securing Government Documents

Suggested Response:

- The Dyble Report tasked the Legal Services Branch with securing government records related to the Multicultural Strategic Outreach Plan and obtaining undertakings from former public servants and caucus employees that these have not been used inappropriately.
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- s.13, s.14, s.22
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- No further comment on this case is appropriate s.14

Background:

- A draft Multicultural Strategic Outreach Plan was prepared in late 2011 and early 2012 and became public in February 2013.
- The Premier asked John Dyble, Deputy Minister to the Premier, to undertake a review to determine if government resources were used inappropriately or the Public Service Standards of Conduct were breached. Mr. Dyble reported to the Premier on March 14, 2013.
- One of the findings was that former public servants had used personal email accounts to send and receive documents that mixed partisan and government business.
- Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and under Government Information Technology policies in the Core Policy and Procedure Manual, personal privacy protected information may not be transmitted through personal email accounts.

- The Dyble Report was unable to determine whether all government records related to the Multicultural Strategic Outreach Plan were securely within government custody.
- The Fourth Recommendation of the Dyble Report was that Legal Services Branch take appropriate action to secure any government records in the possession of former public servants and caucus employees named in the report and to seek undertakings that these records were not used for inappropriate purposes.

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s.13, s.14, s.22

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1. Operational Statistics

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**Corrections
Achievements**

- Budget 2013 allocates \$1.14 billion for the Ministry of Justice, up 2.5 per cent from last year. This includes a \$3.9-million increase for BC Corrections to reflect funding for operational base pressures.
- As part of BC's commitment to open government, adult custody and community corrections statistics for fiscal years 2008/09 to 2011/12 are now available online. These data dashboards are interactive data visualization tools which allow the public to query data and generate their results into bar graphs.

B.C.'s Correctional Centres

- The Okanagan Correctional Centre (OCC), a 378-cell, high-security facility, is the centrepiece of BC Corrections' second-phase capital expansion plan and is expected to open in the south Okanagan by 2016.
- OCC will generate significant economic benefits for the region, including the creation of up to 500 direct and 500 indirect construction jobs, as well as approximately 240 new, full-time correctional positions when the centre opens.
- The BC government signed a historic agreement with the Osoyoos Indian Band (OIB) on March 20, 2013, to build the OCC on OIB land. It's the first such partnership between BC Corrections and a First Nations in BC.
- Three teams were selected in March to participate in the Request for Proposals (RFP) process to design, build, partially finance and maintain the OCC project.
- OCC will more than double corrections capacity in the Interior and contribute to an overall increase of almost 800 new cells on the Lower Mainland and in BC's Interior and North since 2008.
- This builds on phase one of the \$185-million capital expansion plan that is adding 340 cells including:
 - A 20-cell expansion for women at Prince George Regional Correctional Centre which opened in December 2010.
 - 104 cells at Alouette Correctional Centre for Women which opened in October 2012.

- 216 cells at Surrey Pretrial Services Centre which is scheduled to open in fiscal year 2013-14.
- The \$45-million expansion project at Alouette was completed on budget and created 125 jobs during the construction phase. Now that the project is complete, 55 full-time correctional officers have been hired to staff the expansion.
- Upon completion of the Surrey Pretrial Services Centre expansion project, the hiring of 200 additional staff for the first phase of the capital expansion will be complete.
- Overall, the Adult Custody Division has added 240 FTE's since 2007.
- Guthrie House at Nanaimo Correctional Centre is the only Therapeutic Community substance abuse program in a Canadian jail. It won the provincial Premier's Award for innovation in 2012 and research has shown the Therapeutic Community contributes to a 33 per cent reduction in recidivism.

Community Corrections

- 163 probation officers and 20 managers have completed initial training from the evidence-based program, Strategic Training Initiative in Community Supervision (STICS).
- STICS targets clients' pro-criminal attitudes through influencing behaviour change. A national evaluation found the STICS program can reduce recidivism by up to 38 per cent.
- Annual investments of about \$1.3 million have gone to the Native Courtworker Program in 28 communities and \$1.6 million have gone to Aboriginal Justice Strategy initiatives.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Female Remands on Vancouver Island

Suggested Response:

- The Corrections Branch must balance the needs of female offenders throughout the province with what is most cost-effective for taxpayers.
- As many court locations are not proximate to a provincial correctional centre, some provincial inmates may need to be housed in the nearest police lockup pending transfer to a correctional centre.
- The Branch recognizes police lockups are not the ideal location to house provincial inmates.
- The Branch, in cooperation with police agencies and the Court Services Branch, tries wherever possible to reduce the number of provincial inmates in police lockups through the use of video court appearances, more frequent inmate transport schedules, and increased hours of admission at correctional centres.
- On average, there is less than one BC Corrections adult female prisoner held in the Victoria Police Department lockup per day, representing a total cost to BC Corrections each year of approximately \$35,000. This is significantly less than building and/or operating a female remand centre in the Capital Region.
- Police agencies are reimbursed by the Corrections Branch for the housing of provincial inmates, both male and female.
- There is an expectation that police agencies provide an adequate standard of care. These standards include:
 - Separation, by sight and sound, of female prisoners from male prisoners and of young persons from adults prisoners ;
 - Sufficient lighting and circulation of air;
 - Access to a toilet, wash basin or shower, and drinking water;
 - A bed and bedding for prisoners held in excess of 8 hours;
 - Three meals to all prisoners during each 24 hour period ; and
 - Constant monitoring of prisoners including physical visual checks at least every 20 minutes.

- Additionally, it is the responsibility of Sheriff Services to transport inmates from police lockups to correctional centres in a timely manner.
- The Corrections Branch will continue to collaborate with Police Services to look for potential mutual solutions where they may be needed.

Background:

-

s.13

- In 2012, there were 161 female inmates admitted to a correctional centre who had been remanded by a provincial court located on Vancouver Island.
- When planning for new correctional facilities, regional demand and economies of scale are always key considerations. We took this into account with the design of the new Okanagan Correctional Centre by incorporating a unit that will house female inmates.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Mothers and Babies at Alouette Correctional Centre for Women and Prince George Correctional Centre for Women

Suggested Response:

- While babies are not allowed to reside within provincial correctional centres in the province, BC Corrections recognizes the importance of mother-infant bonding.
- Corrections policy encourages and allows incarcerated mothers and their babies to have as much contact as possible with appropriate supervision and oversight.
- This means longer, more frequent visits, as compared to regular inmate visits, without other inmates present, putting the baby's safety first. During such visits, the mother may breastfeed her baby.
- In conjunction with the Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD), the judiciary, Correctional Service of Canada (CSC), Criminal Justice Branch, and the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Corrections Branch also explores appropriate, community-based alternatives for expectant women before the courts on a case by case basis.

s.13, s.16

- In November 2008, five former inmates who had given birth while incarcerated at the Alouette Corrections Centre for Women (ACCW) commenced a legal action alleging that disallowing babies to reside in custody with their mothers is a violation of their constitutional rights. This matter is still before the courts so I am unable to comment more specifically at this time.

Background:

- Final arguments in the case are being heard the week of June 24. A decision is not anticipated for several months.

- CSC operates a program which allows babies to stay with mothers in custody. In 2013, Manitoba Corrections will be offering a similar program in partnership with CSC. Aside from Manitoba's planned program, no other province allows babies to reside in jail with their provincially incarcerated mothers.
- In February 2008, the Corrections Branch suspended the practice of permitting newborn babies to reside with their incarcerated mothers. This practice was an informal continuation of a federal mother-baby program that was available to provincial and federal inmates at Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women until its closure in 2004. From 2004 until suspension of the practice in 2008, 12 women had their newborn babies reside with them at ACCW. This practice at ACCW was never formally approved or supported by policy, and babies had never resided with incarcerated women at either of the other two provincial correctional centres that housed women.
- Safety is fundamental to the operation of a correctional centre and correctional centres are not set up to provide the nurturing environment that newborns need. The number of incarcerated women with serious and/or violent offences has increased significantly over the past several years. This changing female offender profile creates an unacceptable risk for babies residing in correctional centres.
- In August 2008, the Branch implemented a new policy regarding the management of pregnant inmates. It was intended to formalize the practice of enabling greater flexibility for mothers in provincial custody to have contact with their babies while ensuring the safety of the baby. Nursing mothers are also encouraged and supported to breastfeed and provide expressed milk for their baby, subject to medical considerations.
- From March 2008, when ACCW suspended its practice of permitting babies to reside with their incarcerated mothers, to June 10, 2013, there have been twenty-two babies born to inmates in provincial custody:
 - Three inmates were released after giving birth;
 - Six babies were placed with family members; and
 - Thirteen babies went into the care of MCFD, of which at least two were placed with the grandmother.
- During the same period, 91 pregnant inmates who were admitted to provincial correctional centres were released prior to giving birth. Currently, there are no inmates who are pregnant and due to deliver while in custody at ACCW.

s.22

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Okanagan Correctional Centre

Suggested Response:

- This is the next important step in our government's historic, multi-phase investment in correctional facilities that has already seen us commit \$185 million to improve capacity in our existing facilities.
 - There is no correctional facility in the Okanagan today. A correctional centre in the Okanagan will address a number of challenges including current and projected capacity pressures in correctional centres, transportation costs, and facilitation of court appearances.
 - Ultimately, the building of a new correctional centre in the Okanagan will employ more corrections staff and make for a safer work environment throughout the system.
 - We considered a number of factors in the evaluation of prospective sites. These included
- s.13
- We have completed a comprehensive business case which is what we do for all major capital projects.
 - We continue to work closely with the Osoyoos Indian Band as our planning work progresses. I believe we've made a very sound choice of partner to take the next step in our capital plan.
 - In December 2012 the project was approved to proceed to procurement as a Public-Private Partnership (P3). Three shortlisted proponent teams were selected in March 2013 and are now developing responses to the Request for Proposals.
 - The P3 partner will be selected in early 2014, and construction will begin shortly thereafter. Construction of the facility will be completed in late 2016.
 - The government will retain ownership of the asset and correctional employees will manage and staff the centre.

Background:

- In December 2010, the then Solicitor General asked local governments in the Okanagan to identify viable sites for a secure correctional centre.

- By June 2011, four communities identified sites within our area of interest: the Osoyoos Indian Band, Lumby, Summerland, and the Penticton Indian Band. The City of Penticton withdrew its proposal after a public opinion poll.
- In February 2012, the Minister and the Premier announced the selection of the Osoyoos Indian Band site at the Senkulmen Business Park on Highway 97 north of Oliver.
- A full business case was completed in July 2012.
- In December 2012, approval was given to procure the project using a Public-Private Partnership and a Design Build Finance Maintain model.
- Also in December 2012, a Request for Qualified Proponent Teams was issued.
- Three qualified proponents were selected and publically announced in March 2013 and the Request for Proposals (RFP) was issued. The three shortlisted proponents are now developing responses to the RFP. The preferred proponent will be announced in early 2014.
- The Okanagan Correctional Centre will consist of 378 secure cells, including 18 cells for women, at a construction cost of about \$200 million. Total capital costs will be in the order of +/- \$250 million.
- Construction will be complete in mid-2016 and full occupancy will occur in late-2016.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Inmate Counts and Capacity Pressures

Suggested Response:

- When we talk about correctional centre crowding, let's be very clear. In BC our crime rate is down. The number of inmates in our prison system is also currently down.
- Daily there are approximately 2,500 inmates in our provincial correctional centres.
- At one point, when we were at our highest counts in 2010, we were at 180 per cent capacity. With our recent completion of additional cells at Prince George Regional and Alouette River Correctional Centres, we are now at about 140 per cent.
- We are still facing capacity pressures but the reality is the numbers are down.
- Violence can and does occur, even on units with the fewest inmates, despite significant security measures and staff training. This is, therefore, more a reflection of a changing offender profile than of our capacity pressures.

Background:

Fiscal Year	Remand	Sentenced (incl. Dual Status)	Total *
2013/14 ytd **	1,248	1,287	2,560
2012/13	1,211	1,259	2,498
2011/12	1,303	1,294	2,634
2010/11	1,364	1,282	2,818
2009/10	1,402	1,305	2,743
2008/09	1,429	1,351	2,809
2007/08	1,301	1,345	2,668
2006/07	1,204	1,324	2,549

* Total includes Immigration Holds

** Fiscal Year 2013/14 ytd are year-to-date figures through May 2013.

- The daily inmate count peaked as high as 3,162 in August 2010 (*this number includes the Sri Lankan migrants who arrived in August 2010).
- Inmate counts are projected to increase by about 3.5% in 2013/14 and by about 1.3% per year thereafter over the foreseeable future, excluding the potential impact of legislative changes.

- In May 2012 sections of the federal omnibus Bill C-10 came into force. (An Act to enact the Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act and to amend the State Immunity Act, the Criminal Code, the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, the Corrections and Conditional Release Act, the Youth Criminal Justice Act, the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act and other Acts), (Safe Streets and Communities Act). Remaining sections came into force through 2012 and the Act was completely in force by November 20, 2012. We expect to see its impact on inmate counts over the next two or three years.
- Current levels of crowding are manageable but not sustainable without additional capacity. The expansion of Surrey Pretrial Services Centre with another 216 cells and the approval of the Okanagan Correctional Centre with 378 cells will help address this demand.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Adult Custody Staff to Inmate Ratios and Staff/ Inmate Violence Statistics

Suggested Response:

- Correctional Officers have a very challenging, difficult job. I want to commend these peace officers for the incredibly hard work they do every day, on behalf of all British Columbians.
 - Since 2007, we've hired an additional 240 full time equivalent employees to enhance supervision in correctional centres across the province. We also plan to hire an additional 200 by the time the expansion at Surrey Pretrial Services Centre is fully operational.
 - The Corrections staffing model is based on flexibility and movement. Officers in living units are supported by other staff throughout the centre.
 - The supervision of inmates in units is accomplished through:
 - Direct supervision of inmates in living units;
 - Indirect supervision via additional staff regularly rotating on and off the living units;
 - Program staff and supervisors visiting the units on a frequent and unscheduled basis; and
 - Supervision via technology including pod control/cameras and the use of two-way radios and personal alarms.
 - Security measures and building design contribute to the safe management of the inmate population.
 -
- s.13
- BC Corrections staff do everything they can to maintain a safe and secure living environment. That said, given the criminal histories of those in custody, and the large number of people with addiction and mental health issues, occasional violent outbursts are a reality.

Background:

- There is an internal classification process and risk assessment for all incarcerated offenders in order to maximize compatibility and harmony in correctional centre living units and to provide appropriate levels of supervision.
- Risk assessments are also conducted on the workplace environment to identify and make recommendations about existing or potential risks of violence in the workplace in order to eliminate or minimize those risks. Risk assessments are conducted proactively and in accordance with the WorkSafeBC Occupational Health and Safety Regulation.
- To date, WorkSafeBC has found our workplaces to be safe; they are currently inspecting all centres.
- Inmates who have demonstrated they are high risk can be assigned to an enhanced supervision unit s.13
- The number of assaults on staff increased in 2012 despite a reduction in the inmate population. There were 105 incidents in 2012, compared to 80 in 2011. This increase is also attributable to work that has been undertaken jointly with the union to ensure that staff are properly reporting incidents.
- The average number of assaults over the past nine years is 61.

Calendar Year	Incidents of inmate assaults on staff	Other incidents of inmate violence against staff (threats, attempted assaults, inmate on inmate fights where staff are injured responding to incident)	Incidents of inmate-on-inmate violence	Total incidents of violence
2013 (YTD June 26)	40	36	505	581
2012	105	64	803	972
2011	80	51	871	1,002
2010	39	31	759	829
2009	52	40	731	823
2008	54	22	789	865
2007	61	Not available	976	
2006	53	Not available	1,070	
2005	50	Not available	980	
2004	62	Not available	1,010	

Incidents of inmate assaults on staff – BY CORRECTIONAL CENTRE

Correctional Centre	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 June 26
Alouette Correctional Centre for Women	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	2
Ford Mountain Correctional Centre	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Fraser Regional Correctional Centre	5	4	5	4	1	11	7	14	10	6
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre	6	3	6	9	10	7	5	11	12	8
Nanaimo Correctional Centre	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
North Fraser Pretrial Centre	21	26	10	16	14	7	14	30	33	15
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre	14	8	18	12	9	5	4	7	21	4
Surrey Pretrial Services Centre	9	4	4	12	8	10	3	6	15	2
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre	7	5	9	8	11	9	6	12	10	3
Provincial Total	62	50	53	61	54	52	39	80	105	40

Other incidents of inmate violence against staff - BY CORRECTIONAL CENTRE**

Correctional Centre	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 June 26
Alouette Correctional Centre for Women	Not available				1	0	0	0	1	2
Ford Mountain Correctional Centre	Not available				0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraser Regional Correctional Centre	Not available				3	13	3	10	10	4
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre	Not available				5	6	5	15	21	12
Nanaimo Correctional Centre	Not available				0	4	1	1	1	1
North Fraser Pretrial Centre	Not available				3	4	7	8	11	10
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre	Not available				3	10	7	10	15	3
Surrey Pretrial Services Centre	Not available				3	2	5	3	3	1
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre	Not available				4	1	3	4	2	3
Provincial Total	Not available				22	40	31	51	64	36

**Threats, attempted assaults, inmate-on-inmate fights (staff injured responding to incident)

Incidents of inmate-on-inmate violence – BY CORRECTIONAL CENTRE

Correctional Centre	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 June 26
Alouette Correctional Centre for Women	2	5	18	24	20	11	9	15	9	23
Ford Mountain Correctional Centre	5	25	21	14	12	13	8	10	4	2
Fraser Regional Correctional Centre	162	164	215	176	108	168	140	161	171	90
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre	109	104	119	125	98	85	113	123	69	51
Nanaimo Correctional Centre	20	17	37	24	33	47	38	35	30	16
North Fraser Pretrial Centre	163	150	158	257	264	196	199	218	206	180
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre	96	118	240	141	90	97	91	99	107	42
Surrey Pretrial Services Centre	209	200	103	97	69	62	111	116	90	44
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre	244	197	159	118	95	52	50	94	117	57
Provincial Total	1,010	980	1,070	976	789	731	759	871	803	505

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Surrey Pretrial Expansion

Suggested Response:

- The existing Surrey Pretrial Services Centre (SPSC) contains 149 cells. The expansion will add 216 new secure cells to the facility, as well as a new healthcare unit and inmate program space. Renovations will also be made to the existing facility.
- This project is part of Phase 1 of correctional centre expansion approvals totalling \$185 million, the largest capital investment in BC Corrections' history, adding 340 cells across the province. Other Phase 1 projects include:
 - 20 cell women's unit in Prince George which opened in 2010; and
 - 104-cell secure facility at the Alouette Correctional Centre for Women in Maple Ridge.
- The project was procured as a public-private partnership (P3) in which the design, construction, financing and building maintenance over a 30 year period will be provided by Brookfield Infrastructure Partnerships Surrey.
- The project is on schedule for completion in Fall 2013:
 - Construction of expansion will be complete by November 2013.
 - Service commencement (facility operational) will occur November 2013.
 - Renovation of existing facility will be completed in January 2014.
 - Inmate occupancy will be phased in following January 2014.
 - The expanded SPSC will be fully operational by April 2014.
- The project is within the budget approved by Treasury Board (Treasury Board provided final approval for the SPSCE project in June 2011):

s.12, s.17

Background:

- In 2009 the Metro Vancouver Mayors Committee undertook a site review process which identified four proposed sites to provide additional correctional capacity in the lower mainland. The sites were evaluated and in October 2009 an expansion to the existing SPSC was publically announced.
- A full Business Case was developed and prospective proponents were engaged. In June 2011 the Province entered into a performance-based, fixed-price project agreement with the successful proponent, Brookfield Infrastructure Partnerships Surrey.
- The project consists of three key components:
 - Construction of 216 high security cells organized within six living units, each containing 36 cells, plus new segregation and health care areas;
 - Renovations and upgrades to food services, programs, staff services, administration, visiting, and admissions/discharge areas;
 - Facilities maintenance services for both the existing centre and the expansion.

Capital Costs (\$m)	Total
Non PPP Capital - Procurement, Insurance, Labour & Disbursements	s.17
PPP Contract - Brookfield Infrastructure Partnerships Surrey	
Provincial Treasury progress payments	
Specialized correctional equipment	
Project Reserve	
Total Capital Costs	
Annual Operating Costs (\$m)	
Ministry of Justice:	s.17
Salaries and Benefits	
Inmate Services	
Administrative and Other Operating	
Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services:	
Facility Costs	
Total Annual Operating Costs	

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

WorkSafeBC Inspections of Correctional Centres

Suggested Response:

- The Corrections Branch has been working directly with WorkSafeBC for some time to facilitate and organize these inspections.
- We are fully supportive of this process and welcome the feedback that WorkSafeBC has provided.
- We were pleased that WorkSafeBC inspectors had a positive overall impression of our facilities and expressed their appreciation for the cooperation of correctional staff throughout the process. Their recommendations will further enhance and fine-tune our high standards.
- We can assure you that implementing the recommendations is a priority. We're currently working to implement the orders. In fact, some of the orders were implemented concurrently with the inspections. Many of the outstanding orders require training to be completed within varying timeframes of up to one year.
- Of the 27 orders issued at the first three centres inspected, 23 have already been addressed satisfactorily and the remaining are well on the way to meeting compliance. The fourth centre inspected, North Fraser Pretrial Centre in April 2013, is actively working on the nine orders they received.
- Alouette Correctional Centre for Women was most recently inspected in June and received 5 orders, which they are actively working on.
- All correctional centres have an active Occupational Health and Safety Committee, with both Employer and Union representation, to address any concerns with safety issues. Meetings are conducted monthly in accordance with WorkSafeBC regulations.

Background:

- WorkSafeBC will be inspecting all nine provincial correctional centres. To date, five inspections have been completed. The remaining four inspections will be completed by the end of December 2013.

- The goal of WorkSafeBC's inspections is to assist the centres in achieving regulatory compliance.
- The inspections focus on the following three key areas:
 1. Workplace accountabilities, responsibilities, and supervision
 2. Violence in the workplace
 3. Blood and body fluid (infectious disease) exposure
- The orders written at the centres inspected to date are primarily concerned with:
 - Reviewing and updating violence in the workplace risk assessments;
 - Completion of an exposure control plan for biological agents;
 - Completion of accident / incident reports without delay; and
 - Ensuring workers receive the associated training required to safely perform their duties.
- WorkSafeBC's protocol for the inspections is as follows:
 1. Review employer's corporate health and safety elements relating to the three key areas.
 2. Conduct pilot inspections of Fraser Regional Correctional Centre and Surrey Pretrial Services Centre by the end of calendar year 2012.
 3. Evaluate the pilot inspection protocol utilized at Surrey Pretrial Services Centre and Fraser Regional Corrections Centre in January 2013. Modify the protocol as required and roll out the protocol to the remaining correctional centres.
 4. Inspect the remainder of all correctional centres by the end of December 2013.
 5. Ensure Joint Occupational Health and Safety representatives are involved in the inspection.

<i>Fiscal year</i>	2005/ 06	2006/ 07	2007 /08	2008/ 09	2009/1 0	2010/ 11	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	
# of Correctional Centres	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
# of cells per Correctional Centre:	N/A	1,557	1,557	1,632	1,667	1,692	1,692	1,796	Note 1&2
• North Fraser Pretrial Centre	N/A	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	Note 3
• Surrey Pretrial Services Centre	N/A	100	100	100	100	113	106	149	
• Surrey Pretrial Services Centre - female	N/A	49	49	49	49	36	43	n/a	
• Prince George Regional Correctional Centre - male	N/A	132	132	132	137	150	150	150	
• Prince George Regional Correctional Centre - female	N/A	15	15	15	13	25	25	25	
• Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre	N/A	160	160	185	185	185	185	185	
• Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre	N/A	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	
• Fraser Regional Correctional Centre	N/A	254	254	304	304	304	304	304	
• Alouette Correctional Centre for Women	N/A	101	101	101	89	89	89	192	
• Ford Mountain Correctional Centre	N/A	84	84	84	94	94	94	94	
• Nanaimo Correctional Centre	N/A	155	155	155	189	189	189	190	
Average Daily Inmate Count:	2,413	2,549	2,668	2,810	2,743	2,818	2,634	2,497	Note 4
• Remand	1,065	1,204	1,301	1,420	1,417	1,364	1,303	1,211	
• Sentenced	1,287	1,325	1,345	1,357	1,280	1,281	1,293	1,256	
• Lock-up - Vancouver Jail	24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Note 5
• Immigration	37	20	22	29	44	172	37	28	
Average Days Stay in Custody:									
• Remand/days	24	27	27	28	30	31	31	28	Note 6
• Provincially Sentenced/days	58	57	54	56	75	73	70	69	

<i>Fiscal year</i>	2005/ 06	2006/ 07	2007 /08	2008/ 09	2009/1 0	2010/ 11	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	
% of cells used:	N/A	164%	171%	176%	165%	163%	154%	143%	Note 7
• <i>North Fraser Pretrial Centre</i>	N/A	198%	207%	207%	200%	199%	185%	184%	
• <i>Surrey Pretrial Services Centre</i>	N/A	148%	173%	198%	187%	174%	184%	143%	
• <i>Surrey Pretrial Services Centre - female</i>	N/A	143%	139%	181%	174%	194%	140%	n/a	
• <i>Prince George Regional Correctional Centre</i>	N/A	181%	183%	191%	182%	174%	177%	165%	
• <i>Prince George Regional Correctional Centre - female</i>	N/A	97%	102%	120%	146%	128%	68%	76%	
• <i>Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre</i>	N/A	165%	177%	190%	187%	174%	154%	161%	
• <i>Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre</i>	N/A	147%	161%	165%	153%	163%	163%	157%	
• <i>Fraser Regional Correctional Centre</i>	N/A	184%	186%	181%	171%	169%	167%	156%	
• <i>Alouette Correctional Centre for Women</i>	N/A	121%	133%	128%	115%	87%	85%	83%	
• <i>Ford Mountain Correctional Centre</i>	N/A	134%	131%	133%	117%	105%	113%	111%	
• <i>Nanaimo Correctional Centre</i>	N/A	138%	139%	134%	109%	106%	105%	89%	
Incidents of Inmate Violence	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
• <i>Incidents of inmate assaults on staff</i>	50	53	61	54	52	39	80	105	
<i>Other incidents of inmate violence against staff</i>				22	40	31	51	64	Note 8
• <i>Incidents of inmate on inmate violence</i>				789	731	759	871	803	
<i>Total Incidents of violence</i>				865	823	829	1002	972	
Incidents of Inmate Death	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
• <i>Number of inmate deaths in B.C. Corrections custody (centre</i>	4	4	5	6	3	7	2	4	

<i>Fiscal year</i>	2005/ 06	2006/ 07	2007 /08	2008/ 09	2009/1 0	2010/ 11	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	
# of probation offices	48	48	47	49	49	49	49	49	
Average Community Corrections									
Counts:	18,909	20,019	20,695	22,069	23,223	24,029	23,844	22,778	Note 9
• Bail	5,272	6,238	6,628	7,089	7,305	8,074	8,214	7,771	
• Sentenced	13,637	13,780	14,067	14,980	15,789	15,855	15,533	14,928	
Average Sentence Length (in days)									
• Bail	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
• Sentenced	271	265	267	270	267	261	264	272	Note 10
Percent of offenders at med/high risk									
• High	27%	26%	27%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	
• Medium	46%	48%	48%	47%	46%	45%	45%	45%	
Domestic Violence Offenders									
• Bail	898	1,051	1,176	1,120	1,244	1,362	1,474	1,357	
• Sentenced	3,032	3,069	3,272	3,676	4,143	4,368	4,362	4,392	
Sex Offenders									
• Bail	286	342	398	577	647	772	830	844	
• Sentenced	540	528	577	1,157	1,252	1,300	1,401	1,422	
Number of enrolments in community programs									
• RR, SAM, VPP	3,251	3,481	4,066	4,101	3,812	3,374	3,246	2,638	
Number of PSR Written									
PSR Reports	2,678	2,814	2,959	3,200	3,224	3,187	3,066	2,958	
Number of Breach Reports Submitted									
• Bail	6,075	6,144	4,968	4,349	3,475	3,181	3,361	3,144	
• Sentenced	9,303	8,010	8,005	6,673	6,308	6,318	6,180	6,003	
Aboriginal offenders as % of Community offender population	N/A	N/A	20%	21%	21%	22%	23%	23%	Note 11
Female offenders as % of Community offender population	16%	16%	16%	17%	17%	16%	16%	16%	
Branch percent of non-reoffending			67%	66%	68%	67%	70%	73%	Note 12

NOTES:

1. The Corrections Branch moved from a legacy information management system to a new Business Intelligence model and software in 2008/09. Numbers drawn from the new BI are marked by the light orange background. Cells as a unit of measure started 06/07.
2. Number of cells reported is from the March 31, 2013 Daily Count Report.
3. The number of cells increased in some centres in 2008/09 due to a revised cell counting method, not due to increases in actual cells.
4. The Average Daily Inmate Count includes 'Not Stated' in Legal Hold Status but it is not included in the legal hold status categories. Remand is defined as inmates on remand only (not DUAL) and sentenced includes sentenced inmates also on remand.
5. Returned to Vancouver Police Department.
6. The business rule for this measure changed in 2008/09 and not comparable to published numbers. It is calculated using the Avg Remand Stay Days and Avg Sentence Stay Days as found in the BI Movements Cube. The measure provides the average days for the LHS of Remand or Provincially Sentenced (plus the appropriate portion represented under LHS DUAL). In other words, days spent on LHS of Dual is counted in both the Remand Days and Sentenced Days.

The measure of remand status days excludes remand time served by Federal sentenced offenders if FED on release. The measure of sentenced status days excludes offenders on intermittent sentences, and time spent by Feds during their appeal period or breach of national parole. Neither measures include time on immigration hold. This measure is only calculated for individuals after they are released to free from a centre. Remand status days for offenders that have completed remand but remain in custody on a sentenced status will not be
9. Average Community Counts is based upon Most Serious Disposition (i.e., a person may be supervised on both a Probation Order and Bail Order, but would be counted only once - under Probation as that is the MSD) and excludes clients who do not have a CSNO. Clients with a 'not stated' MSD have been included in the Sentenced counts for 2008/09. In 2007/08, Parole was transferred to the Correctional Service of Canada. Average Community Counts Total includes 'Not Stated' document types. 'Not Stated' is not included in the Bail / Sentenced breakdown.
10. Average Sentence length is calculated in the BI Movements Cube and includes Probation, Conditional Sentence, Alternative Measures and RPB.
11. Self-reported. The metric Corrections uses was updated in 2007, therefore 2007/08 is a partial year, from
12. BC's recidivism rates are produced by Corrections based on CORNET data via the new business intelligence (BI) system. The BI incorporates a variety of new business rules for analyzing data, which have impacted the way recidivism is calculated and slight adjustments to already reported recidivism rates occurred. This rate is defined as the percent of offenders who reoffend within two years of their release from custody or commencement and/or continuation of a community sentence and return to BC Corrections. The 2012/13 (as of April 1 2013) rate of 27.4% (as of April 1 2013) is the recidivism rate for the 2010/11 cohort of offenders.

**Ministry of Justice
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**Ministry of Justice
Estimates 2013/14 Briefing Book**

**Policing and Security Programs
Achievements**

- BC has a RCMP provincial force, 63 RCMP municipal forces, 11 independent municipal police departments, a First Nations-administered Police Service, the RCMP federal force, and the transit police.
- Since 2001, government has more than doubled the annual provincial policing budget. It is up by \$173 million.
- This, along with additional funding from the federal and municipal governments, has increased the officer count across BC by more than 2,200 and helped to reduce BC's crime rate to its lowest level in nearly 40 years.
- Since 2012, the Province has launched the justice reform initiative, created the Independent Investigations Office and drafted a strategic plan for policing that was shaped by the ideas and concerns of BC families and community leaders. It is available for consultation at <http://blog.gov.bc.ca/bcpolicingplan/>.
- Strengthening public confidence in police and ensuring community-level accountability were at the core of government's RCMP contract negotiations. Transparency for BC communities will also be at the forefront of our contract management discussions going forward with the federal government and with our municipalities.
- Legislation for the Community Safety Act was passed in March 2013. It sets the stage for the creation of a new provincial unit to investigate, mediate and work with property owners to cut back threatening and dangerous activities and increase neighbourhood safety and security and enables people to make confidential complaints.
- 2011 marked the completion of all of Justice Braidwood's recommendations from his two reports, including the introduction of new provincial policing standards.

Integration and Regionalization:

- It's clear that there are opposing views about regionalization. That's why government is committed to having a conversation, and including the leaders of municipalities and police agencies and experts. BC will look at models ranging from further integration to regional service delivery.

- BC has more integrated operations and more joint forces operations per capita than anywhere in Canada. These teams avoid duplication and optimize efficiency. There are over 900 provincial and municipal police officers, and support staff on the teams.
- Each year, the Province contributes more than \$70 million annually toward integration resources for more than 20 integrated teams, including:
 - Integrated Gang Task Force
 - Integrated Homicide Investigation Team
 - Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit
- In the past year the Province renewed the Traffic and Road Safety Law Enforcement Funding Memorandum of Understanding with ICBC. The continuation of this unique public safety partnership will see an additional \$48 million over three years directed towards enhanced traffic enforcement for Integrated Road Safety Units, IMPACT and Bait Car, the Province's red light camera program and CounterAttack.

Security Programs Branch:

- The Ministry licenses and regulates the private security industry including armoured car guards, locksmiths, security guards, alarm installers, private investigators, closed circuit television installers, security consultants, and electronic locking device installers. This represents about 23,000 individuals and 1,350 licensed security businesses, including body armour vendors.
- The Criminal Record Review Program requires a criminal record check for those who work with children or vulnerable adults in provincially funded or regulated organizations. The program processes up to 200,000 checks a year.
- Recent amendments to the Criminal Records Review Act will provide criminal record checks for volunteers who work with children and vulnerable adults. These checks will be free of charge to volunteer and non-profit sector organizations that opt into the provincial program. This service will be provided in the fall of 2013.
- In July 2012, new regulations came into effect to help reduce thefts of copper wire and other high-value metals. The regulations follow our government's approval of Canada's first provincial metal theft law in November 2011.
- Under the new regulations, British Columbians trying to sell metals often targeted by thieves need to present identification to the scrap purchaser, who will in turn share purchase details daily with police.

- As well, purchasers who fail to register with the BC government and fulfil record-keeping and sharing requirements under the new law will risk fines of up to \$100,000, as well as up to six months imprisonment.
- Security Programs Division is responsible for the Personnel Security Screening Office, providing security screening services for all government employees. The Office has now added enhanced security screening services that apply to higher risk occupations for the following areas:
 - Conservation Officer Service, Ministry of Environment
 - Independent Investigations Office
 - Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch, Ministry of Finance
 - Corrections Branch, Ministry of Justice
 - Court Services Branch, Ministry of Justice
 - Criminal Justice Branch, Ministry of Justice
 - Information Systems Branch, Ministry of Justice
 - Public Guardian and Trustee

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

BC Policing and Community Safety Plan

Suggested Response:

- The BC Policing and Community Safety Plan was built using citizen engagement and stakeholder consultation to provide communities and interested parties with opportunities to assist in defining priorities, developing solutions, and influencing the development process.
- The development of the Plan was also influenced by broader global trends, drivers of change unique to BC as well as emerging complexities facing policing today. In addition, the recommendations from the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry were released during the development of the Plan and therefore influenced its direction significantly, as did the justice system reform efforts identified in White Paper Part 2: A Timely, Balanced Justice System.
- Overall, the proposed Plan is designed to help guide the evolution of a modern policing and law enforcement framework for BC.
- The Plan has been in the public domain since late February with a request for feedback and comments from stakeholders and the public. A copy of the draft Plan is on the Ministry website and dedicated blog.

Background:

- Four approaches were utilized to collect information to build the Plan:
 - Nine regional roundtables held with key stakeholders around the province.
 - An interactive website with a blog to encourage citizen engagement and feedback.
 - Ten focus group meetings held with key stakeholders to develop strategies and solutions to key issues that emerged during the roundtables.
 - A province-wide telephone survey covering topics such as satisfaction with policing, perceptions of safety and personal experience with crime.
- The Plan is organized around 5 themes, within which 16 Action Items are identified:
 - Rational and Equitable: policing is structured, governed and funded in a rational and equitable manner.

- Accountable: police are accountable to communities and civil authorities.
- Collaborative: police, governments and communities work collaboratively to meet justice and community safety goals.
- Protective of vulnerable persons: police and government are committed to protecting vulnerable and marginalized persons.
- Effective: police have modern tools, information and training.
- One of the key actions is to work in collaboration and consultation with local governments, other stakeholders and a committee of external experts to consider models of service delivery ranging from further integration to the regional delivery of services while retaining local community-focused policing.
- See Attachment for BC Policing and Community Safety Plan: Timelines.

BC Policing and Community Safety Plan: Timelines

COMPLETE BY THE END OF 2013

► ACTION ITEM #3: *First Nations policing*

- Review the legal and constitutional aspects of providing policing on reserve lands.

► ACTION ITEM #7: *Develop provincial policing standards*

- Establish the Advisory Committee on Policing Standards to ensure that standards are developed in consultation with police and other stakeholders.

► ACTION ITEM #8: *Enhance community safety*

- Introduce the *Community Safety Act*.

► ACTION ITEM #9: *Support anti-gang initiatives*

- Through the CFSEU-BC, a province-wide anti-gang prevention campaign aimed at at-risk youth will be implemented.

BEGIN 2013 - TARGET DATE FOR COMPLETION MARCH 2014

► ACTION ITEM #3: *First Nations policing*

- Develop a renewed strategy to deliver professional, culturally appropriate and accountable First Nations policing in British Columbia.

► ACTION ITEM #8: *Enhance community safety*

- Establish an Inter-ministry Committee on Crime Prevention and develop a province-wide crime prevention strategy.
- Identify and disseminate information about best and promising crime prevention practices.
- Add clear evaluation requirements to crime prevention funding criteria.

► ACTION ITEM #11: *Support cultural awareness training*

- Review the current recruit and advanced training curriculum to ensure it incorporates the key values inherent in culturally sensitive policing.

► ACTION ITEM #13: *Legal reforms to protect vulnerable and marginalized persons*

- Analyze missing persons legislation and its application in other provinces and identify options for consideration.

► ACTION ITEM #14: *Enhanced criminal intelligence*

- Support the creation of a RTIC-BC.

► ACTION ITEM #15: *Performance management based on quality police data*

- Engage Simon Fraser University's ICURS to conduct a study to identify the quality of available policing data and to develop performance indicators.

BEGIN 2013 – TARGET DATE FOR COMPLETION MARCH 2015

► ACTION ITEM #1: *Enhance structure and funding options for policing*

- Define and clarify policing responsibilities at the federal, provincial, and municipal government levels, with the participation of key stakeholders.
- Consider models of service delivery ranging from further integration to the regional delivery of services while retaining local community-focused policing, with the assistance of an expert external committee.
- Develop options for funding/financing models that reflect each level of government's policing responsibility and distribute costs accordingly.

► ACTION ITEM #2: *Enhance the continuum of policing and public security options available*

- Conduct an in-depth review of similar models in other jurisdictions and a comprehensive review of law enforcement, private security and public safety groups.

► ACTION ITEM #5: *Strengthen police board ability to effectively govern*

- Review current board selection practices and work with the BCAPB and the JIBC to develop relevant courses to educate members about emerging issues in policing.

► ACTION ITEM #6: *Support bias-free and equitable policing*

- Study the current practices and policies of police agencies related to ensuring bias-free policing.

► ACTION ITEM #7: *Develop provincial policing standards*

- Complete the development of standards governing the investigation of missing persons, MCM and inter-agency cooperation and coordination.

► ACTION ITEM #8: *Enhance community safety*

- Support the implementation of an evidence-based, province-wide crime reduction initiative in consultation with the BCACP and with local governments.

► ACTION ITEM #9: *Support anti-gang initiatives*

- Review existing programs and legislation to identify opportunities to enhance the response to organized crime.

► ACTION ITEM #10: *Multi-agency consultation and collaboration*

- Review models of service integration and models of multi-agency collaboration in other provinces, and study the feasibility of adopting a similar model in British Columbia.

► ACTION ITEM #12: *Develop police-related strategies for persons in crisis with mental illness and/or addictions*

- Facilitate the collection of empirical data on the number of police calls involving people with a mental illness, and identify gaps in police data collection practices relating to the interaction of police with people with a mental illness and/or addiction.

► ACTION ITEM #13: *Legal reforms to protect vulnerable and marginalized persons*

- Explore provincial legislative options aimed at providing an enhanced, structured recognition of the police duty to warn and identify options for the provincial government to consider.

► ACTION ITEM #15: *Performance management based on quality police data*

- Develop a performance management framework for policing in consultation with stakeholders.

► ACTION ITEM #16: *Review Police Act*

- Review the *Police Act* to assess its relevancy to support the changing and complex environment of policing in British Columbia.

BEYOND 2015

► **ACTION ITEM #2:** *Enhance the continuum of policing and public security options available*

- An enhanced framework for categories of law enforcement personnel which provide support to policing.

► **ACTION ITEM #4:** *Enhance community engagement*

- Develop policing standards that will require police agencies and/or police boards and committees to provide ongoing opportunities for community members and stakeholders to provide input about policing and law enforcement in their communities.

► **ACTION ITEM #6:** *Support bias-free and equitable policing*

- Ensure that appropriate audits are completed related to bias-free policing and the equitable treatment of all persons.
- Develop policing standards that ensure bias-free policing.

► **ACTION ITEM #7:** *Develop provincial policing standards*

- Work with PRIME-BC and the BCACP to examine options to identify a single MCM solution.
- Ongoing development of policing standards.

► **ACTION ITEM #8:** *Enhance community safety*

- Continue to work with communities and law enforcement to identify civil/administrative law strategies to address community safety issues.

► **ACTION ITEM #10:** *Multi-agency consultation and collaboration*

- In consultation with the Information and Privacy Commissioner review existing legislation and policies to identify barriers to appropriate information sharing among agencies.

► **ACTION ITEM #11:** *Support cultural awareness training*

- Where gaps occur, oversee the development of a suite of cultural awareness and sensitivity training courses for all police officers in British Columbia

► **ACTION ITEM #12:** *Develop police-related strategies for persons in crisis with mental illness and/or addictions*

- Work with key stakeholders to promote and expand best practices and successful strategies across the province.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Regional Policing

Suggested Response:

- As part of the BC Policing and Community Safety Plan, which was released for public consultation earlier this year, the Ministry of Justice committed to working in collaboration and consultation with local governments, other key stakeholders, and a committee of external experts to consider models of police service delivery.
- The focus of these discussions will include an exploration of a range of models including further integration of services and the regional delivery of services, while at the same time retaining local community-focused policing.

Background:

- The provincial government has responded to the increasingly cross-jurisdictional nature of crime by taking a leadership role in the integration of police services and working with police agencies on the consolidation and integration of services throughout the province. For further information see the Estimates Note on Integrated Teams.
- Regionalization of policing has been discussed in BC for several decades. In 1994, Justice Wally Oppal conducted a Commission of Inquiry into Policing in BC and ultimately did not recommend regional police services due to the lack of public interest and political will. He concluded that the main objective of regionalization was to improve efficiency in the delivery of police services, a goal which he recommended be achieved through the regional integration of specific services such as communication systems and major crime.
- During the 2012 Missing Women Commission of Inquiry, Justice Oppal reviewed the structure of policing in the Lower Mainland. He concluded that a regional police force is required for the Greater Vancouver area, while at the same time acknowledging that regionalized policing is a controversial issue with ardent supporters and detractors.
- Local governments have very different opinions on regionalization of policing and there is no clear consensus either for or against regionalization.
- In 2012 Justice Oppal recommended that the provincial government provide the direction and commitment required for the creation of a Greater Vancouver regional police force, including consultation with stakeholders and independent experts. He did not recommend a particular model; he stated that careful consideration of models is required to ensure that the underlying interests of all municipalities can be addressed and a commitment to community policing retained.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

RCMP Contract

Suggested Response:

- The RCMP contract reflects a new partnership and relationship based on transparency and accountability.
- It contains provisions to enhance financial monitoring and contain costs over time, as well as mechanisms to conduct independent reviews of RCMP national programs to ensure they are efficient and effective.

Background:

- In March 2012 the provincial government finalized a new contract with the federal government for the RCMP to act as BC's provincial police force as well as the municipal force for municipalities with RCMP services.
- While the agreement has a twenty year term, it also has a two-year opt out clause and five-year reviews which allow the provincial government to ensure that the contract is achieving our needs and those of communities policed by the RCMP.
- The basic cost-sharing formulas remain the same, however, contract partners are sharing some new cost items such as enhanced reporting and accountability, legal services, and major capital.
- The enhanced national Contract Management Committee (CMC), which now has municipal representation, enables all levels of government to jointly oversee the delivery of contract police services. The CMC is currently co-chaired by the federal Assistant Deputy Minister of Law Enforcement and Policing Branch, Kathy Thompson, and provincial Assistant Deputy Minister of Policing and Security Branch, Clayton Pecknold.
- BC also has a newly created Local Government CMC (LGCMC) which provides a forum for consultation, analysis and communication between local governments and the provincial government. The LGCMC is currently co-chaired by Mayor Diane Watts of Surrey and Assistant Deputy Minister Clayton Pecknold.

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s.13, s.16, s.17

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Surrey Green Timbers Financing New RCMP Headquarters

Suggested Response:

s.13, s.16

Background:

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s.14, s.16

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s.16

s.16, s.17

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

RCMP Harassment Allegations

Suggested Response:

- The Provinces fully supports the RCMP's efforts to address and reduce incidents of harassment in the Force through initiatives such as the Gender and Respect Action Plan and the Respectful Workplace Action Plan.
- I am optimistic that these innovative and comprehensive changes hold great promise for the RCMP as an organization.
- BC is pleased Bill C-42 Enhancing RCMP Accountability Act has progressed through Parliament and appreciates the Minister of Public Safety Canada's efforts to move this important legislation through the federal process.
- Public confidence in our Provincial Police Force is critical to its success.

Background:

- Pursuant to Section 5 of the RCMP Act, the Commissioner is responsible for the control and internal management of the RCMP. The scope of internal management is broad. It includes responsibility over administrative discharges, training, conduct, performance of duties, discipline, organizational structure, efficiency and administration or good government of the Force. These responsibilities are derived from Section 21 of the RCMP Act.
- Ultimately, the RCMP acts under the direction of the Federal Minister. The Federal Minister, the Commissioner or the Commanding Officer collaborates with the Provincial Minister to administer contract police services in accordance with the Provincial Police Service Agreements.
- Over the last few years, the RCMP has been subject to a number of allegations and lawsuits related to sexual harassment or other discriminatory behaviour toward female members of the Force.

- On June 20, 2012, the federal government introduced Bill C-42 Enhancing RCMP Accountability Act. Bill C-42 has passed third reading in Parliament, but has not yet received Royal Assent. The Bill:
 - establishes a new, independent civilian commission, the Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to replace the existing Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP;
 - introduces changes to the enforcement of disciplinary measures, the handling of grievances and the human resources management framework, expedites the processing of serious misconduct cases involving RCMP members and improves the performance of the organization; and
 - brings force of law to RCMP policy regarding referring the investigation of serious incidents involving members to Provincial independent investigation bodies.
- Overall, Bill C-42 aims to increase RCMP accountability to its members and to the public.
- To address further the issue of harassment, the RCMP has begun implementing initiatives on both a national and a provincial scale: the RCMP Gender and Respect Action Plan and the Respectful Workplace Action Plan.

Gender and Respect Action Plan

- On February 14, 2013, the Federal Minister of Justice released the report Gender and Respect: The RCMP Action Plan. The Plan was developed in response to the Gender-Based Assessment performed by the RCMP between January and November 2012.
- The Plan is the latest activity the RCMP has undertaken to increase accountability and address systemic issues within the organization since Commissioner Bob Paulson assumed his position in December 2011. The Plan dovetails with efforts such as the centralized oversight of harassment cases, the foundational work for Bill C-42 to increase RCMP accountability, and the implementation of the RCMP Organizational Code of Conduct.
- The Plan is organized around two pillars: the Culture of the Force and the Composition of the Workforce. It identifies eleven themes and sets out 37 action items the RCMP will take to ensure the RCMP reflects Canadian demographics and values. The Plan also includes measures and milestones to assist in monitoring progress.

- The RCMP groups action items under the following themes in the Plan:
 - addressing harassment;
 - building respectful workplaces;
 - ensuring transparency and objectivity in promotions;
 - supporting work-life balance more effectively;
 - recruiting targets;
 - attracting more women and individuals from other employment equity groups;
 - assisting applicants in joining the Force;
 - ensuring the officer cadre is reflective of those they are leading;
 - making officer-level promotions more transparent;
 - retaining regular members; and
 - looking ahead.

Respectful Workplace Action Plan

- RCMP “E” Division launched a Respectful Workplace Action Plan in late summer 2012. The Plan identifies new strategies and builds on existing initiatives to develop a respectful workplace program for the BC RCMP.
- The Plan incorporates information from an internal review of existing systems, programs, reports, internal consultations and best practices in other organizations. The RCMP anticipates the Plan will be fully implemented by summer 2013.
- The Plan has 11 objectives:
 - identify Team Leader;
 - build understanding of current structure;
 - build confidence and trust;
 - accountability;
 - effective and ethical leadership;
 - develop confidential reporting;
 - timely resolution of conflict;
 - education on Respectful Workplace Program;
 - identify best practices;
 - full Integration of Respectful Workplace Program; and
 - monitoring.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Victoria Esquimalt Policing

Suggested Response:

- Esquimalt and Victoria have been collaborating in the development of their new policing framework agreement.
- This has been difficult work for both sides, but they, along with the facilitator have worked hard to ensure this will result in long-term, sustainable policing for both municipalities.
- Ministry staff continues to support this process and to ensure both sides have had the opportunity to express their concerns. As well, we engaged an experienced facilitator to work with the parties.
- There has been considerable progress in most areas identified in the Greatbatch report and we are confident that both municipalities are receiving appropriate levels of policing.

Background:

- By Order in Council made July 26, 2002, the Provincial government amalgamated the Victoria and Esquimalt police departments and established a joint police board effected January 1, 2003.
- In October 2011, the Director of Police Services initiated a review under section 42 of the Police Act to address ongoing governance and financing concerns raised by both Victoria and Esquimalt and the Ministry hired Jean Greatbatch, Certified Human Resources Professional, to conduct the review and prepare a report with recommendations.
- In June 2012, the Province supported Greatbatch's recommendations to maintain an amalgamated police department and board structure and the need for: an effective service delivery model; an equitable funding formula; transparent and accountable budgeting processes; and predictable conflict resolution.
- The Province appointed Lee Doney as the facilitator to work with the parties to develop a framework agreement.
- The facilitator scheduled a meeting on June 24, 2013, with both Mayors, their senior staff, Victoria Police Board and the Victoria Police representative to review the parties' positions (consensus and disagreement) and provided a verbal summary of his recommendations.

- The Director of Police Services is meeting with both Mayors on June 26, 2013, to consider options of moving forward to resolution.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Provincial Gangs and Guns Strategy

Suggested Response:

- Gangs and guns remains a top priority for the Ministry and police remain united in their efforts to keep communities around BC safe.
- The government is committed to continue strengthening the tools for police in response to gangs and guns activity throughout the province.
- In 2012, the government renewed its support of initiatives focused on combating organized crime, gangs and guns by extending the funding, \$22 million per year for three years, of specialized units such as the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit – British Columbia (CFSEU-BC).

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s.13, s.16

- As well, in May 2013, CFSEU-BC implemented a province-wide anti-gang prevention campaign aimed at at-risk youth.

Background:

- Funds committed by the government are in addition to commitments made in February 2009 when the then Premier Gordon Campbell announced a 7-Point Plan to combat gang and gun violence. The Plan included a number of initiatives aimed at the ongoing efforts to address gang violence including additional police officers, prosecutors, jails and secure courts, as well as tougher laws, a new gang hotline and rewards program, a crackdown on illegal guns and the introduction of the Gunshot and Stab Wound Disclosure Act, Armoured Vehicle and After-Market Compartment Control Act, and the Body Armour Control Act.
- Since 2009, CFSEU-BC has expanded to include the Organized Crime Agency British Columbia (OCABC), Uniform Enforcement Teams, Firearms Enforcement Team and Investigation Teams and others that fall under its responsibility. Offices for the CFSEU-BC are located in the Lower Mainland, Prince George, Kelowna and Victoria. All CFSEU-BC offices are now under one single command structure.
- Internally, CFSEU-BC has undergone a significant re-engineering process over the past ten months which has resulted in efficiencies in the area of accountability, functional reporting lines and operational effectiveness.

- The goal of CFSEU-BC is to achieve a downward trend in organized crime and gang related activities using the Provincial/National Threat Assessment as well as the Provincial/Regional/Municipal/Tactical Enforcement Priority policy.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Integrated Teams

Suggested Response:

- The provincial government has responded to the increasingly cross-jurisdictional nature of crime by taking a leadership role in the integration of police services and working with police agencies on the consolidation and integration of services throughout the province.
- Integration helps communities stretch their policing budgets by giving their police access to sophisticated equipment and expertise, and is supported by the BC Association of Chiefs of Police, including the RCMP.

Background:

- Integrated teams consist of police officers from both RCMP and independent municipal police forces. These combined units enable police to share expertise and intelligence in order to successfully respond to various types of organized and/or major crimes.
- The goal has been to create service delivery models that centralize those services that are highly technical, capital intensive and specialized, while at the same time decentralizing those functions that provide service directly to the public. Integration optimizes operational efficiencies, improves effectiveness, and facilitates the provision of a seamless, integrated professional police service.
- Based upon mandate and funding protocols, integrated teams in BC can be generally divided into 3 categories: provincial, regional and federal. Federal, provincial and municipal governments contribute human and/or financial resources to the teams at a level commensurate with their policing responsibilities.
- As part of the BC Policing and Community Safety Plan, the Ministry of Justice committed to working in collaboration and consultation with local governments, other key stakeholders and a committee of external experts to:
 - Define and clarify the structure of policing, including the policing responsibilities of each level of government;
 - Explore a range of models, including further integration of services and the regional delivery of services, while at the same time retaining local community-focused policing; and
 - Develop options for funding/financing models.

- See attached spreadsheet below for a list of integrated teams in BC, including financial contributions and strength figures.

Provincial, Regional and Federal Integrated Teams Statistics

Provincial, Regional and Federal Integrated Teams
Strength Figures and Financial Contributions, by Participating Agency
Fiscal Year 2011/12 Final

Integrated Teams	STRENGTH			\$ MILLION				
	Authorized	FTEs	Independents (Head Count)	Provincial (70%)	Municipal (70%, 90%)	Federal (30%, 10%)	Federal	TOTAL
13 Provincial Integrated Teams								
Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit	140	40	87	13.98		5.99	1.42	21.39
Hate Crime Task Force	2	1	1	0.19		0.08		0.27
Integrated Aboriginal Policing Unit	1	2		0.48		0.20		0.68
Integrated Child Exploitation Team	17	11		1.06		0.46		1.52
Integrated Gang Task Force	77	54	23	9.31		3.99		13.30
Integrated Road Safety Unit (incl. IMPACT)	226.5	158	39	23.00		10.00		33.00
Integrated Sexual Predator Observation Team	22	10	2	1.34		0.57		1.91
Integrated Technological Crime Unit	20	20	0	0.97		0.42	1.40	2.79
Integrated Threat Evaluation and Management	3	3		0.29		0.12		0.41
Integrated Witness Protection Services	7	2	0	0.66		0.28	0.45	1.40
Lower Mainland District Helicopter Patrol Unit	5	5	0	0.41		0.18		0.59
National Sex Offender Registry/ISPIN	9	8		0.53		0.23		0.75
Project Evenhanded	70	29	0	3.90		1.67		5.57
Unsolved Homicide Unit	23	16	2	2.03		0.87		2.91
Integrated Witness Protection Services [PORF]	4	4	0	0.45		0.19		0.64
Integrated Technological Crime Unit [PORF]	2	0	0	0.25		0.11		0.36
Uniformed Team [PORF]	29	15	12	3.32		1.42		4.74
E-PESETA [PORF]	45	28	0	4.50		1.93		6.43
Subtotal - Provincial Integrated Teams	703	406	166	66.67	-	28.71	3.27	98.66
5 Regional Integrated Teams								
Emergency Response Team/Public Safety Unit	72	64	0	3.52	4.83	0.62	2.24	11.20
Forensic Ident Section	55	49	0	0.63	8.05	1.13		9.81
Integrated Collision Analyst Reconstruction Section	22	18	0	0.37	2.15	0.39		2.91
Integrated Homicide Investigation Team	105	91	6	2.27	15.65	2.47		20.38
Integrated Internal Investigators	1	1	0	0.01	0.11	0.03		0.15
Police Dogs Service	46	37	4	0.39	6.39	0.83	0.11	7.72
Subtotal - Regional Integrated Teams	301	260	10	7.17	37.18	5.46	2.35	52.17
4 Federal Integrated Teams								
Coordinated Marijuana Enforcement Team	11	11	0	0.47		0.20	0.92	1.59
Integrated Border Enforcement Team	29	28	1				4.97	4.97
Integrated National Security Enforcement Team	34	31	2	0.34		0.15	3.47	3.95
Integrated Proceeds of Crime	44	35	0	0.22		0.09	4.50	4.81
Subtotal - Federal Integrated Teams	118	105	3	1.03	-	0.44	13.85	15.32
Regional Integrated Teams on the Island								
Regional Crime Unit	5	4	5	0.47		0.20		0.67
Vancouver Island Major Crime Unit	22	11		1.52		0.65		2.17
Subtotal - Regional Integrated Teams on the Island	27	15	5	1.99	-	0.85	-	2.84
Grand Total	1149	786	184	76.86	37.18	35.47	19.48	168.99

FTES:

- Authorized Strength: For regular members, civilian members, PSEs, and Independents (exclude TCEs).
- Actual FTEs: For regular members, civilian members, and PSEs only (exclude TCEs).
- Independents: reported separately in own column
- Regional Integrated Teams: include the Provincial units not part of the funding formula
- VIIMCU does not include any Victoria PD Independents as we are working in partnership with them and they are not being seconded

Costs:

- Contract Policing includes directs and indirects and at the partner's rate. Federal Costs is only direct which should include V35/V40 (includes RO 12 & 32)
- Federal costs is to be broken into two figures:
 - Federal (30%, 10%): this is the unbilled share of the contract Costs
 - Federal: this is the cost of the federal Units
- Regional Integrated Teams: include the Provincial units not part of the funding formula

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

BC Provincial Policing Standards

Suggested Response:

- The Ministry of Justice will continue developing provincial standards for police agencies in the province. Priority will be given to standards consistent with those recommended by Commissioner Oppal in the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry Report governing the investigation of missing persons, complex investigations involving serious crime and inter-agency cooperation.
- The standards will be developed in consultation with stakeholders through a standing Advisory Committee on Provincial Policing Standards and a series of working groups made up of Ministry staff and subject matter experts. This approach is similar to that used by the Ministry in responding to Justice Braidwood's recommendations concerning conducted energy weapons.

Background:

- A series of amendments to the Police Act took effect in January 2012 which repealed certain regulation making authorities of the Lieutenant Governor in Council and the Minister and replaced them with the authority for the Director of Police Services to set binding standards for policing and law enforcement under s. 40 of the Act. In May 2012 and April 2013, s. 40 was further amended to broaden the scope of the Director's authority. The Director may set standards governing:
 - The use of force;
 - Training and retraining;
 - Places of detention, and equipment and supplies to be used in relation to policing and law enforcement;
 - Cooperation between police forces and the Independent Investigations Office;
 - Cooperation and coordination among police agencies on complex investigations; and
 - The collection, disclosure and analysis of information relating to policing and law enforcement.
- The relative ease of developing standards, as compared to regulations, allows government to be more responsive to emerging issues and enhances the Ministry's ability to regulate critical aspects of policing and law enforcement.

- The catalyst for introducing these changes was the need to develop standards in response to the Braidwood Commission of Inquiry into the use of conducted energy weapons.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Criminal Record Checks for Volunteers

Suggested Response:

- Recent amendments to the Criminal Records Review Act in 2013 provide for criminal record checks required by volunteers to be free-of-charge, for those volunteer agencies who decide to opt-in to the service. The check itself will be conducted through the Criminal Records Review Program of the Ministry of Justice.
- This will support organizations that rely on volunteers by providing an efficient, centralized service that includes sophisticated risk assessments and determinations of risk of all individuals with a relevant criminal record.
- The Act will also provide for portability of criminal record results, allowing volunteers and employees the ability to consent to the sharing of their record results between organizations registered with the Program. This will alleviate the current need for multiple checks and the associated costs.
- Vulnerable Sector checks will be included with this service. Vulnerable Sector checks will identify individuals who may have a pardoned sexual offence, requiring them to submit fingerprints to confirm whether they are or are not the pardoned offender.
- The volunteer project is on schedule and must be completed by November 30, 2013.

Background:

- The Criminal Records Review Program (CRRP) currently processes approximately 180,000 record checks annually for those who work with children and/or vulnerable adults and for BC Public Service employees through the Personal Security Screening Office (PSSO). Free checks for volunteers are expected to increase this number by 80,000 annually.
- To pay for the increased amount, and for the reintroduction of vulnerable screening checks, Treasury Board has approved a fee increase from \$20 per check to \$28. The capital IM/IT Investment was obtained through Ministry re-allocation in the amount of \$362,000.
- Currently, the CRRP utilizes a 'trusted-partner' model for authenticating the identity of the applicant. This model requires the hiring organizations to verify the identity of the employee through physically checking their identification.

- To better mitigate the public safety risk of an individual misrepresenting their identity, the CRRP is also implementing an online Electronic Identity Verification system. This system would be new to government and comply with all RCMP policy requirements.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Vancouver Downtown Eastside Tickets

Suggested Response:

- The issuing of tickets is an operational matter for police as bylaws are a matter for local governments and as you know, the Province does not get involved in operational policing matters, nor do we direct enforcement.
- The Vancouver Police operate under an independent police board and concerns with services or policy must be referred to them under the Police Act.

Background:

- On June 18, 2013, CKNW broadcast a story about targeted ticketing in the Downtown East Side (DTES). Advocates for residents want it stopped. Aiyana Ormond of the Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users (VANDU) says more than 75% of all vending and jaywalking tickets in the city are given to DTES residents. He says it is mean-spirited and does not improve the area. He adds that the bylaws are being used in a discriminatory and targeted way and wants it stopped as the people being given tickets will not be able to pay them.
- On March 5, 2013, CKNW broadcast a story about the volume of tickets being issued by police in the DTES. The Vancouver Police Department (VPD) has explained that they are municipal by-law tickets.
- Pivot Legal Society's complaint is that the issue of ticketing for minor offences was in the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry Report recommendations and VPD said they would implement these recommendations.
- The Missing Women Commission of Inquiry Report recommendation is:
 - I recommend that the City of Vancouver and the Vancouver Police Department take proactive measures to reduce the number of court warrants issued for minor offences by:
 - Reducing the number of tickets issued and charges laid for minor offences;
 - Developing guidelines to facilitate greater and more consistent use of police discretion not to lay charges; and
 - Increasing the ways in which failures to appear can be quashed early in the judicial process.

- I further recommend that courts consider making increased use of diversionary or alternative measures to deal with bench warrants and breaches of conditions in light of the barriers outstanding warrants have on the ability of vulnerable women who are victims of violent crime to access police services and that proactive steps be taken to assist women to clear outstanding warrants in order to minimize barriers to their ability to report crimes of violence.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total # of Officers (authorized):	8,928	9,095	9,340	9,399	9,413
• Independent Municipal	2,262	2,294	2,391	2,399	2,412
• RCMP Municipal	3,129	3,187	3,296	3,352	3,349
• RCMP Provincial	2,306	2,306	2,306	2,306	2,306
• First Nations Administered	12	10	10	10	8
• First Nations Community Policing Service	107	107	107	108.5	108.5
• SCBCTA (Transit Police)	121	153	169	167	167
• Vancouver International Airport	27	27	27	27	27
• RCMP Federal	964	1011	1034	1029	1035
Cost:	\$ 1,325,593,659	\$ 1,429,970,623	\$ 1,508,374,693	\$ 1,554,271,509	\$ 1,631,525,466
• Municipal (Independent)	\$ 347,745,929	\$ 373,733,350	\$ 393,121,376	\$ 413,551,679	\$ 427,371,833
• Municipal (RCMP)	\$ 416,861,041	\$ 455,098,877	\$ 492,836,207	\$ 512,701,377	\$ 551,537,980
• RCMP Provincial	\$ 276,252,542	\$ 299,448,469	\$ 314,870,109	\$ 310,189,844	\$ 325,812,379
• Federal Share of Policing Contracts	\$ 172,734,147	\$ 175,689,927	\$ 184,547,001	\$ 189,828,609	\$ 197,803,274
• RCMP Federal	\$ 112,000,000	\$ 126,000,000	\$ 123,000,000	\$ 128,000,000	\$ 129,000,000
First Nations Policing					
• FNAPS - Federal	\$ 826,800	\$ 712,400	\$ 712,400	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000
• FNAPS - Provincial	\$ 763,200	\$ 657,600	\$ 657,600	\$ 624,000	\$ 493,200
• FNCPS - Federal	\$ 7,586,779	\$ 8,273,196	\$ 8,745,287	\$ 10,116,157	\$ 9,399,427
• FNCPS - Provincial	\$ 7,003,180	\$ 7,636,796	\$ 8,072,573	\$ 9,337,991	\$ 8,676,395
• Vancouver International Airport	\$ 2,868,713	\$ 3,119,332	\$ 2,977,727	\$ 3,563,528	\$ 3,545,406
• SCBCTA	\$ 18,004,476	\$ 22,050,758	\$ 26,766,574	\$ 27,943,452	\$ 27,351,437
Integrated operations/officers/teams:					
• Officers	1045	1,088	1,085	1085.0	1100.5
• Teams	20	26	27	27	30
Crime rate/offences per 1,000*:	104.6	95.8	89.9	84.0	78.9
• Violent	17.8	16.9	16.7	15.6	14.6
• Property	67.8	60.9	55.3	51.1	47.0
• Other	19	18	17.9	17.4	17.3

****Note**** Statistics for 2012 are not available until late 2013 at the earliest.

Authorized Strengths and costs are obtained from Police Services Division's *Police Resources in BC* publication.

Integrated Teams data obtained from 2011/2012 Integrated Team Cost and Strength table as provided by the RCMP (2011 includes VIIMCU and RCU).

In 2009 the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics introduced changes to the way crime statistics in Canada are presented. Crime data continues to be categorized as violent, property and other Criminal Code offences; however, there have been some revisions to the list of offences included in each category:

- Violent Crimes offence category has been revised to include a number of offences which were previously considered "Other Criminal Code" offences, such as Criminal Harassment, Sexual Offences against Children, Forcible Confinement or Kidnapping, Extortion, Uttering Threats, Threatening or Harassing Phone Calls.
- Property Crimes offence category has been revised slightly to include a number of offences which were previously considered "Other Criminal Code" offences, such as Mischief and Arson.
- Other Crimes offence category consists of all the remaining non-traffic Criminal Code violations not classified in violent property crimes offence categories. The Total Criminal Code offences remain the same.

The number of offences for each of these categories have been revised back to 1998 to reflect these changes in categorization.

2009 Crime rates were updated to reflect 2009 crime rates as reported in the Crime Statistics in BC, 2010 publication

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**Community Safety and Crime Prevention
Achievements**

Victim Services:

- In March 2013, the Ministry awarded \$1,055,318 of Civil Forfeiture proceeds to 84 grant recipients throughout the province to prevent youth crime, violence against women and family violence, bullying, and human trafficking and sexual exploitation.
- This builds on the \$6.1 million in Civil Forfeiture proceeds distributed in 2011/12 to crime prevention and remediation projects. Projects included targeting youth gang involvement and violence against women and children.
- BC provides \$12.3 million annually through the Crime Victim Assistance Program to help eligible victims of crime and their families recover from the impacts of violent crime.
- In 2012/13, Victim Services programs across BC assisted more than 99,000 people and provided more than 447,000 hours of service.
- In 2012/13, more than 35,000 people were referred to Violence Against Women Counselling and Outreach programs, which assist women and children impacted by violence.
- VictimLink BC, a free, multilingual crisis line for victims of family or sexual violence and other crimes, giving victims access to help 24/7 (1-800-563-0808), assisted more than 10,700 people in 2012/13.

Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons (OCTIP):

- OCTIP has assisted in more than 160 cases involving potentially trafficked persons since July 2007 including helping with temporary residence permits, and coordinating services for trafficked persons.
- In 2011/12, the BC government distributed more than \$190,000 in Civil Forfeiture proceeds to support local initiatives to combat human trafficking.
- In March 2013, a number of community groups in BC received a total of \$175,418 in Civil Forfeiture grants to combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation.
- OCTIP operates a toll-free, 24/7 telephone line to help human trafficking victims obtain services at 1-888-712-7974.

- In June 2011 OCTIP and its federal counterparts, Public Safety Canada and Justice Canada, launched Canada's first online training course on human trafficking to help first responders, service providers and the public identify, assist, and protect victims of trafficking. It was translated into French in December 2012.
- OCTIP unveiled a three-year action plan in March 2013 to prevent human trafficking and identify and protect victims of trafficking. BC's Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking provides a clear roadmap for priority actions over the next three years to prevent the trafficking of youth, vulnerable workers and Aboriginal youth and women.

Civil Forfeiture:

- BC's Civil Forfeiture Office (CFO) seeks to forfeit the tools and proceeds of unlawful activity through the civil court process and return forfeited funds to BC communities directly impacted by crime.
- As of June 2013, of more than 1,250 cases police agencies have referred to the CFO since its inception, the Office has acted on more than 950, including a record 347 cases initiated to date in fiscal 2012/13. This is up from 313 in all of 2011/12. Of files pursued since 2006, about two-thirds are concluded, nearly all on terms the Office sought, while more than 380 are ongoing.
- Of the \$31.9 million taken in to the end of fiscal 2012/13, \$19.2 million has been forfeited in the past two fiscal years.
- Proceeds from forfeiture go into a special purpose account, out of which \$15 million has been allocated to run the self-funding program, mostly for litigation costs. Another \$10.5 million has been disbursed in the form of grants to community associations in support of crime prevention initiatives. A further million dollars has gone to compensate eligible victims of crime-primarily fraud.
- A record \$6.1 million in grants was awarded in fiscal 2011/12, with emphasis on youth safety projects.
- Anti-bullying programs were among those sharing \$1 million in grants awarded during 2012/13.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Human Trafficking

Suggested Response:

- BC takes its commitment to combating human trafficking seriously.
- We continue to demonstrate this commitment and our leadership role with the release of BC's 3 year action plan to combat human trafficking in March of this year. This action plan sets out government's priorities and actions for the next three years in the fight against human trafficking.
- Human trafficking has a profoundly negative impact on its victims, that's why we are actively involved in the effort to identify and assist victims and bring those who traffic in individuals to justice.
- The Province's Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons is dedicated to working in partnership to assist and protect trafficked persons and has been providing advice and support to communities and agencies regarding human trafficking since 2007.
- The Office has helped over 160 potentially trafficked people. For example, providing information about temporary residence permits, coordinating shelter and medical care and liaising with RCMP's Human Trafficking Coordinator.

Background:

BC's Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking

- Publicly released on March 15, 2013, the Action Plan focuses on **three priority groups**:
 1. **Youth**: Prevent and address the trafficking of youth for sexual exploitation.
 2. **Vulnerable Workers**: Prevent and address labour trafficking of vulnerable workers.
 3. **Aboriginal Communities**: Prevent and address domestic trafficking of Aboriginal youth and women.
- The plan highlights five **priority action areas** with short and longer term actions in:
 1. **Raising Awareness**: to increase understanding of the presence of this crime.
 2. **Training and Education**: to ensure trafficked persons are identified, protected, and assisted with appropriate and culturally relevant services.
 3. **Community-Led Responses**: to prevent human trafficking and provide assistance to trafficked persons.

4. **Service Coordination:** to address the unique needs of trafficked persons in BC communities.

5. **Research, Policy and Legislative Responses:** to increase the use of these tools.

- BC's Action Plan was informed by stakeholder consultations in Prince George, Vancouver and Victoria; the Office's experience and five year history coordinating BC's response to human trafficking; as well as, recent reports, research, and consultation documents in which the Office has participated. Six other government ministries were also consulted and provided input into the Action Plan.
- Since 2011, we have provided more than \$750,000 to organizations in BC to address issues of human trafficking and sexual exploitation through civil forfeiture proceeds. In addition, the Office leveraged federal funding to develop Canada's first online training course on human trafficking titled Human Trafficking: Canada is Not Immune.
- As well, the Province provides more than \$70 million in annual funding to programs across BC that provide assistance to victims of crime, women and children impacted by violence, and trafficked persons.
- In March of this year, we announced almost \$1 million in Civil Forfeiture proceeds to support projects for a number of crime prevention priorities including combating human trafficking and sexual exploitation. Over \$175,000 of the total amount went specifically to combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation in BC.

Training Highlights

- BC has the most accessible training in Canada for service providers involved in combating human trafficking and assisting trafficked persons. Human Trafficking online training titled Human Trafficking: Canada is Not Immune, launched by BC and federal counterparts in June 2011 is currently being updated with new content, links, up-to-date resources and personal stories from survivors of human trafficking. The updated, French translated training course will be re-launched in 2014.
- The Office's "Train the Trainer" sessions held in Williams Lake and Prince George in 2012 and 2013 brought together a broad network of stakeholders to learn about human trafficking and develop a local response. A third session is being planned for the Nisga'a community of New Aiyansh in the fall of 2013. This model will be replicated in other communities around the province, with funds leveraged from the Crime Prevention and Remediation Grants and other sources such as the federal government.

Human Trafficking Cases

- Before the courts in BC, there is currently one case that involves human trafficking for purposes of labour exploitation (domestic servitude) and a second that involves human trafficking of young women for purposes of sexual exploitation. The trials of these cases are scheduled to proceed in the BC courts in the fall of 2013.
- A third case, the Orr/Huen trial, which involved allegations of human trafficking of a nanny from the Philippines into Canada (domestic servitude), was concluded this month with a conviction. It is the first time in Canada where a person has been convicted of human trafficking involving domestic servitude.

Changes in OCTIP

- An operational decision was made in July 2011 to integrate the Office into the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Branch. The \$300,000 budget has been absorbed into the operational budget of the Branch and will continue to be used to support the Office's work going forward.
- The budget for the Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons was not cut.
- OCTIP remains a distinct entity with its own mandate within the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Branch.
- Supports such as finance, administration, policy and human resources are now provided by Branch staff, which allows the specialized Office team to focus on human trafficking prevention, protection and prosecution.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Civil Forfeiture Office Processes

Suggested Response:

- Established in 2006, BC's Civil Forfeiture Office works to counter the profit motive that is behind unlawful activity.
- The Office files civil court actions against property that is alleged to be a tool used to further unlawful activity or proceeds of it. These actions do not depend on criminal charges or convictions.
- Police have been referring files to the Office in greater numbers year over year and this has resulted in a corresponding increase in forfeitures each year. Of the \$31.9 million taken in to the end of fiscal year 2012/13, \$19.2 million has been forfeited in the past two fiscal years.
- Proceeds from forfeiture go into a special purpose account, out of which \$15 million has been allocated to run the self-funding program, mostly for litigation costs. Another \$10.5 million has been disbursed in the form of grants to community associations in support of crime prevention initiatives. A further million dollars has gone to compensate eligible victims of crime-primarily fraud.
- The safety of young British Columbians has been a growing focus for Civil Forfeiture Office grants. Anti-bullying programs were among those sharing over \$1 million in grants awarded during 2012/13.

Background:

- The Civil Forfeiture Office (CFO) has been active since 2006 and is entirely self-funding as it receives no appropriation from government. Revenue derived from forfeitures is expended to operate the program, legal and administrative costs, and provide crime prevention grants to community associations and police throughout BC.
- Of more than 1,250 cases police agencies have referred to the CFO since its inception, the office has acted on more than 950, including a record 347 cases initiated in fiscal 2012/13 (up from 313 in all of 2011/12). Of files pursued since 2006, about two-thirds are concluded, nearly all on terms the office sought, while more than 380 are ongoing.
- At fiscal 12/13 year end, the CFO had forfeited \$31.9 million in property and provided in excess of \$10 million in crime prevention grants (roughly \$1 in every \$3 has gone to grants).

Forfeiture Process

- The Civil Forfeiture Act allows the CFO to seek the forfeiture of property that is alleged to have been used as an instrument to commit unlawful activity (e.g. a home used as for a marijuana grow operation) or property that is allegedly the proceeds of unlawful activity (e.g: cash from a drug deal or a vehicle purchased with money from selling drugs).
- The CFO uses the civil court process rather than the criminal court process. Two key distinctions are: actions depend upon a civil standard of proof, that is, a balance of probabilities; and the actions are against property not people.
- Civil Forfeiture actions do not depend on whether there were criminal charges or convictions. The police cannot investigate on behalf of the CFO and must consider criminal forfeiture before making a referral to the CFO.
- All Civil Forfeiture actions involve due process and consideration of Charter rights. Ultimately the CFO must convince a BC Supreme Court judge that forfeiture should be ordered. The court must also consider whether forfeiture is in the interests of justice. If a court subsequently determines that forfeiture is not in the interests of justice, the court may limit or refuse to issue a forfeiture order.
- The CFO can receive referrals from police and non-police agencies across BC, from other provinces and from foreign jurisdictions. Information is provided to the CFO through Information Sharing Agreements.
- The CFO has no power to investigate or “seize” property. It can only preserve the property pending a Court Order to have the property forfeited. Once the property is forfeited, the Act requires the CFO to liquidate (sell) the property.
- In accepting a file, the CFO will consider the strength of the evidence outlined within the case material, the interests of justice and the economic benefit of pursuing litigation.

Administrative Forfeiture

- In 2011, the Civil Forfeiture Act was amended to allow for Administrative Forfeiture, which authorized the CFO to commence proceedings against lower dollar value property (ie: cash, vehicles, jewelry) in a more cost effective manner.
- The CFO can only commence proceedings under Administrative Forfeiture for certain property: property that is worth \$75,000 or less, is not real property (a house) and property that does not have a lien. If the interest holder does not dispute the claim that the property was either used for unlawful activity or was proceeds of unlawful activity, within 60 days of notification, then the property is administratively forfeited. If a claimant files a dispute then the matter is directed into the normal Civil Forfeiture process (court).

- Interest holders receive Notification of a CFO claim by both registered mail to their known address and through an advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the area where the seizure took place. The CFO also maintains a website which discloses all active Administrative Forfeiture claims.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Civil Forfeiture Office Disclosure of Staff Names

Suggested Response:

- The Civil Forfeiture Office takes the security and safety of its employees very seriously.
- The Office is responsible for commencing civil and administrative forfeiture proceedings against property that is either the tool or proceeds of unlawful activity. This property is frequently owned by persons involved in organized crime and drug trafficking.
- By the end of fiscal year 2012/13, the Office had forfeited \$31.9 million from persons involved in this type of unlawful activity.
- In 2012, the BC Government Corporate Security Office conducted a formal review of the security of Office personnel and facilities and provided recommendations to improve security. All recommendations were implemented including the need to continue to keep the names of Office personnel confidential.
- The name of the new Office Executive Director was released in June 2013, consistent with past practice.

Background:

- The Civil Forfeiture Act allows the Civil Forfeiture Office (CFO) to seek the forfeiture of property that is alleged to have been used as an instrument to commit unlawful activity (e.g. a home used as for a marijuana grow operation) or property that is allegedly the proceeds of unlawful activity (e.g.: cash from a drug deal or a vehicle purchased with money from selling drugs).
- The Director may apply to the court for an order forfeiting to the government
 - (a) The whole of an interest in property located in BC that is proceeds of unlawful activity, or
 - (b) The portion of an interest in property located in BC that is an instrument of unlawful activity.
- Amendments were made to the Civil Forfeiture Act in 2011. Those amendments permitted the Director of Civil Forfeiture to commence administrative proceedings against property valued at \$75,000 or less that is not real estate. Such proceedings are not commenced in court; rather, they are administrative processes.

- Based on information received from Corporate Security, the CFO believes that the public release of the information regarding other CFO personnel would:
 - Endanger their life or physical safety, and
 - Threaten their safety or mental or physical health.
- Since becoming the Executive Director in June 2013, Phil Tawtel has consented to the disclosure of the information relating to himself so that one CFO official can be the public spokesman for the office. This is consistent with the practice of the previous Executive Director.
- The CFO receives property forfeiture referrals from police agencies, often relating to their criminal investigations of persons associated with major and minor criminal organizations. In many of those cases, the persons who claim ownership over the property in question are members of major organized crime groups including the Hells Angels, Independent Soldiers, Red Scorpions and other groups that engage in criminal activity, including violence, to control drug territories.
- CFO files have also involved defendants who have committed violent crimes, including murder and assault causing bodily harm, and/or defendants who have been investigated for intimidating witnesses and making threats against prosecutors.
- Unlike police officers, CFO personnel are civilian staff involved in the legal process.
- CFO direct their lawyers to commence civil litigation and provide ongoing instructions to counsel. As such, it is common knowledge that CFO is responsible for making decisions relating to the initiation of forfeiture proceedings.
- As the CFO has grown since 2006, it has taken on more complex files involving more serious organized crime targets. This has increased the vulnerability of CFO staff and their counsel.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Victim Surcharge Account – Victims of Crime Act

Suggested Response:

Victim Surcharge Account

- In fiscal year 2012/13, the \$12.117 million in annual revenues that flowed into the Victim Surcharge Account was approximately \$1.387 million less than the \$13.504 million that was expended from the Account for services and initiatives that benefit victims of crime. As a result, the principle of the Account balance is being drawn down and over the past five years the balance has decreased from a peak of \$47.140 million to approximately \$42.539 million as of March 31, 2013.
- While there remains a balance in the Account, the annual budget provided for services to victims of crime far exceeds the annual revenue and balance of the account. The government of BC provides over \$70 million annually in funding for service to support victims of crime including \$12.435 million for victim service programs, \$16.511 million for violence against women programs, \$12.343 for the Crime Victim Assistance Program and \$32 million for transition house services.

Federal Legislation for Victim Surcharge Increase on Criminal Code Offences

- We were pleased to hear that the federal government has introduced and passed Bill C-37, an act to amend the Criminal Code in order to double the federal victim surcharge on criminal code offences from the current 15% to 30% and to ensure the surcharge is automatically applied in all cases.
- As the federal government has not yet announced when the legislation will come into force, we do not yet know what the overall impact of the legislation will be in fiscal year 2013/14. However, we anticipate that this change will conservatively double the revenue collected by the Province in relation to the federal victim surcharge.
- It is important to note, however, that the federal victim surcharge currently accounts for only 4.5% of all victim surcharges collected (\$543 thousand of the \$12.117 million collected in 2012/13). The rest of the victim surcharge comes from provincial surcharges, primarily on provincial fines such as traffic tickets (\$11.153 million in 2012/13).
- Any increased funds will continue to be collected into the Victim Surcharge Account to support services and initiatives that benefit victims of crime in BC.

Background:

- In 1996, the Victim Surcharge Special Account was established under the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) to receive victim fine surcharges levied on criminal offences and on fines imposed for violations of provincial offences (such as motor vehicle offences).
- The amount of a surcharge with respect to an offence is currently either 15% of any fine imposed (federal or provincial fine); or if no fine is imposed the surcharge is \$50 in the case of a summary conviction offence (less serious offence) and \$100 for indictable offences (more serious).
- The federal government's changes would increase the federal surcharge to 30% of any fine imposed (the provincial surcharge would remain at 15%); or if no fine is imposed the surcharge would increase to \$100 for a summary conviction offence and \$200 for an indictable offence.
- VOCA specifies that funds in the account are to be used to provide services and initiatives that benefit victims of crime and further the goals of the Act.
- Approved annual spending of victim fine surcharge revenue is **\$13.504 million** for the following: **\$9.816 million** allocated to frontline services for victims; **\$1.688 million** to Criminal Justice Branch for the processing of victim impact statements; and **\$2.0 million** to the Rick Hansen Foundation as required by the *British Columbia Neurotrauma Fund Contribution Act* for spinal cord injury research.
- Historically, revenues into the Account exceeded approved annual expenditures and as a result, a significant balance accumulated.
- In fiscal 2012/13, revenue into the Victim Surcharge Account was \$12.117 million in comparison to approved annual spending of \$13.504 million. The principle of the account balance is being drawn down and over the past five years the balance has been drawn down from a peak of \$47.140 million at the end of 2008/09 to \$42.539 million as of March 31, 2013 (approximately \$1 million per year).
- Accessing the balance in the Victim Surcharge Account has historically been challenging because, like other special accounts, expenditures from the Account's accumulated surplus are considered part of the Ministry's operating budget. As a result, increased spending from the Account directly impacts the Ministry's fiscal position. Any plan to spend from the Account balance requires Treasury Board approval.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Victim Services and Crime Prevention Fact Sheet

2013/14 Total Operating Budget

\$40.202 million¹

88 Full Time Employees

2013/14 Victim Surcharge Special Account (Victims of Crime Act) Operating Budget

\$13.504 million

- \$9.816 million to fund victim service programs
- \$2.000 million to Rick Hansen Foundation – BC Neurotrauma Fund
- \$1.688 million to Criminal Justice Branch for salaries/operating costs

Amount in Victims of Crime Act Account on March 31, 2013: \$42.539 million

Estimated amount in Victims of Crime Act Account on March 31, 2014: \$41.036 million

VICTIM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS	BUDGET – \$24.778 million
Crime Victim Assistance Program	Annual funding of \$12.343 million is allocated for providing financial assistance and other benefits to victims of crime, their immediate family members, and witnesses to help them with costs and physical and emotional recovery.
Victim Service Programs (excludes Provincial Services and Training contracts, see p. 3)	Annual funding of \$12.435 million is provided to 164 victim service programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 93 police-based victim service programs (\$4.866 million) provide services to victims of all crime• 69 community-based victim service programs (\$6.984 million) provide services primarily to victims of family and sexual violence• 2 province-wide telephone helplines including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ VictimLink BC Helpline (\$515,000)○ BCCEAS Elder Support Helpline (\$70,000)

¹ Includes \$9.966 million in internal recoveries and \$300,000 in external recoveries. Actual expenditures are therefore closer to \$50.468 million.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PROGRAMS	BUDGET – \$16.511 million
Counselling Programs	<p>Annual funding of \$12.964 million is provided to 185 programs that provide counselling to women fleeing violence in their relationships and children who witness abuse including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95 Stopping the Violence Counselling Programs (\$7.894 million) provide individual and/or group counselling for women who have experiences childhood abuse, sexual assault and violence in their relationships • 86 Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Programs (\$5.070 million) provide group and individual counselling for children ages 3 – 18, who have witnessed abuse, threats or violence in the home
Outreach Programs	<p>Annual funding of \$3.547 million is provided to 66 Outreach Service Programs to identify and connect women in crisis with the supports they need. Outreach Services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55 Outreach Service Programs (\$2.485 million) help women identify and access the services they need by providing supportive counselling, information and referrals, and accompaniment and transportation to other necessary services • 11 Multicultural Outreach Service Programs (\$1.062 million) provide services to 10 communities in up to 24 languages to ensure immigrant and visible minority women receive assistance by workers who speak their own language and are familiar with their culture

PROVINCIAL SERVICES	BUDGET – \$774,000
Provincial Services (including Provincial Associations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual funding of \$221, 000 is provided to the Ending Violence Association of BC to provide support and information to community-based victim service programs, stopping the violence counselling programs and outreach and multicultural outreach services in BC. • Annual funding of \$116, 000 is provided to Police Victim Services of BC to provide support and information to police-based victim service programs in BC. • Annual funding of \$97, 000 is provided to the BC Society of Transition Houses to provide support and information to CWWA programs in BC. • Annual funding of \$320, 000 is provided to the Ending Violence Association of BC for the Community Coordination for Women’s Safety program, which works with communities province-wide to ensure coordination of women’s safety initiatives. • Annual funding of \$20, 000 is available through Legal Services Society to provide legal representation for victims when defence counsel requests access to victim records.
CRIME PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY SAFETY	BUDGET – \$375, 000
<p>Division-funded Crime Prevention Programs/Initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Crime Prevention Association • MAP Van for Sex Trade Workers • BC Crime Stoppers • Block Watch Society of BC <p>Federal partnerships on Crime Prevention Programs/Initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Crime Stoppers (Tip Line) • Aboriginal Crime Prevention Project 	<p>Annual funding of \$375, 000 is provided as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$134, 000 • \$200,000 • \$14,000 • \$27,000 <p>Funding of \$369,000 is leveraged as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$50,000 (RCMP; Division recovery) • \$319,000 (\$835,000 in funding over four fiscal years from the National Crime Prevention Centre; Division recovery beginning in 2011/12)

<p>Grant Funding (through civil forfeiture) was provided in 2012/13 to support the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preventing and Responding to Family Violence and Violence Against Women• Prevention and Awareness of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation• Youth Crime Prevention• Bullying Prevention• Community Crime Prevention• Police Training and Equipment	<p>Grant funding of over \$1 million was provided in 2012/13 to support crime prevention and crime remediation initiatives across the province:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$327,000 - 15 projects• \$175,000 - 9 projects• \$180,000 – 9 projects• \$206,000 – 16 projects• \$67,000 – 8 projects• \$99,000 – 27 projects
<p>Community-based Restorative Justice Programs (Community Accountability Programs)</p>	<p>Funding of \$150,000 supports approximately 50 ongoing volunteer community-based restorative justice programs.</p>

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Cyber-bullying

Suggested Response:

- BC government and police agencies support federal legislative, enforcement, education and crime prevention efforts to addressing the issues regarding internet-based bullying, child exploitation and related criminal activity.
- Federal/Provincial/Territorial (FPT) Ministers agreed that the protection of Canada's children and youth is of paramount importance and that cyber-bullying is a serious problem to be addressed.
- In January 2013 federal, provincial and territorial Ministers responsible for justice directed Deputy Ministers to task justice officials with examining the issue of non-consensual distribution of intimate images and gaps in the Criminal Code on cyber-bullying.
- Justice officials will present a report with recommendations to address this issue to FPT Ministers in fall 2013.

Background:

- The fall 2011 Speech from the Throne committed to developing a comprehensive, province-wide anti-bullying strategy.
- In June 2012 BC launched a major anti-bullying initiative: ERASE Bullying (Expect Respect and a Safe Education), with a 10 point plan that includes a new threat assessment training program.
- The suicide deaths of Amanda Todd in BC, Rehtaeh Parsons in Nova Scotia, and other recent cases have raised concerns about youth being bullied through images and messages posted on the internet, highlighting the need to better address cyber-bullying.
- On October 12, 2012, Premier Christy Clark asked for a national conversation about whether or not cyber-bullying should be criminalized.
- The Premier also held a summit on bullying in November 2012 to explore innovative and effective measures to address bullying and its consequences.
- In March of this year, we worked with the Ministry of Education to provide over \$200,000 of civil forfeiture proceeds to support BC communities in their efforts to stop bullying.

- Examples of projects funded include:
 - Training that will equip youth, educators and local leaders with the skills to actively reduce bullying in six different communities (Red Cross in Vernon, Sicamous, Kelowna, Kitimat, Bella Bella, Port Simpson \$30,000).
 - A summit that will bring youth affected by bullying together to build their skills and a sense of community (School District #47, Powell River, \$14,000)
 - A youth outreach program that will bring both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal youth together to engage in activities designed to bridge the cultural gap (Trails Crossing Friendship Centre, Hope, \$14K)
- Educators, parents, extended families, community leaders and volunteers are all integral to preventing and addressing bullying.
- We support the recent release of a resource from the Canadian Centre for Child Protection, which assists schools in responding to sexting incidents with youth.

Ministry of Justice
Community Safety and Crime Prevention Branch
Victim Services and Violence Against Women Program Statistics

Fiscal year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Change
# of residents helped by VictimLink BC	10,548	10,218	10,523	10,830	10,724	-1%
# of applications received by CVAP (Crime Victim Assistance Program)	3,041	3,216	3,588	3,542	3,464	-2%
Total # of Victim Service (VS) programs	163	163	164	166	164	-2
• Police-based	94	93	93	93	93	0
• Community-based*	68	68	69	71	69	-2
• Province-Wide Telephone Helplines	1	2	2	2	2	0
Total # of people assisted: VS programs**	81,679	88,065	84,597	99,698	99,107	-1%
• Police-based and Community-based programs	81,679	88,065	84,597	99,698	99,107	-1%
# of hours of service: Police-based and Community-based Victim Service programs	458,892	440,930	434,496	462,475	447,579	-3%
• Staff	381,384	371,104	366,726	391,403	379,663	-3%
• Volunteer	77,508	69,826	67,770	71,072	67,916	-4%
Total # of Violence Against Women programs [†]	n/a	256	253	253	247	-6
• Stopping the Violence Counselling	n/a	99	97	97	95	-2
• Children Who Witness Abuse	n/a	89	88	88	86	-2
• Outreach Services	n/a	56	56	56	55	-1
• Multicultural Outreach Services	n/a	12	12	12	11	-1
Total # of people referred: VAW programs ^{††}	n/a	37,516	37,240	37,930	35,751	-6%
• Stopping the Violence Counselling	n/a	11,539	12,345	12,195	10,697	-12%
• Children Who Witness Abuse	n/a	7,509	7,522	7,804	8,322	7%
• Outreach Services	n/a	16,091	15,398	15,981	14,870	-7%
• Multicultural Outreach Services	n/a	2,377	1,975	1,950	1,862	-5%

* The increase in Community-based Victim Service contracts in 2010/11 was a result of the Domestic Violence Unit (DVU) in New Westminster being counted for the first time. The increase in 2011/12 was as a result of DVUs in Abbotsford and the Capital Region being counted for the first time. The subsequent decrease in 2012/13 was a result of two program contracts in Richmond being amalgamated and the removal of a program placeholder in Delta, where no successful proponent was identified in an open procurement process.

** Figures in this row include both (a) new clients registered with a program (clients receiving ongoing services) and (b) general enquiries (individuals who call into a program to request information or brief assistance). The increase in individuals assisted in 2011/2012 was mostly due to an increase in general enquiries. The number of new clients registered by VS programs was in the range of 5% higher than the previous year.

[†] Violence Against Women Programs were transferred to Victim Services from the former Ministry of Housing and Social Development in August 2009. The variance in total VAW programs from 09/10 to 10/11 is due to three program amalgamations: (1) Stopping the Violence (STV) Counselling Programs in Kimberley and Cranbrook, (2) STV Counselling Programs in Elkford and Ferni, and (3) Children Who Witness Abuse (CWWA) Counselling Programs in Armstrong and Vernon. The variance from 2011/12 to 2012/13 is due to the amalgamation of contracts in (1) Abbotsford and Mission for STV Counselling, CWWA, Outreach and Multicultural Outreach and (2) Sooke and Port Renfrew for STV Counselling and CWWA.

^{††} "Total # of people referred-VAW programs" -- the number of individuals sent to a VAW program from another agency or who have self-referred. Other agencies of referral include social service community agencies, hospitals, other government ministries (MCFD, MSDSI) and law enforcement.

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
100 Mile House	100 Mile House & District Women's Centre	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$76,764.72	\$156,722
	100 Mile House and District Community Policing Consultative Committee	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$42,672.00	
	Axis Family Resources Ltd.	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$37,285.08	
Abbotsford	Abbotsford Community Services	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$146,611.00	\$874,689
	Abbotsford Community Services	Community-based Victim Service Program - DVU	See above	
	Abbotsford Community Services	Community-based Victim Service Program - Multicultural	\$72,256.00	
	Abbotsford Community Services	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$68,610.00	
	City of Abbotsford c/o Abbotsford Police Department	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$80,190.00	
	Women's Resource Society of the Fraser Valley (also serves Misson)	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$135,241.80	
	Women's Resource Society of the Fraser Valley (also serves Misson)	Multicultural Outreach Program	\$47,937.96	
	Women's Resource Society of the Fraser Valley (also serves Misson)	Outreach Program	\$160,739.16	
	Women's Resource Society of the Fraser Valley (also serves Misson)	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$163,103.28	
Agassiz	District of Kent	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$42,672.00	\$42,672
Alert Bay	Namgis First Nation	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$35,560
Alexis Creek	Community Futures Development Corp of Cariboo Chilcotin	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$35,560
Anahim Lake	Bella Coola Community Support Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$35,560
Armstrong/Endeavour (also see Vernon)	Vernon Women's Transition House Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$34,812.48	\$34,812
Ashcroft (also see Merritt)	South Cariboo Elizabeth Fry Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$47,752.00	\$47,752

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Atlin and Lower Post	Victim Services / Family Violence Prevention Unit, Department of Justice, Yukon Territorial Government	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$20,000.00	\$20,000
Bella Bella	Heiltsuk Tribal Council	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,000.00	\$35,000
Bella Coola	Bella Coola Community Support Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$143,643
	Bella Coola Community Support Society	Outreach Program	\$37,425.12	
	Bella Coola Community Support Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$33,880.08	
	The Social Health and Economic Development Society of Bella Coola	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$36,777.60	
Burnaby (also see New Westminster)	Burnaby Family Life Institute	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$75,092.04	\$603,859
	Burnaby Family Life Institute	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$181,553.16	
	City of Burnaby	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$89,100.00	
	Dixon Transition Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$44,754.12	
	Vancouver & Lower Mainland Multicultural Family Support Services Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$213,360.00	
Burns Lake	Prince George & District Elizabeth Fry Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$37,242.40	\$170,418
	Prince George & District Elizabeth Fry Society	Outreach Program	\$44,790.96	
	Prince George & District Elizabeth Fry Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$45,713.04	
	Village of Burns Lake	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$42,672.00	

CONTRACTED SERVICES BY COMMUNITY
(Fiscal Year 2013/14)

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Campbell River	Campbell River Family Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$58,059.30	\$344,775
	Campbell River Family Services Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$94,002.00	
	City of Campbell River (also serves Quadra Island)	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$59,556.00	
	Laichwiltach Family Life Society	Outreach Program	\$37,285.08	
	North Island Survivors Healing Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$95,872.20	
Castlegar	Castlegar & District Community Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$51,734.04	\$147,760
	Castlegar & District Community Services Society	Outreach Program	\$19,347.60	
	Castlegar & District Community Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$38,779.08	
	The Castlegar and District Community Services Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$37,899.00	
Chase	Chase Fundraising Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$93,086
	Kamloops Sexual Assault Counselling Centre Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$37,285.08	
	Kamloops Sexual Assault Counselling Centre Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$20,240.52	
Chetwynd	South Peace Community Resources Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$58,689.00	\$190,773
	South Peace Community Resources Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$39,126.00	
	District of Chetwynd (also serves Hudson Hope)	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$42,672.00	
	South Peace Community Resources Society	Outreach Program	\$50,286.04	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Chilliwack	Ann Davis Transition Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$93,351.00	\$459,331
	Ann Davis Transition Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$175,621.68	
	Chilliwack Community Policing Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$62,370.00	
	Chilliwack Community Services	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$127,988.00	
Clearwater	North Thompson Victim Assistance Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$41,656.00	\$122,853
	Yellowhead Community Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$37,285.08	
	Yellowhead Community Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$43,911.96	
Clinton	South Cariboo Elizabeth Fry Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$35,560
Coquitlam/Port Coquitlam	City of Coquitlam	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$80,190.00	\$564,878
	Tri-City Transitions Society (also served Port Moody)	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$143,061.00	
	Tri-City Transitions Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$104,857.32	
	Tri-City Transitions Society	Outreach Program	\$18,872.16	
	Tri-City Transitions Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$217,897.92	
Courtenay	Comox Valley Family Services Association	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$124,460.00	\$395,756
	Comox Valley Transition Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$86,811.64	
	Comox Valley Transition Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$75,390.00	
	Comox Valley Transition Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$109,094.20	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Cranbrook	Canadian Mental Health Association for the Kootenays	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$84,097.72	\$356,601
	Canadian Mental Health Association for the Kootenays	Outreach Program	\$39,817.64	
	Summit Community Services Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$71,120.00	
	Summit Community Services Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$53,460.00	
	Summit Community Services Society (also serves Kimberley)	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$108,105.24	
Creston	Creston & District Community Resource Centre Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$37,285.08	\$195,412
	Creston & District Community Resource Centre Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$79,875.24	
	Kootenai Community Centre Society	Outreach Program	\$42,611.52	
	Town of Creston	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,640.00	
Dawson Creek	South Peace Community Resources Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$47,982.88	\$308,474
	South Peace Community Resources Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$74,289.00	
	South Peace Community Resources Society	Outreach Program	\$38,733.76	
	South Peace Community Resources Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$56,659.00	
	South Peace Community Resources Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$90,809.48	
Dease Lake	Tahltan Health & Social Services Authority	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$35,560
Delta	Delta Police Department, c/o The Corporation of Delta	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$80,190.00	\$307,007
	Deltassist Family and Community Services Society	Outreach Program	\$36,655.72	
	Deltassist Family and Community Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$109,737.80	
	DIVERSECITY Community Resources Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$80,423.64	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Duncan	Cowichan Valley Regional Victim Services Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$62,370.00	\$321,430
	Cowichan Women Against Violence Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$36,896.52	
	Cowichan Women Against Violence Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$124,460.00	
	Cowichan Women Against Violence Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$97,703.52	
Elkford (also see Sparwood)	Elkford Women's Task Force Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$26,337.84	\$26,338
Ferne (also see Sparwood)	Elkford Women's Task Force Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$34,383.72	\$159,803
	Ferne Women's Resource and Drop-in Centre	Outreach Program	\$42,611.64	
	Ferne Women's Resource and Drop-in Centre (also serves Elkford)	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$82,807.20	
Fort Nelson	Fort Nelson Aboriginal Friendship Society	Outreach Program	\$37,425.12	\$196,760
	Fort Nelson Aboriginal Friendship Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$67,025.04	
	Fort Nelson Family Development Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$50,310.00	
	Fort Nelson Aboriginal Friendship Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$42,000.00	
Fort St. James	Fireweed Collective Society	Outreach Program	\$18,642.60	\$165,948
	Fireweed Collective Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$37,285.08	
	Nechako Valley Community Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$67,348.80	
	Nechako Valley Community Services Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$42,672.00	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Fort St. John	North Peace Community Resources Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$65,705.84	\$353,808
	North Peace Community Resources Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$73,496.00	
	North Peace Community Resources Society	Outreach Program	\$71,789.28	
	North Peace Community Resources Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$89,357.16	
	North Peace Drug Awareness Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$53,460.00	
Fraser Lake	Village of Fraser Lake	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$35,560
Gold River	Campbell River & North Island Transition Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$19,542.96	\$95,698
	Campbell River Family Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$20,159.77	
	Campbell River Family Services Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$37,353.00	
	Laichwiltach Family Life Society	Outreach Program	\$18,642.60	
Golden	Golden Community Resources Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$199,647
	Golden Family Center Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$68,039.24	
	Golden Family Center Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$58,762.32	
	Golden Women's Centre Society	Outreach Program	\$37,285.08	
Grand Forks	Boundary Family and Individual Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$70,940.88	\$234,335
	Boundary Family and Individual Services Society	Outreach Program	\$42,611.52	
	Boundary Family and Individual Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$85,223.00	
	City of Grand Forks	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Hazelton	Northern Society for Domestic Peace	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$35,560
Hope	District of Hope (also serves Boston Bar)	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$41,736.00	\$113,436
	Hope & Area Transition Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$34,415.28	
	Hope & Area Transition Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$37,285.08	
Houston	Houston Community Services Association	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$105,705
	Northern Society for Domestic Peace	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$37,285.08	
	Northern Society for Domestic Peace	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$32,859.84	
Invermere	Family Resource Centre of Invermere	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$42,072.16	\$182,526
	Family Resource Centre of Invermere	Outreach Program	\$39,334.72	
	Family Resource Centre of Invermere	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$56,330.88	
	Family Resource Centre of Invermere (also serves Radium Hot Springs)	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$44,788.00	
Kamloops	City of Kamloops	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$71,280.00	\$475,494
	Kamloops Community YMCA-YWCA	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$85,055.40	
	Kamloops Community YMCA-YWCA	Outreach Program	\$74,570.28	
	Kamloops Sexual Assault Counselling Centre Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$124,460.00	
	Kamloops Sexual Assault Counselling Centre Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$120,128.76	
Kaslo	North Kootenay Lake Community Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$39,702.84	\$115,081
	North Kootenay Lake Community Services Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	
	North Kootenay Lake Community Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$39,818.52	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Kelowna	Central Okanagan Elizabeth Fry Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$142,240.00	\$418,971
	Central Okanagan Elizabeth Fry Society	Outreach Program	\$37,285.08	
	Central Okanagan Emergency Shelter Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$75,468.84	
	Kelowna Family Service Centre Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$83,786.88	
	Regional District of Central Okanagan	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$80,190.00	
Keremeos	Lower Similkameen Community Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$23,201.16	\$80,681
	Lower Similkameen Community Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$21,920.28	
	Lower Similkameen Community Services Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	
Kimberley	Canadian Mental Health Association for the Kootenays	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$21,177.92	\$75,461
	Summit Community Services Society	Outreach Program	\$18,642.60	
	Summit Community Services Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,640.00	
Kitimat	Tamitik Status of Women Association, The	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$56,093.40	\$197,003
	Tamitik Status of Women Association, The	Outreach Program	\$67,984.68	
	Tamitik Status of Women Association, The	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$37,285.08	
	The Kitimat Community Services Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,640.00	
Ladysmith	Ladysmith Resource Centre Association	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,640.00	\$35,640

CONTRACTED SERVICES BY COMMUNITY
(Fiscal Year 2013/14)

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Langley	Corporation of the Township of Langley	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$80,190.00	\$525,593
	Ishtar Transition Housing Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$110,473.52	
	Ishtar Transition Housing Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$148,180.00	
	Ishtar Transition Housing Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$186,749.44	
Lillooet	Lillooet Friendship Centre Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$22,371.00	\$132,499
	Lillooet Friendship Centre Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	
	Lillooet Friendship Centre Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$74,568.48	
Logan Lake (also see Merritt)	Kamloops Sexual Assault Counselling Centre Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$21,706.52	\$21,706.52
Mackenzie	District of Mackenzie	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,640.00	\$106,850
	Mackenzie Counselling Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$33,924.48	
	Mackenzie Counselling Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$37,285.08	
Maple Ridge	Cythera Transition House Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$99,918.08	\$448,439
	Cythera Transition House Society	Multicultural Outreach Program	\$16,852.24	
	Cythera Transition House Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$131,764.40	
	District of Maple Ridge (also serves Pitt Meadows)	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$71,280.00	
	Maple Ridge/Pitt Meadows Community Services (also serves Pitt Meadows)	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$128,624.00	
Masset	Haida Gwaii Society for Community Peace	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$38,483.64	\$113,871
	Haida Gwaii Society for Community Peace	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$38,441.08	
	Haida Gwaii Society for Community Peace	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$36,946.00	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
McBride	Robson Valley Home Support Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$36,733.00	\$86,301
	Robson Valley Home Support Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$49,567.96	
Merritt	Nicola Valley Community Human Services Association	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$56,456.88	\$149,622
	Nicola Valley Community Human Services Association (also serves Ashcroft and Logan Lake)	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$57,525.60	
	Nicola Valley Women in Action Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,640.00	
Midway	Village of Midway	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$35,560
Mission (also see Abbotsford)	Abbotsford Community Services	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$90,381.00	\$151,631
	Women's Resource Society of the Fraser Valley	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$61,250.00	
Moberly Lake	Saulteau First Nations	Outreach Program	\$42,530.04	\$42,530
Nakusp	Arrow and Slokan Lakes Community Services	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$48,824.76	\$181,504
	Arrow and Slokan Lakes Community Services	Outreach Program	\$25,940.52	
	Arrow and Slokan Lakes Community Services	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	
	Arrow and Slokan Lakes Community Services	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$71,179.20	
Nanaimo	Haven Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$66,590.12	\$519,422
	Haven Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$128,659.00	
	Haven Society	Outreach Program	\$40,756.72	
	Haven Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$176,576.16	
	Nanaimo Police Based Victim Services Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$71,280.00	
	Tillicum Lelum Aboriginal Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Nelson	City of Nelson c/o Police Board	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$385,109
	City of Nelson c/o Police Board	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,640.00	
	NELSON CARES (Nelson District Community Resources Society)	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$75,004.00	
	Nelson Community Services Centre, The	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$65,841.20	
	Nelson Community Services Centre, The	Outreach Program	\$78,214.64	
	Nelson Community Services Centre, The	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$94,848.80	
New Aiyansh	Nisga'a Nation (Nisga'a Lisims Government)	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$35,560
New Westminster	Cameray Community Fund (also serves Burnaby)	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$71,379.00	\$575,429
	Family Services of Greater Vancouver	Community-based Victim Service Program - DVU	\$44,000.00	
	Family Services of Greater Vancouver	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$102,171.00	
	Family Services of Greater Vancouver (also serves Burnaby)	Community-based Victim Service Program - Elder Abuse Unit	\$35,000.00	
	Family Services of Greater Vancouver (also serves Burnaby)	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$106,742.00	
	Fraserside Community Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$112,898.64	
	New Westminster Victim Assistance Association	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$71,280.00	
	W.I.N.G.S. Fellowship Ministries	Multicultural Outreach Program	\$31,958.64	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
North Vancouver	City of North Vancouver	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$80,190.00	\$704,603
	Family Services of the North Shore	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$245,952.36	
	Hollyburn Family Services (also serves West Vancouver)	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$227,500.00	
	North Shore Crisis Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$80,311.48	
	North Shore Crisis Services Society	Multicultural Outreach Program	\$16,324.24	
	North Shore Crisis Services Society	Outreach Program	\$54,324.88	
Oliver	South Okanagan Integrated Community Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$37,285.20	\$106,253
	South Okanagan Integrated Community Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$33,565.44	
	Town of Oliver	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,402.00	
Osoyoos	South Okanagan Integrated Community Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$18,642.48	\$73,377
	South Okanagan Integrated Community Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$19,174.32	
	Town of Osoyoos	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	
Parksville	District 69 Family Resource Association	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$55,151.76	\$224,399
	District 69 Family Resource Association	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$41,959.64	
	Haven Society (also serves Qualicum Beach)	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$73,828.00	
	Oceanside RCMP Victim Services Society (also serves Qualicum Beach)	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$53,460.00	
Pender Island	Pender Islands Fire Protection Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$35,560

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Penticton	City of Penticton	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$62,370.00	\$392,630
	South Okanagan Victim Assistance Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$124,460.00	
	South Okanagan Victim Assistance Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$83,869.20	
	South Okanagan Women in Need Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$82,043.92	
	South Okanagan Women in Need Society	Outreach Program	\$39,886.60	
Port Alberni	Alberni Community and Women's Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$83,580.72	\$312,858
	Alberni Community and Women's Services Society	Outreach Program	\$21,348.36	
	Alberni Community and Women's Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$83,784.96	
	Alberni Community and Women's Services Society (also serves Ucluelet, Tofino and Ahousat)	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$71,120.00	
	Port Alberni Victim Services Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$53,024.00	
Port Hardy	North Island Crisis & Counselling Centre Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$42,773.52	\$231,457
	North Island Crisis & Counselling Centre Society	Outreach Program	\$42,611.64	
	North Island Crisis & Counselling Centre Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$103,400.04	
	North Island Crisis and Counselling Centre Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$42,672.00	
Port McNeill	Regional District of Mount Waddington	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$35,560
Port Moody	City of Port Moody	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$53,460.00	53,460

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Powell River	Powell River & Region Transition House Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$85,062.44	\$322,341
	Powell River & Region Transition House Society	Outreach Program	\$38,233.72	
	Powell River & Region Transition House Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$92,445.20	
	Powell River Community Services Association (also serves Texada Island and Savary Island)	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$71,120.00	
	Powell River Community Services Association (also serves Texada Island and Savary Island)	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,480.00	
Prince George	City of Prince George	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$71,280.00	\$624,848
	Phoenix Transition Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$42,282.24	
	Prince George & District Elizabeth Fry Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$78,493.76	
	Prince George & District Elizabeth Fry Society	Outreach Program	\$40,597.96	
	Prince George & District Elizabeth Fry Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$79,673.88	
	Prince George Native Friendship Centre Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$71,120.00	
	Surpassing Our Survival (SOS) Society Sexual Violence Prevention and Counselling Services	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$112,917.96	
	The Prince George & District Elizabeth Fry Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$128,482.00	
Prince Rupert	City of Prince Rupert	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$53,460.00	\$323,655
	North Coast Transition Society	Outreach Program	\$37,229.88	
	North Coast Transition Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$76,248.12	
	Prince Rupert Community Enrichment Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$83,930.04	
	Prince Rupert Community Enrichment Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$72,787.00	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Princeton	Princeton & District Community Services Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$92,764
	Princeton Child Care Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$37,285.08	
	Princeton Child Care Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$19,919.28	
Qualicum Beach	District 69 Family Resource Association	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$33,790.12	\$33,790
Queen Charlotte City	Queen Charlotte Islands Women Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$37,285.08	\$195,787
	Queen Charlotte Islands Women Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	
	Queen Charlotte Islands Women Society	Outreach Program	\$42,611.64	
	Queen Charlotte Islands Women Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$80,330.76	
Quesnel	Amata Transition House Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$69,962.76	\$325,669
	City of Quesnel	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$53,460.00	
	Prince George & District Elizabeth Fry Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$73,514.00	
	Quesnel Women's Resource Centre Society	Outreach Program	\$37,285.08	
	Quesnel Women's Resource Centre Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$91,447.56	
Revelstoke	City of Revelstoke	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,640.00	\$177,203
	Community Connections (Revelstoke) Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$43,990.24	
	Community Connections (Revelstoke) Society	Outreach Program	\$38,700.08	
	Community Connections (Revelstoke) Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$58,873.04	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Richmond	Chimo Crisis Services	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$127,563.80	\$646,398
	Chimo Crisis Services	Multicultural Outreach Program	\$98,163.32	
	Chimo Crisis Services	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$85,954.32	
	City of Richmond	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$80,190.00	
	Family Services of Greater Vancouver	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$140,000.00	
	Family Services of Greater Vancouver	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$114,526.44	
Salmo	Salmo Community Resource Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$40,754.00	\$96,022
	Salmo Community Resource Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	
	Salmo Community Resource Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$19,707.96	
Salmon Arm	Shuswap Area Family Emergency Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$53,097.96	\$248,512
	Shuswap Area Family Emergency Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$71,120.00	
	Shuswap Area Family Emergency Society	Outreach Program	\$18,642.60	
	Shuswap Area Family Emergency Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$63,915.12	
	Shuswap Area Family Emergency Society (also serves Sicamous)	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$41,736.00	
Salt Spring Island	Island Women Against Violence	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$37,285.08	\$179,982
	Island Women Against Violence	Outreach Program	\$69,243.72	
	Island Women Against Violence	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$37,285.08	
	Salt Spring Island Community Services Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$36,168.00	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Sechelt	Sunshine Coast Community Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$44,235.76	\$293,605
	Sunshine Coast Community Services Society	Outreach Program	\$38,416.12	
	Sunshine Coast Community Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$80,867.72	
	Sunshine Coast Community Services Society (also serves Gibsons)	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$72,400.00	
	Sunshine Coast Community Services Society (also serves Gibsons)	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$57,685.00	
Shawnigan Lake	Cowichan Valley Regional Victim Services Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$35,560
Smithers	Northern Society for Domestic Peace	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$74,789.04	\$282,744
	Northern Society for Domestic Peace	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$53,340.00	
	Northern Society for Domestic Peace	Outreach Program	\$37,285.08	
	Northern Society for Domestic Peace	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,640.00	
	Northern Society for Domestic Peace	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$81,690.12	
Sooke	Sooke Residents in Need Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$42,672.00	\$195,008
	Sooke Transition House Society (also serves Port Renfrew)	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$57,525.48	
	Sooke Transition House Society	Outreach Program	\$37,285.08	
	Sooke Transition House Society (also serves Port Renfrew)	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$57,525.48	
Sparwood	Regional District of East Kootenay (also serves Fernie and Elkford)	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$42,672.00	\$42,672

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Squamish	District of Squamish	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$53,460.00	\$244,072
	Howe Sound Women's Centre Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$65,982.60	
	Howe Sound Women's Centre Society	Multicultural Outreach Program	\$15,979.32	
	Sea to Sky Community Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$108,650.12	
Surrey	Atira Women's Resource Society	Outreach Program	\$96,925.44	\$1,692,130
	City of Surrey	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$166,776.40	
	DIVERSECITY Community Resources Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$80,423.64	
	DIVERSECITY Community Resources Society	Multicultural Outreach Program	\$113,333.64	
	DIVERSECITY Community Resources Society	Multicultural Outreach Program	\$38,709.96	
	DIVERSECITY Community Resources Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$88,065.96	
	Options:Services to Communities Society	Multicultural Outreach Program	\$76,394.92	
	Options:Services to Communities Society (Serves Surrey/Newton)	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$77,065.20	
	Options:Services to Communities Society (Serves Surrey/Whalley)	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$82,323.20	
	South Fraser Women's Services Society	Outreach Program	\$37,203.60	
	South Fraser Women's Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$74,570.28	
	South Fraser Women's Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$160,060.56	
	Surrey Women's Centre Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$472,448.00	
	Surrey Women's Centre Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$127,829.40	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Terrace	City of Terrace	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$53,460.00	\$324,258
	Ksan House Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$40,551.08	
	Ksan House Society	Outreach Program	\$39,130.28	
	Ksan House Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$81,306.84	
	Ksan House Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$109,810.00	
Trail	Regional District of Kootenay Boundary (also serves Fruitvill and Rossland)	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$47,832.00	\$230,529
	The Trail Family & Individual Resource Centre Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$74,071.00	
	Trail Family & Individual Resource Centre Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$44,597.76	
	Trail Family & Individual Resource Centre Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$64,028.60	
Tumbler Ridge	South Peace Community Resources Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$45,483.00	\$161,594
	South Peace Community Resources Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$28,319.00	
	South Peace Community Resources Society	Outreach Program	\$51,953.00	
	South Peace Community Resources Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,839.00	
Ucluelet (also see Port Alberni)	Port Alberni Victim Services Society (also serves Tofino & Ahousat)	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	\$253,804
	Westcoast Community Resources Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$57,099.92	
	Westcoast Community Resources Society	Outreach Program	\$78,019.24	
	Westcoast Community Resources Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$83,125.28	
Valemount/McBride	Robson Valley Home Support Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$40,184.72	\$79,222
	Robson Valley Home Support Society	Outreach Program	\$39,037.24	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Vancouver	Atira Women's Resource Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$74,569.08	\$3,149,082
	Battered Women's Support Services Association (BWSS)	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$220,767.00	
	Battered Women's Support Services Association (BWSS)	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$243,462.72	
	British Columbia Society for Male Survivors of Sexual Abuse	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$142,240.00	
	Chinese Community Policing Centre	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$71,120.00	
	Downtown Eastside Women's Centre	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$55,579.00	
	Downtown Eastside Women's Centre Association	Outreach Program	\$72,761.24	
	Family Services of Greater Vancouver	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$90,402.48	
	Family Services of Greater Vancouver	Community-based Victim Service Program - DVU	\$71,520.00	
	Family Services of Greater Vancouver	Community-based Victim Service Program - Elder Abuse Unit	\$70,000.00	
	Family Services of Greater Vancouver	Community-based Victim Service Program - PPMU	\$70,000.00	
	Family Services of Greater Vancouver	Community-based Victim Service Program - VISAC	\$213,790.00	
	Family Services of Greater Vancouver	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$66,283.20	
	Family Services of Greater Vancouver	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$74,755.44	
	MOSAIC (Multi-Lingual Orientation Services Association for Immigrant Communities)	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$71,120.00	
	MOSAIC Multi-lingual Orientation Services Association for Immigrant Communities	Multicultural Outreach Program	\$19,814.40	
Vancouver	MOSAIC Multi-lingual Orientation Services Association for Immigrant Communities	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$74,568.36	
	Pacific Community Resources Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$70,120.00	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Vancouver	University Neighbourhoods Association	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$42,672.00	
	Vancouver & Lower Mainland Multicultural Family Support Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$69,120.60	
	Vancouver & Lower Mainland Multicultural Family Support Services Society	Multicultural Outreach Program	\$586,036.68	
	Vancouver & Lower Mainland Multicultural Family Support Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$74,568.72	
	Vancouver Police Board	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$172,466.00	
	Vancouver Police Board	Police-based Victim Service Program - PPMU	\$35,560.00	
	Women Against Violence Against Women/Rape Crisis Centre (WAVAW/RCC)	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$213,360.00	
	Women Against Violence Against Women/Rape Crisis Centre (WAVAW/RCC)	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$129,018.48	
	Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$37,285.08	
	Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)	Outreach Program	\$16,121.76	
Vanderhoof	Nechako Valley Community Services Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$56,978.16	\$212,912
	Nechako Valley Community Services Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,560.00	
	Omineca Safe Home Society	Outreach Program	\$37,285.08	
	Omineca Safe Home Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$83,088.84	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Vernon	Family Resource Centre Society for the North Okanagan	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$76,697.28	\$497,256
	Regional District of North Okanagan (also serves Armstrong, Enderby and Lumby)	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$80,658.00	
	Vernon Women's Transition House Society (also serves Armstrong and Enderby)	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$95,192.64	
	Vernon Women's Transition House Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$130,237.00	
	Vernon Women's Transition House Society	Outreach Program	\$39,289.08	
	Vernon Women's Transition House Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$75,181.84	
Victoria	Child Abuse Prevention and Counselling Society of Greater Victoria	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$176,988.00	\$1,559,817
	Greater Victoria Police Victim Services Society	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$170,281.60	
	Pacific Centre Family Services Association	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$84,358.36	
	Vancouver Island Men's Trauma Counselling Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$71,120.00	
	Victoria Women's Sexual Assault Centre Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$222,676.00	
	Victoria Women's Sexual Assault Centre Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$306,908.92	
	Victoria Women's Transition House Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$128,760.76	
	Victoria Women's Transition House Society	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$222,651.00	
	Victoria Women's Transition House Society	Community-based Victim Service Program - DVU	See above	
	Victoria Women's Transition House Society	Outreach Program	\$86,814.76	
	Victoria Women's Transition House Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$89,257.88	
West Vancouver (also see North Vancouver)	District of West Vancouver	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$63,210.00	\$63,210

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Whistler	Howe Sound Women's Centre Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$18,642.60	\$129,784
	Resort Municipality of Whistler (also serves Pemberton)	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$53,460.00	
	Sea to Sky Community Services Society	Outreach Program	\$38,524.20	
	Sea to Sky Community Services Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$19,157.28	
White Rock	Atira Women's Resource Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$62,303.64	\$97,944
	City of White Rock	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$35,640.00	
Williams Lake	Axis Family Resources Ltd.	Outreach Program	\$37,285.08	\$306,505
	Canadian Mental Health Association - Cariboo Chilcotin Branch	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$71,120.00	
	Cariboo Friendship Society	Children Who Witness Abuse Counselling Program	\$36,234.96	
	City of Williams Lake	Police-based Victim Service Program	\$53,460.00	
	Contact Women's Group Society	Stopping the Violence Counselling Program	\$37,285.08	
	Northern Shuswap Tribal Council	Community-based Victim Service Program	\$71,120.00	

Community	Organization	Service Type	13/14 Allocation (\$)	Total Community Program Funding
Additional Front-line Services	Women's Information Safe Haven (WISH) Drop-In Centre Society Mobile Access Project (MAP) Van	The MAP Van trains and employs former sex workers to deliver services to women working in the street level sex trade. The Van is unique in that it operates from 10:30 pm to 5:30 am across Vancouver, providing a safe place of respite with referrals, support and supplies for women who are vulnerable to violence and sexual exploitation.	\$200,000.00	\$785,284
	211 British Columbia Services Society (BC 211)	VictimLink BC - 24/7 toll free support line for victims. Youth Against Violence (YAV) Line - 24/7 toll free support line for youth.	\$515,284.00	
	BC Centre for Elder Advocacy and Support (BCCEAS)	BCCEAS provides victim services to seniors accessing BCCEAS' toll-free legal information line.	\$70,000.00	
			Total	\$29,004,708
<p>Notes: The # of programs and \$ value is what was allocated or budgeted for 2013/14. dollars or Municipal contributions).</p> <p>Changes from 2012/13:</p> <p>Footnote 1: Four programs identified in Mission in last year's list of programs are now</p> <p>Footnote 2: Funding for the Abbotsford DVU is included as part of the Abbotsford</p> <p>Footnote 3: Funding for the Victoria DVU is included as part of the Victoria Community-</p> <p>Footnote 4: Programs identified in Port Renfrew in last year's list of programs are now</p> <p>Footnote 5: The Community-based Victim Service Program in Hazelton is now delivered by the Northern Society for Domestic Peace (formerly by Gitxan Unlocking Aboriginal</p>				

**Ministry of Justice
Estimates 2013/14 Briefing Book**

**Emergency Management BC
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8. Fire Services Liaison Group Report Leadership Group
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10. Coroners' Autopsy Rate
11. McDougall Creek – District of West Kelowna
12. 911 Call Answer Levy on Mobile Phones
13. BC Flood Support to Alberta News Release
14. Recovery of Remains
15. Disaster Financial Assistance Program
16. Johnsons Landing Landslide Event – Regional District of Central Kootenay
17. Heavy Urban Search and Rescue
18. Cancellation of Joint Emergency Preparedness Program

Statistics

1. Emergency Management BC Program Statistics
2. Office of the Fire Commissioner Statistics
3. BC Coroners Service Statistics

**Ministry of Justice
Estimates 2013/14 Briefing Book**

**Emergency Management BC
Achievements**

Flood Protection

- Starting in 2007, we committed \$100 million over 10 years to long-term flood mitigation projects in communities across BC.
- On May 22, 2013, the fifth application intake for new Flood Protection Projects closed. In total, 65 applications were received, represents total project costs in excess of \$92 million.
- Of the 22 Flood Protection Projects announced on January 24th, 2012, seven projects have completed construction and 11 are under construction.
- In the six years of the Flood Protection Program, the Province has committed nearly \$55 million for 138 flood protection projects in various communities throughout the province.
- Since 2007, the three levels of government have worked together to commit almost \$127 million for 138 flood protection projects.
- Since 2008, the federal government has committed to over \$31 million for flood mitigation under the Building Canada Plan, with a commitment for nearly \$17 million over the next four years.
- The BC Government purchased an additional 5.5 kilometres of re-useable gabion diking in spring 2011, for a total of 12.5 kilometres, an innovative quick-diking system available to communities as required.

BC Coroners Service

- The Coroners Service investigated approximately 8,000 sudden, unexpected and unnatural deaths in 2012.
- Twenty public inquests were conducted by the Coroners Service including the inquest into the deaths of three workers at a lower mainland mushroom farm, several police-involved deaths, the death of a search and rescue technician, and two deaths in correctional facilities.

- Following the devastating landslide at Johnson's Landing in July 2012, the Coroners Service took the lead in recovering the remains of the missing. Assisted by local search and rescue teams, Vancouver's Heavy Urban Search and Rescue unit and the Province's Wildfire Management Branch, the Coroners Service led a successful recovery effort that located the remains of the deceased safely with no additional loss of life or injury to those assisting in this challenging task.
- The Coroners Service Identification and Disaster Response Unit continued to expand its sophisticated missing persons/found human remains database, applying innovative geospatial, DNA, dental and other comparative analyses to support the identification of found human remains. The positive identification of found remains is critical for legal, criminal and estate purposes.

Disaster Financial Assistance

- Since 2007, government has paid over \$14 million in Disaster Financial Assistance to help 1800 individuals recover from uninsurable disaster events in BC.
- We have also paid over \$19 million to help local governments recover from disasters.

Disaster Response

- Emergency Management BC (EMBC) and the Canadian Red Cross signed an agreement to formalize the collaborative emergency response framework and allows for quicker, more efficient deployment of emergency management equipment and personnel.
- Through this agreement – one of the first of its kind in Canada – the Province and the Canadian Red Cross will work together to provide collaborative planning, training and joint exercises that will enhance mutual emergency and disaster response capacity.

Fire Safety

- The Office of the Fire Commissioner and WorkSafe BC have initiated a new Fire Inspection and Prevention Initiative that helps ensure owners and employers are compliant with the BC Fire Code, their fire prevention and inspection responsibilities and are held accountable for the safety of their workers.
- This initiative will have inspectors already on-site as part of routine workplace inspections ask for fire code compliance documentation.

2012 Freshet

- The 2012 Spring Freshet produced the highest river water levels in BC since 1972.
- EMBC supported communities and individuals in their response to potential and actual flooding by deploying over 1.3 million sandbags and over 6 kilometres of gabion baskets throughout every region in the province.
- A total of 70 communities, including 12 First Nations and 14 Regional Districts were found eligible for Disaster Financial Assistance.
- Twenty communities across the province received commitments for funding for permanent flood protection projects to better help protect communities.

Social Media

- The EMBC Social Media Unit was initiated in January 2012 and provides 24/7 emergency alerts and public education on emergency preparedness.
- In the last year, @EmergencyInfoBC has established the largest online following in all of government and the most online communication tools including Pinterest, YouTube channels, and a twitter audience of almost 26,000.

Tsunami Response

- Quickly after the October 27, 2012 earthquake, EMBC implemented several new mechanisms to help expedite notification to affected communities.
- These improvements help us streamline communication and provided an opportunity to review and update policies, procedures and alerting processes that were proven more effective and efficient in the January earthquake.
- They include:
 - EMBC forwarding a West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center alert immediately to a priority emergency e-mail distribution list that includes all local authorities and first responders that receive Provincial Emergency Notification System updates.
 - EMBC posting information on its Twitter account, @EmergencyInfoBC, blog and other social media outlets to continue to update British Columbians throughout a potential disaster.

- A mobile version of the EMBC blog, available at www.EmergencyInfoBC.gov.bc.ca.
- If you have an RSS application on your smartphone, you have the ability to sign up for blog notifications at <http://www.emergencyinfobc.gov.bc.ca/atom.xml>.
- Approved partner Twitter accounts that @EmergencyInfoBC can retweet to followers while BC-specific information is being confirmed
- Development of improved tsunami mapping to include specific geographic reference points for increased clarity and comprehension of notifications and additional tsunami alert level definitions on tsunami maps.
- Streamlined processes to increase the speed of information posted to the Emergency Info BC website, as well as the transmittance of alerts from partnering agencies.
- Digital recordings that will be made available of the latest tsunami warning information on EMBC's SoundCloud site:
<http://soundcloud.com/bcgov/sets/emergencyinfobc>.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Catastrophic Disaster Planning

Suggested Response:

- The Province, through Emergency Management BC (EMBC) has an emergency management structure in place that sets out how all levels of government will respond to hazards.
- The Province utilizes a highly developed, efficient structure, capable of handling a range of incidents and events such as annual flooding, hazardous material incidents, fire season 2009, freshet 2012 and 2007, and H1N1 2009.
- Local authorities typically are the first responders to emergencies, including earthquakes. This responsibility is outlined in the Emergency Program Act. The Province supports local authorities in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergency incidents and events.
- We continue to reinforce the importance of personal preparedness including having emergency kits in the home and vehicle, and having a family emergency plan in place. British Columbians should be prepared to manage on their own for a minimum of 72 hours in the event of an emergency.
- The Province provides education and training materials on emergency planning and preparedness to local governments, schools and the general public.
- The Province also works with the federal government, including Public Safety Canada, Natural Resources Canada and the military, to develop and implement response plans to deal with large scale emergencies including earthquakes.
- BC has agreements in place with all Canadian Provinces and Territories, Alaska, Washington State, Idaho, Montana and Oregon to share emergency management resources in the event of a significant disaster such as an earthquake. Support agreements have also been put in place with the Red Cross.
- BC is always willing to enhance our emergency management system based on lessons learned from incident and events here in BC, but also from incidents and events in other jurisdictions from around the world.
- [For specific questions regarding the tsunami warning in BC see the Tsunami Notification Estimates Note.]

Background:

- Several hazards which apply to BC can result in catastrophic impacts; examples include earthquake, tsunami, and flooding.
- BC is located in one of the most seismically active regions in the world with approximately 3000-4000 earthquakes occurring each year. According to scientists, there is a 30% chance in the next 50 years of a damaging earthquake in a populated area of BC.
- Many emergency specific emergency management structures and initiatives that are either managed by the Province or led in partnership with others have direct applicability to BC's resilience in the face of a catastrophic event:
 - **Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan** - As a result of international research and analysis, in 2011 EMBC adopted the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan planning structure. Since then, Emergency Management BC (EMBC) has successfully released the first cross-government All-Hazard Plan as well as a series of Support and Hazard Specific Annexes such as the Public Information Annex and the BC Flood Response Plan. EMBC continues to convert and develop plans according to the new model. The structural shift has resulted in optimum planning flexibility and an ongoing opportunity for improvement of the provincial mechanisms for emergency management.
 - **British Columbia Emergency Response Management System (BCERMS)** - The BCERMS is an inclusive emergency management system that aligns the emergency management community through a single structure to facilitate effective management of emergency incidents within the Province. EMBC is currently engaged with stakeholders on further enhancements to the existing BCERMS system.
 - **Temporary Emergency Assignment Management System (TEAMS)** - TEAMS is a staffing system that maintains a resource pool of approximately 150 highly skilled provincial employees from various ministries who train regularly and have the appropriate skills and experience to manage provincial emergency operations centres.
 - **Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre and Provincial Regional Emergency Coordination Centres** – EMBC has a central coordination level centre and six regional centres ready for activation to coordinate Provincial support to local governments, First Nations and other key stakeholders.
 - **Integrated Partnership for Regional Emergency Management (IPREM)** – IPREM represents an emergency management partnership between the Province and Metro Vancouver. IPREM projects and staff focus on key regional emergency management priorities which enhance the resilience of the Metro Vancouver region.

- **Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC)** - The ECC is a 24/7 centre which does reporting for fourteen government programs from five Ministries and coordinates response to human-made and natural disasters and other emergency incidents that occur throughout the province. On average, the ECC manages 300,000 calls annually regarding emergency incidents, conservation, dangerous goods, protection orders, search and rescue and road rescue. It is the only all-hazards centre in Canada.
- **Emergency Management Agreements** – As noted above, BC has agreements in place with all Canadian Provinces and Territories, Alaska, Washington State, Idaho, Montana and Oregon to share emergency management resources in the event of a significant disaster such as an earthquake. New support agreements have also been put in place with the Red Cross.
- **Public Education (ShakeOut)** - On Thursday October 18th, 2012, at 10:18 a.m., over 590,000 people participated in the 2012 Great British Columbia ShakeOut earthquake drill. It is the most successful drill in Canadian history, is now international in scope and play, and has been a great partnership. The next ShakeOut drill for BC is October 17, 2013.
- **Social Media** - As part its 2012 Service Plan, EMBC committed to expanding the use of social media technologies to enable mass collaboration and to monitor, disseminate and exchange information with the general public and stakeholders during emergency response and recovery.
- **BC Seismic Safety Council (SSC)** - EMBC and Natural Resources Canada co-lead the BC Seismic Safety Council (SSC). The SSC is developing province-wide strategies and policies that address the seismic threat through the four pillars of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

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Tsunami Notification – Provincial Emergency Notification System

Suggested Response:

- It is important for coastal communities at risk, key stakeholders, and the media to be notified of an impending tsunami as quickly as possible.
- Communities require notification to ensure that they can activate their emergency plans to protect the public.
- Emergency Management BC's (EMBC) notification system is a key tool in ensuring local authorities and public safety partners receive timely notification of any tsunami threats.
- The West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center (WCATWC – pronounced "Watsee") is the earthquake and potential tsunami threat notification source for all pacific coastal authorities, including those in BC.
- Upon EMBC receiving WCATWC notification of a potential tsunami threat to BC, EMBC utilises the Provincial Emergency Notification System to notify emergency management contacts in all coastal communities.
- After the October 2012 and January 2013 tsunami events, EMBC conducted a thorough review of notification procedures to ensure that communities are notified as quickly as possible.
- There has been a recent announcement indicating that public WCATWC notifications delivered by a service provider will be terminated as of July 31, 2013. WCATWC is working with EMBC and other partners to ensure the public notifications will continue with a new service provider.
- One alternative that has already been identified is for people to sign up to the International Oceanic Commission for email alerts. This service will provide email notification for earthquake events over 6.5 in the Pacific. The general public and emergency management professionals can also sign up to receive Twitter feeds directly from WCATWC.
- Additionally, EMBC has been encouraging people to use multiple tools to receive notifications since late last year. These include signing up for text messages alerts from @EmergencyInfoBC, visiting the EMBC Mobile Blog, or subscribing to our RSS or Twitter feeds.

- This service delivery change will not impact EMBC operations and they will continue to receive direct WCATWC e-mail notifications which are forwarded to public safety partners and coastal communities.

Background:

- The Provincial Emergency Notification System (PENS) sends notifications to emergency management, local authority and first responder contacts. These notifications are in the form of recorded telephone messages to over 1,000 phones, faxes to over 400 fax machines, and emails to over 450 email addresses.
- Following the Japan 2011 earthquake and tsunami, EMBC established a new public information website, EmergencyInfoBC, which makes use of social media tools to further educate and alert the public, and integrates with the PENS.
- EMBC utilized PENS, in conjunction with its social media tools, for both the October 2012 and January 2013 earthquake and tsunami events near the BC coastline.
- After these events, EMBC conducted a thorough review of its notification process and streamlined and enhanced notification where applicable. This included:
 - incorporating an additional notification email launch by EMBC to stakeholders;
 - streamlining notification forwarding by Environment Canada/Weather Radio, the Canadian Coast Guard Marine radio, and the EMBC Social Media unit;
 - conducting training and exercises with EMBC staff regarding the notification process;
 - improved tsunami mapping to include specific geographic reference points for increased clarity and comprehension of notifications; and
 - additional tsunami alert level definitions on tsunami maps.
- Notification process changes are reflected in the draft BC Tsunami Notification Process Plan, which is currently undergoing stakeholder consultation with local government officials, first responders and First Nations.
- EMBC tests PENS annually to ensure the notification process functions effectively.
- While the introduction of the social media tools into the notification process has enhanced public alerting, EMBC recognises that newer, more effective notification technologies would yield significant alerting improvements. However, significant investment would be required to research and operationalize an improved system.

- There are currently longer term national initiatives exploring comprehensive alerting and notification tools. This includes the National Alert Aggregation and Dissemination System (NAADS). BC is participating with all provinces, territories and federal partners to develop support from broadcasters to issue intrusive broadcast alerts as part of NAADS.

Responsibilities

- The Emergency Program Act outlines the roles and responsibilities of local authorities for emergency planning and management. Local authorities are responsible for the direction and control of their jurisdiction's emergency plan and response.
- EMBC is responsible to notify local authorities and key public safety stakeholders in the event of a tsunami threat.
- Local authorities are responsible to notify their residents of any tsunami threat as they are familiar with local hazards and risk areas, and can identify, target and alert citizens who may be at risk and direct them to areas of safety.
- Given the recent changes to the WCATWC tsunami notification service delivery, local authorities may still receive earthquake and tsunami information and notifications, such as SMS texts, directly from the WCATWC. Local authorities may also receive notifications via forwarded WCATWC information from a number of other recognised sources including EMBC, Environment Canada and/or the Canadian Coast Guard.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Flood Roles and Responsibilities - Local Government Focus

Suggested Response:

Indications that some Local Government's are withdrawing from flood management

- The withdrawal from this function by any local government will leave a critical gap in emergency management services for residents impacted by flooding, as the Province simply does not have the structure or capacity to undertake local flood response.
- Local authority responsibility for emergency management, including the hazard of flooding, is clearly established in the Emergency Program Act (Section 6).
- It is not appropriate or practical for local authorities to step away from their responsibility to manage this hazard.
- In addition to ongoing planning, response and recovery support, the Flood Protection Program (FPP) provides funding to local authorities for permanent flood protection works. This funding is equally cost shared with the federal government under the Building Canada Plan and with the local authority. Access to funding is application based and the program is typically oversubscribed.
- Emergency Management British Columbia (EMBC) is working closely with individual local authorities, to develop new ways for the Province to support local authorities, especially regional districts and small municipalities, during flood response and recovery.
- I know that by working together on an integrated flood response, built on jointly developed solutions, we can continue to meet our joint responsibilities to provide the high standard of emergency management that our citizens expect.

Background:

- Local authorities, including regional districts, are the first responders to any emergency, including flooding. This responsibility is outlined in the Emergency Program Act. The Province supports local authorities in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergency incidents and events.

Legal Reviews of the Emergency Program Act

- A number of rural Regional Districts and some smaller communities have indicated that they face systemic challenges effectively maintaining emergency management capacity principally due to their limited staffing complement and tax base.
- Escalating concerns among the regional districts regarding their resource capacity has, in the case of the Columbia Shuswap Regional District (CSRD), resulted in its adoption of a position rejecting any role or responsibility associated with flood events (April 2010). The CSRD has formally indicated that it is not mandated, or prepared to respond to flood events under its legal interpretation of the EPA, is not responsible for provincial waterways and their impacts, nor does it have the resources, capacity or expertise to manage such events.

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s.13, s.14

- Similar to concerns of CSRD, recent statements by a number of additional local authorities (Enderby, Regional District of North Okanagan, Vernon, and Regional District of Central Okanagan) have also challenged the Emergency Program Act as it relates to their role and responsibility in flood events.

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s.16

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- A legal opinion of the Act and Regulations was requested by EMBC in April 2013.

s.14, s.16

- EMBC continues to work with legal counsel and other ministry partners

s.14

- Two flood management related resolutions from three Regional Districts have been submitted to UBCM for this year. They include a submission from Columbia Shuswap Regional District and Regional District North Okanagan, and also one from the Central Coast Regional District requesting “that the Province of British Columbia take immediate and direct responsibility for flood management”. The inclusion of these resolutions into the UBCM Convention agenda has not been confirmed.

Flooding Mitigation

- The Province takes the threat of flooding very seriously. In addition to ongoing support to local governments prior to, during and after a flood event, BC has taken significant flood mitigation actions.
- In addition to 88 flood mitigative works being completed in Freshet 2007 for \$33 million dollars, the Flood Protection Program was established in 2007 to fulfill government’s commitment to provide flood mitigation funding of \$10 million per year for 10 years to local communities.

Ongoing Activities

- The Province continues to maximize support to local governments prior to, during and after flood incidents and events.
- EMBC is working with legal counsel s.14
- EMBC is working with legal counsel s.13, s.14, s.16
- EMBC is concurrently working on the development of more local government support tools to help address capacity concerns and challenges:
 - A Playbook: The ‘Regional District Playbook’ is intended to be an operational resource for front-line local authority emergency management staff and senior officials during events. Analysis is underway regarding the current performance/support gaps, available resources/tools and best practices, which will collectively inform the material.

- Local Authority Emergency Management Mutual Aid: EMBC has also supported the development of a new emergency management mutual aid agreement involving the Regional District of Central Kootenay, Regional District of East Kootenay and Regional District of Kootenay Boundary. The agreement, based upon a range of models, establishes new mechanisms for the exchange of specialized emergency management staff between the parties during emergencies. Implementation of the agreement is underway including planning for a table top exercise. The initiative may be expanded to include other interested Regional Districts and area municipalities at a future date.
- The Regional District of Central Kootenay has expressed an interest in participating in a District led session, with EMBC participation, to share information regarding the Playbook and the emergency management Mutual Aid agreement at UBCM's upcoming convention in September 2013.
- The Flood Protection Program has recently closed the fifth application intake for new projects. Applications are currently being evaluated and prioritized, with recommendations for approvals forthcoming in the fall (see Flood Protection Program Estimates Note).

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Flood Protection Program

Suggested Response:

- The Ministry of Justice is responsible for implementing the provincial Flood Protection Program (FPP).
- Mitigation work protects communities, reducing personal, social and economic losses and provincial response and recovery costs in the event of a flood. The return on investment for flood protection work generally ranges from 1:3 to 1:10.
- The Flood Protection Program provides funds for permanent flood protection works and administers the Fraser River Debris Trap.
- The Province, federal government and local communities have committed over \$127 million for 138 flood protection projects across the province since 2007.
- Emergency Management BC works closely with other ministries and local governments to coordinate and integrate planning, response and recovery activities related to flooding.

Background:

Structural/ Permanent Flood Protection Works

- The Flood Protection Program (FPP) administers funding to local governments for permanent flood mitigation works to lessen the incidence and severity of flooding. The program is cost shared equally by federal, provincial and local governments resulting in the province leveraging 3:1 dollar contributions.
- The federal funding, \$48 million, is made available through Infrastructure Canada's Building Canada Plan (BCP), and is accessible to the province by matching funding. The defined term of the federal BCP funding program is from 2008/09 through 2015/16.
- The FPP was initiated in 2007, and since its inception, has committed funding to 138 flood protection projects in nearly 60 communities. The total value of the projects committed is over \$127 million.
- A new federal Infrastructure Plan was announced in the most recent federal budget and includes provisions for Disaster Mitigation; however, details of the fund plan have not been released to the provinces and territories. The Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure

is the lead provincial Ministry for negotiations regarding the proposed federal program and its associated funding.

Sediment Management Program

- The Fraser River Sediment Management Program was established to maintain the existing flood profile by preventing the build-up of river bed materials through the removal of sediment equal to the amount deposited annually, approximately 230,000 cubic metres.
- Sediment management is an accepted flood mitigation technique; however, the effectiveness for flood mitigation on the Fraser River has recently been challenged due to new scientific information becoming available.
- The Flood Protection Program is reviewing the new information with technical experts from the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations to determine next steps.
- The lower Fraser River Sediment Management Program had an operating budget of \$650,000. There is currently no budget allocated to the Sediment Management Program in the 2013/14 fiscal year.

Fraser River Debris Trap (FRDT)

- The FRDT, located on the Fraser River, captures more than 100,000 cubic metres of debris annually. A cost-benefit analysis conducted in 2006 concluded that for every dollar spent on the operation of the trap, \$12 in downstream infrastructure damage costs are avoided.
- EMBC assumed management of the FRDT in 2011 from the Fraser Basin Council.
- The annual cost of operating the FRDT is approximately \$623,000. Operating contributions are provided from provincial ministries and historically from Port Metro Vancouver.
- In 2013, Port Metro Vancouver opted out of their annual contribution, requesting that a new long-term agreement with additional external funders be adopted before any new contributions would be considered.
- The FPP is working with the provincial funding partners to determine options for funding the FRDT and engaging Port Metro Vancouver and external stakeholders.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Road Rescue Service Delivery

Suggested Response:

- Emergency Management BC (EMBC) is reviewing current reimbursement rates to ensure that when a local authority allows its resources to respond outside of its jurisdictional boundaries to provide road rescue services, the costs for providing that service are adequately covered by the Province. Reimbursement rates for road rescue services provided by non-profit societies are also being reviewed.
- EMBC is working with stakeholders to gather information through a pilot project which looks at the cost incurred by a local government when responding outside its boundaries to provide road rescue services. The pilot project is a partnership between EMBC and the City of Golden.
- Based on data gathered through the pilot, and other sources, the Province will consider changes to road rescue reimbursement rate structures and policies with the objective of long term sustainment of road rescue services in BC.

Background:

- Road rescue is a locally or regionally organized service that provides support to people involved in out-of-jurisdiction motor vehicle accidents where specialized skills, such as vehicle extrication and rope rescue, and equipment are required.
- There is no mandate for the provincial government or any local government to provide this service anywhere in the province. There is also no provincial legislation governing the provision of road rescue services in BC. Road rescue is a discretionary service delivered by a combination of fire departments and volunteer road rescue groups throughout the province.
- The Province, through EMBC, compensates road rescue societies for road rescue service delivery, and compensates local governments for provision of road rescue services outside of jurisdictional boundaries.
- EMBC provides workers compensation, liability coverage, and some cost reimbursement for road rescue responses to approximately 2,500 of the 50,000 vehicle accidents in BC annually.

- EMBC currently has two task reimbursement structures for road rescue:
 - Societies receive \$125 per call-out, and if extrication tools are used \$250 per hour, plus incidentals;
 - Local governments can apply for expense reimbursement for cost incurred when requested to respond outside their jurisdictional boundaries. The rate structure for local government out of jurisdiction response by fire apparatus is agreed upon by the Fire Chiefs Association. However, this rate structure does not specifically identify a reimbursement rate for road rescue.
- Provincial rates for road rescue services may not adequately compensate for time, fuel costs, vehicle and equipment wear and tear, and, in the case of local authorities, for personnel backfilling.
- Some local governments are evaluating whether they will continue to provide road rescue services outside their fire response boundaries at continued financial loss. If services are withdrawn, some public roadways currently serviced may be without life-saving road rescue services.
- Based on data gathered through the pilot project with the City of Golden, discussions with the Fire Chiefs Association of BC, and other information sources, the Office of the Fire Commissioner (OFC) intends to determine what adjustments to the reimbursement rates for road rescue may be appropriate.

Pilot Project Update

- The City of Golden pilot project to review the cost associated to providing road rescue services outside of a jurisdiction is continuing.
- The OFC is working with the City of Golden to facilitate the use of a rescue vehicle for the project.
- The original agreement between road rescue stakeholders in the area called for the previous rescue provider, Golden and District Search and Rescue (GADSAR), to provide their rescue vehicle to Golden for the project.
- GADSAR has since withdrawn that offer and Golden has been using its own rescue vehicle to respond outside the jurisdictional boundaries.
- The project and data collection continues despite the loss of the GADSAR vehicle.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Goat River Search and Rescue Fatality

Suggested Response:

- The tragic death of Sheila Sweatman, who was participating in a vehicle recovery task on the Goat River near Creston BC on June 29, 2011, is an example of the risk search and rescue (SAR) volunteers take every time they respond to a call.
- Several investigations have occurred along with a Coroners Inquest to examine the facts and make recommendations aimed at preventing future deaths under similar circumstances. Emergency Management BC (EMBC) has received the recommendations of the inquest, and is actively working to address them.
- A task force was established shortly after the event. It consists of the BC Search and Rescue Association (BCSARA), EMBC and subject matter experts. It is examining the investigation recommendations and will determine common swift water operating and training standards to improve responder safety.
- Missing persons and SAR incidents are the responsibility of the police.
- EMBC is a proud partner in SAR, and takes the safety of volunteers very seriously.

Background:

- On June 29, 2011 at approximately 4:15 pm, 29 year old Sheila Sweatman, a Nelson SAR volunteer, drowned during a vehicle recovery task on the Goat River near Creston BC.
- Sheila Sweatman was part of a mutual aid response group that had assembled to assist the Creston RCMP in determining if a vehicle in the Goat River contained the body of a local resident who had been missing for ten days.
- This death marked the first time in the history of BC's Ground SAR that one of the province's volunteers was killed while in service.
- Investigations were conducted by the BC Public Service Agency (PSA), WorkSafeBC, and the RCMP. A Coroners Inquiry into the fatality was held in November 2012 in Nelson BC.
- BCSARA and EMBC established a joint Swift Water Task Force working group shortly after the incident and have convened six times since to review the investigation results and coroner's recommendations (see appendix below).

- Subject matter experts are engaged from BC and elsewhere to assist the task force in addressing the recommendations. The BC SAR community and EMBC receive regular updates on the work of this task force as it moves forward.
- EMBC and BCSARA have also established a Joint Search and Rescue Volunteer Health and Safety Committee with a primary mandate of the responder's safety. The committee reviews safety concerns, develops solutions and tools to improve safety, and makes recommendations to the BCSARA board and the Province on policies, guidelines and projects.
- EMBC staff continue to meet with the responders involved in this incident to update them on the ongoing work and speak to questions or concerns.

Search and Rescue in BC

- Police, fire or ambulance are usually the first on the site of an emergency. Public Safety Lifeline Volunteers, such as ground search and rescue, assist when the BC Ambulance Service, the Police, or other partners require their assistance to locate lost or injured persons. Ground SAR (GSAR) volunteers also provide assistance to local governments when they are impacted by a disaster.
- To become a registered Ground SAR volunteer in BC an individual must apply to a local SAR group. Each SAR group is an independent body with its own recruitment criteria. Upon acceptance the applicant must complete the 75 hour GSAR course which is the entry level standard for ground and inland water search and rescue in BC. The SAR training standards are established by BCSARA. After volunteer status is registered, further training and development is available to volunteers.
- EMBC is a key SAR stakeholder and coordinating agency that along with its partner agencies supports safe, effective, efficient SAR operations in BC. Partners include the RCMP, BCSARA, SAR Societies, BC Ambulance Service, Joint Rescue Coordination Centre, and the Justice Institute of BC.
- EMBC assists with the coordination of dispatch, when requested by a tasking agency, and provides support to SAR through a number of different means such as task number issuance; liability and WorkSafeBC coverage; expense reimbursement; support deployment; developing support policy; facilitating incident debriefs; and providing input into training standards.
- It has been confirmed by WorkSafe that EMBC is not considered the employer of SAR volunteers.

Appendix: Coroner's Inquest – Sweatman, November 2012 Recommendations

To: Emergency Management British Columbia (EMBC) and the British Columbia Search and Rescue Association (BCSARA).

1. That Emergency Management British Columbia (EMBC) expand the existing Swift Water Task Force to include members of search and rescue operations as well as the RCMP, BC River Guides Association, BC River Outfitters Association, WorkSafeBC and any other appropriate stakeholders.
2. That EMBC and BCSARA develop universal standards for swift water rescue and recovery training to ensure consistent language and training applications. These universal standards would require all swift water training providers to conform to these prescribed standards.
3. That EMBC and BCSARA develop universal standards for swift water rescue and recovery equipment.
4. That an audit be conducted of all Search and Rescue (SAR) communities by BCSARA to ensure that each SAR community has the required equipment (including personal protective equipment) and training for their respective communities based on their unique areas. Where it is determined that there is a lack of the required equipment and/or training for that area, immediate consultation with BCSARA and EMBC must occur to determine steps to obtain the equipment and/or training with the goal of safety of all SAR members.
5. That EMBC review and evaluate funding models to better support SAR operations, training and equipment similar to Volunteer Fire Departments' funding.
6. That Swift Water teams use only their own equipment during search and rescue operations whenever possible. If any unfamiliar equipment is introduced into a task, a proper risk assessment must be completed. The appropriate tools for self rescue and companion rescue must be immediately accessible.
7. That the Volunteer Policy and Procedures Manual specifically the policy for "Utilization of SAR Volunteers for SAR Activities Policy" be reviewed by EMBC to clarify and amend, where required, the roles and responsibilities of varying agencies involved in SAR activities. These groups include, but are not limited to SAR, Policing agencies, Coroner, Parks Canada, BC Ambulance and Fire Services.
8. That during an operation, a specific Safety Officer be designated whenever possible. This Safety Officer's position will be their sole function.
9. That EMBC with the assistance of the SAR stakeholders develop a standardized risk assessment tool for use in Swift Water operations.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Canadian Coast Guard Kitsilano Base

Suggested Response:

- We are concerned about the federal government decision to close the Kitsilano Coast Guard base due to budgetary reductions.
- Marine Search and rescue is a federal government responsibility and with the level of activity in the Vancouver harbour it is a public safety concern to have a slower response.
- The public has expressed concerns that marine Search and Rescue response times will be delayed as a result of the federal decision. My colleague, the former Minister of Justice, wrote to the federal government expressing concerns on this issue on February 20, 2013.
- The Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) has committed to keep the Province updated on response times.
- The federal government is also closing two marine communications centers in Comox and Tofino.
- While fiscal prudence is a key consideration, public safety must take priority.

Background:

- Marine Search and Rescue is a federal responsibility.
- Key marine services provided by the CCG bases include:
 - Search and rescue/ medical response;
 - Firefighting prevention/ response;
 - Crime prevention/response/enforcement; and,
 - Navigation/vessel control.
- On February 19, 2013, the Federal Government closed the CCG Kitsilano Base due to budgetary reduction measures. This was enacted months before schedule and despite public and political pressure to reconsider the decision when it was first announced in the spring of 2012.

- On February 20th, 2013, the former Minister of Justice wrote to the Honourable Keith Ashfield, Federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, expressing concern regarding the potential public safety impacts of this decision.
- The Kitsilano base is considered the busiest base in Canada, responding to more than 350 calls per year.
- On January 9, 2013, Fisheries and Oceans Canada announced a new Canadian Coast Guard inshore rescue boat station at the Royal Canadian Navy facility HMCS Discovery in downtown Vancouver. The station will provide search and rescue (SAR) services in the Vancouver Harbour and surrounding area, supplementing the SAR capacity already present.
- The smaller rescue station will be set up at the existing navy facility in Stanley Park and will be operated by three people from May to September, during the peak boating season. Staff will include one rescue professional and two summer students.
- At the request of the Coast Guard and as part of its funding arrangement, Royal Canadian Marine Search and Rescue (RCM-SAR) has relocated one of its rescue units from Indian Arm to a central location within the Vancouver Harbour, to further enhance search and rescue services to mariners in Vancouver.
- With the closure of CCG Kitsilano base, the Richmond's Sea Island CCG Base, will provide additional coverage for distress calls in the Vancouver harbour. Although the Sea Island base is located 20-25 minutes further away from the Kitsilano base, they received a new hovercraft to allow faster response for all Port Metro Vancouver calls.
- There are a high number of life-at-risk calls in the Vancouver area with the Kitsilano base historically responding to approximately 100 life-at-risk calls per year with often multiple potential victims per call. Response time from CCG Sea Island base to the inner harbour is a minimum 30 minutes, more if the vessel is not at its base or responds during inclement weather.
- Sea Island currently responds to approximately 250 calls per year and has a very large service area. It is anticipated that the RCM-SAR response times from Sea Island will be significantly longer than past Kitsilano base services.
- It is considered by many stakeholders that Sea Island, a new Stanley Park based summer service and RCM-SAR are not sufficient to meet response needs. Also, the primary Sea Island vessel (hovercraft) may not be ideal for all weather conditions.
- Two thirds of life-at-risk calls occur during winter months when the new student service from Stanley Park will not be operating.

- The City of Vancouver does not have the mandate or resources to fill this service gap.
- A Marine Emergency Response Coordinating Council chaired by the Port Metro Vancouver was formed in February 2013 with a First Responder working group to update operational response procedures for responding to marine incidents in the harbour.

Communication Centre Closures

- In May 2012, the federal government also announced that it would be closing 10 marine communication centres across Canada, including Comox and Tofino servicing mariners and emergency marine responders along the BC coastline. The rationale has been stated in the media that these centres are using outdated technology and lack the ability to work together in an emergency, or transfer work in a power outage.
- The Marine Communications and Traffic Services is a CCG program which provides marine safety communications and manages the movement of vessel traffic.
- Combined with the closure of the Kitsilano base, this means the entire BC coast will be served by two communications centres in Prince Rupert and Victoria that will both undergo major upgrades.
- On March 4, 2013, MLA Scott Fraser called on government to oppose these closures and to send a bipartisan group of representatives to Ottawa to lobby for them to remain open.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Fire Services Liaison Group Report Leadership Group

Suggested Response:

- The Fire Services Liaison Group (Liaison Group) report is a resource that will improve fire and life safety for everyone in the province. It will also help focus efforts of all stakeholders toward common goals.
- The Ministry of Justice has created the Fire Services Liaison Group Leadership Group (Leadership Group) to evaluate, prioritize and potentially guide the implementation of recommendations contained in the Liaison Group report.
- The Leadership Group includes representatives from a number of key Fire/Rescue Services 'owners', 'operators' and 'regulators' that deliver, support and oversee this critical public safety function from across the province. It is chaired by Emergency Management British Columbia.

Background:

- The Liaison Group is chaired by the Fire Chiefs' Association of BC and is comprised of representatives from the BC Fire Training Officers' Association, the Fire Prevention Officers Association of BC, the Volunteer Firefighters' Association of BC, and the BC Professional Fire Fighters' Association.
- The Office of the Fire Commissioner (OFC) formed the multi-stakeholder Fire Services Liaison Group Report Leadership Group (Leadership Group) in 2010. This group was given a two year timeline to report back, which it did in October 2012. Based on the Leadership Group's recommendations, the OFC released a report titled "Improving Fire Services: The Office of the Fire Commissioner's Response to the Fire Services Liaison Group Report" in November 2012. This report can be accessed through the OFC's website www.embc.gov.bc.ca/ofc/services/pdf/ofcfslg.pdf
- The Leadership Group has also agreed to be a key consultation body for the Ministry as it reviews the Fire Services Act.

The Fire Services Liaison Group Report

- In 2010, after an extensive consultation and review process of fire and rescue services across all of BC, the Fire Services Liaison Group presented a report titled “Public Safety in British Columbia: Transforming the Fire/Rescue Service” to the Solicitor General.
- The key challenges addressed in the report include:
 - unclear responsibility for fire and rescue services;
 - the need to improve governance of BC’s fire/rescue service;
 - fire/rescue service gaps;
 - the challenge of province-wide competency standards for the fire/rescue service;
 - inadequate fire/rescue service information for effective decision-making;
 - operational implications of independent fire departments; and,
 - budget pressures and heavy stress on the volunteer sector.
- The Ministry has made significant progress in meeting the challenges identified in the report.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Hummingbird Creek Restoration

Suggested Response:

- Hummingbird Creek is highly responsive to rain and snow melt events and has experienced longstanding flooding issues, with many local residents living in the active alluvial fan area.
- Numerous other creeks in BC are likely at higher risk of flooding with the potential to cause comparable property damage or impacts to public safety.
- The Province has provided exceptional funding for mitigation work at Hummingbird Creek. Works conducted since the debris flow event in June 2012 include sediment removal from the channel, and bank-strengthening to prevent erosion.
- In the days and weeks following last summer's flooding, work was undertaken by the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI) to restore the culvert, the highway and the creek bed at Hummingbird Creek to their original state.
- After conducting extensive assessments in the months following the event, the Province decided to undertake additional in-channel mitigation work to augment the restoration work that had already been completed. The Province has provided approximately \$566,000 in funds for in-stream works (completed March 2013) to support these enhancements.
- The Columbia Shuswap Regional District did not contribute to the works, and to date the District has not assumed maintenance responsibility for any of the mitigative works.
- Natural hazard mitigation is a shared responsibility between the landowner, the local authority, the Province, and in some cases the federal government.

Background:

- In June 2012 flooding caused Hummingbird Creek, located near Swansea Point in Sicamous BC in the Columbia Shuswap Regional District, to spill its banks. Numerous homes and properties were impacted, causing the evacuation of 300 residents.
- A highway culvert on the creek became clogged by debris which caused additional flood damage. MOTI has since removed the debris and replaced/improved bank protection, but the work is modest compared to that prescribed by previous flood risk studies for the area.
- The 2013 mitigation works of \$566,000 were funded two thirds by Emergency Management BC, from Flood Protection Program project savings, and one third by the MOTI.

- The Province's 2013 mitigation work on the channel at Hummingbird Creek returned it to a 1:200 year clear flow standard; this is comparable to the level of flood protection that was achieved through Provincial flood mitigation on nearby Sicamous Creek. It should be noted that even at this "clear flow" capacity, the frequency of unpredictable events involving debris, sediment deposits, and bank collapse mean that the return period for flooding on Hummingbird Creek may be significantly less than 1:200 years. There is some indication that the frequency of events at or near the 1:200 year level may be increasing in recent decades.
- Hummingbird Creek is highly responsive to rain and snow melt events, and many of the local residents live in the active alluvial fan area. Heavy rains and average snow melt in spring freshet 2013 resulted in additional debris and sediment deposits. Since the 2013 freshet season, local residents have actively voiced concerns to both levels of government that the works may not support the 1:200 level should debris or sediment be introduced into the watercourse.
- The MOTI conducted information sessions with the local residents regarding mitigation works. MOTI report that a key outstanding request from residents is to replace the culvert at Highway 97A and Hummingbird Creek with a larger culvert or bridge that is better able to pass debris. Debris blocking the culvert was a key cause of last summer's flooding at this location. As a result, MOTI provided targeted monitoring during this year's freshet. MOTI also honored a commitment to leave heavy equipment parked on site as flooding threat increased, such as during the recent June rain event.
- MOTI maintains that the existing culvert under Highway 97 is adequate to meet anticipated flows. A larger culvert may however, be considered as part of future highway infrastructure upgrades. (Questions related to the culvert should be directed to MOTI.)
- Since the June 2012 event residents have initiated a letter writing campaign targeting the Premier; Minister of Justice and Attorney General; Ministry of Forests Lands and Natural Resource Operations; and MOTI, as well as opposition members. Their correspondence claims include statements that engineering reports are flawed, that 2012 mitigation work started late, that dirty flows were not accounted for, and that the work should have included a larger bridge and more bank stabilization.
- Historically (2004), the Province offered to construct a debris basin and bridge at Hummingbird Creek, but a local referendum prevented development as the local authority would not assume maintenance responsibilities.
- The District has been encouraged to submit an application for project funding for a debris basin under the Province's Flood Protection Program (FPP). They did not submit an application for the 2013 intake.

Risks and Vulnerabilities

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- s.16, s.17
-
- Criticisms have arisen from residents who see this work as insufficient and want the culvert replaced with something larger to allow for greater debris flow, and the installation of a debris basin. The scope of the work conducted did not address these additional components.
- s.16, s.17

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Coroners' Autopsy Rate

Suggested Response:

- BC's autopsy rate is in line with other jurisdictions across the country and autopsies are ordered in about 36% of the deaths that the BC coroners investigate.
- An autopsy is always done when necessary.
- Earlier media reports of an autopsy rate of 19% was for all deaths reported, which included a significant number of natural deaths where cause of death was certified by a physician and a coroner's investigation was not undertaken.

Background:

- Several months ago, CBC was reporting that BC had the lowest autopsy rate in the country at 19%. That figure was representative of all deaths reported to coroners, including natural deaths. The autopsy rate for coroners' investigations is 36% and is in line with all other jurisdictions in Canada.
- An autopsy will always be done when necessary however, an autopsy is only one piece of a coroner's investigation and is undertaken when it's necessary to provide information not already known. If cause of death has been established, or can be reasonably determined from an examination of scene, body and history, an autopsy is not required. Thorough investigations into the circumstances of death are routinely completed without the need for an autopsy.
- There was also some suggestion that a Medical Examiner (ME) system was preferable. Though the processes are different in structure and method, ME systems and Coroners Services are actually quite similar in results and autopsy rates and both are seen across Canada. Coroners Services are generally more holistically focused on injury prevention and making recommendations to prevent a similar death in the future, while ME systems place more emphasis on the medical aspects of the deaths investigated.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

McDougall Creek - District of West Kelowna

Suggested Response:

- Following flooding in 2012, Emergency Management BC (EMBC) worked closely with the District of West Kelowna on a recovery plan for McDougall Creek.
- As part of the recovery efforts, EMBC approved the District of West Kelowna for a claim of \$75,000, representing \$59,000 in potential reimbursement, under the provincial Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA) program for remediation of the creek and removal of the temporary emergency response works that were installed during the 2012 flooding.
- To date, the District has not submitted any claims to access the approved DFA, and have not removed the temporary response works.
- EMBC's Flood Protection Program (FPP) has received an application for \$510,000 from the District in May 2013 for flood mitigation works they wish to conduct on McDougall Creek. The application is being reviewed for eligibility along with all applications received.
- EMBC will continue to work with the District of West Kelowna to find an optimal resolution.

Background:

The Event:

- On April 25 and 26, 2012, McDougall Creek in the District of West Kelowna overtopped and flooded the surrounding residential area. A local state of emergency was declared and six properties were placed under an evacuation order.
- Local emergency crews were able to shore up the critical areas of the creek with temporary emergency works, including an earthen berm which temporarily containing the water flow.
- Non-engineered, temporary emergency works, such as these, are required to be removed after the flooding subsides, and removal costs are funded by EMBC and performed by the local authority.
- Ministry of Forests, Land and Natural Resource Operations' Inspector of Dikes has confirmed that the temporary flood protection works installed last year must now be removed as they cannot be upgraded or enhanced to the provincial safety standards necessary for the construction of permanent works.

- The area is again currently experiencing high water near the top of the temporary emergency works installed last year, which have not yet been removed as required.
- The District has stated there is no point in removing the emergency works as flooding has occurred again this year.
- Homeowners have recently complained to local media that there is not a permanent solution to the flooding threat. The District has responded by stating it is the Province's responsibility and that the District was offered only a small portion of the \$430,000 required to address the situation (see below).

Disaster Financial Assistance – District of West Kelowna

- BC has a program to help those impacted by a disaster cope with the cost of repairs and recovery from uninsurable disaster-related property damage for those events specifically designated as DFA eligible.
- All provinces and territories have comparable DFA programs, which are designed to be generally consistent with the national Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA). The DFAA provides a mechanism for the federal government to provide cost-shared funding for large scale events, which may include provincial costs incurred under the provincial DFA and other eligible response and recovery activities.
- Representatives from the DFA program worked closely with the District of West Kelowna to maximize all eligible compensation resulting in the approval of a \$75,000 Recovery Plan, representing \$59,000 in potential reimbursement, specific to McDougall Creek. This funding was to include:
 - removal of temporary flood protection works installed during last year's event; and,
 - scalping the gravel beds in order to remove sediment deposited during 2012 flooding.
- The District submitted a request for DFA compensation valued at \$430,000.

s.16

- The Flood Protection Program (FPP) has received an application (May 22nd, 2013) from the District of West Kelowna for \$510,000 to increase the channel capacity of McDougall Creek.

s.16

- The FPP application process is twofold. The first phase is submission of an Expression of Interest. The second is completion of a detailed Business Case. The District will be requested to complete and submit a detailed Business Case for consideration and EMBC staff will work with them to confirm that the works included are eligible for funding and provide adequate flood protection benefit. As a significant amount of engineering has already taken place, there is an opportunity to expedite the second stage of the application process.
- The District recently approved a planning variance to construct a new elementary school below the established flood construction level in the area. The placement of public assets in vulnerable areas increases the Province's risk for increased response and recovery costs.

s.16, s.17

- EMBC raised concerns with the Ministry of Education upon learning of the variance approval to build the new school below the flood construction level.
- The Province provides funding to school districts for construction of new schools. The school district owns the land and asset. EMBC understands from the Ministry of Education that the school district engaged the necessary professionals to provide engineering advice on how to manage the potential for storm water, and with this professional advice requested and were granted approval to proceed by the jurisdiction having authority.

Disaster Financial Assistance - Residents

- DFA compensation totalling almost \$50,000 was provided to homeowners affected by the McDougall Creek flooding event in 2012.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

911 Call Answer Levy on Mobile Phones.

Suggested Response:

- I appreciate how important this issue is to local governments and we remain committed to working with our municipal partners.
- The Ministry and its agencies, along with cross-government stakeholders such as the Ministry Community, Sport and Cultural Development, Office of the Chief Information Officer, and the BC Ambulance Service, will continue to participate in the Working Group and ensure that the broad spectrum of stakeholder perspectives are considered.

Background:

- 911 services in BC are delivered on a regional basis:
 - In the Lower Mainland area which includes Metro Vancouver, Sunshine Coast, Squamish-Lillooet and Whistler-Howe Sound, the E-COMM Corporation provides 911 services to over 2 million residents.
 - Across the rest of BC, six '911 Partnership Committees', comprised of area local governments, contract with local RCMP Operational Communications Centres (OCCs) for 911 services.
- E-COMM and the OCCs operate on a cost-recovery basis, charging-back to participating local governments which, in turn, recover those costs by applying levies on residential landlines and property taxes.
- The public's increased use of mobile phones has created a substantial decrease in residential landlines, which has negatively impacted recoverable funds for local 911 services. These shortfalls cannot be alleviated through the other funding stream, property taxes, due to their limited public appeal.
- Although mobile providers have, for several years, been applying "911 access fees" to subscribers, there has been a disparity because the providers do not return the fees to local governments to support the local 911 cost recovery model.
- In recent years there have been increasing discussion among local governments regarding implementation of a returnable, province-wide 911 Call Answer Levy (CAL) on mobile phones. In both 2004 and 2009 the Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) passed resolutions asking the province to pass such a measure.

- Responding to the 2009 resolution, the Province indicated it is “reviewing a range of options related to 911 emergency services, including a CAL on wireless phones and other opportunities associated with the experiences and models of other provinces.” However, no substantive policy action followed.
- In the absence of a provincial approach, some local governments adopted an independent approach to 911 cost recovery. For example, municipalities comprising the Central Island 911 Partnership Committee (Cowichan Valley/Nanaimo Regional Districts, City of Nanaimo) passed local CAL bylaws in 2010.
- When the City of Nanaimo indicated its intention to implement the bylaw in 2012, the Canadian Wireless Telecommunications Association, TELUS, Rogers and Bell Mobility launched a BC Supreme Court challenge. The Court’s ruling in July 2012 found the Bylaw was effectively a tax, which is beyond their purview of local government powers, and the bylaw was overturned.
- In late 2012, the former Minister of Justice indicated to UBCM that if it could achieve consensus among local governments and industry on a single 911 CAL proposal it would receive careful consideration by the provincial government. The Minister stipulated any proposal must:
 - Be province wide and harmonized with other jurisdictions (if possible).
 - Offer improvements to public safety such as enhanced capabilities, improved training, or meet future demand.
 - Feature a consensus funding formula based on local government and industry leadership.
- Government has also communicated that changes must be consistent with cost containment objectives, and meet public expectations around 911 services.
- A Working Committee coordinated by UBCM, and co-chaired by Emergency Management BC and UBCM, and with representation from key local governments and cellular service providers, has been established (see Appendix). To date, efforts have focused on scoping and data gathering efforts among local authority stakeholders.

Appendix: Assistant Deputy Minister's Letter to UBCM

November 15, 2012

Her Worship Mary Sjostrom
Mayor of the City of Quesnel
410 Kinchant Street
Quesnel BC V2J 7J5

Dear Mayor Sjostrom:

On October 11, 2012, I had the opportunity to meet with Gary MacIsaac, Executive Director, Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM), to discuss 911 Call Answer Levies (CAL). As noted during our meeting, the Honourable Shirley Bond, Minister of Justice and Attorney General, recently committed to working with partners to initiate a working group of municipalities, telecommunications service providers and other stakeholders to develop a 911 CAL action plan proposal for the Minister to consider. UBCM's offer to convene and coordinate this working group is greatly appreciated. I propose that this group be co-chaired by Emergency Management BC, and UBCM.

I would also like to take this opportunity to confirm the provincial objectives with respect to a 911 CAL, as this will likely help inform the Working Group's terms of reference. From the province's perspective, any practical and sustainable 911 CAL model must:

1. Be province-wide and harmonized with other jurisdictions (if possible).
2. Offer improvements to public safety (e.g. enhanced capabilities, additional training, meet future public demands, etc.).
3. Feature a consensus funding formula based on industry and municipal leadership.

I look forward to partnering with UBCM on this initiative. If UBCM staff are able to develop a draft workplan and list of working group invitees for us to review together, it would be greatly appreciated. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of assistance at any point.

Sincerely,

Rebecca F. Denlinger
Assistant Deputy Minister
Fire and Emergency Management Commissioner

Ministry of Justice

Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister/
Fire and Emergency Management
Commissioner
Emergency Management BC

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Ministry of Justice, Factsheets

FACTSHEET: BC flood support to Alberta[/ministries/justice/factsheets/bc-flood-support-to-alberta.html](#)

The provincial government is offering a variety of front-line assistance to its neighbours as the full impact of severe flooding in Calgary and other communities in southern Alberta becomes clearer.

Specifically, the Province is in regular contact with Alberta and remains prepared to support them with response or recovery assets to support flooding operations, should further assistance be requested. Assistance provided or offered to date, includes:

- On Thursday, June 27, the City of Vancouver dispatched members of its Heavy Urban Search and Rescue (HUSAR) team to Calgary to assist with recovery efforts in the flood ravaged city. The request for assistance came from Calgary's HUSAR Team - Canada Task Force 2 - to Vancouver's team - Canada Task Force 1, via Emergency Management BC.
- The Ministry of Health has put forward a standing offer of resources such as health-emergency-management support, health-care professionals, public-health inspectors, and potentially the mobile medical unit if required to provide health-service continuity to impacted areas.
- Health Minister Terry Lake spoke with his counterpart in Alberta on June 25th, and the Alberta Health Minister said the Province would appreciate mental health support workers and public health resources from BC.
- We are in the early stages of identifying mental health resources to support Alberta.
- At this point, the Ministry of Health has been asked to send up to 20 public health inspectors from across B.C. to help Alberta assess the public health risks from the floods and take steps to help them reduce any safety concerns. Over the next few days, the ministry will work with health authorities to identify public health inspectors who are willing and able to go.
- BC Ambulance Service is also on standby should Alberta require ambulance resources - but at this time they have not been required.
- To help ensure the mobility of first responders, the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure delivered a 33.5 m long two-lane temporary bridge to Parks Canada June 23 that could be used.
- The Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure is also working with its Alberta Transportation counterparts and Parks Canada to co-ordinate alternative route information so Drive BC and the Alberta Motor Association's road condition website offer consistent details.
- With hundreds of homes reportedly semi-submerged and thousands more structures flooded, BC Housing is keeping a damage assessment team on standby and ready to assist.
- BC Hydro has offered to help utilities in Alberta restore electricity service to the areas affected by the recent floods. BC Hydro's crews and equipment are on standby, and as soon as a request is received to send the resources, they will be dispatched immediately to the areas where they are needed most.

Media Contact:

Ministry of Justice
Government Communications and Public Engagement
250 356-6961

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Ministry of Justice , Factsheets

FACTSHEET: BC flood support to Alberta

</ministries/justice/factsheets/bc-flood-support-to-alberta.html>

Friday, June 28, 2013 12:45 PM

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Media Contact:

Ministry of Justice
Government Communications and Public Engagement
250 356-6961

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Recovery of Remains

Suggested Response:

- The disappearance of a loved one is heart-breaking for family, friends and the community.
- Police do first response and investigate any matters of criminal or provincial statutes. They will oversee initial response efforts and every effort is made to find the missing person.
- In some cases, length of time missing or circumstances of disappearance make it clear that the search is no longer for rescue but for recovery of a body.
- In these cases, decisions about whether and how to continue to search are made on a case by case basis by police after careful and thorough review of the circumstances. Each situation is unique but considerations will always include risk to searchers, likelihood of recovery and availability of time and resources.
- The Police are responsible for making their own operational decisions and I don't get involved in those, nor do I direct them on how to conduct their searches or investigations.
- I can tell you that RCMP "E" Division has a number of resources for these investigations:
 - They are acquiring new sonar equipment.
 - Fully qualified and equipped underwater recovery teams that include 27 members trained in underwater searches and grid searches.
- Tragically, some bodies are not recovered or are in places from which they cannot be recovered. In those cases, the Chief Coroner has the authority to direct a coroner to investigate and complete an investigation of the death without the body, allowing legal closure for the family and for estate purposes.

Background:

- Police have reported several incidents recently where individuals have gone missing while boating, swimming or hiking. The circumstances of each disappearance appear to indicate the individuals are likely deceased. Despite initial searches, the individuals have not been found. Families of some of the deceased are requesting that the government take over further search efforts.

- Search efforts for missing people are coordinated by police. Volunteer search and rescue groups will often assist when available and when conditions do not pose a risk to searchers. In no circumstances should lives be put at risk to search for bodies.
- The Coroners Act does not require that missing persons be reported to the Coroner or for the Coroner to search for bodies of those suspected to be deceased. The Coroners Service is required to investigate whenever a body is found and will assume responsibility for transporting the body for further investigation/examination. This is consistent in all Coroner and Medical Examiners jurisdictions across Canada.
- The Chief Coroner also has the authority to direct a Coroner to investigate and complete an investigation of a death without a body (Coroners Act, sec 10). This is a lengthy and thorough process which happens after a person has been missing for several months and a thorough review of the circumstances of their disappearance, their bank accounts, etc is completed.
- There is no agency with a mandate to search for missing persons or bodies at all costs. Searching can be a long, arduous, and sometimes risky task and can tie up resources needed for life-saving or public safety.
- Note: A unique circumstance was Johnsons' Landing where the Coroners Service was involved in assisting in the search for remains. However, in this instance, one body had been recovered at the scene prior to the Coroner assuming a direct role in participating in the search for the remaining bodies. As well, Heavy Urban Search and Rescue as well as Search and Rescue teams were already on site for rescue purposes and volunteered to stay and search.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Disaster Financial Assistance Program

Background:

- BC has a program to help those impacted by a disaster cope with the cost of repairs and recovery from uninsurable disaster-related property damage for those events specifically designated as Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA) eligible.
- DFA is available to local governments to help restore essential infrastructure to pre-event condition. DFA cannot fund mitigative enhancements or non-essential landscaping.
- The DFA program is delivered under the Emergency Program Act and the ensuing Compensation and Disaster Financial Assistance Regulation. The DFA program is obliged to provide compensation in compliance with this legislation.
- DFA eligibility criteria, as defined in the Act and the Regulation, have been applied consistently and fairly throughout the province since 1995.
- Under section 20(2) of the Act, the Minister may determine that a disaster event is eligible for DFA. In practice, this decision is normally made by the Fire and Emergency Management Commissioner.
- Determination as to whether an event is appropriately designated as DFA eligible is based upon a review of an internal policy document which provides guidelines as to minimal scope and scale impacts and a consideration of precedence in its application. As the intent of DFA is to support events with significant community impacts, rather than isolated individual property losses, DFA is not normally declared for events impacting less than four homes. In some rare cases, DFA has been declared following damage to multiple homes; however, upon completion of detailed assessments conducted as per established policy, the actual number of eligible claimants were below the levels previously anticipated. For example Sunshine Valley, where it was determined that only one claimant was eligible for DFA.
- BC also provides disaster response and recovery assistance to First Nations under a Memorandum of Agreement signed in 1993 between Emergency Management BC and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). Disaster financial support for First Nations communities is the same as DFA for local governments and other individuals in the province.
- All First Nations DFA costs are recovered from the federal government. For smaller provincial events the Province recovers its costs directly from AANDC. For larger disasters which are cost shared with the federal government under the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements eligible for federal funding, the Province recovers its costs from Public Safety Canada.

- DFA can assist local governments, individuals (homeowners, residential tenants, small business owners, and farm owners), and charitable and volunteer organizations.
- DFA can pay 80% of the amount by which the accepted claim exceeds \$1,000, to a maximum accepted claim of \$300,000. There is no maximum for local governments.
- DFA is not insurance. The purpose of DFA is to provide assistance to individuals for their principal residence and to help farmers and small business owners when their livelihood is at risk. Notably, losses resulting from wildfire can be offset by commercially available insurance.
- Recreation and seasonal property are not essential housing and therefore not eligible for DFA.
- Revenue property is also not essential housing and only eligible for DFA if the rental income is a small business owner's livelihood.
- Since 2000, BC has paid over \$44 million in DFA. See Appendix 1 for details.
- In fiscal year 2012/13, BC paid over \$4.2 million in DFA to local governments and individuals to help them recover from disasters.
- For large events, BC can recover a portion of its disaster response and recovery costs from the federal government through the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements.

Current Events

- On June 24, 2013, DFA was declared for flooding in the south east part of the province. Up to 60 homes could be affected as well as local government roads, bridges and water systems.

Recent Significant Events

- Sicamous flooding from June 23 to July 9, 2012.
 - DFA paid 27 homeowners and one residential tenant approximately \$400,000 in total private sectors assistance.
 - The local government requested over \$800,000 to restore roads, water systems and Sicamous and Hummingbird Creek. EMBC is hiring an engineer to confirm DFA eligible losses.

- Sunshine Valley landslide on May 26, 2011.
 - A landslide on Cedar Boulevard in Hope damaged 5 homes. Only one home was a principal residence and therefore eligible for DFA. The program paid \$51,187 to the eligible applicant.
- Johnsons Landing landslide on July 12, 2012.
 - This landslide resulted in the death of four people and impacted a number of homes. Five homeowners, one residential tenant and one small business owner were eligible for DFA totalling \$575,000.
 - For more information see Estimates Note “Johnsons Landing Landslide Event – Regional District of Central Kootenay”.
- McDougall Creek flooding from April 25 to 28, 2013.
 - To date, DFA has been made available for \$59,200 of a total eligible claim of \$75,000 to restore McDougall Creek; however, these funds have not yet been requested for reimbursement by the local authority. The District of West Kelowna has submitted a total recovery funding request to EMBC for \$430,000. The majority of the funding request is for either mitigative works or the restoration of long term damage that are ineligible for DFA compensation. The DFA program is continuing to maintain the file as ‘Open’ pending additional information.
 - For more information see the Estimates Note “McDougall Creek – District of West Kelowna”.

Appendix 1: Summary of Disaster Financial Assistance Events since 2000

Fiscal Year	Eligible Damage	Event	DFA Costs
2012/2013	Flooding	General	4,242,429
2011/2012	Flooding	General	400,486
	Flooding	2011 September Flooding	501,840
	Flooding	2011 June Flooding	3,818,734
2010/2011	Flooding	General	1,115,132
	Flooding	2010 September Flooding	3,259,364
2009/2010	Flooding	General	1,814,371
2008/2009	Flooding	General	84,961
	Flooding	2009 Extreme Weather	7,621,038
2007/2008	Flooding	General	8,074,791
	Flooding	2007 Freshet	2,614,212
2006/2007	Flooding	General	1,705,376
	Flooding	2006 November Weather	726,631
2005/2006	Flooding	General	509,481
2004/2005	Flooding	General	264,887
	Flooding	2005 Jan Severe Weather	1,739,690
2003/2004	Flooding	General	4,096
	Flooding	2003 Fall Flooding	2,212,001
2002/2003	Flooding	General	2,022,197
2001/2002	Flooding	General	482,472
	Flooding	Pink Mountain/Halfway River	284,156
	Flooding	Dawson Creek/McBride	259,225
2000/2001	Flooding	General	664,841
TOTAL DFA Paid to Local Governments and Private			44,422,409

Major DFA events eligible for federal cost-sharing under the DFAA are **bolded**. Other DFA events during the year are combined as a single line item under 'General'.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Johnsons Landing Landslide Event – Regional District of Central Kootenay

Suggested Response:

- The landslide at Johnsons Landing was a tragic event, one for which there are no quick answers or simple solutions.
- The government was able to take action quickly and assist in this recovery. Emergency Management BC, as part of a cross-Ministry team, has been meeting with individual residents on an ongoing basis.
- We have been able to pay out nearly \$400,000 in Disaster Financial Assistance already, with another \$178,000 pending.
- This is part of over \$1 million that has been spent by government on response and recovery activities.

Government Buy-outs

- Some residents may not agree with the limitations on Disaster Financial Assistance, including the lack of a mechanism for buyouts of land or secondary residences.
- While the Province has no program to pursue buyouts, we have and will continue to apply Disaster Financial Assistance as quickly and liberally as we can within the boundaries of the legislation.

Examples of Precedence in Buy-outs

- In the past, there have been some special circumstances where there has been acquisition of properties to gain access to provide up slope mitigation. That is not the case in Johnsons Landing.
- North Vancouver (2005)
 - The property purchases in North Vancouver were about protecting life and property in a densely populated, high traffic area.
 - After the District acquired the properties, they were able to secure the site, improve the storm sewer system, build drainage and a debris basin in order to protect the adjacent and down slope areas.

- They were also able to preserve roads in established neighbourhoods and keep the travelling public safe.
- Testalinden Dam Failure (2010)
 - The situation was unique in that the Province acknowledged that it could have done more to prevent the dam collapse and ensuring debris flow, which is not the case in Johnsons Landing.
- Cottonwood (2011)
 - The Province compensated the local government for the loss of property which was damaged as a direct result of Provincial actions. In this case the dismantlement of structures to avoid damage to the environment and downstream infrastructure.

Exceptional Circumstances

- The gravity of personal impacts has not been lost on us. We have provided and continue to provide direct support through every means available within the mechanisms of our legislation and programs.
- However, the fact that there is a continued risk does not make this an exceptional circumstance.
- The uniqueness of the BC landscape brings with it many challenges. There are 57 hazards in BC, this is one of many communities faced with the reality of those hazards.
- People buy on flood plains, in valleys, in seismically active areas – people and local authorities balance the hazard potential with the willingness to develop or reside within it.

Background:

Event Overview

- On July 12, 2012, a landslide in the community of Johnsons Landing, located on the north east side of Kootenay Lake near Kaslo occurred, killing four residents.
- The remains of three from one home, Valentine Webber and his two daughters, Diana 17, and Rachel, 22, were located while the remains of Petra Frehse from Germany were not located. Roughly 10 per cent of the area of the rural community was severely impacted.
- Evacuation orders remain in place for the affected area. Of the 12 properties included in the evacuation order area, four were completely destroyed and another two were partially damaged.

- Emergency Management BC (EMBC) is continuing to work closely with the Regional District of Central Kootenay, residents and partner ministries to support the timely and integrated delivery of available provincial programs and services. Included in these efforts are bi-weekly calls with senior District officials, weekly regional and provincial conference calls and continued funding for a local authority Community Recovery Coordinator.
- To date, EMBC has committed more than \$1 million in response and recovery initiatives.

Geotechnical Report

- The District, with Provincial funding, finalized a comprehensive geotechnical report of the potential landslide hazards specific to the Johnsons Landing area on May 16, 2013. The report's findings were essential for determining future land uses, restoration of provincial roads and compensation for Provincial assistance under the Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA) program.

Disaster Financial Assistance

- Of the 11 applicants for DFA, EMBC has been able to help 5 homeowners, 1 tenants and 1 small business. To date, the program has approved approximately \$575,000 in total DFA compensation. Qualified applicants have been paid for a range of private losses including water systems, personal possessions, access roads and residences that have been physically destroyed.
- Among the DFA applicants was s.22
- Provisions to extend DFA compensation for homes, which were not physically damaged but were at a high risk precluding safe occupation, were established during the event. This new threshold of 1 in 1,000/year event affected two eligible principle residences. These provisions clarified existing policy, were consistent with existing regulatory authority and did not represent 'exceptional compensation' exceeding those already available under the DFA. Under regulation, existing DFA policy continued to be applied, in that losses for land and seasonal properties were not eligible and, where eligible, compensation was provided up to 80% of the value of the residence.

- Compensation has been approved for all eligible DFA claims. At this time, only two owners have not accepted the available funding for the loss of their residence. s.22

s.22

Requests for Exceptional Compensation

- Individual property owners and representatives of the District have recognized that all existing DFA supports have been fully engaged. However, there has been a strong interest in exceptional Provincial compensation for losses beyond those available under the DFA to effectively make those affected by the event 'whole', meaning compensation for 100 % of the value of the buildings and land. Specific requests for exceptional compensation include coverage for ineligible losses under the DFA such as secondary properties, business interruption losses, coverage for lands and increased payments beyond the 80% compensation levels provided for under regulation. EMBC has consistently messaged to residents that the Province does not have any program available to provide exceptional compensation.

Ongoing Recovery Efforts

- The District's Board has established a dedicated Sub-Committee to review the geotechnical report and its accompanying recommendations. A number of ministries, including EMBC, have identified points of contact to assist the Sub-Committee's work which is expected to focus upon longer-term land-use planning including: resolution of the continuing Evacuation Order; restrictions on future land-use and occupation, potential construction of roads and mitigative works and ongoing slope monitoring.

EMBC 16

Johnson's Landing Impacted Individuals Summary

Additional Adjustment may be pending based upon updated BC Assessment Authority information to be provided by the eligible property owners

[illegible]

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Heavy Urban Search and Rescue

Suggested Response

- We are disappointed and concerned that the federal funding for the Heavy Urban Search and Rescue (HUSAR) team has been cut.
- The Province has lobbied the federal government to continue funding this important public safety response group.
- The Province has provided funding to maintain some of the operational needs of the Vancouver HUSAR group, however the federal government must maintain its previous funding commitments to ensure readiness and response capabilities of this national team.
- At this time I understand that Public Safety Canada agreed to review funding and look at other potential sources within federal budget areas.
- The Province continues to support deployment of HUSAR. For example, HUSAR was recently deployed to assist with the response to flooding in the City of Calgary, and last year to the landslide in Johnsons Landing.

Current Status of Funding Arrangements:

- The Province has committed to enhanced funding of \$200,000 per year for HUSAR to partially offset federal funding withdrawal.
- While we envisage diminished HUSAR capacity from reduced federal funding, with the Provincial funding commitment and collaboration with the City of Vancouver, a strategy is in development to preserve core functionality of this critical asset.

Background:

- The first HUSAR Team in Canada, CAN TF1, was created by the City of Vancouver in 1995. There are currently four HUSAR Teams across Canada in BC, Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario.
- HUSAR involves the location, rescue (extrication), and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces as often happens during earthquakes and other types of disasters when buildings may collapse.

- This is a very specialized type of search and rescue which requires special equipment and training of staff. It takes years to develop these skills and ongoing training and exercising to maintain capacity.
- CAN TF1 was deployed to the 2013 to the Johnson Landing landslide near Kaslo BC and to Hurricane Katrina in 2005.
- Funding sources for this team have been shared by the City of Vancouver (25%) and Public Safety Canada (75%, through the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program).
- Federal Public Safety Canada funding that supported HUSAR Teams across Canada was discontinued at the end of the 2012/13 fiscal year.
- In 2011/12 the Province contributed \$100,000 towards CAN TF-1's \$1.3 million operating budget. No Provincial funding for base operating budget was provided in 2012/13. \$300,000 Provincial funding is being allocated for 2013/14 (notionally \$100,000 for 2012/13, and \$200,000 for 2013/14). It is anticipated that future year Provincial funding, in the absence of renewed federal funding, will be \$200,000 annually.
- In its current configuration, CAN TF-1 costs the City of Vancouver approximately \$1.5 million/yr in operating, capital, and in-kind costs.
- At the last HUSAR Advisory Committee meeting in Ottawa on March 18, 2013, all four HUSAR teams agreed that committed Federal funding of \$1.6 million per year (\$400,000 per team) is required to sustain the national capability of a HUSAR operational deployment for all four HUSAR Teams across Canada.
- At this meeting Public Safety Canada agreed to review funding and look at other potential sources within federal budget areas.

Key Point

- Without continued federal funding at the end of this fiscal (2013/14) year the HUSAR Teams will need to end leases and capital replacement of some equipment which will significantly erode the operational capability of all four teams in BC, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario.

Alberta Deployment

- June 27, 2013, following a request from Alberta Emergency Management Agency, through EMBC, to City of Vancouver, Vancouver's CAN TF1 initiated deployment of approximately 30 HUSAR staff to the Calgary area.

- Approximately 20 additional HUSAR personnel were subsequently deployed in the following days.
- This deployment will be funded by the Alberta Emergency Management Agency.
- On July 2, 2013, the Agency informed EMBC that the HUSAR resources deployed to the Calgary area are no longer required and are being demobilized.

Johnsons Landing

- The HUSAR costs for responding to the Johnsons Landing landslide was \$215,000 in 2012/13. This was funded by EMBC.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Cancellation of Joint Emergency Preparedness Program

Background:

- The Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP) was established by the federal government in 1980 to enhance the capacity of local authorities, First Nations, provinces and territories to respond to all types of emergencies and enhance the resiliency of critical infrastructure assets.
- The program was a federally cost-shared program, managed through Public Safety Canada and administered by the Provinces (in British Columbia this was through Emergency Management BC), which supported eligible projects at the local (municipal, regional district and First Nation) and Provincial levels.
- Eligible projects included training and education; telecommunication systems; emergency plans; emergency exercises; equipping Emergency Operation Centres; and specialized vehicles and equipment.
- JEPP also provided funding for Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) emergency preparedness projects.
- In July 2012, the federal government, without consultation, announced that funding for JEPP encompassing both of the Emergency Preparedness and USAR components would be terminated effective March 31, 2013. The federal government's position with respect to the cancellation was that the program's objectives had been successfully met.
- Termination of JEPP has eliminated a program that is recognized by local authorities, First Nations and the Province as critical to their collective capacity to prepare for, and respond to, public safety emergencies and disasters.
- Any significant deterioration of the Province's emergency management capacity will have implications to public safety with the potential for increased Provincial and federal expenditures associated with sub-optimal response and recovery activities such as Emergency Social Services, contracted supports, Disaster Financial Assistance and Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements.
- To date, the federal government has not provided transitional funding or alternative program offerings to address public safety gaps resulting from JEPP's cancellation.

- The Province continues to advocate for the restoration of the JEPP, based upon its critical and unique role developing local authorities' public safety capacity, through direct communications with Public Safety Canada's Minister.
- Prior to 2011 BC's share of annual JEPP earmarked funding was \$410,000 for local governments including First Nations. For the program's last two years, starting April 2011, this was reduced to \$250,000. However over the last five years BC received additional funding of between \$120,000 and \$360,000 annually from unallocated funds and cancelled projects in other provinces.
- Annual JEPP-USAR funding within the program's last five years ranged from \$400,000 to \$1.2 million. A major beneficiary of this funding was the City of Vancouver's Heavy Urban Search and Rescue team.
- The attached table shows Public Safety Canada's total JEPP funding for all provinces and territories for 2012/13.
- In 2012/13 the JEPP generated \$1.2 million in federal funding and \$700,000 in matching local government and First Nations financial contributions within the Province totalling \$1.9 million. This includes JEPP earmarked funds, additional funds and Urban Search and Rescue funds. These funds supported emergency preparedness projects in over 70 communities.

Senior Official's Role

- Continue to lobby Public Safety Canada on behalf of local governments for funding to continue this valuable program.

JEPP Funding Specific to BC

Note: This table shows only funding from Public Safety Canada and does not include matching funds from local governments.

Year	Regular JEPP		HUSAR		Total PSC Annual Funding
	# of projects	PSC Funding	# of Projects	PSC Funding	
2008/09	106	\$ 870,000	12	\$ 414,000	\$ 1,284,000
2009/10	84	\$ 470,000	5	\$ 489,000	\$ 959,000
2010/11	110	\$ 703,000	7	\$ 1,174,000	\$ 1,877,000
2011/12	80	\$ 408,000	15	\$ 1,146,000	\$ 1,554,000
2012/13	67	\$ 346,000	8	\$ 856,000	\$ 1,203,000

JEPP Funding for all Provinces and Territories

EARMARKED FUNDS – 2012-2013

Provinces/ Territories	Earmarked Funds
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$106,000
Prince Edward Island	\$100,000
Nova Scotia	\$125,000
New Brunswick	\$120,000
Québec	\$365,000
Ontario	\$545,000
Manitoba	\$130,000
Saskatchewan	\$125,000
Alberta	\$210,000
British Columbia	\$250,000
Northwest Territories	\$90,000
Yukon	\$90,000
Nunavut	\$90,000
Total	\$2,346,000

Year	Earmarked	Regular	Total Allocation
2012-2013	\$2,346,000	\$725,000	\$3,071,000

Additional funding available through JEPP:

Year	USAR
2012-2013	\$3,000,000

Ministry of Justice
Emergency Management BC Program Statistics

Fiscal Year	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	%Chge
Total # of volunteers:	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	10,700	10,700	0.0%
• <i>Search and Rescue</i>	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	2,500	2,500	0.0%
• <i>Emergency Social Services</i>	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0.0%
• <i>Emergency Communications</i>	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	0.0%
• <i>Air</i>	700	700	700	700	700	700	0.0%
• <i>Road Rescue</i>	900	900	900	900	900	900	0.0%
Assignment Management System):							
• <i>Members</i>	103	120	110	115	140	159	13.6%
• <i>Training days</i>	424	480	440	518	280	318	13.6%
Total # of emergency response incidents:	7,627	7,539	7,304	7,545	7,564	7,613	0.65%
• <i>Search and rescue - air</i>	110	77	71	59	34	33	-2.9%
• <i>Search and rescue - land</i>	668	713	843	872	1,019	999	-2%
• <i>Search and rescue - inland water</i>	204	204	211	249	227	267	17.6%
• <i>Dangerous goods and oil spills</i>	3,585	3,597	3,377	3,492	3,521	3,555	1%
• <i>Motor vehicle accidents</i>	2,300	2,233	2,151	2,301	2,110	1,963	-7%
• <i>Floods, fires, etc.</i>	760	715	651	572	653	796	21.9%
# of other incidents/enquiries:							
• <i>Protection order registry see notes</i>	9,114	9,067	8,970	8,567	7,734	6,937	-10.3%
• <i>Problem wildlife</i>	25,166	28,312	19,505	31,054	31,072	29,572	-4.8%
• <i>Wildlife enforcement</i>	5,040	5,204	5,266	5,233	5,506	5,825	5.8%
• <i>General enquiries</i>	29,572	41,607	43,407	49,058	45,663	46,252	1.3%
Volunteer expense claims	\$1,300,000	\$ 2,644,805	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 3,191,965	\$ 2,824,692	\$ 2,790,044	0%
Disaster assistance: See Notes							
• <i>Private citizen applications</i>	324	404	520	240	213	297	39.4%
• <i>Private citizen payments</i>	\$1,669,258	\$ 2,823,410	\$ 4,079,016	\$ 2,919,895	\$ 3,098,186	\$ 2,033,990	-34.3%
• <i>Local government applications</i>	17	11	17	12	18	29	61.1%
• <i>Local government payments</i>	\$4,114,084	\$ 6,423,033	\$ 3,967,361	\$ 175,427	\$ 3,028,330	\$ 2,208,439	-27.1%

NOTES:

* Protection Order Registry is for people who have restraining/similar orders against another person. The Provincial Emergency Program has a service level agreement with Security Programs Division, which runs the registry database, to respond to calls from police requesting information.

*Local Governments are understated compared to previous years. Costs from the 2010 September Flood are not included as recovery plans have not yet been received. These costs are expected to be significant. Payments may not occur in the same fiscal year as applications are received. Depending on the event date, private sector payments may be made over two fiscal years. It can take several years for local governments to complete repairs.

*For 2010/11, Local Government Payments totalled \$175,427. this amount reflects fewer disasters and a change in accounting procedures.

**Ministry of Justice
Office of the Fire Commissioner Statistics**

This is the current up-to-date information for all years with the addition of 2012.

<i>Calendar year</i>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	%Change
# of fire departments	400	391	411	398	400	400	399	-0.3%
# of fires reported	8,073	7,846	8092	8719	7305	6621	6773	2.3%
Cost of losses	\$ 236,880,593	\$ 307,307,614	\$ 385,910,724	\$ 292,030,089	\$ 227,927,319	\$ 337,184,370	\$ 388,484,969	15.2%
# of injuries	201	172	209	200	179	211	266	26.1%
# of fatalities	23	43	57	53	43	35	38	8.6%

*2012 year is still pending and open for entry.

Note: # of fire departments are only the fire departments registered in our FIRE system database and is not inclusive of all the fire departments in BC. This list changes as fire departments dismantle or get created/merge together.

Ministry of Justice
BC Coroners Service Statistics

Calendar year Note 1	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013*
Total deaths reported :	7,971	7,730	7,825	7,912	8,022	2,135
• Natural - Certified by Physician (<i>Section 15</i>)	4,076	3,845	3,738	3,778	3,965	1,075
• Coroners' Investigations (<i>Section 16</i>)						
• Natural	1,742	1,637	1,689	1,610	1,615	326
• Accidental	1,389	1,448	1,597	1,731	1,612	391
• Suicide	483	510	531	528	495	117
• Homicide	121	132	115	93	75	30
• Undetermined (completed investigations)	155	157	141	135	64	2
• Undetermined (still under investigation)	5	1	14	37	196	194
• Total Deaths Investigated	3,895	3,885	4,087	4,134	4,057	1,060
Child deaths investigated (included above):	356	289	330	300	319	62
Accidental Traffic-Related Motor Vehicle Deaths:						
• Accidental traffic-related motor vehicle deaths	373	389	378	302	281	53
• % of deaths with alcohol or alcohol & drugs involved	34%	31%	29%	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2
• % of deaths with drugs involved Note 3	6%	6%	7%	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2
Autopsies:						
• Total Autopsies: Coroners' Investigations	2,128	1,908	1,992	1,959	1,560	382
• Autopsies as % of Coroners' Investigations	55%	49%	49%	47%	38%	36%
Toxicology tests:						
• Total Toxicology: Coroners' Investigations	1,909	1,674	1,696	1,737	1,597	371
• Toxicology as % of Coroners' Investigations	49%	43%	41%	42%	39%	35%
Inquests:	17	11	11	15	22	4
• Police-related	15	7	9	12	13	2
• Deaths in correctional facilities	1	0	0	0	1	1
• Other	1	4	2	3	8	1
Number of Staff:						120
• Full time Coroners						29
• Part-time Coroners						65
• Other Staff						26

NOTES:

1. As of May 2008, information comes from a real-time database. Therefore, statistics are subject to change until all coroners' investigations are completed. Future statistical discrepancies may be subject to change attributed to previously in progress investigations being completed.
2. Toxicology is unavailable for open cases. At the time of writing, 35 accidental traffic-related motor vehicle deaths in 2011 and 152 in 2012 were still under investigation. Toxicology was unavailable for all 2013 cases.
3. "Drugs involved" includes all drug types (illicit, prescription, and over-the-counter).
4. * Data for 2012 and 2013 is preliminary and subject to change as coroners' investigations are concluded.

Revised as of May 1, 2013.

**Ministry of Justice
Estimates 2013/14 Briefing Book**

**Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles
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5. Motorcycle Safety
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1. Road User Safety Statistics

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

DriveABLE

Suggested Response:

- Introduced in BC in 2005, DriveABLE is a functional driver cognitive assessment specifically designed to help determine if drivers with a suspected cognitive impairment are safe to continue driving.
- Two types of assessments are used for this determination, an in-office assessment and an on-road evaluation.
- In 2010, DriveABLE became the primary cognitive assessment used by the Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles (OSMV).
- In 2012, a number of program delivery improvements were made to enhance the DriveABLE assessment experience for seniors, clients and stakeholders. These include:
 - Time allocated to in-office assessments was increased from 60 to 90 minutes;
 - Provision for a companion to accompany the driver for the initial orientation was added;
 - Number of communities where DriveABLE assessments were available increased from 15 to 28; and
 - Those who fail the in-office assessment are now offered the opportunity to take an on-road evaluation.

Background:

- In 2012 a competitive procurement process for the delivery of functional driver cognitive assessment services was conducted, and a three-year contract (to March 1, 2016) was signed with Insight Driving Solutions Inc. (Insight) to deliver assessment services using DriveABLE methodology in BC.
- Only two service providers submitted responses to the procurement process, and Insight was the only service provider that met the qualifications. Insight was also the previous service provider, a contractor with unique qualifications and experience from when this service was coordinated through BCAA.
- In addition to the actual assessments, the administrative services offered by Insight includes scheduling appointments, coordinating payments so drivers do not have to pay first and get reimbursed, setting up remote service locations, and dealing with sub-contractors such as healthcare professionals and driving schools.

- These enhancements have resulted in increased costs for the program, primarily driven by the increase in the number of remote locations and the option for a driver to take an on-road evaluation following a failed in-office assessment.
- Government covers the cost of all in-office and on-road assessments for clients referred by the OSMV.
- In 2011, 2,700 drivers were referred for DriveABLE assessment.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Driver Medical Fitness Program

Suggested Response:

- The Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles (OSMV) is responsible for assessing drivers and making driver medical fitness decisions.
- The primary tool used for this assessment is the Driver's Medical Examination Report, completed by the driver's physician. The Report is used to assess if a driver's medical condition could affect their fitness to drive.
- Reports are completed at various times and intervals depending on the age of the driver; whether the licence was for commercial class driving, and if the driver had a known or suspected medical condition, such as a seizure disorder or progressive illness, that may affect safe driving.
- Physicians, optometrists, nurse practitioners and registered psychologists must report patients, whom they believe are unfit to drive, to the Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles as outlined in the Motor Vehicle Act.
- The Office makes case-by-case determinations regarding driving privileges.
- The Office also uses Driver Medical Fitness Guidelines, developed in partnership with the British Columbia Medical Association, or requests further medical information or functional assessments as necessary, such as assessments by occupational therapists, driver re-examinations (road tests), or DriveABLE assessments.

Background:

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s.13, s.14

- Legal advice suggests that

s.14

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s.13

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- Over the past three fiscal years, 2009/10; 2010/11 and 2011/12, the Office reviewed an average of 147,000 fitness assessments annually resulting in:
 - 123,000 decisions that the driver was “fit” to drive, and
 - Less than 8,000 decisions that the driver was “unfit” to drive.

Ministry of Justice, Families Sector, Transportation Sector, Cariboo Chilcotin Coast Region, Kootenay Rockies Region, Northern B.C. Region, Provincewide, Thompson / Okanagan Region, Vancouver Coast & Mountains Region, Vancouver Island / Coast Region

143 lives saved, death toll halved under tough IRP law

/2013/06/143-lives-saved-death-toll-halved-under-tough-irp-law.html



[View on Flickr](#)

Friday, June 28, 2013 9:01 AM

VANCOUVER - Having one of Canada's toughest provincial drinking and driving laws has helped to save an estimated 143 lives - cutting the drinking and driving death toll in British Columbia by more than half (51 per cent).

The figures, which cover the first 30 months of B.C.'s Immediate Roadside Prohibition (IRP) program, are the lowest ever recorded. In that time, fatalities due to drinking and driving have dropped to an average of 56 per year. This compares to a five-year average of 114 before the IRP program came into effect in September 2010.

Government introduced its IRP legislation in response to research that indicated progress in reducing drinking and driving had stalled, despite increased enforcement and significant efforts to promote awareness. At the time, government stated its goal to reduce drinking and driving fatalities by 35 per cent by the end of 2013 - a goal that was exceeded in the first year of implementation.

Enforcement continues to emphasize the deterrent and life-saving value of the IRP approach, but some British Columbians still aren't getting the message. In the first four months of 2013, police throughout B.C. served 5,638 IRPs. This includes 3,860 to drivers who blew in the "fail" range (i.e., with a blood alcohol content level of 0.08 per cent or over) or refused to provide a breath sample, plus 1,778 to drivers who blew in the "warn" range of 0.05 to 0.08 per cent.

Quotes:

Attorney General and Minister of Justice Suzanne Anton -

"These latest figures again confirm that more British Columbians are driving sober, and more of those who get caught are being pulled off the road immediately before they can endanger others. After B.C. started taking drinking and driving seriously in the late 1970s, it took more than a decade to reduce the annual fatality rate by half. Now that we've seen it cut in half again in 30 short months, it's clear our work with police and other road safety partners is really paying off."

CEO of Mothers Against Drunk Driving Canada Andrew Murie -

"MADD Canada continues to applaud the leadership shown by the B.C. government and police in deterring and stopping drinking drivers. These latest results are incredibly heartening - far exceeding what we hoped the IRP approach would achieve by now - and for other jurisdictions, the case for following B.C.'s lead is becoming harder to ignore."

Victoria Police Chief Jamie Graham, traffic committee chair, British Columbia Association of Chiefs of Police -

"Police remain fully supportive of IRPs, and the growing number of lives saved only strengthens our resolve to keep up our strong enforcement. In fact, with fewer drinking drivers out there, we're able to check more vehicles - increasing the odds that if you drink and drive, we'll stop you."

Quick Facts:

- Between Sept. 20, 2010, and April 31, 2013, police issued more than 47,506 IRPs. This includes 30,031 to drivers who blew in the "fail" range or refused to provide a breath sample, plus 17,475 to drivers who blew in the "warn" range.
- From a road safety perspective, key changes the IRP program brought included clear, certain sanctions and the ability for police

to impose a driving ban longer than 24 hours immediately and without needing to take drivers to the detachment or station.

- Amendments to the original IRP law came into effect June 15, 2012. These changes increased fairness at the roadside and in the appeal process, but did not alter the range or severity of the immediate sanctions that a drinking driver may face.

Learn More:

Further information on alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities is at: www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/osmv/data/index.htm

A fact sheet outlining the IRP is at: [www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/osmv/shareddocs/Immediate Roadside Prohibition Fact Sheet.pdf](http://www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/osmv/shareddocs/Immediate_Roadside_Prohibition_Fact_Sheet.pdf)

A summary of IRP penalties is at: www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/osmv/shareddocs/immediate-roadside-prohibition-penalties.pdf

Read about the first-year effectiveness of IRPs: www2.news.gov.bc.ca/news_releases_2009-2013/2011PREM0155-001524.htm

A link to Soundcloud audio:

<https://soundcloud.com/bcgov/minister-anton-canada-day-long>

Contact:

Government Communications and Public Engagement
Ministry of Justice
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2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Referral Process for Remedial Programs

Suggested Response:

- The Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles (OSMV) is implementing an enhanced process for making referrals to impaired driving remedial programs.
- Implementation of this enhanced process began in April 2013.
- The Superintendent of Motor Vehicles has discretion to refer drivers to two types of impaired driving remedial programs in BC, the Responsible Driver Program (RDP) and the Ignition Interlock Program (IIP).
- Drivers who are referred on the basis of a single administrative 90-day driving prohibition are generally referred to the RDP, where the service provider will conduct an initial assessment.
- The assessment, among other factors such as driving record, informs the Superintendent's decision regarding referral to the IIP. Drivers with Criminal Code impaired driving convictions or multiple alcohol-related driving events will generally be referred to both remedial programs.
- As part of the new enhanced process, all drivers can have their referral formally reconsidered by the OSMV. Drivers are able to make submissions on any grounds. Adjudicators decide the case on its merits and can uphold, vary, or waive the referral in a written decision.

Background:

- Previously, as part of the government's approach to impaired driving, drivers with one fail range sanction or three warn range sanctions were, by policy, automatically referred to both remedial programs. Also, drivers with a Criminal Code impaired driving conviction or multiple 24-hour driving prohibitions were automatically referred to both programs.
- Since 2010, about 1,400 drivers per month have been referred to remedial programs.
- The referral process was suspended until the new process could be implemented.

- The enhanced referral process, including formal reconsideration, is a new activity and involves a significant exercise of discretion. s.13, s.15, s.17

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2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Motorcycle Safety

Suggested Response:

- On June 1, 2012, new motorcycle safety laws in BC came into force to improve road safety and reduce motorcycle deaths, injuries and crashes. The new safety regulations included:
 - All motorcycle riders and their passengers must wear helmets that meet safety industry standards;
 - All motorcycle riders and their passengers must be seated properly with passengers using foot pegs or floorboards; and
 - New motorcycle licence plates made with larger fonts to assist enforcement.
- The new motorcycle safety regulations are the result of extensive consultations between the Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles (OSMV), BC Coroners Service, ICBC, police and other road safety partners to develop a comprehensive approach to improve motorcycle safety within the motorcycling community and industry.
- In June 2012, government also committed to moving forward with a graduated licensing program for motorcycles that includes power restrictions, with the approach of first re-engaging with stakeholders to determine the best model.
- The OSMV subsequently carried out expedited stakeholder consultations in summer 2012.
- In fall 2012, the OSMV developed a model for regulatory changes to support motorcycle safety, which included a Graduated Licensing Program, power restrictions for new riders, and enhanced training.
- To date, the OSMV has completed the substantial policy work but ICBC technology upgrades are also required.
- ICBC is currently in the planning stages of that work and government is determining an appropriate funding source.
- The OSMV and ICBC are continuing to work together; however a formal implementation date has yet to be determined.

Background:

- On April 30, 2012, in making the announcement of pending new motorcycle safety regulations, which became effective June 1, 2012, the former Minister of Justice Shirley Bond, said “the Provincial government intends to move forward with a graduated licensing program that includes power restrictions, following additional consultation to determine the best model. Feedback will be considered along with research and best practices to develop a model that improves rider safety and reduces motorcycle crashes especially for new riders.”
- Following stakeholder consultations in summer 2012, the OSMV presented the Minister of Justice with a model for regulatory changes to support motorcycle safety in fall 2012.
- The model included a Graduated Licensing Program, power restrictions for new riders, and enhanced training.
- Work on moving this model forward stopped in late 2012 due to lack of resources and competing priorities with both OSMV and ICBC.
- In spring 2013, the Minister directed that ICBC make the required systems changes to implement this model for spring 2014.
- ICBC is currently in the planning stages of technology upgrades, including determining an appropriate funding source.
- The policy work for the Graduated Licensing Program model is substantially complete. However, further policy work is required to determine how best to move forward with power restrictions.
- In addition to the policy changes, the Ministry must determine how systems and operational changes are to be funded.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Mandatory Bicycle Helmets

Suggested Response:

- Government is committed to reducing injuries and fatalities on the province's roadways with BC's mandatory bicycle safety helmet laws.
- BC's mandatory bicycle helmet law has been in effect since 1996, and also allows for some exceptions:
 - a person for whom the wearing of a helmet would interfere with an essential religious practice;
 - pedicab operators and their passengers;
 - children under 12 who ride tricycles or play vehicles; and
 - those who have medical conditions that make helmet use not feasible.
- The fine amount for not wearing a helmet is \$29, and ICBC collects this fine on behalf of government.
- Head injuries account for 75 per cent of cycling fatalities.
- Research has shown that wearing a helmet dramatically reduces the risk of head, facial and brain injuries for cyclists involved in crashes.
- BC's Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure also provides information about cycling policies in BC at <http://www.th.gov.bc.ca/BikeBC/links.html>.

Background:

- In a recent study, the Cochrane Review concluded that wearing a helmet reduces the risk of head or brain injury by approximately two-thirds or greater, and that there is no clear evidence that mandatory helmet laws decrease ridership.
- Recently, Victoria Chief of Police, Jamie Graham, proposed the following actions for riders not wearing helmets:
 - higher fines of \$100 or more;
 - confiscating bicycles 'for a couple of days'; and
 - government withdrawal of services.

- Chief Graham's comments follow ICBC's report that over the past five years fewer than 2,000 riders had paid their helmet tickets and about 11,000 tickets remain unpaid.
- Government is aware of Chief Graham's proposal and has no plans to consider this approach at this time.
- ICBC also reports limitations on debt collection. ICBC will use a collection agency when it has exhausted other avenues via refusing to issue both a driver's licence and/or insurance for any debt owed.
 - Such a "refuse to issue" is placed on debt after it is 30 days overdue.
 - If a licence or insurance goes more than a year without being renewed, ICBC will send the debt to a collection agency.
 - If a person's driver's licence renewal is more than three years into the future, ICBC will look at sending the debt out.

s.13, s.17

2005-2011 Calendar Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change ^{1,2}
British Columbia Motor Vehicle Act						
Administrative Drinking and Driving Prohibitions³						
Immediate Roadside Prohibitions (IRP)⁴						
3, 7 and 30 day IRPs "Warn"	N/A	N/A	2,063	8,026	5,612	-30.08%
90 day IRPs "Fail"	N/A	N/A	3,278	13,176	6,768	-48.63%
90 day IRPs "Refuse"	N/A	N/A	341	1,446	1,161	-19.71%
Reviews completed	N/A	N/A	625	2,545	1,738	-31.71%
Revoked on review	N/A	N/A	124	395	347	-12.15%
Administrative Driving Prohibitions (ADP)⁵						
ADPs served	9,970	12,257	9,054	2,417	4,270	76.67%
Reviews completed	2,038	2,522	1,757	420	737	75.48%
Revoked on review	592	645	436	71	131	84.51%
24 hour Prohibitions⁶						
Served by police for alcohol	33,588	36,597	24,699	4,119	7,326	77.86%
Served by police for drugs	5,343	5,076	5,083	4,480	3,800	-15.18%
Reviews completed	836	1,067	720	116	172	48.28%
Revoked on review	85	131	103	21	33	57.14%
Remedial Programs						
Responsible Driver Program (RDP)⁷						
Referral notices sent	7,162	7,355	12,554	18,170	13,271	-26.96%
Registrations	3,496	4,301	5,302	11,042	8,579	-22.31%
Completions	2,660	3,791	4,424	6,482	11,353	75.15%
Ignition Interlock Program (IIP)⁸						
Referral notices sent	490	1,051	10,095	17,888	13,644	-23.73%
Devices installed and/or reinstated	334	650	1,303	8,179	7,643	-6.55%
Program completed / device removed	208	370	698	1,334	8,067	504.72%
Vehicle Impoundments (VI)						
Alcohol Related VI (Served with IRPs)⁹						
Alcohol related VI (Served with IRPs)	N/A	N/A	5,107	18,915	10,993	-41.88%
Other VI¹⁰						
Street Racing/Stunting/Excessive Speeding (over 40km/h)	124	122	1,605	7,255	7,151	-1.43%
Prohibited/Suspended driver	3,703	3,549	3,811	3,779	3,631	-3.92%
Unlicensed driver	5,640	5,492	5,117	3,396	2,635	-22.41%
Multiple Reasons ¹¹	N/A	N/A	195	675	563	-16.59%
VI reviews completed (all reasons, including alcohol)	1,446	1,535	1,679	2,145	1,110	-48.25%
Vehicle released on review	590	548	647	703	260	-63.02%
Other Driving Prohibitions/Sanctions						
Driver Improvement Program (DIP)¹²						
Offence letters (Advises client they are being monitored)	9,196	9,393	8,870	8,161	6,696	-17.95%
Warning letters (Educate client of consequences)	11,983	11,505	10,138	8,318	7,232	-13.06%
Probation letters (Further offences will result in prohibition)	19,637	17,452	19,455	20,289	18,900	-6.85%
Prohibitions (Drivers who have their licence revoked)	49,605	48,355	46,135	34,107	31,404	-7.93%
Reviews of Driver Improvement Actions						
Original prohibitions upheld (Unsuccessful review)	6,968	6,073	5,059	3,171	2,767	-12.74%
Original prohibitions reduced (Reduced on review)	2,786	1,996	2,424	1,699	1,423	-16.24%
Original prohibitions cancelled (No client involvement)	72	88	96	67	88	31.34%
Original prohibition cancelled to probation	838	848	759	516	512	-0.78%
Original prohibition remitted (Successful review)	794	507	363	238	195	-18.07%
Total prohibitions assessed	11,458	9,512	8,701	5,691	4,985	-12.41%
Medical Assessments						
Driver Medical Fitness Program¹³						
Number of driver medical files reviewed	138,712	143,470	146,452	149,296	156,144	4.59%
Number of Driver Medical Exams issued	134,690	139,288	141,181	142,167	143,580	0.99%



¹ The % Change is the calculated difference from 2011 to 2012. [% Change = (2012 data – 2011 data) / 2011 data]

² Following the November 30, 2011 B.C. Supreme Court decision on the constitutionality of the IRP program, the use of IRP 'fails' was suspended until new legislation was brought into force on June 15, 2012. ADPs and 24 hr suspensions were used during this period.

³ The Immediate Roadside Prohibition (IRP) program came into effect on September 20, 2010. If a driver suspected of impaired driving provides a breath sample between 0.05 and 0.08 BAC, they may be served with a 24 Hour driving prohibition or served with a "Warn IRP". Drivers who provide a sample within the warn range are subject to escalating sanctions. The first warn IRP served within five years is a 3 day IRP, the second is a 7 Day IRP, and the third and subsequent offences within a five year time period result in a 30 Day IRP. Police may choose to serve a driver who provide a breath sample of 0.08 BAC and above or who refuse to provide a breath sample at the roadside with a 90 day IRP instead of taking the driver to the station for an ADP.

⁴ IRP served data was extracted from the ADP/VI database on June 11, 2013. IRP review data was obtained from OSMV IRP Adjudication Manual Track Log on June 20, 2013. Review completion data only includes information on reviews upheld or revoked by decision. Cancelled reviews are not included.

⁵ An Administrative Driving Prohibition (ADP) is a 90 day driving prohibition served to drivers impaired by alcohol: If police suspect a driver has consumed alcohol and had care and control of a motor vehicle within the preceding three hours, police may request a blood sample or a breath sample for testing. If the blood or breathe sample indicates that the driver's blood alcohol content is equal to or greater than 0.08, police may issue an ADP and the driver may also be charged under Criminal Code of Canada for impaired driving. Police may serve a 24 hour prohibition to a driver in addition to an ADP. If a driver refuses to provide a sample adequate for testing purposes, they may also be served with an ADP for refusal. Drivers who refuse may also be charged criminally as well. ADP served data was extracted from the ADP/VI database on June 11, 2013. ADP review data for 2008 – 2010 was extracted from the ADP/VI database on June 20, 2013. Review data for 2011 – 2012 was obtained from OSMV IRP Adjudication Manual Track Log on June 20, 2013. Review completion data only includes information on reviews upheld or revoked by decision. Cancelled reviews are not included.

⁶ A driver may be served with a 24 Hour Prohibition if police have reasonable probable grounds that the driver is under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, or if the driver provides a breath sample greater than 0.05 BAC. 24 Hour prohibition data from ICBC contraventions database as of June 16, 2013. 24 Hour Prohibition review data was obtained from OSMV Appeal Registry 24 Hour Review Manual Track Log on May 28, 2013. Drivers may only apply to have their 24 Hour Prohibition reviewed if it is alcohol-related only. Drug related 24 Hour Prohibition are not reviewable. With the introduction of the IRP program, police may choose to serve a driver with a "Warn" range IRP instead of a 24 Hour Prohibition.

⁷ The Responsible Driver Program (RDP) is a remedial program for drinking drivers. The goal of this program is to reduce the risk or repeat alcohol-related accidents in British Columbia. RDP referral data was extracted from OSMV DFCMS database on June 19, 2013. RDP registration and completion data was obtained from STROH health care on June 19, 2013.

⁸ The Ignition Interlock Program (IIP) is a remedial program for drinking drivers. Drivers in the interlock program must provide an alcohol-free breath sample to start their vehicle, and continue to provide samples at random intervals to keep driving. Those in the program cannot operate a vehicle that is not equipped with an interlock device – even for work. Drinking drivers pay all the costs related to their participation in the ignition interlock program. IIP referral data was extracted from the OSMV DFCMS database on June 19, 2013. IIP installation and completion data was obtained from Guardian on May 22, 2013.

⁹ The Vehicle Impoundment (VI) program was expanded on September 20, 2010. Drivers who have been served with an IRP may have the vehicle that they are driving impounded in addition to being prohibited from driving. VI served data was extracted from the ADP/VI database on June 11, 2013. VI review data for 2008 – 2010 was extracted from the ADP/VI database on June 26, 2013. Review data for 2011 – 2012 was obtained from OSMV VI Adjudication Manual Track Log on June 25, 2013. Review completion data only includes information on reviews upheld or revoked by decision. Cancelled reviews are not included.

¹⁰ The Vehicle Impoundment (VI) program was expanded on September 20, 2010. A vehicle may be impounded for 7 days if the driver is found to be driving while unlicensed, prohibited or suspended, driving with excessive speed (greater than 40 km/hr), in a race or stunt driving. The length of the impound may be increased to 30 day or 60 days if the vehicle owner has had a vehicle previously impounded for any one of the non-alcohol related reasons within the preceding two years. VI review data for 2008 – 2010 was extracted from the ADP/VI database on June 26, 2013. Review data for 2011 – 2012 was obtained from OSMV VI Adjudication Manual Track Log on June 25, 2013.

¹¹ A vehicle may be impounded for "multiple reasons" if the driver was operating the vehicle in more than one unsafe manner under the vehicle impoundment program. These unsafe impoundable driving behaviours are: driving while impaired by alcohol (IRP), driving while prohibited or suspended, unlicensed drivers, excessive speed, stunt drivers, street racers, under-licensed motorcyclists and improperly seated motorcyclists.

¹² The Driver Improvement Program (DIP) identifies high-risk drivers and encourages them to improve their driving habits through administrative prohibitions ranging from early warning letters – which advise the driver that their driving record is being monitored – to prohibitions from driving. DIP data was provided by ICBC Adjudication Department, June 24, 2013. OSMV also conducts reviews of DIP files. The total data for DIP reviews is the sum of ICBC data and OSMV data, OSMV data obtained from the OSMV DIP Adjudication folder on March 1, 2013. The 'Total prohibitions assessed' is the sum of all completed DIP reviews as well as the reviews that were cancelled and/or cancelled to probation.

¹³ The number of medical decisions rendered equate to the decisions made by OSMV staff on all driver fitness cases. These include solicited cases and unsolicited cases. Some cases involve reviewing a Driver Medical Examination Reports(DMER) while others may involve other information or medical assessments. Data was extracted on June 25, 2013. The DMER is the primary tool used by the Superintendent to assess the severity, progression, treatment or effects of a medical condition, if any, in regards to a driver's fitness to drive. The Number of Driver Medical Exams issued was calculated as the sum of cases originating as DMERs plus the number of cases that did not have DMER as an origin, but did have a DMER as a required test consultation. Data was extracted on June 25, 2013.

**Ministry of Justice
Estimates 2013/14 Briefing Book**

**Liquor Control and Licensing Branch
and
Liquor Distribution Branch
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Suggested Response:

- John Yap was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Liquor Policy Reform and will lead the stakeholder consultation on modernizing liquor laws and recommend improvements to the Minister of Justice to take to Cabinet.
- This comprehensive review will consider all aspects of liquor policy including licensing, compliance and enforcement, Liquor Distribution Branch mark-up, and distribution, and will provide recommendations that:
 - Create a licensing system that responds to emerging marketplace realities and reflects current lifestyles and societal values;
 - Provide flexibility for businesses and remove operational barriers to help grow the economy, while protecting public safety;
 - Ensure there is a sustainable liquor manufacturing sector; and
 - Provide for an efficient and effective liquor distribution system.
- The review will address such considerations as public safety, responsible use, the efficiency and fairness of the application process for licensees, and revenue security for government.
- We expect the consultation process to be completed by early next year.

Background:

- Over the past year government introduced a number of changes to liquor laws, including allowing caterers to acquire liquor licences, allowing movie and live-event theatres to be licensed to serve liquor during the screening of a film when no minors are present, as well as amendments to permit restaurants to offer “bring your own wine”. The liquor policy review will continue this progress.
- The Government regulates liquor in order to balance economic and social interests with the need to ensure public safety and the public interest.
- From time to time government reviews liquor policy to ensure that liquor policies reflect societal values and business needs as they change over time. The last comprehensive liquor policy review was done in 1999.
- Many liquor industry associations, local governments, citizens and interest groups have expressed interest in a liquor review and in modernizing BC’s liquor laws.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

LDB Warehouse Sale and Relocation

Suggested Response:

Warehouse Sale

- Government is honouring its commitment and is not pursuing privatization of the Liquor Distribution Branch's warehousing and distribution operations.
- Government is moving forward, as announced, with selling the LDB Vancouver warehouse property located on East Broadway. This is a large parcel of land with redevelopment potential for a higher and better use.
- A new facility that meets LDB's specifications will be identified. This decision gives the LDB the opportunity to relocate to a new facility and realize significant efficiencies and productivity gains.
- Colliers International has been selected to handle the sale of the property.
- This property sale is not included in government's release of surplus assets for economic generation program.

Warehouse Relocation

- In February 2013, our government announced its intention to sell the LDB's Vancouver warehouse property.
- This decision gives the LDB the opportunity to relocate to a new facility and realize significant efficiencies and productivity gains.
- The LDB is enlisting the services of experts in current warehousing and distribution practices.
- A number of RFPs will be issued to make sure the Branch gets the best advice available.
- The first order of business is to assess the requirements of the physical building and supporting infrastructure and then find a location that will accommodate those requirements.

Relocation Cost

- The LDB expects to be fully operational in a new location within three years.

- At this point, an accurate cost estimate cannot be given as it would compromise our market position.

Staffing Impacts

- We will honour the recently negotiated collective agreement with BCGEU and will do our best to minimize any staffing impacts as a result of the move to the new warehouse.

Background:

- On February 14, 2013, the BC government announced that it plans to sell the property where the Liquor Distribution Branch's (LDB) current Vancouver warehouse is located on East Broadway. It plans to relocate the warehouse and distribution operation to an updated facility at a new, undetermined location.
- Starting the week of July 15, 2013, activities will begin in preparation for selling the warehouse which will include people touring the site to do assessments, check the building for structural and/or contamination problems, etc. Because of this activity in the warehouse, the General Manager will send an email to staff to inform them this is a normal part of the process. See Appendix: Memo to Staff Sent July 16, 2013.
- There is currently no estimated cost for the new facility because the specifications for the future warehouse have not been determined. A series of upcoming Requests for Proposals will undertake transportation and logistics studies to help determine the best location for the new modernized distribution centre. The new centre is expected to be operating in 2015.
- The current facility on East Broadway is situated on a large parcel with redevelopment potential for a higher and better use. A new, modern facility that meets the LDB's specifications will be procured. This provides an opportunity to modernize the warehouse and distribution operations to increase efficiencies (such as additional size, modern and higher racking, improved aisle access, improved receiving and shipping bays, some automation and an improved working environment), save money and be situated in the best location logistically. It allows an opportunity for the LDB to re-assess its beverage alcohol supply chain operations and take advantage of appropriate warehouse sizing, streamline its business processes and upgrade its technology. There are no plans to sell the Kamloops warehouse at this time, and it will continue its normal operations.
- The value of the parcel cannot be divulged at this time as it could affect our market position. It is in a desired location, where it is rare to find a parcel of land this size available. Ultimately the market will determine its value.

Request for Proposals (RFP) Timeline

- The LDB issued the first RFP for a subject matter expert on May 24, 2013, which closed on July 5, 2013. The selection process was to be completed by July 26, however it has been delayed because of the unexpectedly high number of submissions. It is now expected to be completed by mid-to-late August. The successful candidate will assist the LDB in determining requirements for the relocation of its main distribution centre in Metro Vancouver and select a technology solution(s) which will allow the LDB to realize the full potential of a new facility.

Appendix: Memo to Staff Sent July 16, 2013

Good afternoon,

In February, the government announced that it intends to sell the LDB's Vancouver warehouse property. In the near term this announcement means there will be activities taking place related to the property sale. In the longer term, the LDB will relocate its warehouse operations into a new facility.

I want to make sure you are kept informed as the process of selling the property unfolds. Over the next several weeks you may notice individuals walking through the property taking notes and measurements, etc. These individuals are doing some pre-sale work that is normal and necessary for property sales of this nature. Once the pre-sale work is complete, there will be potential buyers and/or their agents touring the property.

The sale of the property will result in significant change for the LDB. However, with this change comes a positive opportunity for the LDB to move its warehouse operations into a new facility.

With respect to relocation, the only development to report at this time is that there will be a specialized consultant in place within the next four to six weeks to supplement the LDB's in-house knowledge. The consultant will have expertise in warehouse and distribution best practices and current technology being used in warehouse environments. We expect the relocation of the warehouse to take about three years to complete.

The opportunity to relocate an operation like the LDB is not something that presents itself often, so we are absolutely committed to getting it right.

I appreciate there are a lot of unanswered questions and 'what-ifs' that create uncertainty and for some this can be unsettling. I will do my best to pass along information about the warehouse sale and relocation to you in a timely fashion and I encourage you to look at this as a positive opportunity for all of us.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Beer Mark-up

Suggested Response:

- The Province is very supportive of BC's craft brewing industry, providing preferential mark-up rates for small to medium-sized breweries. This policy has had a significant impact on the growth and stability of the craft brewery sector in BC which is one of the most vibrant in the country.
- The Liquor Distribution Branch will be conducting a review of the policy to ensure it continues to meet its intended objectives. The review is expected to be completed within one year.

Background:

- The purpose of this policy is to support small brewing companies that do not have the economies of scale of large companies. The original small brewery policy was implemented in the late 1980's to stimulate the growth of small "craft" breweries that produced premium priced products. The original annual production limit was 50,000 hl, however, due to pressure from growing breweries, the limits have been raised several times to their current levels. The most recent increases were from 100,000 hl to 150,000 hl in 2009 and from 150,000 to 160,000 hl in 2011. The only brewery that benefited from these increases was Prince George-based Pacific Western Brewing. Today, the majority of small brewery mark-up benefits are provided to the larger middle tier breweries that primarily produce low priced products.

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- On November 26, 2012, the Branch revised the beer mark-up policy effective April 1, 2013 that now has four tiers of brewery mark-up: 0 – 15,000 hl, 15,000 – 160,000 hl, 160,000 – 300,000 hl and over 300,000 hl. This revision increased the threshold for favorable mark-up rates to 300,000 hl from 160,000 hl, and implemented a phase-out of benefits between 160,000 and 300,000 hl. The Branch's mark-up rates are based on annual brewery production from the previous year.
- Recently, Pacific Western Brewery and its workers' union have written government and the Branch expressing dissatisfaction with the policy revision. s.13
- An email was sent to the brewery the week of April 7 advising them that the beer mark-up policy that was to become effective April 1, 2013, has been deferred and will be reviewed to ensure it will meet its intended objective. In the interim, the small brewery mark-up will not change; rates for all breweries will be frozen at their fiscal 2012/13 levels.
- Following further representations by industry, the Branch is developing the terms of reference for the review with a review completion date of within one year and government decision thereafter.

Suggested Response:

- Our government's goal is to help grow the made-in-BC craft distillery industry.
- We listened to BC's artisan distillers to find ways to support their industry and this policy change will do just that.
- Now BC distilleries that ferment and distill all of their products on-site using 100 per cent British Columbian agricultural raw materials, using traditional distilling techniques and have an annual production level of less than 50,000 litres are eligible for mark-up exempt direct sales to bars, restaurants, private retail liquor stores and the public.
- Allowing mark-up-free direct sales will help stimulate growth in the number of craft distilleries and associated employment.
- The use of 100 per cent BC agricultural inputs will benefit our agricultural sector and is consistent with how BC wines are treated respecting mark-up-free direct sales.

Background:

- There are 14 licensed distilleries in BC.
- In February 2013, government announced changes to allow craft distilleries that ferment and distill all of their products from British Columbian agricultural inputs on-site using traditional distilling techniques to be eligible for mark-up-exempt direct sales. This means craft distilleries can sell directly to the public and licensees, such as bars, restaurants and private liquor stores, without mark-up being applied to their products. Annual production of finished products must be below 50,000 litres to qualify.
- Craft Distillery designation is granted only after an audit is conducted by the Liquor Distribution Branch to confirm all criteria is met. As of June 20, 2013, one distiller has been designated and five others are in various stages of the process.
- The Artisan Distillers Guild had been advocating for Government to extend mark-up relief on their products that are sold direct to licensees. However, many members were not expecting the requirement of using 100 per cent BC agricultural products.

- During the recent BC provincial election, the NDP indicated that if elected they would improve access to markets by BC's craft-distillers, reduce the province's mark-up to 129% from 170% and allow more sales options for craft products. They also indicated they would only require that craft-distiller product be made with a minimum of 51% local ingredients.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Tied House and Trade Practices Changes

Suggested Response:

Tied House Regulatory Amendments effective March 1, 2013

- Small and medium volume liquor manufacturers may own or have an association, financial or otherwise, with up to three licensed establishments located away from the manufacturing site where that manufacturer's liquor may be sold.
- Eligibility for on-site establishments was also expanded to include distilleries as well as breweries and wineries. All manufacturers are now eligible to apply to have any type and any number of on-site establishments where their liquor may be sold.
- All tied establishments, except off-site wine stores, where the manufacturer's liquor may be sold are required to sell a range of products from a variety of manufacturers.

Trade Practices Regulatory Amendments effective March 1, 2013:

- Sponsorship by all licensees is now permitted, not just manufacturers. These promotional activities are no longer required to be documented in a buy-sell agreement and no longer required to be reported if the sponsorships are more than \$1,500.
- Sponsorship of events aimed at minors continues to be generally prohibited; except by establishments where unaccompanied minors are permitted such as restaurants.
- All promotional activity must continue to be for the benefit of customers rather than licensees, and promotional items must not include liquor.

Background:

- The changes affect all liquor licensees in BC with the exception of UBrew/UVin establishments and licensed agents, which continue to be prohibited from being owned by or having any other relationship with a liquor manufacturer.
- Since 2010, government has been reviewing tied house and trade practices rules for liquor suppliers and licensees and considered industry input, the need to protect government revenue and consumer choice, and provide safeguards against market concentration.
- To qualify as an off-site tied house establishment, manufacturer annual production volumes under a BC manufacturer's licence must not exceed 100,000L for a distillery; 750,000L for a winery; and 300,000 hectolitres for a brewery.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Minors As Agents Program

Suggested Response:

- Restricting minors' access to liquor is a public safety priority for government because of the serious negative consequences associated with liquor consumption by minors.
- In the past year the Province has done approximately 1,000 age based inspections. All types of licensed establishments are inspected.
- In the 1st year only retail outlets were tested and an overall compliance rate of 87 per cent was reported.
- In the 2nd year, where all types of outlets were tested, an overall compliance rate of 71 % was reported. The compliance rate is partly attributed to the fact that inspections are now primarily complaint based.

Background:

- For the first year of the program, the compliance rate for private stores was 84% and 96% for government stores. In the 2nd year, the compliance rate for private stores was 72% and 92 % for government stores.
- Between 2003 and 2009 government used youthful-looking people of legal drinking age to measure the percentage of times liquor store sales persons requested the requisite two pieces of ID.
- Overall compliance rates were low and did not improve over time. In 2009, the provincial compliance rate was 27% for licensee retail stores and 56% for government stores.
- The government amended the legislation in 2010 to allow for the hiring of minors as agents.
- Prior to the launch of the program, government notified all public and private liquor stores about the specifics of the new program.
- The minors are trained and under supervision by Liquor Control and Licensing Branch staff. Their safety is paramount.
- At no time do minors consume liquor.

- The majority of penalties imposed have been a \$7,500 monetary penalty. A small number of licensees have received 10 day licence suspensions.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Special Occasion Licensing

Suggested Response:

- We are currently reviewing how the Special Occasion Licence program is delivered.
- We are looking at a number of strategies to improve public safety, customer service, and coordination between the various partner agencies involved in delivering the program.
- Strategies include better education and assistance for applicants, a process to notify inspectors when Special Occasion Licensed events are happening in their area, and risk-based inspections.
- Changes arising from the review will position the program for moving online.
- With any licensed event, our over-riding concern is addressing the public safety concerns that arise with the service of liquor, such as over-consumption and access by minors.

Background:

- The Liquor Control and Licensing Branch issues approximately 24,000 Special Occasion Licences (SOL) each year for liquor service at events such as weddings, community festivals, and charitable fund raisers.
- There is a large variation in the level of experience among SOL holders and their staff.
- The Branch is undertaking a review to improve customer service for SOL event hosts when they apply for an SOL, including better documents for Liquor Distribution Branch store staff and applicants, improved public safety at SOL events, better coordination between the Liquor Distribution Branch, the Liquor Control and Licensing Branch and police during the approval process and beginning to position the SOL program so that it can go online.
- In the past a large impediment was that liquor inspectors were not advised of SOL events in their area. This has been resolved and has already reduced harm.
- In response to requests from municipalities and event hosts, a pilot project has been put in place allowing liquor service to be available throughout a venue, rather than in a designated area, such as a beer garden.

- In 2012, the Liquor Control and Licensing Branch created a new Management position responsible for the day-to-day operations of the SOL program to provide a focal point for support to the inspectors and licence applicants.

Suggested Response:

- With respect to exploring the option of transitioning the Liquor Distribution Branch to a Crown Agency or Crown Corporation, most provinces and territories oversee the liquor industry through a Crown Corporation and board of directors.
- We owe it to British Columbians to ensure we're maximizing government revenue and effectively meeting other key public policy objectives.
- To that end, we're going to explore alternatives to the status quo for governance. Staff will be exploring options and reporting out to me with options.

Background:

- Following the May election, Minister of Justice Suzanne Anton was mandated by the Premier to review the Liquor Distribution Branch's governance structure. The review will include recommendations regarding the possibility of transitioning the Branch into a Crown Agency or a Crown Corporation.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Growlers

Suggested Response:

- The Liquor Distribution Branch applied a packaged beer mark-up rate on all growler fills from the time they were introduced by breweries, about 14 years ago, until January 2012.
- An error was made which resulted in some breweries having the packaged mark-up rate applied to the first fill and the draught mark-up rate applied to subsequent fills.
- The Branch reviewed the application of mark-up on growlers and determined that growlers, both the first fill and refills, should be subject to the packaged beer mark-up rate because they are packaged for customer consumption off-site.
- Effective April 1, 2013, the packaged beer mark-up rate is applied to all growlers.

Background:

- For the first 14 years, beer sold in a growler was subject to the packaged beer mark-up rate.
- In January 2012 a decision by the Liquor Distribution Branch was made to apply the packaged beer mark-up rate the first time the growler was filled and then the draught mark-up rate was applied on all subsequent re-fills.
- However, this change in the mark-up rate was not universally applied. As a result, some original growler producers continued to have the higher packaged beer mark-up rate applied to all of their growler sales.
- In February 2013 the Branch reviewed the mark-up treatment of growlers to ensure all producers were being treated equally and that the correct mark-up rate was being applied.
- As a result, it was determined that growlers should be subject to the packaged beer mark-up rate as they had been for the first 14 years that being packaged beer is a product that is packaged by the producer for the consumer to consume off-premise.
- Growlers fit this definition.
- During the recent BC provincial election, the NDP proposed the repeal of a 30-cent tax on growlers. It was felt that this tax was a disincentive for new, young micro-breweries that are trying out this new market. The NDP proposed to repeal this tax within 100 days of forming a government.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Graduation Cruises

Suggested Response:

- Our government supports dry graduation activities as a way for graduates to celebrate safely on a night when risk is high.
- Earlier this year, government announced we would no longer be permitting liquor-primary venues, including licensed motor vessels, to host all-ages unlicensed events due to public safety concerns.
- It has come to our attention that not all licensed motor vessels were aware of the policy change and not all dry graduation events are dry.
- To ensure this year's dry graduation activities are not negatively impacted by this new policy, which would prohibit dry graduation events on licensed motor vessels, we temporarily allowed dry graduation cruises until the end of June, provided adequate safety measures are put in place in advance.
- Safety measures include ensuring all liquor on board is secure and inaccessible to all attendees, pre-boarding screening of bags and pat downs to limit on-board consumption, and sufficient parental supervision.

Background:

- The policy prohibiting liquor-primary venues from de-licensing to host all-ages events was made due to serious public safety concerns from police, liquor inspectors and communities that minors attending were consuming liquor prior to the event, and/or bringing concealed alcohol into events, even though no alcohol was available at the venue.
- There were also issues with intoxicated minors in the downtown core in the middle of the night with no safe transportation home, noise and other disturbances, and inadequate police resources to ensure the minors got home safely.
- Over the longer term, the Liquor Control and Licensing Branch is considering policy requiring that licensed motor vessel operators ensure that minors are adequately supervised by a designated parent, guardian or adult who is not an employee of the licensee, and limiting late night teen events.

2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Liquor Auctioning

Suggested Response:

- Amendments to the Liquor Control and Licensing Act have been passed, and will provide authority to issue auction permits for charitable and non-profit organizations to raise funds for charitable purposes. Permits will not be required for auctioning small volumes of liquor.
- Permit applicants will be vetted to ensure they are legitimate organizations. The Act amendments give power to require that records are kept of the funds raised and disbursed.
- Organizations which qualify for liquor auctions will also be able to receive liquor donations. Under the current legislation, the liquor must either be purchased by the licensee or donated by a liquor manufacturer or agent.
- Government is working on regulations to develop the auction permitting scheme now allowed under Act and hope to complete this process in the next few months.

Background:

- In the fall of 2012, it came to the Province's attention that a popular Victoria theatre, the Belfry, was using privately donated wine as part of their auction, and that other charitable and non-profit organizations have increasingly been using liquor auctions to raise funds, which is not permitted under the existing provisions of the Act.
- Under the existing legislation, auctions are permitted only as part of a charitable purpose Special Occasion Licence, and the liquor had to be either purchased by the licensee or donated by a liquor manufacturer.
- The incident prompted these amendments to the Act.
- In addition, the Act amendments make provision for unlicensed individuals to re-sell liquor, for example which was part of an estate, to the Liquor Distribution Branch, which can then re-sell the product under its current private liquor sale policy.

**Ministry of Justice
Liquor Control and Licensing Branch Financial Overview**

<u>Revenue</u>	11/12 Actual	12/13 Actual	13/14 Forecast
Applications	\$1,836,485	\$1,248,595	\$1,388,905
1 st Year Fees	\$1,101,615	\$1,093,550	\$1,201,295
Renewals	\$7,396,715	\$7,918,231	\$7,855,633
Other	\$620,100	\$202,705	\$120,000
New Fees	n/a	\$50,970	\$340,460
TOTALS	\$10,954,915	\$10,514,051	\$10,906,293

12/13 renewals includes an accrual of \$228,361 which was primarily breweries that renewed late (Fees received in 13/14 fiscal that belonged in 12/13).

13/14 – New Fees - \$140,460 from new fees started in 12/13 plus \$200,000 projected new fees for Caterers etc., started in 13/14.

Other – fees deferred from previous year representing revenue received in one year with the good and services being delivered in the next

<u>Expenditures</u>	FTEs	11/12 Actual	12/13 Actual	13/14 Forecast
Assistant Deputy Minister	5.5	\$693,280	\$767,644	*\$1,074,625
Management Services	17	\$2,717,645	\$2,586,599	\$2,404,566
Policy, Planning & Comm.	7	\$574,126	\$694,785	\$750,929
Licensing	33	\$1,970,108	\$2,020,345	\$2,034,837
Compliance & Enforcement	49	\$4,209,683	\$4,388,413	\$4,641,336
TOTALS	111.5	\$10,164,842	\$10,457,786	\$10,906,293

*Increase in ADM's office is for anticipated systems changes including auctioning of liquor and providing on-line application functionality for Special Occasion Licensing.

<u>Expenditure by Category</u>	11/12 Actual	12/13 Actual	*13/14 Blue Book
Salaries	\$7,554,997	\$7,740,993	\$8,609,000
Travel	\$247,302	\$237,901	\$238,000
Professional Services	\$105,838	\$266,882	\$500,000
Legal Services	\$156,805	\$143,122	\$147,000
IT (including phones)	\$334,588	\$328,677	\$338,000
Amortization	\$362,043	\$227,499	\$49,000
Supplies	\$328,515	\$384,102	\$338,000
Vehicles – Gas & Repairs	\$137,880	\$149,430	\$196,000
Rent (including net new to base)	\$728,191	\$742,162	\$789,000
Other	*\$208,683	*\$237,018	*\$267,000
TOTALS	\$10,164,842	\$10,457,786	\$11,471,000

*Other - CPIC charges related to licensee background checks; bank billing charges; bad debt write-offs

Ministry of Justice
Liquor Control and Licensing Branch Statistics and Information

Establishment Statistics

As of March 31, 2013, there were **9,901** active licences in BC including:

- Catering: **5**
- Licensed restaurants (food-primary establishments): **5,687**
- Bars, pubs, night clubs (liquor-primary establishments): **2,317**
- Private liquor stores (licensee retail stores): **670**
- Wineries: **247**
- Breweries: **63**
- Distilleries: **19**
- Distillery Co-Packers (a bottling plant which bottles other's product): **2**
- UBrew/UVin establishments: **264**
- Wine Stores: **61**
- Manufacturer Agents: **311**
- Independent Liquor Agents: **255**

As of March 31, 2013 there were **1439** liquor stores in BC including:

- Government Liquor Stores: **195**
- Rural agency stores: **221**
- Licensee retail stores: **670**
- Manufacturer on-site stores: **279**
- Wine stores: **61**
- Duty-free stores: **11**
- LDB Wholesale customer centres (formerly Government Liquor Store locations): **2**

Licensing Transactions for the 2012/2013 Fiscal Year

- New applications received: **605**
- New applications completed: **559****
- New applications in progress at end of fiscal: **239****
- Change applications received: **3,920**
- Change applications approved: **3,841****
- Change applications in progress at end of fiscal: **904****

*This number does not include manufacturer agents

**Some applications were received in previous years.

Ministry of Justice
Liquor Control and Licensing Branch Compliance and Enforcement Statistics – FY 2012/13

	Minors as Agents Program	Special Occasion License Inspected Events	Other	Total
Enforcement Inspections	552	88	11,363	12,003
Contraventions Identified	155	17	520	692
Contraventions Pursued	147	10	123	280
Notices of Enforcement Action (NOEA) Issued (a NOEA may include more than one contravention)	140	5	112	257

Results of the 257 NOEAs issued in FY 2012/13:

- Licensees agreed to the penalty and signed waivers in **68%** of the cases (176 NOEAs).
- Licensees requested an enforcement hearing in **20%** of the cases (51 NOEAs). To date 22 cases have concluded and branch allegations were proven **95%** of the time. The remaining 29 cases are pending.
- In terms of completed cases to date (hearings and waivers) this has resulted in **396** days of licence suspension and the payment of **\$951,000** in monetary penalties to General Revenue.

Top Ten Contraventions Identified

Alleged Contravention	Occurrences
Selling liquor to a minor	141
Permitting an intoxicated person to remain	64
Contravening a term and condition	61
Overcrowding beyond occupant load	27
Allowing liquor to be removed from the establishment	24
Allowing a minor on the premises	22
Operating as a bar when licensed as a restaurant	21
Selling or giving liquor to an intoxicated person	21
Exceeding maximum drink size	17
Making unauthorized structural alterations	15

Top Ten Contraventions Pursued

Alleged Contravention	Occurrences
Selling liquor to a minor	136
Permitting an intoxicated person to remain	36
Overcrowding beyond occupant load	13
Allowing a minor on the premises	12
Selling or giving liquor to an intoxicated person	11
Allowing liquor to be removed from the establishment	8
Contravening a term and condition	6
Failing to dispense liquor from the original LDB container	5
Induce or promote a particular kind of liquor	5
Overcrowding beyond person capacity but not occupant load	4

Inspection Trends Over Three Years

Fiscal year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Liquor inspectors	32	33	33
Enforcement Inspections	9,180	15,478	12,003
Compliance	95%	96%	96%
New Liquor Licences Issued	432	532	497
Active liquor licences *	9,783	9,869	9,901

* As of March 31 each year.

Ministry of Justice
Liquor Distribution Branch
Retail Sales by Source for Years Ending March 31

COUNTER AND LICENSEE SALES (all dollar figures in \$000)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	P02 YTD 2013/14
COUNTER SALES						
LDB STORES (BCLS)	1,136,225	1,160,255	1,164,502	1,185,716	1,195,825	165,925
LICENSEE RETAIL STORE (LRS)	923,008	958,682	952,713	993,861	1,026,630	163,531
RURAL AGENCY STORE (RAS)	111,380	112,510	105,751	101,771	100,839	15,329
INDEPENDENT WINE STORE (WIN)	29,384	28,090	33,463	38,325	42,375	5,577
AGENCY STORES	39,573	36,575	36,519	28,400	43,382	5,924
LAND BASED WINERIES (LBW)	51,079	56,927	62,432	66,750	73,130	6,876
TOTAL COUNTER SALES	2,290,649	2,353,039	2,355,380	2,414,823	2,482,181	363,162
LICENSEE SALES	503,881	501,033	465,075	475,046	468,236	70,993
TOTAL LDB SALES	2,794,530	2,854,072	2,820,455	2,889,869	2,950,417	434,155

Years 2008/09 - 2009/10 reported under Canadian GAAP

Years 2010/11 onward reported under International Financial Reporting Standards

COUNTER & LICENSEE MARKET SHARE	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	P02 YTD 2012/13
COUNTER SALES						
LDB STORES (BCLS)	49.60%	49.31%	49.44%	49.10%	48.18%	45.69%
LICENSEE RETAIL STORE (LRS)	40.29%	40.74%	40.45%	41.16%	41.36%	45.03%
RURAL AGENCY STORE (RAS)	4.86%	4.78%	4.49%	4.21%	4.06%	4.22%
INDEPENDENT WINE STORE (WIN)	1.28%	1.19%	1.42%	1.59%	1.71%	1.54%
AGENCY STORES	1.73%	1.55%	1.55%	1.18%	1.75%	1.63%
LAND BASED WINERIES (LBW)	2.23%	2.42%	2.65%	2.76%	2.95%	1.89%
TOTAL COUNTER SALES MARKET	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
TOTAL COUNTER SALES	81.97%	82.44%	83.51%	83.56%	84.13%	83.65%
LICENSEE SALES	18.03%	17.56%	16.49%	16.44%	15.87%	16.35%
TOTAL LDB SALES MARKET	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIQUOR OUTLETS	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	P02 YTD 2012/13
L.D.B. STORES (BCLS) ¹	195	195	195	195	195	195
LICENSEE RETAIL STORES (LRS)	674	670	672	672	671	671
RURAL AGENCY STORES (RAS)	224	224	223	220	221	221
ON-SITE INDUSTRY	203	232	251	260	279	281
INDEPENDENT WINE STORE (WIN)	12	15	12	12	12	12
OFF-SITE INDUSTRY	35	34	35	35	35	35
DUTY FREE STORES	11	11	11	11	11	11
TOTAL OUTLETS AT PERIOD END	1,354	1,381	1,399	1,405	1,424	1,426

¹ Excludes wholesale only store locations 100 and 231

Ministry of Justice
Liquor Distribution Branch
Key Financial and Operating Statistics Years Ending March 31
(All dollar figures in \$000)

	Actual 2008/09	Actual 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual 2011/12	Actual 2012/13	Budget 2013/14
Sales	2,794,530	2,854,072	2,810,145	2,889,869	2,950,417	2,891,341
Discounts	190,523	198,289	179,749	187,583	196,331	183,282
Cost of Sales	1,451,244	1,515,289	1,469,819	1,510,744	1,540,783	1,557,043
Gross Margin	1,152,763	1,140,494	1,160,577	1,191,542	1,213,303	1,151,016
Operating Expenses	269,954	275,875	281,575	291,007	296,231	307,303
Operating Income	882,809	864,619	879,002	900,535	917,072	843,713
Other Income	8,309	12,657	11,269	10,610	12,487	7,152
Net Income	891,118	877,276	890,271	911,145	929,559	850,865
Inventory Turnover (times/year)	17	17	17	18	18	18
Capital Spending	16,552	18,936	18,470	19,021	10,448	19,213
Discount to Sales (%)	6.8%	6.9%	6.4%	6.5%	6.7%	6.3%
Gross Margin (%)	41.3%	40.0%	41.3%	41.2%	41.1%	39.8%
Operating Expenses to Sales (%)	9.7%	9.7%	10.0%	10.1%	10.0%	10.6%
Net Income to Sales (%)	31.9%	30.7%	31.7%	31.5%	31.5%	29.4%
Capital Expenditures to Sales (%)	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%
Sales Increase over Previous Year	4.3%	2.1%	-1.5%	2.8%	2.1%	-2.0%
Operating Expense over Previous year	5.4%	2.2%	2.1%	3.3%	1.8%	3.7%

Years 2008/09 - 2009/10 reported under Canadian GAAP

Years 2010/11 onward reported under International Financial Reporting Standards

**Ministry of Justice
Liquor Distribution Branch
Net Income Projections to Fiscal 2015/16**

\$000s	Actual 2012/13	Budget 2013/14	Projections			
			2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
TOTAL SALES	2,950,417	2,891,341	2,891,344	2,932,871	2,975,273	3,018,552
Commissions and	196,331	183,282	185,468	185,888	188,549	191,265
NET SALES	2,754,086	2,708,059	2,705,876	2,746,983	2,786,724	2,827,287
Cost of Sales	1,540,783	1,557,043	1,554,860	1,581,894	1,607,213	1,633,002
GROSS MARGIN	1,213,303	1,151,016	1,151,016	1,165,089	1,179,511	1,194,285
Operating Expenses	296,231	307,303	307,303	312,186	318,512	321,854
OPERATING INCOME	917,072	843,713	843,713	852,903	860,999	872,431
Interest and other						
Income	12,487	7,152	7,152	7,500	7,500	7,500
NET INCOME	929,559	850,865	850,865	860,403	868,499	879,931
Capital	10,448	19,213	19,213	22,551	27,342	21,568
% Of Sales						
Expenses	10.0%	10.6%	10.6%	10.6%	10.7%	10.7%
% Increase over Previous Year						
Sales	2.1%	-2.0%	-2.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
Operating Expenses	1.8%	3.7%	3.7%	1.6%	2.0%	1.0%
Net Income	2.0%	-8.5%	-8.5%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%

**Ministry of Justice
Liquor Distribution Branch
Capital Plan Projections to Fiscal 2015/16**

	<u>Actual 2012/13</u>	<u>Budget 2013/14</u>	<u>Projection 2014/15</u>	<u>Projection 2015/16</u>	<u>Projection 2016/17</u>
Operating Capital					
Building	14,907	760,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Information Systems	1,244,771	2,529,165	2,398,664	2,454,000	2,532,000
Intangible Assets - Software	339,827	1,258,300	1,093,236	1,321,100	1,070,600
Furniture and Equipment	1,786,434	2,998,635	3,460,500	3,456,000	3,571,400
Tenant Improvement	6,785,117	7,666,500	7,717,800	7,872,000	8,029,600
Vehicles	91,199	400,300	380,300	389,200	414,700
Total Operating Capital	<u>10,262,255</u>	<u>15,612,900</u>	<u>15,150,500</u>	<u>15,592,300</u>	<u>15,718,300</u>
Project Capital	185,277	3,600,000	7,400,000	11,750,000	5,850,000
Total Capital	<u>10,447,532</u>	<u>19,212,900</u>	<u>22,550,500</u>	<u>27,342,300</u>	<u>21,568,300</u>