

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
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Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General OVERVIEW OF THE JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR

Purpose of the Ministries

The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General and the Ministry of Justice comprise the justice and public safety sector within the Government of British Columbia. The ministries work together to administer justice, deliver public safety services and programs, and provide legal services to government.¹ They accomplish this through dedicated and professional staff, and through innovation and service excellence in fulfilling the following responsibilities:

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General Ministry of Justice



- Civil forfeiture
- Correctional services
- Law enforcement
- Restorative justice
- Victim services
- Court services
- Law reform
- Prosecution services

- Consumer protection
- Administrative, civil and family justice services
- Family maintenance enforcement
- Legal advice and services to government
- Legal aid

- Coroners service
- Crime prevention
- Criminal record checks
- Policing
- Regulation of private security industry
- Road safety

Our vision is a safe, secure, just and resilient British Columbia.

¹ The Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General is responsible for the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit – British Columbia (see Section 7).

Overview of the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General is one of the larger ministries in the B.C. government, with an operating budget of \$724 million. The ministry is responsible for law enforcement, correctional services, victim services, coroners service, and road safety, in addition to a number of other areas.

The BC Corrections Branch provides correctional services and programs to adults who are supervised while on a bail order awaiting trial or serving a community sentence; or held in custody while awaiting trial or serving a sentence of less than two years. Employing over three quarters of the ministry's staff, the branch operates ten jails and 55 community corrections offices across the province.

The Policing and Security Branch provides central oversight of policing, law enforcement and the security industry in BC, as well as develops and administers public safety initiatives dedicated to the protection of British Columbians. The branch accounts for approximately half of the ministry's budget.

The Community Safety and Crime Prevention Branch supports victim services programs, crime prevention efforts, the Civil Forfeiture Office, and combatting violence against women.

RoadSafetyBC operates provincial road safety programs and is the policy and regulatory agency responsible for ensuring the safe and responsible operation of motor vehicles in B.C.

The BC Coroners Service is responsible for determining the circumstances of all unnatural and unexpected deaths, all children's deaths, and all medically assisted deaths, and may also make recommendations aimed at preventing similar deaths in the future.

Corporate Management Services Branch and the Information Systems Branch provide corporate and IT support to both the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. Finally, the Corporate Policy and Planning Office provides policy support, coordinates cross-branch and inter-ministry initiatives and planning, and is responsible for consumer protection policy.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Budget 2017/18 (millions)

Operating Budget: \$724.050

Capital Budget: \$13.776

Full Time Equivalents

3,120

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Strategic Plan
2017/18 – 2019/20

Government priorities: Strong economy; Secure tomorrow

Our vision for the justice and public safety sector: A safe, secure, just and resilient British Columbia.

Our sector's mission: To administer justice, deliver public safety services and programs, and provide legal advice to government. We accomplish this through our dedicated and professional staff, innovation and service excellence.

Our goals and objectives:

We support a justice and public safety sector that is:

- **Fair** – accessible; impartial; timely
- **Protects people** – preventative; protective; a responsive, systemic approach
- **Sustainable** – focused efforts; managed resources; effective
- And has the **public's confidence** – adaptive; performance focused; empowering

We foster an **empowered workforce** which is engaged, supported and valued.

The principles that guide us:

- People:** Our workforce is the foundation for achieving our vision, goals and objectives. We support our staff in their work and career aspirations, and foster an informed, engaged, innovative and performance-focused workforce that is prepared for the future.
- Purpose:** We focus on achieving outcomes that make a positive difference to the wellbeing of individuals, families and communities across British Columbia.
- Partnerships:** We collaborate and promote partnerships across the ministries and externally, and we integrate programs and services where appropriate and beneficial.
- Performance:** We are accountable for achieving our goals and objectives. We use innovation, business intelligence and evidence-based management to improve our performance, and we are transparent in reporting results.

Our strategic directions and key priorities

Engage Indigenous leadership, organizations and communities in creating better outcomes for Indigenous people across the justice and public safety sector through:

- Strengthened relationships with local Indigenous leadership and communities
- Indigenous cultural safety training and trauma informed practices
- Support of First Nations policing
- Collaboration between BC Coroners Service and [First Nations Health Authority](#)
- [FPT Justice Framework to Address Violence Against Indigenous Women and Girls](#)
- Support MCFD in reviewing the child protection system for Indigenous peoples
- [BC Aboriginal Justice Council](#), [First Nations Health Council](#), and [Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women](#)

Strengthen prevention, protection and support for victims of crime, and marginalized and vulnerable women and children through:

- [Violence Free BC strategy](#)
- Support of [Provincial Domestic Violence Plan](#)
- Domestic Violence Units; Protection Order Registry; domestic violence programming in Corrections; [#SaySomething](#) campaign
- MOU Regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls between Province, First Nations Summit, Union of BC Indian Chiefs, BC Assembly of First Nations, and President of the Metis Nation of BC
- Support of [National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls](#), including establishing a Family Information Liaison Unit
- Trauma Informed Practice Project
- [Provincial Policing Standards](#)
- [BC's Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking](#)

Engage health, justice and public safety organizations in establishing a common provincial approach to mental health challenges through:

- Cabinet Working Group on Mental Health
- Joint Task Force on Overdose Response in partnership with Ministry of Health
- BC Coroners Service Drug Death Investigation Team
- Promotion of information sharing between police agencies and health service providers
- Crisis Intervention and De-escalation Training for police
- [Mental Health Strategy for Corrections in Canada](#)
- Corrections mental health assessments and coordinated programs and services
- Integrated Offender Management/Homelessness Intervention Program
- Partnership with and transfer of inmate health services to Provincial Health Services Authority

Improve community and road safety for all British Columbians through:

- Guns and Gangs Strategy, including: Illegal Firearms Task Force; Office of Crime Reduction and Gang Outreach; and targeting of prolific, violent and gang affiliated offenders
- Integrated Community Safety Initiative
- Community-based crime prevention
- [BC Policing and Community Safety Plan](#)
- BC Coroners Service investigations, inquests and death review panels
- Public Safety Issues Committee on Cannabis Legalization
- Safe and secure correctional supervision
- Evidence-based correctional programming
- [BC Road Safety Strategy and Moving to Vision Zero: Road Strategy Update and Showcase of Innovation in British Columbia](#)

Increase access to justice and efficiency of resource management through streamlined business practices, technology, and alternative service delivery models:

- Comprehensive disclosure strategy
- Review of policing structure, governance, funding, and service delivery informing policy analysis
- Electronic supervision of high-risk offenders and secure access to electronic justice services in Corrections
- Road Safety Initiative
- Immediate Roadside Prohibition Program
- IM/IT systems modernization and outcome-focused management
- Increased Lean capacity and practices

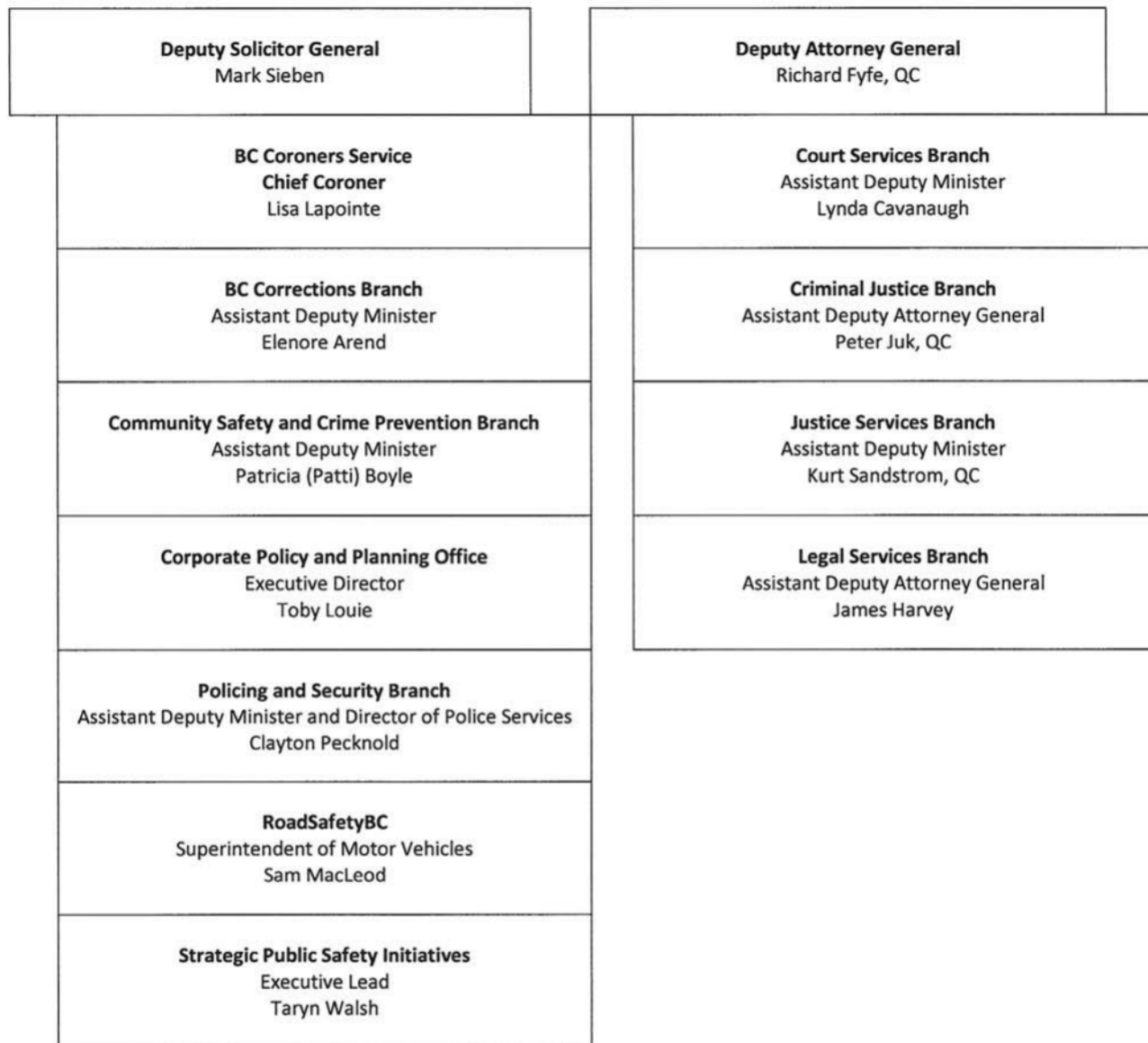
Increase public confidence through education, transparency and performance reporting:

- Semi-annual Justice Summits to encourage innovation and collaboration across the justice and public safety sector
- Business intelligence and performance management systems to support evidence-based decision making
- Publication of justice and public safety data sets via [DataBC](#) and [data dashboards](#)
- Coroners Service reporting on Medical Assistance in Dying (MAID) and overdose deaths
- Strengthened consumer protection policies and legislation
- Enhanced privacy training for staff

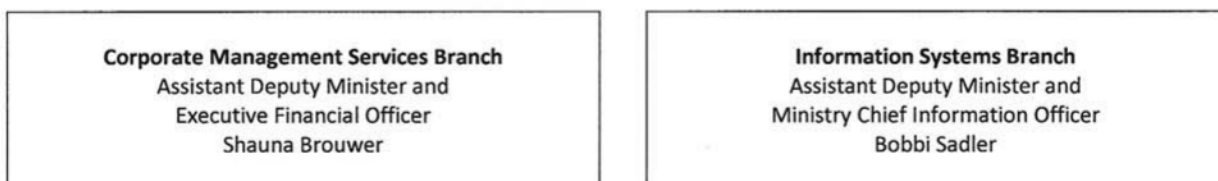
Support an informed, engaged, innovative and performance focused workforce through:

- [Leadership Framework](#) to support succession management
- Identification of mission critical positions and key stream priorities
- Continued meritorious staffing practices
- Strengthened recognition and respectful workplace practices

Justice and Public Safety Sector EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION CHART



Sector Support Services



**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
EXECUTIVE MEMBER BIOGRAPHY**

MARK SIEBEN
Deputy Solicitor General



After working as a youth and family counsellor for a non-profit agency, Mark joined BC's Public Service on June 8, 1990 as a front line social worker in what was then the Ministry of Social Services and Housing. Over the last twenty-five years, Mark has compiled a varied set of experiences ranging from front line service delivery, to policy, program, and legislative development, responsibility for service delivery operations, as well as senior administration in large, complex government organizations.

Mark has served as the Provincial Director of Child Welfare and Assistant Deputy Minister for Regional Operations, Assistant Deputy Minister of Integrated Policy and Legislation, and Associate Deputy Minister / Chief Operating Officer for the Ministry of Children and Family Development.

In January 2011, Mark was appointed deputy minister of Social Development with responsibility for B.C.'s income and disability assistance programs as well as Community Living British Columbia. Mark became Deputy Minister for the Ministry of Children and Family Development in June 2013.

Mark has been a member of the Justice and Public Safety Council since August 2013. On May 30, 2016, Mark was appointed Deputy Minister, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General and Deputy Solicitor General.

Mark has a Bachelor of Arts (Sociology) and a Bachelor of Law degree, both from the University of Victoria.

**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
EXECUTIVE MEMBER BIOGRAPHY**

LISA LAPOINTE
Chief Coroner

BC Coroners Service



Lisa Lapointe was appointed Chief Coroner in February 2011. In that role, she oversees the independent investigations of close to 10,000 deaths reported to the BC Coroners Service annually, including deaths reviewed at inquest and by Coroners Service Death Review Panels. Coroners establish the circumstances of unexpected deaths for the public record and make recommendations, where warranted, to prevent similar deaths in the future.

A graduate of the University of British Columbia Law School, Lisa began her public service career in 1995 as a policy analyst in the area of freedom of information and protection of privacy. She then joined the BC Coroners Service where she served as Coroner, Deputy Regional Coroner and Regional Coroner on Vancouver Island before being appointed as B.C.'s Assistant Deputy Chief Coroner in 2003.

In 2006, Lisa joined the province's BC Corrections Branch, serving as Assistant Deputy Warden at Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre in Victoria before moving to a provincial role as Director of Programs and Strategic Services.

In 2008, Lisa accepted the position of Assistant Deputy Director of the province's Civil Forfeiture Office, utilizing civil law to deter crime by removing proceeds and instruments of unlawful activity.

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s.22 She is the chair of the British Columbia Institute of Technology's Forensic Science and Technology Program Advisory Committee, and is the current chair of the Canadian Forum of Chief Coroners and Chief Medical Examiners. In 2013, Lisa received the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal in acknowledgement of her dedication and expertise to the public service for over twenty years.

**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
EXECUTIVE MEMBER BIOGRAPHY**

**Elenore Arend
Assistant Deputy Minister**

BC Corrections Branch



Elenore Arend began her career with the BC Public Service in 1994 as a probation officer and local manager in northern British Columbia and is recognized for over 20 years of public service in the field of corrections. Prior to becoming the Assistant Deputy Minister, Elenore was the Provincial Director of Strategic Operations, responsible for supporting over 2,400 frontline BC Corrections Branch staff with timely research and evaluation, information management and technology, and improvements to evidence-based interventions, offender programs and effective policy. She and her team also supported cross ministry initiatives and work in partnership with Indigenous communities to support Indigenous people in provincial corrections.

Elenore is recognized as a skilled leader of transformational projects and is known to bring vision to the organization, motivation to staff, and for her ability to bridge differences among the people and organizations she works with. Over the course of her career, she has taken a leadership role on issues related to offender programs and promoting excellence in correctional practice; as a result, Elenore was awarded with a Corrections Exemplary Service Medal last year.

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**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
EXECUTIVE MEMBER BIOGRAPHY**

PATRICIA (PATTI) BOYLE
Assistant Deputy Minister

Community Safety and Crime Prevention Branch



Patricia (Patti) Boyle was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of Community Safety and Crime Prevention Branch with the ministry on October 26, 2015. The branch has two distinct portfolios:

1. **Victim Services and Crime Prevention** includes oversight of: over 91 police based victim service programs and 70 community based victim service programs; 94 Stopping the Violence counselling programs and 84 children Who Witness Abuse programs; 66 outreach and multicultural outreach programs; as well as 45 community based restorative justice programs. There is also a victim safety unit that provides safety notification services to high risk victims, a court support victim program unit, restitution unit, and an office to combat trafficking in persons.
2. **Civil Forfeiture Office:** The office operates to take away the tools and profits of unlawful activity and reinvest them in crime prevention initiatives and victim's compensation.

As well as leading branch strategic priorities, Patti is a co-lead of the Violence Free BC Assistant Deputy Minister Steering Committee. This committee works to ensure a shared approach to addressing the issues of violence against women and their families and makes meaningful progress towards government's vision of a Violence Free BC.

Originally from the Prairies, Patti moved to the B.C. interior in 1996 and to the lower mainland in 2003. She began working for the BC Public Service in 2007 after several leadership roles in not-for-profit organizations and business. She holds a Bachelor degree in Education and a Business Administration Certificate. She started her career as a teacher.

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**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
EXECUTIVE MEMBER BIOGRAPHY**

SHAUNA BROUWER
Assistant Deputy Minister and
Executive Financial Officer

Corporate Management Services Branch



Shauna Brouwer was appointed as the Assistant Deputy Minister and Executive Financial Officer, Corporate Management Services Branch in August 2015. In this capacity she provides corporate services to the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General and, via the Financial Administration Act, has delegated authority and accountability for the performance and effectiveness of both ministries' financial management systems. This position also serves as the strategic link between both ministries and the B.C. government's central and shared services agencies.

First appointed to the Assistant Deputy Minister role in 2005, Shauna has more than 25 years of public sector leadership experience working in complex financial environments. She began her career in the Office of the BC Auditor General in 1990, and since that time has held positions that have allowed her to gain an understanding of a wide variety of financial functions. These include Senior Financial Officer and Executive Director of Operations. In addition, she has had the opportunity to work with senior leaders not only across government, but also in organizations such as the BC Pavilion Corporation, Tourism BC, the Royal BC Museum and the Union of BC Municipalities.

As Assistant Deputy Minister, Shauna has been responsible for corporate management services for a number of ministries including Community, Sport and Cultural Development and Jobs, Tourism and Innovation. Before assuming her current position, she served the natural resource sector as Assistant Deputy Minister Corporate Services and Executive Financial Officer for the ministries of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, Agriculture, Energy and Mines, Environment and Natural Gas Development.

Shauna has a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Victoria and a Master of Business Administration from Loma Linda University in Southern California. s.22

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Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
EXECUTIVE MEMBER BIOGRAPHY

TOBY LOUIE
Executive Director

Corporate Policy and Planning Office



Toby Louie was appointed as the Executive Director of the Corporate Policy and Planning Office in July 2008. The office is responsible for developing corporate policy initiatives, managing the ministry's legislation program, leading the justice and public safety sector's performance planning and management process, developing consumer protection policy, providing support to the ministry's branches and agencies on policy and planning initiatives, and serving as the ministry liaison with the independent agencies that administer consumer protection legislation.

Toby began his BC Public Service career in 1991 as an Information Analyst with the Court Services Branch of the Ministry of Attorney General. During his career, he has served as an Analyst, Manager and Director in various policy, planning, and communications roles in both the Ministry of Attorney General and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General.

Prior to joining the public service, Toby worked in the private sector as an Analyst for Peat Marwick Stevenson and Kellogg, a global company providing audit, tax and advisory services. He also worked as a researcher for Semmens and Adams, a Victoria-based consulting firm.

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Toby graduated from the University of Victoria with a Bachelor of Arts in Economics and a Master of Public Administration.

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**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
EXECUTIVE MEMBER BIOGRAPHY**

BOBBI SADLER
Assistant Deputy Minister and
Ministry Chief Information Officer

Information Systems Branch



As Assistant Deputy Minister and Chief Information Officer for the Information Systems Branch, Bobbi Sadler is responsible for the justice and public safety sector's vision and mandate for business transformation and technology. The branch provides proficient and effective client support for information management and technology; maintains a stable, standardized and highly available application system environment; delivers implementation planning, design, and coordination services; ensures adherence to current information technology industry standards; and develops and provides quality assurance, change and risk management procedures, including sector direction for information security and privacy. Recently, the branch also assumed responsibility for the sector's internal communications.

A key role for Bobbi is leading and co-chairing the Justice and Public Safety Sector's IM/IT Governance Committee. This committee sets the direction for the sector's IM/IT strategy through planning, performance and service delivery. As well, this committee provides oversight on all IM/IT capital initiatives.

Bobbi leads a team of technology professionals that includes security and privacy specialists, enterprise architects, system engineers, database analysts and administrators, client portfolio specialists, strategic planners, and application support technicians.

During her 31 year career with the BC Public Service, Bobbi has successfully managed several large corporate initiatives, including the design and procurement of a case management business solution for the social sector ministries. She has a proven track record in delivering business transformation initiatives and is committed to outstanding customer service.

Bobbi's expertise and leadership skills are well respected across government, and is reflected in the many cross-government committees that she participates in on a regular basis.

In addition to extensive information systems educational programs, Bobbi has earned certificates from the University of Victoria and Camosun College.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
EXECUTIVE MEMBER BIOGRAPHY

CLAYTON PECKNOLD
Assistant Deputy Minister and
Director of Police Services

Policing and Security Branch



On March 21, 2011, Clayton Pecknold was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister and Director of Police Services, Policing and Security Branch.

From 2002 to his present appointment, Clayton was Deputy Chief Constable of the Central Saanich Police Service. Before that he spent four years as legal counsel to the Victoria Police Department after serving with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for 11 years in a variety of locations across Canada.

Clayton holds a Law degree from Dalhousie University Law School and became a member of the Law Society of British Columbia after articling with the attorney general of B.C. He is a graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy in Quantico, Virginia and has been an active member of the international, national and provincial chiefs of police associations.

Clayton has held several senior positions on criminal justice committees including chair of the National Joint Committee of Senior Criminal Justice Officials for the Pacific Region, co-chair of the Law Amendments Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the 2010 president of the BC Association of Chiefs of Police.

Clayton is a member of the Governor General's Order of Merit for the Police Forces.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
EXECUTIVE MEMBER BIOGRAPHY

SAM MACLEOD
Superintendent of Motor Vehicles

RoadSafetyBC



Sam MacLeod was appointed Superintendent of Motor Vehicles on March 26, 2013. In this position, he leads RoadSafetyBC which operates provincial road safety programs and is the policy and regulatory agency responsible for ensuring the safe and responsible operation of motor vehicles in B.C.

Sam joined the BC Public Service, with the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, in 2004 after a 29 year career with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Prior to his current role, Sam held the following positions:

- Executive Director - Policing, Security and Law Enforcement Operations;
- Executive Director - Security Programs and Police Technology; and
- Associate Director - Police Services Division

Sam has a degree in Business Administration from the University of Ottawa, is completing a Master degree in Terrorism, Security and Risk Assessment from Simon Fraser University and is bilingual.

**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
EXECUTIVE MEMBER BIOGRAPHY**

TARYN WALSH
Executive Lead

**Strategic Public Safety Initiatives
Deputy Solicitor General's Office**



Taryn Walsh is the Executive Lead, Strategic Public Safety Initiatives in the Deputy Solicitor General's Office. This is a new role within the ministry, and entails leading strategic justice and public safety priorities, including coordinating the B.C. government's participation in the National Inquiry on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.

In addition to the National Inquiry, Taryn's current responsibilities include:

- Enhancing B.C.'s response to online violence against children by developing comprehensive cross-ministry options and recommendations for action;
- Coordinating government's participation in, and response to, the Office of Auditor General's examination of the implementation of the recommendations from the Oppal Inquiry, including responsibility for fulfilling the commitment to annual public reporting on the status of the recommendations; and
- Participating in a variety cross-ministry initiatives including: working with the First Nations Health Council, Ministry of Health and others to develop a Social Determinants of Health Strategy; representing the ministry on the Assistant Deputy Ministers Committee on Secure Tomorrow; representing the ministry on the Indigenous Justice Working Group with the Ministry of Justice and the Aboriginal Justice Council.

Taryn obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of British Columbia, and a Law degree from the University of Alberta. She began her career in government with the Public Guardian and Trustee, the Human Rights Commission and the Ministry of Labour. Subsequently, Taryn was Executive Director of Victim Services and Crime Prevention within the ministry's Community Safety and Crime Prevention Branch for a number of years, responsible for front-line service delivery and developing innovative strategies for program, policy and legislative reform to address crime and violence.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
OVERVIEW OF FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
FOR THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Responsibility for the justice system is divided between the federal and provincial governments.

The Courts

The provinces are authorized to establish, maintain and organize courts in their jurisdictions for criminal and civil matters. In B.C., cases heard in the provincial court fall into four main categories: criminal and youth matters; family matters; small claims; and traffic and bylaw matters. Provincial court judges are appointed and paid by the provinces in which they sit. The federal government appoints judges for superior courts in the provinces such as the Supreme Court of British Columbia and Court of Appeal of British Columbia. The support for these courts is administered by B.C. (facilities, clerks, registry, and sheriffs).

The federal government is also responsible for the federal court and the Federal Court of Appeal. The federal court hears and decides legal disputes dealing with matters that are assigned to the federal government under the constitution such as immigration, citizenship, admiralty, and taxes as well as some criminal law matters of national concern. The federal court may sit anywhere in Canada and the court's orders are binding in every province. The federal government is also authorized to establish the Supreme Court of Canada as the final court of appeal in the country.

Law Making

The provinces and the federal government have authority to establish and enforce laws in relation to matters within their jurisdictional responsibilities.

Prosecution

In B.C., Crown counsel approves and conducts prosecutions and appeals under the Criminal Code of Canada and for offences under provincial enactments. Federal prosecutors conduct prosecutions for offences under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act and violations of other federal statutes such as the Fisheries Act, Income Tax Act, Customs Act, and Canadian Environmental Protection Act. They also prosecute terrorism and certain criminal organization offences under the Criminal Code as well as money laundering and proceeds of crime charges.

Policing

The provinces' constitutional jurisdiction for the administration of justice includes oversight and management of provincial policing services. Police services under the B.C. government are performed in rural and unincorporated areas by an RCMP provincial police force and in municipalities by local police departments or RCMP municipal police services. The government of Canada has jurisdiction over the federal RCMP police force which includes members of the federal force operating in B.C. Under the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, the federal force is required to enforce all federal laws, including those related to national security, illicit drugs, organized crime, financial crime and international policing.

Corrections Services

The provinces are constitutionally responsible for establishing, maintaining and managing prisons for adult offenders awaiting trial, an immigration review or in custody sentenced to terms of less than two years. The federal government is responsible for penitentiaries for adult offenders serving sentences of two years or longer. The provinces administer court ordered community sentences and accused on bail. The provinces are also responsible for youth justice services and in B.C. youth custody and youth community corrections are administered by the Ministry of Children and Family Development.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

ROLE OF SOLICITOR GENERAL

British Columbia's Solicitor General is the province's top public safety and law enforcement official. The statutory responsibilities of the office are derived from the Solicitor General's portfolio as a minister of the Crown.

The Solicitor General is the minister responsible for the administration of the Police Act and must ensure that an adequate and effective level of policing and law enforcement is maintained throughout the province. This role includes responsibility for agreements between the province, Government of Canada, and municipalities in B.C. whereby the RCMP act as the provincial police force for parts of the province.

The Solicitor General is the minister responsible for the Correction Act which provides for provincial correctional facilities for adult men and women awaiting trial and sentenced to two years less a day and community corrections. These responsibilities stem from the exclusive powers of provincial legislatures under sections 92(6) and (14) of the Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1982 for jurisdiction for the administration of justice and establishing, maintaining and managing prisons in and for the province.

The Solicitor General has been responsible for driver licensing and road safety under the Motor Vehicle Act. Other areas of ministerial responsibility include civil forfeiture, victim services, criminal record checks, coroners services, the regulation of private security, consumer protection and addressing domestic violence and trafficking in persons.

The Solicitor General and Attorney General work together but each have distinct responsibilities. The Solicitor General is responsible for policing and public safety while the Attorney General is Government's chief law officer. It has not been uncommon in B.C.'s history to have one minister in both roles. When the roles are combined both share responsibility for the administration of justice as it relates to the portfolio of the Solicitor General and Attorney General.

In England, the office of Solicitor General has a long history and was held by some influential persons, including Sir Frances Bacon, the 17th-century lawyer, philosopher and member of the House of Commons. Traditionally, both the Solicitor General and Attorney General held appointments by Crown prerogative and appeared on behalf of the sovereign in the courts as law officers. By the 17th-century the positions had evolved into political offices, with the Attorney General being the lead legal advisor to the Crown. By the mid-19th-century, as the concept of responsible government matured, the roles of Solicitor General and Attorney General also grew into a wider responsibility for the administration of justice which remains evident today in B.C.

Canada adopted the English common law tradition of dual law officers. In 1892, Canada created the office of Solicitor General to assist the Attorney General. Over time, Canada departed from

the role of law officer for the Solicitor General. By 1985, the office's responsibilities included federal prisons, parole, RCMP and national security. Additional responsibilities of emergency management and border strategies came in later years. In 2005, the federal Department of Solicitor General Act was repealed and the portfolio for national public safety was assigned to the minister for Public Safety Canada.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

ROLE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In British Columbia, the Minister of Justice is also the Attorney General of the province.

The Minister of Justice exercises administrative and ministerial functions of a Cabinet Minister. In this capacity, the minister is responsible for representing the interests and perspectives of the ministry at Cabinet, as well as representing the interests and perspectives of Cabinet, and accordingly the government, to the ministry and the ministry's communities of interest. The minister introduces policies and programs that not only change the law but are intended to influence the way the law is applied, how the legal system functions and how individuals interact with the system.

The Attorney General role is the official legal advisor of the Lieutenant Governor and the legal member of the executive council. As Attorney General, the constitutional and traditional responsibilities associated with this role are distinctive and beyond that of any other Cabinet member. The Attorney General has unique responsibilities to the Crown, the courts, the Legislature and the executive branch of government.

The statutory responsibilities of the office are found in section 2 of the Attorney General Act [RSBC 1996] chapter 22:

2 The Attorney General

- (a) Is the official legal advisor of the Lieutenant Governor and the legal member of the Executive Council;
- (b) Must see that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with law;
- (c) Must superintend all matters connected with the administration of justice in British Columbia that are not within the jurisdiction of the government of Canada;
- (d) Must advise on the legislative acts and proceedings of the Legislature and generally advise the government on all matters of law referred to the Attorney General by the government;
- (e) Is entrusted with the powers and charged with the duties which belong to the office of the Attorney General and Solicitor General of England by law or usage, so far as those powers and duties are applicable to British Columbia, and also with the powers and duties which, by the laws of Canada and of British Columbia to be administered and carried into effect by the government of British Columbia, belong to the office of the Attorney General and Solicitor General;
- (f) Must advise the heads of the ministries of the government on all matters of law connected with the ministries;
- (g) Is charged with the settlement of all instruments issued under the Great Seal of British Columbia;
- (h) [Repealed 1997-7-17.];
- (i) Has the regulation and conduct of all litigation for or against the government or a ministry in respect of any subjects within the authority or jurisdiction of the legislature, and

- (j) Is charged generally with duties as may be assigned by law or by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to the Attorney General.

Official Legal Advisor and Legal Member of Executive Council

The role of official legal advisor is linked to the Attorney General's overall responsibility as the independent legal member of the Executive Council. The independence of the role is fundamental to the position and well established in common law, statutes and tradition.

The Attorney General has a special responsibility to be the guardian of the rule of law, which protects individuals and society from arbitrary measures and safeguards personal liberties. The Attorney General also has a particular role to play in advising Cabinet to ensure the rule of law is maintained and that Cabinet actions are legally and constitutionally valid. This role does not necessitate, however, that the post must be held by a person entitled to practice law. The British Columbia Court of Appeal (*Askin v Law Society of British Columbia*, 2013 BCCA 233) upheld the BC Supreme Court decision and confirmed that there is no "express or necessarily implied requirement that a person appointed to the office of the Attorney General be a member of the Bar of British Columbia for five years or even be qualified to practice law."

In providing advice, it is important to keep in mind the distinction between the Attorney General's policy advice and preferences and the legal advice being presented to Cabinet. The Attorney General's legal advice or constitutional advice should not be ignored; however, when providing policy advice, the Attorney General's recommendations have the same authority as that of other ministers.

Legislative Responsibilities

The Attorney General is responsible for overseeing that all legislative enactments are in accordance with principles of natural justice, fairness, civil rights, and consistent with other provincial legislation. Significantly, the Attorney General advises also on the constitutionality of legislation, including consistency with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The Attorney General's legislative responsibilities are manifested in a variety of roles, including the relationship with Legislative Counsel, which plays a key role in ensuring the legal integrity of government legislation. Although Legislative Counsel's reporting relationship to the Attorney General does allow the Attorney General to provide guidance and set standards, individual pieces of legislation are drafted on instructions from client ministries and are not within the sole control of Legislative Counsel or the Attorney General. In addition, legislation must meet requirements in some treaties such as the requirement for consultation.

The Attorney General has a further role to play as part of the Cabinet Committee to review legislation and regulations and to comment on the technical issues related to legislation and regulations prior to Cabinet consideration.

The Attorney General's role on legislative matters is as an advisor to the Cabinet. Although unlikely, Cabinet could, in theory, receive the Attorney General's legal opinion on legislation and choose to disregard it. Such a situation could, however, in extreme circumstances, result in the Attorney General tendering a resignation as failure to accept and comply with the advice provided could be construed as, for example, lack of confidence in the Attorney General's counsel or an attempt to compromise the independent determinations of the Attorney General. Such a situation occurred in 1988 when the Honourable Brian R. Smith Q.C. resigned as Attorney General, on the basis that then Premier William Vander Zalm apparently lacked confidence in him and sought to weaken the independence of the office of the Attorney General, which Mr. Smith described as one of "great sensitivity and neutrality in the administration of justice".

Civil Litigation

In addition to specific responsibilities to conduct civil litigation on behalf of the government and its agencies, the Attorney General has broader litigation responsibilities. These powers are based on the Crown's *parens patriae* (parental) authority. The Attorney General's authority is not only to conduct litigation in cases directly affecting the government or its agencies but also to litigate cases where there is a clear matter of public interest or public rights at stake.

This has been characterized as a constitutional responsibility to ensure that the public interest is well and independently represented. It may involve interventions in private litigation or Charter challenges to legislation, even if the arguments conclude that the legislation does contravene constitutionally protected rights.

Factors such as the complexity of a case; the gravity of potential penalties; the accused's age, ability to understand the proceedings, and to express herself or himself; and the accused's limited familiarity with the trial process may impel the court to appoint an *amicus curiae* ("friend of the court") to protect the proper administration of justice and the fairness of the trial by making submissions so that the court is aware of all relevant points of law or fact. If an *amicus curiae* is appointed by the court, the Attorney General is responsible for providing funding to support that individual's or organization's participation.

Court Administration

A key component of the Attorney General's responsibilities to ensure the administration of justice in the province is the administration of the courts and as a result the responsibility for maintaining liaison with the judiciary.

Given the fundamental importance of the independence of the judiciary, the responsibility for courts administration is often a very sensitive and delicate issue. Great care and respect for the principles of judicial independence must be exercised in this area.

Criminal Prosecutions

One of the most publicly scrutinized aspects of the Attorney General's role is the responsibility for criminal prosecutions encompassed in s. 92 of the Constitution Act, 1867. Section 92 gives provinces the authority to legislate in matters related to the administration of criminal justice and thereby gives the provincial Attorney General authority to prosecute offences under the Criminal Code.

It is an accepted and important constitutional principle that the Attorney General must carry out the criminal prosecution responsibilities "independently of political pressures from government" and of any external partisan pressures (*Miazga v. Kvello Estate*, 2009 SCC 51, para.46; *Krieger v. Law Society of Alberta*, 2002 SCC 65, paras.30-32). The Attorney General's responsibility for individual criminal prosecutions must be undertaken – and seen to be undertaken – on rigorously objective and legal criteria, free of any political considerations, and in accordance with the accused's constitutional right to full and complete disclosure of all relevant information pertaining to the Crown's case (*R. v. Stinchcombe*). This ensures that the Attorney's agents, Crown counsel, can properly fulfill their quasi-judicial role as ministers of justice.

Whether to initiate or stay a criminal proceeding is not an issue of government policy. This responsibility has been characterized as a matter of the Attorney General acting as the Queen's Attorney, not as a Minister of the government of the day.

While a wide range of policy considerations may be weighed in executing this responsibility, and the Attorney General may choose to consult the Cabinet on some of these considerations, any decisions relating to the conduct of individual prosecutions must be the Attorney General's alone and independent of the traditional Cabinet decision making process. The Attorney's independence is "so fundamental to the integrity and efficiency of the criminal justice system that it is constitutionally entrenched" (*Miazga* para.46).

In practice, the Criminal Justice Branch administers the prosecution service under the leadership of the Assistant Deputy Attorney General and is responsible for approving and conducting all prosecutions in British Columbia that are not within the jurisdiction of the federal prosecution service, as well as appeals and ancillary proceedings arising out of these same prosecutions. Crown counsel are appointed to represent the Attorney General before the courts on prosecution files. Subject to direction from the Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Crown counsel have authority to approve criminal charges, conduct prosecutions and appeals, and take conduct of private prosecutions.

An important part of the Crown's – and thus the Attorney General's – responsibility in conducting criminal prosecutions is associated with the responsibility to represent the public interest, which includes not only the community as a whole and the victim, but also the accused. The Crown has a distinct responsibility to the court to present all the credible evidence available.

The responsibility is to present the case fairly, not necessarily to convict. This is a fundamental precept of criminal law, even if it is not a particularly well-understood concept among the general public. One of the Attorney General's responsibilities in fostering public respect for the rule of law, is to assist the public in understanding the nature and limits of the prosecutorial function.

Ultimately the Attorney General is accountable to the people of the province, through the Legislature, for decisions relating to criminal prosecutions. Such accountability can only occur, of course, once the prosecution is completed or when a final decision has been made not to prosecute. The sub judice rule strictly prohibits the Attorney General from commenting on a matter before the courts. Given the stature of the Attorney General's position, any public comment coming from the office would be seen as an attempt to influence the case.

Although the Attorney General can become involved in decision making in relation to individual criminal cases, such a practice would leave the Minister vulnerable to accusations of political interference. Accordingly, it is traditional to leave the day-to-day decision-making in the hands of the Attorney General's agents, the Crown Attorneys, except in cases of exceptional importance where the public would expect the Attorney General to be briefed.

The Crown Counsel Act provides that, if the Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General gives the Assistant Deputy Attorney General (ADAG) a direction with respect to the approval or conduct of any specific prosecution or appeal, that direction must be given in writing to the ADAG and published in the Gazette. If, however, the Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General wishes to issue a directive respecting the Criminal Justice Branch policy on the approval or conduct of prosecutions, that directive must be given in writing to the ADAG, but publication in the Gazette is at the discretion of the ADAG.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

BC CORONERS SERVICE

BC CORONERS SERVICE

Chief Coroner
Lisa Lapointe
(Appointed pursuant to the Coroners Act
until February 2019.)

Deputy Chief Coroner,
Vince Stancato
(Appointed pursuant to the Coroners Act
until August 2017.)

BC CORONERS SERVICE

Lisa Lapointe
Chief Coroner



Core Program Area Description

The BC Coroners Service is responsible for determining the circumstances of all unnatural and unexpected deaths, all children's deaths, and all medically assisted deaths. The coroner must establish the identity of the deceased, and when, where, how and by what means death occurred. Coroners then report their findings in writing to the Chief Coroner. Coroners may also make recommendations aimed at preventing similar deaths in the future.

The Chief Coroner is responsible for administering the Coroners Act and supervising and directing coroners in the performance of their duties. There are approximately 100 coroners across the province, who receive reports of death on a 24/7 basis and attend scenes of death when indicated by the circumstances.

Coroners' Investigations

Coroners initiate investigations into all deaths reported to them. If the coroner determines the death meets the criteria for investigation, a coroner's investigation is commenced and the coroner will establish both cause and manner of death. Because the coroner's investigation is fact-finding and not fault-finding, the coroner's discretionary investigative authorities are extremely broad, including the authority to seize records, compel information and authorize an autopsy or other post mortem examinations necessary for purposes of the investigation.

Inquests

The Coroners Act requires that an inquest be held when an individual dies in the custody of police or sheriffs, when the Chief Coroner believes that the public has an interest in the circumstances surrounding the death, or when the death resulted from a dangerous practice and similar deaths could be prevented. An inquest may also be directed by the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General. An appointed coroner and jury will hear relevant evidence about the circumstances of the death from subpoenaed witnesses, whether the information would be admissible in a court of law. Witnesses must answer any question put to them and their answers must not be used against them in any trial or other proceedings other than a prosecution for perjury.

Recommendations

Both investigating coroners and inquest juries may make recommendations aimed at preventing similar deaths in the future. These recommendations are forwarded by the Chief

Coroner to receiving agencies with a request for response within 60 days. Responses to jury recommendations are then posted on the BC Coroners Service website.

Child Death Review

The death of every child under the age of 19 in B.C. must be reported to and investigated by a coroner, and be reviewed by the Coroners Service Child Death Review Unit for the purposes of discovering and monitoring trends and determining whether further evaluation of the death is necessary. A standing Child Death Review Panel reviews categories of children's deaths for the purpose of providing advice respecting public safety and the prevention of deaths. The Child Death Review Panel is comprised of senior specialists in a variety of fields including child welfare, public health, education, First Nations health, police, pathology and medicine.

Death Review Panels

In addition to the standing Child Death Review Panel, the Coroners Act allows the Chief Coroner to establish panels to review the facts and circumstances of deaths. Individuals with subject matter expertise are appointed to review categories of deaths in order to provide advice with respect to public safety and the prevention of deaths.

Mortality Data/Research

The BC Coroners Service maintains a database of the factors related to deaths in order to discover, monitor, and report trends that may impact public health and safety. This information is shared with agencies to assist their public safety mandates, and with the public.

Identification

Unique in Canada, the BC Coroners Service maintains a sophisticated and innovative database that compares information about individuals missing and presumed deceased with found human remains. Applying temporal, geospatial, and comparative analysis, including DNA, the unit makes identifications in support of the BC Coroners Service mandate as well as for legal, criminal and estate purposes.

Specialty Coroners

- The BC Coroners Service has specialized coroners and units who investigate police related deaths, workplace and resource industry deaths, children's deaths, medically assisted deaths, and illicit drug-related deaths.

Interaction with Other Agencies

Coroners' investigations often proceed along-side other agencies' investigations, including:

- Police - when there is the possibility of culpability in a death and where charges under the Criminal Code or another statute may be considered;
- Independent Investigations Office - all police-related deaths in order to determine whether a police officer may have committed an offence;
- WorkSafeBC – deaths of workers as defined by their legislation; and

- Transportation Safety Board - a federal agency that investigates deaths related to marine, pipeline, rail and air modes of transportation.

Budget 2017/18 **(millions)**

Operating Budget: \$13.993

Capital Budget: \$ 0.000

Full Time Equivalents

96

Related Legislation

Coroners Act

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
BC CORRECTIONS BRANCH

BC CORRECTIONS BRANCH

Assistant Deputy Minister Elenore Arend
Provincial Director, Adult Custody Stephanie Macpherson
Provincial Director, Community Corrections Bill Small
Provincial Director, Capital Projects Vacant
Provincial Director, Strategic Operations Kimberley McLean
Director, Programs and Strategic Services Cindy Rose
Director, Resource Management Craig Thomson

BC CORRECTIONS BRANCH

Elenore Arend
Assistant Deputy Minister



Core Program Area Description

BC Corrections protects communities through the safe control and behavioural change of adults in contact with the criminal justice system. It provides correctional services and programs to adults who are:

- Supervised while on a bail order awaiting trial or serving a community sentence; or
- Held in custody while awaiting trial or serving a sentence of less than two years.

The branch consists of four divisions.

The Community Corrections Division operates 55 offices that supervise over 23,300 clients and offer programs proven to reduce reoffending to offenders who live in the community (outside of the correctional centres) in accordance with court orders. Community Corrections staff also make recommendations to the court to assist with sentencing decisions.

The Adult Custody Division operates ten correctional centres. Centres house individuals who are awaiting trial, serving a provincial jail sentence (up to two years less a day) or being held pending an immigration review. Offenders with longer sentences are managed by the Correctional Service of Canada. While the levels of security and control vary from centre to centre, each correctional centre offers inmate programs, education and vocational training that are proven to address factors which contribute to criminal behaviour. Between April 1, 2016 and March 31, 2017 the average daily inmate count was 2,734.

The Strategic Operations Division provides expertise, co-ordination and support to all parts of the branch through research and analysis, information management, strategic planning, policy and program development, and Aboriginal programs and relationships.

The Capital Projects Division provides planning, implementation management and oversight for major capital projects to support branch operations and to meet the capacity requirements of the growing offender population. The branch has received approval for \$460 million in capital projects for major facility upgrades and expansions since 2008. The most recent capital project, the new Okanagan Correctional Centre, was completed on time and within budget in September 2016.

Budget 2017/18 (millions)

Operating Budget:	\$269.485
Capital Budget:	\$ 0.000
Corrections Work Program Account	\$ 1.281

Full Time Equivalents

2,428

Related Legislation

Correction Act
Criminal Code of Canada

Key Facts

- BC Corrections has over 2,400 staff working in ten jails and 55 community corrections offices throughout the province. The jails are:
 - North Fraser Pretrial Centre (Port Coquitlam)
 - Fraser Regional Correctional Centre (Maple Ridge)
 - Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre (Victoria)
 - Surrey Pretrial Services Centre (Surrey)
 - Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre (Kamloops)
 - Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (Prince George)
 - Alouette Correctional Centre for Women (Maple Ridge)
 - Ford Mountain Correctional Centre (Chilliwack)
 - Nanaimo Correctional Centre (Nanaimo)
 - Okanagan Correctional Centre (Oliver)
- During fiscal year 2016/17 our correctional centres operated at an average of approximately 139% of cell capacity (average daily inmate population was 2,734).
- The expansion of Surrey Pretrial Services Centre added another 216 cells and the completion of the Okanagan Correctional Centre in 2016 resulted in 378 new cells provincially to address demand.
- Ten years ago, remand inmates accounted for one-third of the provincial inmate population; now they account for approximately one-half of the inmate population.
- Based on admissions from 1997-2004, approximately 60% of offenders admitted into the corrections system are diagnosed with a mental illness disorder and/or problematic substance use.
- In fiscal 2007/08, there were 20,858 clients under community supervision. For fiscal year 2016/17, there were 23,365, an increase of approximately 12%.

- In fiscal year 2016/17, the number of clients under supervision in the community increased 8% from the previous year (in 2015/16 there was a daily average of 21,678 community clients). Community Corrections continues to face workload pressures.
- We have nine times as many clients being supervised in the community as those being held in custody.
- Over the last ten years, there was a 31% increase in the number of bail clients from 6,628 to 8,676.
- Over the last ten years, the number of high risk offenders on probation officer caseloads increased by 56% (3,051 in fiscal year 2007/08 and 4,760 in fiscal year 2016/17).
- Over the last ten years, the number of sentenced domestic violence offenders under community supervision increased by 25% and the number of bail clients accused of domestic violence offences increased by 80%.
- Over the last ten years, the number of sentenced domestic violence offenders in custody increased by 45% and the number of remanded offenders accused of domestic violence offences increased by 115%.
- The branch strives to reduce reoffending and promote public safety by providing programs to offenders that target risk factors relating to offending behavior.
 - Research findings indicate that participation in the Relationship Violence Prevention Program reduced spousal assault recidivism by 50% over a two year follow-up period and reduced general offending by 60% over a two year follow-up period.
 - Research findings indicate that for medium and high risk offenders completing the Violence Prevention Program, it successfully reduced recidivism (including breaches) at 12 months by 36% and at 24 months by 34%.
 - Inmate graduates of the Guthrie House Therapeutic Community at Nanaimo Correctional Centre are 33% less likely to reoffend following release compared to general population inmates at this facility.
 - The Integrated Offender Management/Homeless Intervention Project, a partnership between the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation, builds on the success of this Corrections Branch program. The program results indicate that it can reduce reoffending by 48% over 18 months.
 - The Strategic Training Initiative in the Community Supervision Program, a model for training probation officers to apply evidence-based principles of offender rehabilitation that has been implemented province-wide, shows a 38% reduction in recidivism.
 - The Drug Treatment Court of Vancouver has reduced criminal reoffending of all kinds by 35% and drug related repeat offences by 56%.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

**COMMUNITY SAFETY AND
CRIME PREVENTION BRANCH**

COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION BRANCH

Assistant Deputy Minister
Patricia (Patti) Boyle

**Acting Executive Director,
Victim Services and Crime Prevention**
Marcie Mezzarobba

**Executive Director,
Civil Forfeiture**
Phil Tawtel

COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION BRANCH

Patricia (Patti) Boyle
Assistant Deputy Minister



Core Program Area Description

Civil Forfeiture

The purpose of the Civil Forfeiture Office is to remove the economic incentives of crime by forfeiting the illegally obtained proceeds and tools used to gain wealth. The office is focused on organized crime in particular. Proceeds recovered are used to compensate eligible victims, fund crime prevention activities and cover the costs of running the Civil Forfeiture Office. The office does not receive any appropriated funding from the province.

Victim Services

Victim Services provides a range of supports for victims of crime. Through the branch, the province funds over 160 victim service programs, contracting with local, regional, and Aboriginal organizations, health authorities and non-profit organizations, to provide emotional support, information, referrals and practical assistance. The branch also provides victim services directly. The Crime Victim Assistance Program provides financial assistance and benefits to victims of violent crime, immediate family members and some witnesses. The Court Support Unit provides services to assist victims through the criminal justice process with timely information and assistance. The Victim Safety Unit provides notification to victims regarding the custodial and community status of accused persons and offenders.

Violence Against Women

The branch funds specific counselling and outreach services for women and children who have experienced violence. This includes 180 contracts with service providers who provide counselling to women fleeing violence and children who witness abuse as well as 66 outreach and multicultural outreach service contracts to help identify and connect women in crisis with the supports they need. The branch has responsibility for the provincial Violence Against Women in Relationships Policy.

Crime Prevention

The branch works with community groups, schools, youth groups, businesses, service organizations, police and all levels of government to support and lead crime prevention programs and projects throughout the province.

The branch includes an office to combat human trafficking and is responsible for the overall coordination of the province's Combating Trafficking in Persons Strategy which aims to stop trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation and forced labour.

Budget 2017/18 (millions)

Community Safety and Crime Prevention

Operating Budget: \$40.818

Capital Budget \$ 0.000

Civil Forfeiture Special Account

Operating Budget: \$9.243

External Recoveries: (\$7.497)

Net Budget: \$1.745

Victim Surcharge Special Account

Operating Budget: \$13.504

Full Time Equivalents

108

Related Legislation

Civil Forfeiture Act

Criminal Code (federal)

Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (federal)

British Columbia Neurotrauma Fund Contribution Act

Crime Victim Assistance Act

Criminal Injury Compensation Act

Victims of Crime Act

Key Facts

Civil Forfeiture

- B.C. is one of seven provinces with civil forfeiture programs and was the first to implement administrative forfeiture.
- Over its 11 years in operation, the Civil Forfeiture Office has forfeited \$72 million and provided \$32.5 million back to communities in both crime prevention grants and compensation to eligible victims.

Victim Services, Crime Prevention and Human Trafficking

- In 2016/17, the Crime Victim Assistance Program provided \$13.6 million in direct support for victims of violent crime including income support, medical and dental benefits, counselling, as well as personal care and medical rehabilitation.
- In 2015-16, victim service programs assisted more than 40,000 new clients.
- In 2015-16, programs providing counselling to women and their children experiencing violence in relationships received more than 34,000 referrals.
- The Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons provides expert advice, training and support to communities and agencies on human trafficking issues.
- The Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons has assisted in over 250 potentially trafficked persons since 2007.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
CORPORATE MANAGEMENT SERVICES BRANCH

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT SERVICES BRANCH

Assistant Deputy Minister and Executive Financial Officer Shauna Brouwer
Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer, Financial Planning and Accounting David Hoadley
Executive Director, Facilities Services Division Betty Chen-Mack
Executive Director, Organization Development Team Cheryl Hall
Executive Director, Client Services, Finance and Procurement Teri Lavine

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT SERVICES BRANCH

SHAUNA BROUWER
Assistant Deputy Minister and
Executive Financial Officer



Core Program Area Description

Our vision is to provide excellence in corporate services and partnering in the outcomes of the justice and public safety sector (the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General).

Our mission is to be a high performing consolidated corporate services organization supporting all the program areas of the sector. We aim to be an embedded partner of each branch, supporting them in their programs. We assist the sector with justice reform by providing integrated finance, strategic human resources, facilities and corporate security, safety and risk management support.

In its role, the branch:

- Leads the preparation of budget submissions and financial reporting, and provides oversight, expert advice and progress reports to its clients on finances, strategic human resources, facilities (including Shared Services BC), and corporate risk, safety and security;
- Provides support through operations in our headquarters in Victoria as well as through regional teams located in Prince George, Kelowna, Kamloops, Nanaimo, Burnaby, Surrey, New Westminster, Port Coquitlam, Maple Ridge and Vancouver; and
- Is the lead strategic link between our partners and government's central agencies (Treasury Board Staff and Office of the Comptroller General, and Office of the Chief Information Officer) and shared services agencies.

Budget 2017/18 (millions)

Operating Budget: \$12.780

Capital Budget: \$13.780

[Note: While the branch supports both the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, the operational budget is provided for under the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. Also, the capital budget is centralized to fund capital requirements for ongoing sector operations.]

Full Time Equivalents

174

Corporate Management Services Branch Business Plan

Goal #1: Outstanding service provider. We provide outstanding corporate services.	
Priorities:	Strategies:
Enhance our culture of service.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure our clients understand our services, how to access the services and their role in service delivery; 2. Take a pro-active approach to communication – regular, timely and via a variety of tools; and 3. A champion for branch with clients across the sector.
Continuously improve our processes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using tools such as Lean, evolve our processes while balancing client needs for standardized and tailored solutions.
Goal #2: A great place to work. We are engaged and motivated to give our best.	
Priorities:	Strategies:
Maximize individual and team performance .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage and provide learning and development opportunities (e.g., training, challenging assignments); and 2. Foster a culture of recognition and celebrate our successes.
Promote a culture of empowerment .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage, enable and support decision-making at all levels; and 2. Encourage and support innovative ideas and approaches.
Encourage leadership development.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote and support leadership at all levels; and 2. Support participation in leadership development activities (e.g., job exchanges, mentoring, coaching, project participation, 360 feedback).
Model a respectful work environment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Embrace diversity, inclusiveness, collaboration and open communication; and 2. Be receptive to all ideas.
Build a sustainable and resilient workforce .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support a flexible workforce; 2. Encourage participation in health and wellness activities; and 3. Have fun!
Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clients are satisfied with our services. 2. The branch is an efficient and high performing organization. 3. The branch's employees are engaged and motivated leaders. 	

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
CORPORATE POLICY AND PLANNING OFFICE

CORPORATE POLICY AND PLANNING OFFICE



CORPORATE POLICY AND PLANNING OFFICE

Toby Louie
Executive Director



Core Program Area Description

The Corporate Policy and Planning Office is responsible for developing corporate policy initiatives, managing the ministry's legislation program, leading the justice and public safety sector's strategic planning and performance reporting processes, developing consumer protection policy, providing support to the ministry's branches and agencies on policy and planning initiatives, and serving as the ministry liaison with the independent agencies that administer consumer protection legislation.

Planning and Performance Reporting Leadership and Coordination

- Leadership role on justice and public safety sector service plans and annual service plan reports;
- Supports branches in developing branch-level strategic / business plans and performance indicators; and
- Leads and coordinates a broad range of management information services.

Policy Leadership and Coordination

- Leadership role on cross-branch or inter-ministry policy initiatives;
- Supports sector, minister's offices, and central government agencies on initiatives;
- Provides advisory services, training, and mentorship; and
- Leads and coordinates initial response to major issues or reports.

Management of Corporate Policy Processes

- Coordinates ministry Cabinet submissions and legislation for public safety matters;
- Coordinates sector Orders in Council and Ministerial Orders; and Ministry of Justice Board Appointment Orders; and
- Coordinates sector participation at UBCM, Estimates support, and transition materials.

Consumer Protection Policy

- Provides analysis and development of consumer protection policy, legislation and regulations; and
- Participates on cross jurisdictional consumer protection initiatives.

Oversight of Delegated Consumer Protection Agencies

- Oversees and monitors government's delegation of the administration of consumer protection legislation to two independent agencies:
 - Consumer Protection BC; and
 - Vehicle Sales Authority of BC.

Budget 2017/18 (millions)

Operating Budget: \$1.226
Capital Budget: \$ 0.000

Full Time Equivalents

13

Related Legislation

Business Practices and Consumer Protection Act
Business Practices and Consumer Protection Authority Act
Cremation, Interment and Funeral Services Act
Food Donor Encouragement Act
Guide Dog and Service Dog Act
Ministry of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act
Motion Picture Act
Motor Dealer Act
Parental Liability Act
Profits of Crime Notoriety Act
Sale of Goods Act

Key Facts

- On behalf of the minister, the office oversees two independent agencies that have been delegated administration of consumer protection legislation: Consumer Protection BC and the Vehicle Sales Authority.
- The oversight role is defined in the delegated administrative authority agreements, and includes review of the agencies' performance, governance, finances, business plans and *annual report*.
- Consumer Protection BC
 - Established in 2004 as a not-for-profit corporation, and previously known as the Business Practices and Consumer Protection Authority.
 - Its mandate is to enforce consumer protection legislation, and promote fairness and understanding in the marketplace.

- Industries regulated include debt collectors; travel agents and wholesalers; funeral directors; motion picture distributors, video retailers and theatres; telemarketers; home inspectors; and payday lenders.
- Vehicle Sales Authority
 - Established in 2004 and originally named the Motor Dealer Council of BC.
 - Its mandate is to regulate, educate, and enforce motor dealer industry standards and to serve consumer interests. It licenses motor dealers and motor dealer salespeople.
 - Its mandate oversees approximately \$10 billion of retail vehicle sales in BC each year.

Ministry of Justice
INFORMATION SYSTEMS BRANCH

INFORMATION SYSTEMS BRANCH

Assistant Deputy Minister and Ministry Chief Information Officer Bobbi Sadler
Chief Technology Officer, Information Technology Security, Privacy and Operations Craig Randle
Executive Director, Strategic Initiatives Chris Mah
Executive Director, Client Services Robert O'Neill
Executive Project Director Tracee Schmidt
Director, Internal Communications Karla Limion
Manager, Business Operations DeAndra Chmelyk

INFORMATION SYSTEMS BRANCH

Bobbi Sadler
Assistant Deputy Minister and
Ministry Chief Information Officer



Core Program Area Description

Information Systems Branch's vision is to provide effective, efficient, collaborative and quality information management and information technology (IM/IT) services to the justice and public safety sector and government enterprises.

Our Vision Statement:

To partner with the sector's program areas to deliver high quality IM/IT solutions and services for clients and citizens.

Our Mission Statement:

Information Systems Branch enables transformation in the justice and public safety sector through citizen-focused, timely and transparent IM/IT service delivery, strengthened capabilities and governance for the benefit of British Columbians.

The branch is moving the IM/IT mandate forward in support of the goals of the justice and public safety sector and its stakeholders.

The branch provides efficient and effective client support for IM/IT by:

- Maintaining a stable, standardized and highly available application system environment;
- Delivering implementation planning and coordination services;
- Ensuring adherence to current information technology industry standards;
- Developing and providing quality assurance, change and risk management procedures;
- Maturing policies and procedures regarding sector information security and information privacy; and
- Acting as the liaison with government's central agencies and the Office of the Chief Information Officer to facilitate certain services and provide strategic advice to the justice and public safety sector.

The branch's services include:

- Strategic IM/IT planning, including service design, and support for portfolio management;
- Lead role in sector IM/IT governance and investment planning;
- Enterprise architecture, including business, information, application and technical architecture;
- IM/IT solutions;
- Comprehensive services and support for the entire business solution life cycle;
- Critical security related policies, advice and access to data security related information;
- Oversight of sector information management policies and procedures;
- Leading internal communications across the sector;
- Ordering workstations, software, printing devices, voice, account access, network, hosting and web services; and
- Expert advice to help business areas improve their performance.

Budget 2017/18 (millions)

Operating Budget	\$12.176
Capital Budget	\$ 0.000

[Note: While the branch supports both the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, the operational budget is provided for under the Ministry of Justice.]

Full Time Equivalents

80

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

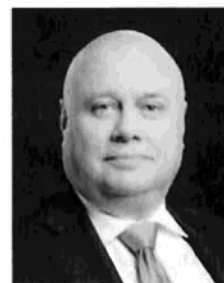
POLICING AND SECURITY BRANCH

POLICING AND SECURITY BRANCH

Assistant Deputy Minister and Director of Police Services Clayton Pecknold
Executive Director, Policing, Security and Law Enforcement / Infrastructure and Finance Alana Best
Executive Director, Cannabis Legalization and Regulation Lisa Anderson
Executive Director and Deputy Director, Police Services Sandra Sajko
Executive Director and Deputy Director, Policing and Law Enforcement Operations Tonia Enger
Acting Executive Director, Security Programs Shera Skinner

POLICING AND SECURITY BRANCH

Clayton Pecknold
Assistant Deputy Minister
and Director of Police Services



Core Program Area Description

The Policing and Security Branch provides central oversight of policing, law enforcement and the security industry in B.C., as well as develops and administers public safety initiatives dedicated to the protection of British Columbians.

The branch has a wide range of responsibilities relating to policing, security and public safety and assists the Director of Police Services to superintend policing and law enforcement in B.C. Responsibilities include:

- Monitoring provincial and municipal RCMP policing agreements;
- Establishing provincial policing standards and monitoring compliance;
- Administering programs such as the organized crime, guns and gangs portfolio, First Nations policing agreements and enhanced road safety initiatives;
- Providing training and support to police governance boards;
- Developing policing policy and legislation;
- Providing leadership with respect to policing services delivery and technology;
- Managing non-police law enforcement appointments and activity, such as Special Provincial Constables; and
- Reporting on provincial crime and police data.

The branch also plays an integral role in enhancing service delivery through new approaches to common policing issues and integrated inter-jurisdictional cooperation efforts. The branch is responsible for setting provincial policing priorities, which include implementing the BC Policing and Community Safety Plan – B.C.'s long-term strategic plan for policing.

The branch ensures that policing is accountable, performance based and evidence-led and that it works in an integrated manner with justice, social sector and community partners. Standards are set for critical areas of policing and law enforcement such as use of force, training, equipment and facilities, as well as issues identified in reviews, inquests and inquiries. The branch conducts inspections and evaluations to ensure the accountability and effectiveness of police services.

The branch is committed to promoting a safe, licensed and regulated private security industry that further supports safety in communities, including armoured car guards, locksmiths, security guards, alarm installers, private investigators, closed circuit television installers, security consultants, and electronic locking device installers. Private security workers in B.C. are subject to rigorous criminal record checks and are required to meet high standards of suitability, code of conduct and training before being licensed.

The branch protects vulnerable citizens through the administration of the Protection Order Registry, the Criminal Records Review Program and the Personnel Security Screening Office.

The Protection Order Registry, a confidential database containing all civil and criminal protection orders issued in B.C., helps reduce violence against women, vulnerable adults, youth and children by supporting the enforcement of protection orders. The Criminal Records Review Program protects children and vulnerable adults from individuals whose criminal record indicates they may pose a risk of physical, sexual or (for vulnerable adults) financial abuse. This service is mandated for those who work in publicly funded or regulated occupations and is also available at no cost for volunteers in non-profit organizations. The branch is also responsible for the Personnel Security Screening Office which provides security screening for designated public service positions, ranging from a basic criminal record check to a full enhanced security screening, to ensure the integrity of those serving our communities.

Other public safety programs supported by the branch include the Enhanced Road Safety Program which is a traffic enforcement partnership program between the province, police and ICBC. This long-standing relationship supports enhanced traffic enforcement through Integrated Road Safety Units and the provincial red light camera program, as well as auto crime enforcement efforts, including the Integrated Municipal/Provincial Auto Crime Team and the BaitCar program.

The branch also provides oversight of the metal dealers and recyclers industry as part of the branch's core operations. Regulation of the industry is focused on deterring metal theft and protecting critical public safety infrastructure. The branch is also responsible for the regulation of body armour, armoured vehicles, and after-market hidden vehicle compartments.

Budget 2017/18	(millions)
Operating Budget:	\$369.846
This includes:	
Policing and Security Programs	\$ 7.899
Annual contribution to Provincial Policing	\$361.947
Capital Budget:	\$ 0.000

Full Time Employees

121

Related Legislation

Armoured Vehicle and After-Market Control Act
Body Armour Control Act
Community Safety Act (not in force)
Criminal Records Review Act
Emergency Communications Corporations Act
Firearms Act
Guide Dog and Service Dog Act (parts of)
Gunshot and Stab Wound Disclosure Act
Metal Dealers and Recyclers Act (parts of)
Missing Persons Act
Motor Vehicle Act
Police Act
Provincial Symbols and Honours Act
Security Services Act

Federal Acts Administered in BC by the Branch:
RCMP Act
Sex Offender Information Registration Act

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

ROADSAFETYBC

ROADSAFETYBC

Superintendent of Motor Vehicles Sam MacLeod
Deputy Superintendent Steven Roberts
Executive Project Director, Road Safety Initiatives, Alex MacLennan
Executive Director, Policy and Strategic Initiatives Jeff Groot
Director, Resource and Business Operations Sandy Webb

ROADSAFETYBC

Sam MacLeod
Superintendent of Motor Vehicles



Core Program Area Description

RoadSafetyBC operates provincial road safety programs and is the policy and regulatory agency responsible for ensuring the safe and responsible operation of motor vehicles in B.C.

In this role, the branch is responsible for:

- overall coordination of B.C. road safety sector strategic planning;
- overall reporting and accountability for road safety outcomes;
- leading and developing provincial road safety policies and legislation, including policies, programs and legislation targeted at dangerous drivers and impaired drivers;
- establishing and maintaining standards for road safety and driving behaviour, and regulates all drivers in B.C.;
- the operation of the four main provincial driver intervention programs (the Immediate Roadside Prohibition Program, the Responsible Driver Program, the Ignition Interlock Program, and the Driver Improvement Program);
- the Road Safety Administrative Justice Program that conducts administrative judicial hearings and appeals related to police roadside administrative impaired driving prohibitions;
- the Driver Medical Fitness Program that ensures that drivers are medically fit to safely operate a motor vehicle; and,
- providing leadership for the Road Safety initiative including enabling electronic ticketing at the roadside, online payment of violation tickets and improved road safety business intelligence.

Budget 2017/18 (millions)

Operating Budget:	\$13.791
Capital Budget	\$ 0.000

Full Time Equivalents

176

Related Legislation

Commercial Transport Act
Motor Vehicle Act
Offence Act
Passenger Transportation Act

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS
Fiscal Year 2017/18

Operating Budget:

The budget, net of recoveries, is \$742.054 million which is a \$60.296 million increase over the prior year (2016/17 – Restated). This includes:

1. Funding for new initiatives and program pressures (\$56.042 million):
 - Adult Custody - inmate count pressure on staffing, food, and health services (\$9.6 million);
 - Okanagan Correctional Centre full year operations (\$24.187 million, including \$22.499 million provided as part of Budget 2016 and \$1.688 million in one-year funding provided as part of Budget 2017);
 - Guns and Gangs Strategy (\$6.655 million);
 - Enhanced Traffic Enforcement (\$4.5 million);
 - Ministry Legal Services costs (\$3.3 million);
 - RoadSafetyBC Driver Medical Fitness Program (\$1.9 million);
 - RoadSafetyBC Immediate Roadside Prohibition Program (\$1.0 million);
 - BC Coroners Service caseload and increased costs (\$0.98 million);
 - Community Safety Framework – Cariboo Chilcotin Community Safety Model and Surrey Wrap (\$0.62 million); and
 - Overdose Prevention Response one year funding (\$3.3 million).
2. Funding for existing staff salaries (\$4.254 million), including new funding of \$0.614 million for unionized staff Economic Stability Dividend, previous year Economic Stability Mandate salary increases for eligible unionized employee groups (\$3.915 million), offset by a minor cross government benefit rate reduction (\$0.025 million) and other previous year budget reduction adjustments (\$0.250 million).

3. External Recoveries in the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (PSSG) total \$43.016 million:

BC Corrections	5.545
Policing and Security	25.618
Victim Services and Crime Prevention	0.300
BC Coroners Service	0.002
RoadSafetyBC	4.051
Executive and Support Services	0.002
Civil Forfeiture Account	7.498
	<hr/>
	43.016

The restated budget also includes inter-ministry program transfers from the Ministry of Justice (\$0.42 million) to PSSG Community Corrections (4 FTEs) for Downtown Community Courts (DCC) and Corporate Policy and Planning (1 FTE), which results in no year over year change in funding.

Capital Budget:

The budget is \$13.776 million, a decrease of \$2.566 million from the previous year. The decrease is primarily the completed acquirement of necessary equipment for Okanagan Correctional Centre. The budget continues to include a notional amount (\$8.873 million annually for three years; total of \$26.619 million) for the next phases of the Road Safety Initiative. For administrative purposes, capital provided to the ministry is centralized in Executive and Support Services.

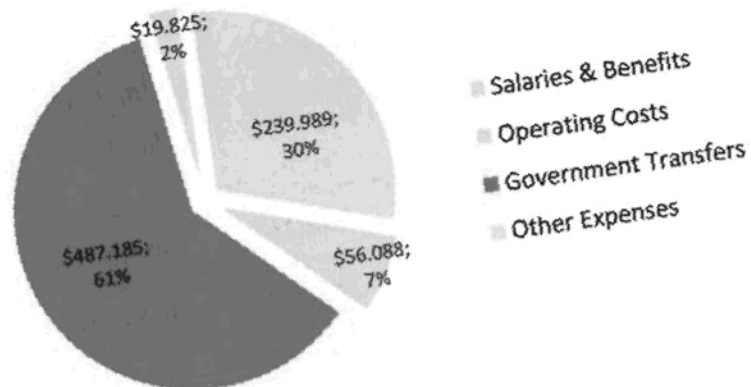
Notional Access to the Contingencies (All Ministries) and New Programs Vote

PSSG has notional approval to access operating contingencies of up to ^{s.17} million as follows:
s.13,s.17

In addition, the ministry has approved operating contingencies access of up to ^{s.17}
s.13,s.17

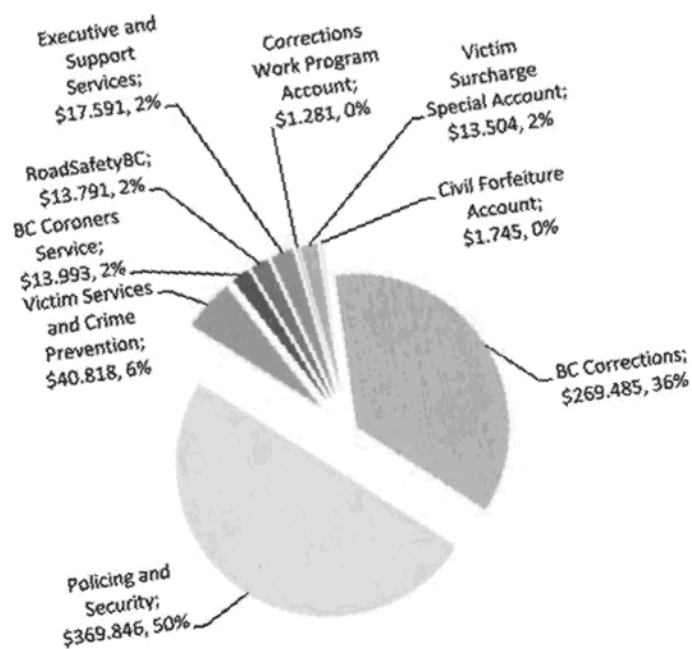
BUDGET BY EXPENSE TYPE AND BY BRANCH

Budget by Expense¹ (millions)



¹Expenses by Cost Type do not include recovery offsets.

Expenses² by Branch (millions)



²Total expenses by branch are net of recoveries.

OPERATIONS BUDGET – CORE BUSINESS SUMMARY
As presented in Budget 2017 Supplement to Estimates (Blue Book)

(\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	Change	Change
	Restated Estimates	Estimates	(\$)	(%)
Ministry Operations (Vote 38)				
BC Corrections	232.161	269.485	37.324	16.08%
Policing and Security Programs	356.850	369.846	12.996	3.64%
Victim Services and Crime Prevention	40.387	40.818	0.431	1.07%
BC Coroners Service	12.339	13.993	1.654	13.40%
RoadSafetyBC	9.202	13.791	4.589	49.87%
Executive and Support Services	16.034	17.591	1.557	9.71%
Ministry Operations Subtotal:	666.973	725.524	58.551	8.78%
Civil Forfeiture Account	-	1.745	1.745	n/a
Corrections Work Program Account	1.281	1.281	-	-
Criminal Asset Management Fund	-	-	-	-
Victim Surcharge Special Account	13.504	13.504	-	-
Total	681.758	742.054	60.296	8.84%

BUDGET SUMMARY BY BRANCH

BC Corrections

A \$37.324 million year over year funding increase is for inmate count increase pressures (\$9.600 million), operation of the Okanagan Correctional Centre (\$23.985 million), Guns and Gangs Strategy (\$0.200 million), and legal services pressures (\$1.033 million), as well as the Economic Stability Mandate, and Economic Stability Dividend and benefit chargeback adjustments (\$2.406 million).

Policing and Security Programs

A \$12.996 million year over year funding increase is a combination of the Guns and Gangs Strategy (\$5.330 million), Enhanced Traffic Enforcement (\$4.500 million), Overdose Prevention Response (\$2.850 million), and legal service pressures (0.223 million), as well as the Economic Stability Mandate, Economic Stability Dividend and benefit chargeback adjustments (\$0.0936 million).

Victim Services and Crime Prevention

A \$0.431 million year over year funding increase is for legal services costs (\$0.048 million), as well as the Economic Stability Mandate, Economic Stability Dividend and benefit chargeback adjustments (\$0.383 million).

BC Coroners Service

A \$1.654 million year over year funding increase is for the Overdose Prevention Response (\$0.450 million), caseload and forensic service pressures (\$0.980 million), legal services pressures (\$0.189 million), as well as the Economic Stability Mandate, Economic Stability Dividend and benefit chargeback adjustments (\$0.035 million).

RoadSafetyBC

A \$4.589 million year over year funding increase is for the Driver Medical Fitness program (\$1.900 million), Immediate Roadside Prohibition (\$1.000 million), and legal service pressures (\$1.801 million), as well as the reduction of a one-time lift (\$0.250 million) and the Economic Stability Mandate, Economic Stability Dividend and benefit chargeback adjustments (\$0.112 million).

Executive and Support Services

A \$1.557 million year over year funding increase is for the Economic Stability Mandate, Economic Stability Dividend and benefit chargeback adjustments.

Civil Forfeiture Office

A \$1.745 million draw down on the Special Account balance has been provided for disbursements under the Guns and Gangs Strategy (\$1.125 million), the Cariboo Chilcotin Community Safety Model (\$0.370 million), and the Surrey Wrap (\$0.250 million).

OPERATIONS BUDGET BY GROUP ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION (GAC)

(\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	Change	Change
	Restated Estimates	Estimates	(\$)	(%)
Salaries & Benefits	214.953	239.989	25.036	11.65%
Operating Costs	47.793	56.088	8.295	17.36%
Government Transfers	467.070	487.185	20.115	4.31%
Other Expenses	17.449	19.825	2.376	13.62%
Recoveries	(18.017)	(18.017)	-	-
Recoveries External	(47.490)	(43.016)	4.474	(9.42%)
Total	681.758	742.054	60.296	8.84%

Increases and decreases to the ministry budget can be categorized by branch allocation (previous page) but also by expenditure type. This reporting is also reflected in the Supplement to Estimates with a total for each branch and Vote.

Salaries and Benefits

An increase of \$25.036 million is a combination of the funding provided for high priority initiatives including Okanagan Correctional Centre (\$13.337 million), inmate count pressures (\$4.030 million), Immediate Roadside Prohibition (\$1.000 million), Overdose Response, Guns and Gangs Strategy, as well as other caseload pressures and wage adjustments for the Economic Stability Mandate and Dividend (\$4.289 million) and benefit charge back adjustments. Minor adjustments also pertain to internal reallocation of budget to Salaries and Benefits.

Operating Costs

Increase of \$8.295 million reflects funding for increased legal services costs (\$3.300 million) and the operating costs for the Okanagan Correctional Centre (\$4.518 million) as well as funding for other caseload pressures in both BC Coroners Service and BC Corrections.

Government Transfers

Increase of \$20.115 million reflects adjustments for high priority initiatives including the Guns and Gangs Strategy (\$5.685 million), Overdose Response (\$2.850 million), Community Safety Framework (\$0.620 million) and the health and food services for the Okanagan Correctional Centre (\$5.670 million) as well as for increased inmate count (\$5.220 million). Minor adjustments also pertain to internal reallocation of budget to Government Transfers.

Other Expenses

An increase of \$2.376 million primarily reflects additional funding provide for the Driver Medical Fitness Program (\$1.900 million) and Okanagan Correctional Centre operations (\$0.460 million).

Recoveries

No change in Internal Recoveries.

Recoveries External

Increase of \$4.474 million reflects the reduction in recoveries from partner agencies for Enhanced Traffic Enforcement (\$4.500 million), replaced with funding from central government.

**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
February 2017 (Fiscal Year 2017/18)
THREE YEAR BUDGET RESOURCE SUMMARY**

Business	Restated Budget 2016/17	2017/18 Estimates	2018/19 Plan	2019/20 Plan	2017/18 Changes	2018/19 Changes	2019/20 Changes
Business							
Operations							
Planning and Security Programs	\$232,161,000	\$269,485,000	\$270,762,000	\$270,501,000	\$37,324,000	\$1,277,000	-\$261,000
Police Services and Crime Prevention	\$356,850,000	\$369,846,000	\$367,128,000	\$367,155,000	\$12,996,000	-\$2,718,000	\$27,000
Coroners Service	\$40,387,000	\$40,818,000	\$41,209,000	\$41,210,000	\$431,000	\$391,000	\$1,000
Provincial Safety BC	\$12,339,000	\$13,993,000	\$13,782,000	\$13,925,000	\$1,654,000	-\$211,000	\$143,000
Executive and Support Services ¹	\$9,202,000	\$13,791,000	\$14,087,000	\$14,116,000	\$4,589,000	\$296,000	\$29,000
Non Statutory Special Accounts ²	\$16,034,000	\$17,591,000	\$18,040,000	\$18,041,000	\$1,557,000	\$449,000	\$1,000
	\$14,785,000	\$16,530,000	\$16,280,000	\$16,284,000	\$1,745,000	-\$250,000	\$4,000
TOTAL	\$681,758,000	\$742,054,000	\$741,288,000	\$741,232,000	\$60,296,000	-\$766,000	-\$66,000

1. Executive Support Service (ESS) are comprised of Minister's Office and Corporate Support Services (CS), which have a common sub-vote description and are added together.

	2016/17 Restated	2017/18 Estimates	2018/19 Plan	2019/20 Plan	2017/18 Changes	2018/19 Changes	2019/20 Changes
Minister's Office	\$548,000	\$549,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0
Corporate Support Services	\$15,486,000	\$17,042,000	\$17,490,000	\$17,491,000	\$1,556,000	\$448,000	\$1,000
Total	\$16,034,000	\$17,591,000	\$18,040,000	\$18,041,000	\$1,557,000	\$449,000	\$1,000

2. Non Statutory Special Accounts in the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General separately listed are: Civil Forfeiture Account, Corrections Work Program Account, Criminal Asset Management Fund, and Victim Surcharge Special Account.

Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund)

	2016/17 Restated	2017/18 Estimates	2018/19 Plan	2019/20 Plan	2017/18 Changes	2018/19 Changes	2019/20 Changes
Gore Business Area							
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund)							
	\$16,342,000	\$13,776,000	\$12,476,000	\$12,017,000	-\$2,566,000	-\$1,300,000	-\$459,000
Executive and Support Services	\$0	\$16,342,000	\$13,776,000	\$12,476,000	-\$2,566,000	-\$1,300,000	-\$459,000

2017/18 Capital Budget Changes:

- Decrease in budget is primarily due to the completed acquirement of necessary equipment for the Okanagan Correctional Centre.
- The budget continues to include a notional amount for the next phase of the Road Safety Initiative (\$8.873 million per yr for 3 yrs)

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

KEY INITIATIVES

Note: Hyperlinks to additional information are underlined and provided where available.

Justice and Public Safety Sector

- **B.C. Justice Summits**: Sector wide consultations held semi-annually to encourage innovation and facilitate collaboration across the justice and public safety sector. Two summits were held in June and November 2016, focusing on justice, mental health and substance misuse.
- **Address Over-Representation of Indigenous People as Victims and Offenders**: The ministries are working to address the over-representation of Indigenous people as victims and offenders in the justice and public safety sector. Central to that work is improving the sector's relationship with Indigenous leadership and communities, and continuing to work across government toward long-term reconciliation.
- **Federal-Provincial-Territorial Framework to Address Violence Against Indigenous Women and Girls: Support for the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls**: Identifies priorities to guide jurisdictions in a more coordinated approach to developing initiatives to address violence against Indigenous women and girls. In November 2016, the province passed an order in council that gives the commissioners of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls the authority to examine matters within the jurisdiction of the province.
- **Aboriginal Justice Strategy**: In partnership with Justice Canada and the Ministry of Children and Family Development to support culturally-relevant, community-based alternatives and supports to the formal justice system (e.g., diversion, restorative justice, crime prevention and early intervention, circle sentencing, court liaison).
- **Trauma Informed Practice Project**: Announced in July 2016 as part of a federal investment over five years to enhance services to victims of crime in British Columbia. A cross-sector training symposium was held in March 2017 as part of the project, and research to support development of a trauma informed practice educational curriculum was undertaken.
- **Mental Health Strategies**: The sector supports the work of the Cabinet Working Group on Mental Health in developing a cross-government strategy in B.C., and supports individuals with mental health and substance use needs through: integrated courts and corrections programs to reduce reoffending; the Mental Health Strategy for Corrections in Canada; mandatory crisis intervention and de-escalation training for frontline police officers and supervisors; and local police and health authority protocols for working with people with mental health and substance misuse challenges.

- **Comprehensive Disclosure Strategy:** A collaborative effort to develop a system-wide understanding of the disclosure process, reduce the overall resource burden associated with disclosure management practices, and build awareness and understanding of disclosure obligations and best practices. Undertaken as part of the implementation of the White Paper on Justice Reform: Part One, which came in response to Geoffrey Cowper's, Q.C., review of the criminal justice system.
- **Information Management and Information Technology Systems Modernization:** A collaborative approach to increase integration and information sharing across the justice and public safety sector; ensure that information is accessible, accurate, complete and secure; and increase citizen access to, and improve interaction with justice and public safety services. Undertaken as part of the implementation of the White Paper on Justice Reform: Part One.
- **Evidence-Based Workforce Planning and Performance-Focused Workforce:** Initiatives underway include: developing a leadership framework to support succession management; promoting and reinforcing respectful workplace practices; and improving staffing practices to reduce time and effort and meet future workforce needs while reinforcing meritorious staffing.
- **Business Intelligence and Performance Measurement Systems:** Strengthened systems to assist with strategic planning, monitoring and evidence-based decision making, and to enable better public reporting of progress toward goals and objectives.
- **Publication of Data Sets:** Via the DataBC website and data dashboards to support informed dialogue between citizens and government regarding the functioning, accountability and performance of the sector.

BC Coroners Service

- **BC Coroners Service:** Through BC Coroners Service independent investigations, inquests and death review panels, the public is provided with information about individual deaths, mortality trends and health and safety risks. Findings and verdicts provide meaningful recommendations to help prevent future deaths in similar circumstances. Key data collected and analyzed by the agency supports critical evidence-based harm-reduction and death prevention measures. BC Coroners Service also works with the province's Joint Task Force on Overdose Response with health, community and law enforcement agencies in effort to reduce the death toll due to illicit drug overdoses.
- **BC Coroners Drug Death Investigation Team:** Part of B.C.'s effort to fight the opioid overdose crisis, this specialized team investigates every illicit drug death in great detail according to an enhanced drug investigation protocol. The team consists of 12 community coroners whose sole focus is to look into how and why people are dying of opioid drug overdoses.

- **Child Death Review Unit:** The unit reviews the deaths of all children 18 and under to better understand how and why children die, and to use those findings to prevent other deaths and improve the health, safety and wellbeing of all children in B.C.
- **Collaboration with First Nations Health Authority:** Collaboration is undertaken to: ensure meaningful mortality data surveillance; review BC Coroners Service practices to ensure they are culturally safe and that the agency's staff are culturally competent; strengthen relationships with First Nations communities, families and individuals to ensure respect for the community-driven and nation-based decision making of First Nations; and the appointment of First Nations people as coroners in their communities.

BC Corrections

- **Standing Against Violence:** Report by Parliamentary Secretary for Corrections, Laurie Throness. Work is underway on all of the recommendations related to improving safety in correctional centres, which includes: a new policy regarding opioid agonist therapy; implementation of a correctional officer screening tool that targets de-escalation skills; and enhanced privacy training which has been delivered to BC Corrections staff.
- **Integrated Offender Management:** When inmates transition from being in custody to living in the community they often face many challenges. Shown to reduce reoffending by up to 49% for women and 43% for men, the program provides them with supports to access housing, income assistance, health, mental health and substance misuse programs and services so that they may be successful in living crime-free throughout their return to the community.
- **Transfer of Inmate Care to Provincial Health Services Authority:** Effective October 1, 2017, prison medical needs will be transferred under the portfolio of the Provincial Health Services Authority. The change will enhance the province's ability to provide quality health care, mental health and substance misuse supports for inmates. B.C. will become the third province – after Alberta and Nova Scotia – to place prison medical needs under its health portfolio.

Community Safety and Crime Prevention

- **A Vision for a Violence Free BC Strategy:** Released in February 2015, this long term strategy addresses violence against women in B.C. with Indigenous women and girls being a key priority. The strategy's other key priorities focus on challenging beliefs and behaviours; ensuring services are responsive, innovative and coordinated; supporting women who have been victims of violence to rebuild their lives; and fostering strong relationships and new partnerships.

- **Family Information Liaison Unit:** Under the Vision for a Violence Free BC Strategy, the unit is being designed to assist families of missing or murdered Indigenous women and girls. This initiative will provide a 'one stop information service,' ensuring that families seeking information related to the loss of their loved one receive that information in a trauma informed and culturally sensitive manner.
- **Domestic Violence Prevention and Intervention:** Actions include: support for the Provincial Domestic Violence Plan; support for the nine Domestic Violence Units that have been established; Domestic Violence Courts; domestic violence programming in BC Corrections; utilization of contracted professionals to serve protection orders where needed; and the #SaySomething social media and radio campaign.
- **Domestic Violence Units:** A team of experts in each unit takes on the highest risk cases of physical and psychological abuse by family members, providing an integrated approach to supporting victims and ensuring their safety. Since 2014, the province has provided funding to support existing and new domestic violence units in B.C. Currently, the nine units that are fully operational are located in Abbotsford, the Capital Regional District, Kelowna, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince George, the North Shore (West Vancouver and North Vancouver), Surrey and Vancouver.
- **British Columbia Missing Women Commission of Inquiry Report:** Work is substantially completed or underway on the major themes of the report, which includes violence prevention work, compensation to the children of the murdered and missing women, and improved policing practices. The Provincial Policing Standards on Missing Person Investigations came into effect in September 2016; major case management standards are now complete; and training supporting unbiased policing is being rolled out across the province.
- **Williams Lake and Region Integrated Community Safety Initiative:** Work is underway to strengthen collaboration among justice, health and social service partners to better address the roots of crime and violence in the region. Building on discussions involving the province, the City of Williams Lake and First Nations leaders, a local steering committee has been established to prioritize community safety goals and guide targeted projects and activities over a two year period in the following areas: regional collaboration on public safety issues; training and community capacity building to enhance frontline response; and programs and services to better prevent and respond to crime
- **Community Impact Statement Program:** Enables the courts to admit – and judges to weigh – statements about how an offence has impacted a community. A community representative, such as a local organization, civic government, religious organization, or First Nations community may prepare a statement on behalf of the people who live and work in the affected area, describing the emotional, physical and financial impacts of an offence on a community.

Policing and Security

- **Guns and Gangs Strategy:** Government announced an additional \$23 million for the enhanced Guns and Gangs Strategy in April 2016. The expanded strategy aims to bolster public safety through: supporting effective enforcement and prosecution; furthering community safety and public engagement; and expanding laws and sanctions targeting illegal guns and gang violence, profits and property.
- **Office of Crime Reduction and Gang Outreach:** The office was established within the ministry under the Guns and Gangs Strategy, to work with police agencies, local governments and communities to support evidence-based, coordinated and integrated policing-related crime reduction and anti-gang activities.
- **Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit – BC (CFSEU-BC):** The province invests approximately \$64 million annually (including federal contributions of \$19 million) to the RCMP in B.C. for this integrated police agency and its anti-gang initiatives which support frontline efforts to keep young people out of gangs and remove gangsters, their associates and illegal weapons from our streets.
- **End Gang Life Gang Exit Pilot Program:** A collaborative program developed in November 2016, and led by the CFSEU-BC. The program complements work underway in the Guns and Gangs Strategy by helping participants leave gang life through personalized exit plans that address the circumstances that led to gang involvement, counselling, mental health and substance misuse services. Each exit plan also supports access to employment.
- **RCMP Provincial Tactical Enforcement Priority (PTEP) Plans:** An expansion of the PTEP plans will enhance investigations overseen by the CFSEU-BC, whereby municipal, provincial and federal law enforcement agencies provide information to assist in identifying and targeting organized crime/gangs and prolifically violent individuals who pose the highest risk to public safety.
- **Joint Task Force on Overdose Response:** Established in July 2016 to integrate the health and public safety sectors, and law enforcement efforts, and to ensure cooperation between the sectors in addressing the overdose crisis. Areas of focus include: immediate response; preventing overdoses; public education and awareness; monitoring, surveillance and applied research; improving the scheduling of substances and equipment; improving federal enforcement and interdiction strategies; and enhancing the capacity of police to support harm reduction efforts related to street drugs.
- **Public Safety Issues Committee on Cannabis Legalization:** A cross-ministry working group, led by the ministry, conducting research and policy analysis to inform the future development of the provincial regulatory framework. The working group is supported by the Cannabis Legalization and Regulation Secretariat, also led by the ministry.

- **Police Structure and Funding Expert Committee:** Established in 2014 as part of the long-term policing strategy set out in the British Columbia Policing and Community Safety Plan to assess how police services should be delivered, and to determine which level of government should be responsible for their delivery. Representatives include First Nations, local government, the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, the RCMP, independent police forces, a designated policing unit, and the Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development.
- **Crisis Intervention and De-Escalation Training for Police:** This course is designed specifically for officers in B.C. to ensure they are able to use techniques to effectively de-escalate crisis situations, including incidents involving intervention in a mental health crisis.

RoadSafetyBC

- **Road Safety Initiative:** A multi-phase business transformation initiative expected to shift traffic disputes out of court, improve public safety through greater police efficiency, and create more effective and efficient processes that are more accessible for citizens. Phase one includes; electronic roadside ticketing; online payment of traffic tickets; and robust business intelligence, integrating data to take dangerous drivers off the road sooner.
- **Distracted Driving:** Work continues with the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure to combat distracted driving. Informed by extensive public consultations, new measures were announced in May 2016 to give B.C. one of the most comprehensive sets of penalties for distracted driving in Canada, which is now considered a high-risk driving offence equivalent to alcohol and drug impaired driving, excessive speeding, and driving without due care and attention.
- **Moving to Vision Zero: Road Safety Strategy Update and Showcase of Innovation in British Columbia:** The result of collaboration by more than 40 road safety experts, this road safety strategy aligns with Canada's Road Safety Strategy 2025, highlights the application of the safe systems approach, and reinforces the ministry's commitment to road safety principles that will lead to the province having the safest roads in North America.
- **B.C. Community Road Safety Toolkit:** Details some of the most effective and innovative road design ideas for cities, gathered from jurisdictions worldwide. Developed in collaboration with local governments, academia, the private sector, ICBC, the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, the Ministry of Health and others, it's a resource to support municipalities as they make infrastructure or other road safety related changes.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
BRIEFING NOTE
CROWN AGENCIES, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS AND TRIBUNALS

Name: Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia (an entity within the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit – BC)

Legislative Authority:
Police Act

Mandate:

The Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia (OCABC) was established in 1999 as a designated policing and law enforcement unit under the Police Act with a mandate to facilitate the disruption and suppression of organized crime in BC. When the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit – BC (CFSEU-BC) was established in 2004 as an integrated joint forces operation, OCABC was moved under the umbrella of CFSEU-BC. CFSEU-BC reports to the RCMP “E” Division, Commanding Officer.

Under the Police Act, a designated policing and law enforcement unit requires that the Minister establish and appoint a designated board to implement program strategies and priorities. The Board of Governance for OCABC also acts as the Board of Governance for CFSEU-BC. The board structure is based on a police based structure/model, which includes the following representation:

- Deputy Commissioner/Commanding Officer, “E” Division, RCMP, to be appointed as Chair;
- Three municipal police representatives; and
- Three RCMP representatives.

Current Appointees:

Deputy Commander Brenda Butterworth-Carr, RCMP “E” Division
Chief Constable Adam Palmer, Vancouver Police Department
Chief Constable Bob Rich, Abbotsford Police Department
Chief Constable Les Sylven, Central Saanich Police Services
Assistant Commander Bill Fordy, RCMP Lower Mainland District
Assistant Commander Jim Gresham, RCMP Criminal Operations
Superintendent Janice Tompkins, RCMP South East District

Appointments required:

- None

Issue(s):

- None

Key Contact:

- Clayton Pecknold
- Assistant Deputy Minister and Director of Police Services (PSSG)
- 250-387-1100

**Ministry of Justice
and
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General**

**2017/18 – 2019/20
SERVICE PLAN**



Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

For contact information and hyperlinks to additional information about the
Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General,
see page 23.

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Visit the websites of the
Ministry of Justice
and the
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

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Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Attorney General and Minister of Justice Accountability Statement



This joint 2017/18 - 2019/20 *Service Plan* for the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General was prepared under my direction in accordance with the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act*.

I am accountable for the basis on which the plan has been prepared.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'S. Anton'.

Honourable Suzanne Anton QC
Attorney General
Minister of Justice

February 8, 2017

Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General Accountability Statement



This joint 2017/18 - 2019/20 *Service Plan* for the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General and the Ministry of Justice was prepared under my direction in accordance with the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act*.

I am accountable for the basis on which the plan has been prepared.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Mike Morris'.

Honourable Mike Morris
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General

February 8, 2017

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Purpose of the Ministries

The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General work together to administer justice, deliver public safety services and programs, and provide legal services to government.¹ They accomplish this through dedicated and professional staff, and through innovation and service excellence in fulfilling the following responsibilities:



Our vision is a safe, secure, just and resilient British Columbia.

¹ The Attorney General and Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General are responsible for a number of agencies, boards, commissions and other tribunals (see Appendix B). The Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General is also responsible for the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit – British Columbia (see Appendix C).

Strategic Direction and Context

Strategic Direction

The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General share the same goals and objectives for the justice and public safety sector in British Columbia, as identified in this joint service plan and work together to achieve them.

The ministries support government's commitment to a strong economy and secure tomorrow for the citizens of British Columbia, outlined in the *Province of British Columbia Strategic Plan 2016/17 – 2018/19*, and deliver their responsibilities in accordance with the *Taxpayer Accountability Principles*.

The ministries are committed to continuing to transform the justice and public safety sector, working in collaboration with leaders, participants and stakeholders across the sector. This commitment is consistent with the direction provided by Premier Christy Clark in her December 2015 *mandate letters* to the Attorney General and Minister of Justice, Suzanne Anton, and the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General, Mike Morris. The letters established a number of priorities for the justice and public safety sector and these priorities continue to guide the work of the ministries.

Justice and public safety sector transformation is also being informed by ongoing engagement with Indigenous leadership and communities in order to build stronger relationships and reach an understanding of what can be done differently to improve health and wellbeing outcomes for Indigenous peoples across British Columbia. The ministries will encourage increasing engagement and discussion with Indigenous leadership and communities throughout the justice and public safety sector.

Strategic Context

Numerous factors affect the ministries in delivering their responsibilities and shape the transformation agenda of the justice and public safety sector, including:

- the national dialogue on the need to improve access to justice;
- the opioid public health emergency;
- mental health and addiction issues demanding increasing resources and enhanced coordination of services;
- over-representation of Indigenous people in the justice system, as both victims and offenders;
- violence against women;
- guns and gangs;
- increasing service delivery demands and costs;
- rapidly changing technology and increasing expectations for digitized services;
- federal government commitments that impact the province;
- constitutional and legislative requirements;
- external audits, reviews and commissions of inquiry; and,
- court decisions impacting service delivery, including timeliness of service.

The ministries are committed to a justice and public safety sector that is fair, protects people and has the public's confidence, and is innovative, sustainable and accountable. This demands that the ministries:

- maintain efficient and affordable operations and service delivery;
- have effective governance structures;
- continue to implement a robust and evolving plan for transformation;
- ensure strategic alignment between budget, investments and transformative goals and objectives;
- identify, understand, accept and manage the risks associated with transformation; and
- monitor, measure and report on performance for accountability.

Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Performance Measures

The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General have jointly adopted the goals and objectives developed by British Columbia's Justice and Public Safety Council, as set out in the *Strategic Plan for the Justice and Public Safety Sector, April 2014 – March 2017* and reaffirmed in the *second annual update* to the plan released in March 2016. This sector-wide strategic plan and the subsequent updates were developed by the Council based on a wide range of advice, consultation and recommendations obtained through semi-annual Justice Summits held with leaders, participants and stakeholders across the justice and public safety sector in British Columbia. These goals and objectives have been identified by the Council as essential to the health of the sector.

To maintain trust, we must ensure fairness. We must protect people, especially those who are most vulnerable. We must manage the sector in an innovative and sustainable way and, finally, we must ensure that the public has confidence in the integrity of the sector.

Strategic Plan for the Justice and Public Safety Sector, April 2014 – March 2017

In working toward these goals and objectives, the ministries are committed to applying an Indigenous lens to our work in order to support culturally responsive and relevant policies, programs and services that address the unique needs of Indigenous peoples.

This section sets out the goals and objectives of the ministries and identifies the strategies developed to achieve them. Although the strategies are grouped under specific goals, many of them support more than one goal. Also included are select performance measures, several of which are related to multiple goals and objectives.

The measures included represent only a few of the many potential indicators of performance. Measuring the performance of justice and public safety programs and processes is complex. Long-term outcomes are affected by many factors and are not under the exclusive control of any one program area or ministry. The complex nature of justice and public safety outcomes requires a collective and integrated response from all justice and public safety sector stakeholders and partners.

Work is underway to increase the capacity of the justice and public safety sector to measure and report on performance to improve accountability and transparency. As part of this work, the ministries will engage with Indigenous leadership and organizations regarding development of indicators of Indigenous justice and wellbeing outcomes.

Goal 1: The justice and public safety sector in British Columbia is fair

Objective 1.1	Accessible
Objective 1.2	Impartial
Objective 1.3	Timely

Strategies

The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General are increasing access to justice and efficiency of resource management through streamlined business practices, technology and alternative service delivery models. Examples of key initiatives reflecting this strategy include:

- The [Civil Resolution Tribunal](#), Canada's first online tribunal to hear strata and small claims cases and reach binding decisions enforceable as a court order;
- Tribunal Transformation for more effective and efficient administrative tribunal services;
- Criminal Case Management and Court Scheduling with an Assignment Court model implemented in seven court locations to reduce delay and increase certainty in scheduling;
- The Comprehensive Disclosure Strategy aimed at enhancing efficiencies and relieving workload pressures for both the B.C. Prosecution Service and police;
- [Justice Access Centres](#), which feature an integrated approach to helping clients reach early and affordable solutions to their family and civil justice issues, including a new Justice Access Centre in Surrey, expected to be operational by spring 2018;
- Reforms to ensure that the laws and procedures people use to resolve their issues reflect and respond to the changing needs of British Columbians; and
- The Road Safety Initiative, which is expected to shift traffic disputes out of court, improve public safety through greater police efficiency, and create more effective and efficient processes that are more accessible for citizens.

The ministries also strive to provide early assistance and support early resolution through:

- Support of Justice Innovation and Transformation Initiatives delivered through Legal Services Society (i.e., [Expanded Criminal Duty Counsel](#), [Expanded Family Duty Counsel](#), the [enhanced Family LawLINE](#), and the [Parents Legal Centre](#)), with additional annual government funding

approved for initial expansion of these pilot initiatives, including establishing a Surrey Parents Legal Centre location in 2017/18;

- Strengthened enforcement of child and spousal support orders through the Family Maintenance Enforcement Program; and
- Implementation of recommendations in the Lower Fraser Valley Regional Plan Court Capacity Expansion Project Final Report, including construction of a new 14 room courthouse in Abbotsford (see page 20).

Goal 2: The justice and public safety sector in British Columbia protects people

Objective 2.1	Preventative
Objective 2.2	Protective
Objective 2.3	Systemic Approach

Strategies

A key strategic priority for the ministries is to engage Indigenous leadership, organizations and communities in creating better outcomes for Indigenous people across the justice and public safety sector through:

- The Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women, the BC Aboriginal Justice Council, and the First Nations Health Council;
- Support of the FPT Justice Framework to Address Violence Against Indigenous Women and Girls;
- Implementation of the Specialized Courts Strategy, including conducting analyses of First Nations court models and creation of the Aboriginal Family Healing Court Conference pilot program in New Westminster, jointly piloted with the Ministry of Children and Family Development;
- Exploring ways to improve access to justice in the North and in remote Indigenous communities, including increased use of alternative dispute resolution in child welfare matters as an alternative to a full court process;
- Developing and implementing Indigenous cultural safety training and trauma informed practices;
- Supporting the Ministry of Children and Family Development in reviewing the child protection system for Indigenous peoples;
- Supporting First Nations policing;
- Partnerships with Indigenous communities, contractors and organizations to support culturally relevant, community based alternatives and supports to the formal justice system;
- Collaboration between the Coroners Service and the First Nations Health Authority; and
- Strengthened relationships with local Indigenous leadership and communities.

Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

These engagement activities inform steps towards progress in each Goal area of this service plan, and support strategies and activities throughout the justice and public safety sector.

The ministries are working to strengthen prevention, protection and support for victims of crime, and marginalized and vulnerable women and their children through:

- The Violence Free BC strategy;
- Domestic violence prevention and intervention measures, such as support for the Provincial Domestic Violence Plan, support of Domestic Violence Units, Domestic Violence Courts, domestic violence programming in Corrections, utilization of contracted professionals to serve protection orders where needed, and the #SaySomething social media and radio campaign;
- Support of Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls signed in June 2014 by the Province, the First Nations Summit, the Union of BC Indian Chiefs, the BC Assembly of First Nations, and the President of the Metis Nation of BC.
- Support of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, including establishment of a Family Information Liaison Unit with federal funding to support family members during the Inquiry;
- The Trauma Informed Practice Project, undertaken as part of the Department of Justice Canada's five year investment to enhance and support services to victims and survivors of crime in British Columbia;
- Provincial Policing Standards, including Provincial Policing Standards on Missing Persons Investigations; and
- BC's Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking.

The ministries are engaging health, justice and public safety organizations in establishing a common provincial approach to mental health and addiction challenges. Work in this area includes:

- Support for the Cabinet Working Group on Mental Health;
- Creation of the Joint Task Force on Overdose Response in cooperation with the Ministry of Health to respond to the opioid crisis;
- Creation of the BC Coroners Service Drug Death Investigation Team;
- Continued support of evidence-based, specialized courts, such as Vancouver's Downtown Community Court, the Drug Treatment Court of Vancouver, First Nations Courts, Domestic Violence Courts and the Victoria Integrated Court;
- Promotion of information sharing between police agencies and health service providers;
- Crisis Intervention and De-escalation training for police;
- Corrections mental health assessments and coordinated programs and services; and
- The Integrated Offender Management/Homelessness Intervention Program.

In addition to the above strategies, the ministries work to improve community and road safety for all British Columbians through:

- The expanded Guns and Gangs Strategy, including creation of an Illegal Firearms Task Force; targeting prolific, violent and gang affiliated offenders; and the establishment of the Office of Crime Reduction and Gang Outreach;

- The Integrated Community Safety Initiative to better address the root causes of crime and violence in the Williams Lake and Cariboo-Chilcotin region;
- The BC Policing and Community Safety Plan;
- Community-based crime prevention initiatives;
- BC Coroners Service investigations, inquests and death review panels;
- The Public Safety Issues Committee on Cannabis Legalization;
- Safe and secure supervision in correctional centres and community corrections offices;
- Research based correctional programming aimed at reducing reoffending; and
- The BC Road Safety Strategy 2015 and Beyond, and Moving to Vision Zero: Road Strategy Update and Showcase of Innovation in British Columbia, aimed at making British Columbia roads the safest in North America.

Goal 3: The justice and public safety sector in British Columbia is sustainable

Objective 3.1	Focused
Objective 3.2	Managed
Objective 3.3	Effective

Strategies

As indicated under Goal 1, the ministries are increasing access to justice and the efficiency of resource management through streamlined business practices, technology, and alternative service delivery models. Examples of work reflecting the strategic focus on sustainability include:

- The Court Administration Transformation Suite, a series of initiatives that use innovative business processes and technology to improve access to justice and information sharing, sustain courts, and provide a range of quality services that enhance citizens' experiences with the justice and public safety sector;
- Innovative ways to move certain types of disputes out of courtrooms, such as the Civil Resolution Tribunal and the Immediate Roadside Prohibition Program, so that court resources may be reserved for the most serious matters;
- A review of police structure, governance, funding and service delivery that was completed and is now informing continued policy analysis;
- Information management and information technology systems modernization and outcomes management;
- Increased Lean² capacity and practices to support improvement of processes and services while building internal capacity;

² Lean is a continuous improvement philosophy that empowers employees to identify problems and create solutions. The LeanBC vision is that citizens' experience of government is improved through modernizing service delivery and streamlining government operations.

- The Legal Operations Optimization Project, focused on efficiencies and client service in providing legal advice and services to government;
- Electronic supervision of high-risk offenders and secure access to electronic justice services in Corrections; and
- Support for implementing an Integrated Services Network in Surrey, as recommended in the 2014 Surrey Criminal Justice Recommendations Report, to provide a single location for all justice, health and social service agencies involved in the co-delivery of programs and services aimed at reducing crime in Surrey.

Goal 4: The justice and public safety sector in British Columbia has the public's confidence

Objective 4.1	Adaptive
Objective 4.2	Performance-focused
Objective 4.3	Empowering

Strategies

The ministries are working to increase public confidence in the justice and public safety sector through education, transparency and performance reporting. This includes:

- Justice Summits held semi-annually to encourage innovation and facilitate collaboration across the justice and public safety sector;
- Business intelligence and performance management systems to support strategic planning and evidence-based decision making;
- Publication of justice and public safety data sets via DataBC and data dashboards;
- Coroners Service reporting on Medical Assistance in Dying (MAiD) and overdose deaths; and
- Strengthening consumer protection policies and legislation.

Performance Measure 1: Crime rates

Police-reported crime rates in B.C. (<i>Criminal Code</i> offences per 1,000 persons)	2015 Baseline ¹	2016 Forecast	2017 Target	2018 Target	2019 Target
Violent crime ²	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Property crime ³	49.8	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0
Other crime ⁴	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
Overall crime rate	78.4	80.6	80.6	80.6	80.6

Data Source: Crime rates are obtained through the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. Every police agency across Canada participates in this annual survey, which is managed nationally by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, a part of Statistics Canada. Crime rates are based on all police-reported violent crime, property crime and other offences, but do not include offences that are traffic, drug or federal statute related.

¹ The data are reported by calendar year. The most recent year for which data are available is 2015.

² Violent offences include homicide, attempted murder, sexual and non-sexual assaults, firearm offences, robbery, forcible confinement or kidnapping, abduction, extortion, criminal harassment, uttering threats, threatening or harassing phone calls, and other violent offences.

³ Property offences include the offence categories of theft, motor vehicle theft, possession of stolen property, trafficking in stolen goods, identity theft, identity fraud, breaking and entering, arson, mischief, fraud, and altering/removing/destroying a vehicle identification number.

⁴ *Criminal Code* offences which are not violent or property related are classified as other offences. These include, but are not limited to, counterfeiting, offensive weapons, child pornography, gaming and betting, offences related to currency, disturbing the peace, and offences against the administration of justice.

Discussion

The crime rate is the number of *Criminal Code* offences (excluding drug crimes and traffic-related offences) reported for every 1,000 persons. It is a better measure of trends in crime than is the actual number of offences because it allows for population differences.

Many factors influence police-reported crime rates, including demographic changes, neighbourhood conditions, social and economic factors, public reporting practices, Crown and police charging practices, technological advancements, legislative amendments, local police service priorities, and social perceptions and attitudes towards certain crimes. While government does not control crime rates, crime reduction strategies are a priority of the justice and public safety sector and crime rates are tracked as an indicator of progress toward the goal of protecting people.

After ten years of consecutive annual decreases, British Columbia's overall crime rate increased in 2014 (by 2.2 per cent) and increased again by 3.5 per cent in 2015, rising from 75.8 to 78.4 offences per 1,000 population. In 2014 the increase was driven entirely by property crimes, while in 2015 all three offence types saw year-over-year increases.

2015 saw the first rise in the violent crime rate and the 'other' crime rate in B.C. in a decade. The violent crime rate rose by 6.1 per cent (from 11.5 violent offences per 1,000 population in 2014 to 12.2); similarly, the 'other' crime rate rose by 5.9 per cent (from 15.6 offences per 1,000 population in 2014 to 16.5).

Despite these increases, B.C.'s overall crime rate and violent crime rate are 33 per cent and 36 per cent lower than in 2005, respectively. Increases in crime rates were recorded for Canada in 2015, as well as in eight of the 13 provinces/territories.

Crime rates tend to fluctuate from year to year; however, the general trends over time in both Canada and B.C. showed a steady increase in crime rates from 1962 to 1991, followed by generally declining crime rates between 1992 and 2014.

The recent increases in the rate of crime in Canada and B.C. indicate a reversal of the downward trend that may continue over the next number of years. If the upward trend continues, it will likely occur across all western industrialized nations as has occurred in the past. It is for these reasons that the targets established for 2017 through 2019 are to maintain the rates forecasted for 2016, rather than targeting reductions in crime rates as the justice and public safety sector has done in the past.

Performance Measure 2: Rates of Non-reoffending

Percentage of adult offenders who are not re-convicted in BC within two years of release from custody, commencement of community supervision, or active community supervision. ¹	2015/16 Baseline	2016/17 Forecast	2017/18 Target	2018/19 Target	2019/20 Target
Community Corrections ²	74.6	73.2	73.5	73.8	74.1
Custody ³	47.9	48.6	48.8	49.0	49.2
Overall rate of non-reoffending ⁴	70.1	69.0	69.3	69.6	69.9

Data Source: BC Corrections, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General.

¹ This measure is based on offence date rather than sentence date. That means it includes all individuals, regardless of court date, who are not reconvicted with an offence date that falls within the two-year follow-up period. Therefore, the rates reported may shift slightly over time. The rate is calculated at the conclusion of each fiscal year for the purpose of service plans and annual reports. Each year's rate is based on the cohort two years prior. In other words, the 2016/17 forecast rate is based on offenders admitted and/or released in 2014/15.

² The Community Corrections rate is derived from individuals whose supervision was all or mostly in the community. It is the percentage of offenders who do not return to Corrections within two years of commencement or active community supervision.

³ The Custody rate is derived from individuals who were released from custody and did not receive follow-up supervision in the community. It is the percentage of offenders who do not return to Corrections within two years of their release from custody.

⁴ The overall rate of non-reoffending is the percentage of offenders who do not return to Corrections within two years of commencement of active supervision in the community or release from custody.

Discussion

Rates of non-reoffending are used as a litmus test when assessing the overall effectiveness of the justice and public safety sector in deterring and rehabilitating offenders, and thereby contributing to the goal of protecting people. However, criminal behavior is highly complex, involving a variety of individual and societal factors, and overall rates are slow to change. Therefore, targeting modest gains in these rates is appropriate. It should be noted that trends in non-reoffending rates are best examined over the long term, as it is expected that there will be minor fluctuations in these rates from year to year.

Each jurisdiction in Canada calculates recidivism using different variables for the follow-up time frame, the indicator of conviction (for example, most use sentencing date while BC Corrections uses offence date), and the definition of the sample to track. BC Corrections is working on a multi-year project with its provincial, territorial and federal counterparts to standardize a series of definitions, including recidivism.

Improving rates of non-reoffending is a priority of the justice and public safety sector, and efforts to do so will continue to focus on evidence-based strategies and increased collaboration among justice, public safety, social services and health partners.

Performance Measure 3: Traffic fatality and serious injury rates

Performance Measure	2011-2015 Baseline ¹	2016 Forecast ²	2017 Target	2018 Target	2019 Target
Number of traffic fatalities per 100,000 population ³	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.2
Number of serious traffic injuries per 100,000 population ⁴	54.8	53.5	51.3	49.1	47.1

Data Source: Population estimates and projections are from BC Stats and are as of July 1st each year. Results are reported by calendar year rather than fiscal year. All numbers have been rounded to the closest tenth.

¹ The baselines for these rates are the average per year for the five year period of 2011 to 2015.

² The forecast rates for 2016 are based on the most recent available data. They are to be considered preliminary until the various data sources (Police, ICBC, BC Coroners Service, and Ministry of Health Discharge Abstract Database) have settled and been fully approved.

³ Data on the number of traffic fatalities is from the Traffic Accident System (TAS) maintained by the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia, TAS Q3 2016.

⁴ Data on serious traffic injuries is from the Ministry of Health Discharge Abstract Database. Serious injuries are defined as those requiring overnight hospitalization.

Discussion

Traffic fatality and serious injury rates are indicators linked to the goal of protecting people. As these rates are affected by random variations from year to year, trends in the rates are most meaningful when considered over the long term. The influence of factors external to government programs must also be taken into account. Despite these considerations, reductions in traffic fatalities and serious injuries over the long term remain good indicators of road safety improvements.

The targets are based on annual reductions of three per cent from the 2016 forecasts.

Performance Measure 4: Rate of traffic fatalities and serious injuries involving high-risk driving behaviours

Performance Measure	2015 Baseline	2016 Forecast ¹	2017 Target	2018 Target	2019 Target
The number, per 100,000 BC population, of fatalities and serious injuries resulting from a crash where alcohol, drugs, speeding and/or distraction were assessed to be a factor ²	33.7	30.4	29.1	27.9	26.7

Data Source: Population estimates and projections are from BC Stats and are as of July 1st each year. Results are reported by calendar year rather than fiscal year. All numbers have been rounded to the closest tenth. Police attend most crashes occurring on a public road that result in serious injuries or fatalities. At the scene of such crashes, police record on an accident report form (MV6020) the factors they believe influenced the crash and assess whether victims have serious or fatal injuries. Serious injuries are assessed by the officer and may differ from hospitalization counts. A fatality or serious injury with more than one of the high-risk driving contributing factors (alcohol, drugs, speeding and/or distraction) will be counted once for each incidence reported.

¹ The forecast rate for 2016 is based on the most recent data available, extrapolated from January to August actuals. It is to be considered preliminary until the data have settled and been fully approved.

² Data on the number of traffic fatalities is from the Traffic Accident System (TAS) maintained by the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia, TAS Q3 2016.

Discussion

Combatting the high-risk driving behaviours within the scope of this measure (alcohol, drugs, speeding and distraction) is a priority of the justice and public safety sector, and the measure is an indicator of success in protecting the public from these road safety risks.

The targets are based on annual reductions of three per cent from the 2016 forecast.

Performance Measure 5: Timeliness of Victim Financial Assistance claim adjudication

Performance Measure	2015/16 Baseline ¹	2016/17 Forecast	2017/18 Target	2018/19 Target	2019/20 Target
Average number of days to adjudicate claims for financial assistance from victims and others impacted by violent crime	75	75	75	75	75

Data Source: Results for this measure are derived from the Electronic Victim Information System, taking into account the dates claims were received and the dates they were completed, as well as the cases that remain outstanding.

¹ The 2015/16 baseline has been revised to 75 days from the 63 days reported in the *Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2015/16 Annual Service Plan Report* based on final data for that fiscal year. The 63 day timeframe initially reported was reflective of decisions completed to May 31, 2015, which included decisions on 90 per cent of the applications received.

Discussion

This measure indicates the level of client service and system efficiency in administering the Crime Victim Assistance Program within the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General under the *Crime Victim Assistance Act*. Along with the following two performance measures, it is linked to the goal of a justice and public safety sector that is fair, as well as the goal of protecting people.

The 2015/16 baseline represents adjudication of 98 per cent of claims received in that fiscal year. The baseline of 75 days for adjudication compares to a 317-day timeframe for adjudication in Ontario in 2014/15, where approximately 700 fewer applications were received.

Targets for this measure are based on the 2015/16 baseline, the forecast for 2016/17, staffing levels and projections for the number of applications that will be received by the program. The 2016/17 forecast of 75 days and the subsequent year targets reflect an ambitious effort to maintain this high level of service in the face of increasing applications. The program forecasts that it will receive over 100 more applications in 2016/17 than in 2015/16, representing a 2.5 per cent increase, for an estimated total of 4,166 applications in 2016/17. This growth trend is anticipated to continue into the future.

To determine claimants' eligibility for benefits, the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General must obtain supporting information from third parties, such as police and medical professionals. This reliance on third parties to provide information results in the majority of claims being adjudicated within approximately three months; urgent cases requiring immediate assistance are expedited.

Performance Measure 6: Policing Standards

Performance Measure	2015/16 Baseline	2016/17 Forecast	2017/18 Target	2018/19 Target	2019/20 Target
Cumulative number of binding <i>British Columbia Provincial Policing Standards</i> approved for implementation	29	34	38	42	44

Data Source: Results for this measure are derived from records kept by the Policing and Security Branch, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General.

Discussion

The *British Columbia Provincial Policing Standards* serve to set benchmarks against which certain aspects of police activities are measured. They are designed to ensure the safe and effective delivery of policing and to strengthen police accountability.

The development of new policing standards is undertaken by the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General in consultation with an advisory committee comprised of interested stakeholders. Fiscal implications are considered during the development of new standards and significant efforts are made to mitigate costs. The ministry continues to work toward developing additional standards in response to the recommendations from the *Missing Women Commission of Inquiry Report*.

Performance Measure 7: Average child and family support payments per case per year recovered through the Family Maintenance Enforcement Program

Performance Measure	2011/12 - 2015/16 Baseline ¹	2016/17 Forecast	2017/18 Target	2018/19 Target	2019/20 Target
Average child and family support payments per case per year recovered through the Family Maintenance Enforcement Program	\$5,711	\$6,435	\$6,666	\$6,906	\$7,155

Data Source: Results for this measure are derived from the Family Maintenance Enforcement Program Case Management Application, Ministry of Justice. Results are calculated as total payments per fiscal year divided by the total number of cases. A case is defined as a court order for support with a payor and a recipient.

¹ The baseline for this measure is the average for the five-year period from 2011/12 to 2015/16.

Discussion

The Family Maintenance Enforcement Program in the Ministry of Justice was responsible for the administration of an annual average of 43,108 cases during the baseline period of 2011/12 to 2015/16, including necessary enforcement measures to ensure payment of child and family support. Case management activities are carefully tracked, including enrolment of cases, payments, enforcement measures taken (administrative and court) and communications with clients.

A key outcome measure for the program is the average payments per year to families enrolled in the program. The targets for the measure are based on trend analyses conducted by the Family Maintenance Enforcement Program.

Resource Summary

Resource Summary Table – Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

Core Business Area	2016/17 Restated Estimates ¹	2017/18 Estimates ²	2018/19 Plan	2019/20 Plan
Operating Expenses (\$000)				
Justice Services.....	110,297	113,154	114,016	114,021
Prosecution Services.....	126,598	127,889	131,021	131,021
Court Services.....	99,496	105,321	105,471	105,471
Legal Services.....	21,207	22,491	24,033	24,033
Agencies, Boards, Commissions and Other Tribunals.....	23,394	23,550	23,774	23,774
Executive and Support Services.....	15,833	15,684	16,052	16,052
Judiciary.....	71,786	74,388	74,738	74,738
<i>Crown Proceeding Act</i>	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500
Independent Investigations Office.....	7,552	7,574	7,614	7,614
Statutory Services ³	-	-	-	-
Total.....	500,663	514,551	521,219	521,224

Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)				
Agencies, Boards, Commissions and Other Tribunals.....	10	10	10	10
Executive and Support Services.....	4,842	4,118	4,067	4,533
Judiciary.....	570	570	570	570
Independent Investigations Office.....	145	0	0	0
Public Guardian and Trustee Operating Account.....	363	363	363	363
Total.....	5,930	5,061	5,010	5,476
Other Financing Transactions (\$000)				
Receipts.....	(2,900)	(2,900)	(2,900)	(2,900)
Disbursements.....	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900
Total Net Cash Source (Requirements)	0	0	0	0

¹ For comparative purposes, amounts shown for 2016/17 have been restated to be consistent with the presentation of the 2017/18 Estimates.

² Further information on program funding and vote recoveries is available in the [Estimates and Supplement to the Estimates](#).

³ Statutory Services includes Public Guardian and Trustee Operating Account.

Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Major Capital Projects – Ministry of Justice

Major Capital Projects (over \$50 million) ('000's) ¹	Targeted Completion Date (Year)	Project Cost to Dec 31, 2016 (\$ millions)	Estimated Cost to Complete (\$ millions)	Approved Anticipated Total Capital Cost of Project (\$ millions)
Abbotsford Courthouse Construction of a new 14 room courthouse in Abbotsford adds needed court capacity and supports the <u>Lower Fraser Valley Regional Plan Court Capacity Expansion Project Final Report</u> . The project is to be delivered as a public-private partnership, with the private partner providing the design, construction, partial financing and facility maintenance for a 30-year period following construction. Construction is to begin in 2018 with facility operations beginning in 2020. The new courthouse will double the number of courtrooms available in the current facility and create over a thousand jobs during the course of construction.	2020	1	156	157

¹ Note that the Ministry of Justice is the project lead for reporting purposes, while the project capital budget resides with the Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services.

Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Resource Summary Table – Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Core Business Area	2016/17 Restated Estimates ¹	2017/18 Estimates ²	2018/19 Plan	2019/20 Plan
Operating Expenses (\$000)				
Corrections.....	232,161	269,485	270,762	270,501
Policing and Security	356,850	369,846	367,128	367,155
Victim Services and Crime Prevention.....	40,387	40,818	41,209	41,210
BC Coroner Service	12,339	13,993	13,782	13,925
RoadSafetyBC.....	9,202	13,791	14,087	14,116
Executive and Support Services.....	16,034	17,591	18,040	18,041
Statutory Services ³	14,785	16,530	16,280	16,284
Total.....	681,758	742,054	741,288	741,232
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)				
Executive and Support Services.....	16,342	13,776	12,476	12,017
Total.....	16,342	13,776	12,476	12,017

Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Other Financing Transactions (\$000)				
Receipts.....	0	0	0	0
Disbursements.....	0	0	0	0
Total Net Cash Source (Requirements)	0	0	0	0

¹ For comparative purposes, amounts shown for 2016/17 have been restated to be consistent with the presentation of the 2017/18 Estimates.

² Further information on program funding and vote recoveries is available in the [Estimates and Supplement to the Estimates](#).

³ Statutory Services includes Civil Forfeiture Account, Corrections Work Program Account, Criminal Asset Management Fund, and Victim Surcharge Special Account.

Major Capital Projects – Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Major Capital Projects (over \$50 million) ('000's)	Targeted Completion Date (Year)	Project Cost to Dec 31, 2016 (\$ millions)	Estimated Cost to Complete (\$ millions)	Approved Anticipated Total Capital Cost of Project (\$ millions)
<p>Okanagan Correctional Centre:</p> <p>A new 378-cell correctional centre near Oliver adds required inmate capacity in accordance with the Corrections Capital Asset Management Plan.</p> <p>The project is being delivered as a public-private partnership, with the private partner providing the design, construction, financing and facility maintenance for a 30-year period following construction.</p> <p>Construction was completed in 2016 with facility operations beginning in early 2017.</p> <p>The high-security centre will represent the largest value project to date for BC Corrections and will more than double capacity in the region. The facility will be supported by more than 240 full-time correctional officer jobs.</p> <p>The Okanagan Correctional Centre Project Report provides more detail on the project.</p>	2016	210	7	217

Appendix A: Ministry Contact Information and Hyperlinks to Additional Information

Minister's Offices:

Honourable Suzanne Anton
Attorney General and Minister of Justice
PO Box 9044 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria BC V8W 9E2
Phone: 250 387-1866
Fax: 250 387-6411

Honourable Mike Morris
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General
PO Box 9010 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria BC V8W 9E2
Phone: 250 356-2178
Fax: 250 356-2142

Media Enquiries: 250 387-1753

Domestic Violence Helpline

1-800-563-0808
Confidential; Free; 24 hours/7 days; Multiple Languages

Families Change

Age-appropriate information to help kids, teens and parents deal with a family break up. The website was produced by the Justice Education Society in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice.

#SaySomething

Social media site; Multiple Languages
Resources for domestic violence victims, perpetrators, service providers and the family members, friends and bystanders who want to help.

Human Trafficking Helpline

1-888-712-7974
Confidential; Free; 24 hours/7 days; Multiple Languages
For assistance with human trafficking cases, including emergency services, and accessing shelter, interpretation and translation services.

VictimLink BC

1-800-563-0808
Confidential; Free; 24 hours/7 days; Multiple Languages
Provides help and information for victims of family and sexual violence, and all other crimes.

Ministry of Justice

Office of the Deputy Attorney General and Deputy Minister, Justice

- 250-356-0149

Court Services Branch

- 250-356-1550

Criminal Justice Branch

- 250-387-3840

Justice Services Branch

- 250-356-6582
 - Dispute Resolution Office
 - Family Maintenance Enforcement Program
 - Family Justice Centres
 - Investigation and Standards Office
 - Justice Access Centres

Legal Services Branch

- 250-356-8467

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Office of the Deputy Solicitor General

- 250-356-0149

BC Coroners Service

Community Safety and Crime Prevention Branch

- 604-660-5199
 - Civil Forfeiture Office
 - Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons
 - Victim Services

Corrections Branch

- 250-387-5059

Policing and Security Branch

- 250-387-1100

RoadSafetyBC

- 250-387-7747

Appendix B: Agencies, Boards, Commissions and other Tribunals

Ministry of Justice

British Columbia Civil Resolution Tribunal

The British Columbia Civil Resolution Tribunal is responsible for providing online, facilitation and adjudication services under the *Civil Resolution Tribunal Act*. It provides parties with the opportunity to resolve complaints through online self-help information and tools, through facilitation services delivered mainly by tribunal staff, and through adjudications delivered by tribunal members. The Tribunal is accountable to the legislature through the Attorney General and functions independently of government on all matters related to adjudication of complaints. Orders of the Tribunal are enforceable in British Columbia's Provincial Court and Supreme Court. www.civilresolutionbc.ca

BC Ferry Commission

The BC Ferry Commission is a quasi-judicial regulatory agency operating under the *Coastal Ferry Act*. The Commission regulates the ferry operator, British Columbia Ferry Services Inc. (BC Ferries) on 25 saltwater routes and is independent of the government and BC Ferries. The primary responsibility of the Commissioner is to regulate ferry fares. The Commissioner sets a price cap on the average level of fares which BC Ferries can charge, the goal of which is to balance the interests of ferry users with the interests of taxpayers while protecting the financial sustainability of the ferry operator. Other key tasks include: monitoring adherence to the terms of the Coastal Ferry Services Contract; approval of major capital expenditures; regulating unfair competitive advantage; and the approval and monitoring of BC Ferries' customer complaints process. www.bcferrycommission.com

British Columbia Human Rights Tribunal

The British Columbia Human Rights Tribunal is responsible for accepting, screening, mediating and adjudicating complaints under the *Human Rights Code*. It provides parties the opportunity to resolve complaints through mediation; complaints that are not resolved through mediation proceed to a hearing before the Tribunal. The Tribunal is accountable to the legislature through the Attorney General and functions independently of government on all matters related to adjudication of complaints. Orders of the Tribunal are enforceable in the British Columbia Supreme Court. www.bchrt.bc.ca

British Columbia Law Institute

The British Columbia Law Institute was created in January 1997 to: promote the clarification and simplification of the law and its adaptation to modern social needs; promote improvement of the administration of justice and respect for the rule of law; and promote and carry out scholarly legal research. www.bcli.org

British Columbia Review Board

The British Columbia Review Board conducts hearings to review and assess the mental condition and level of threat to the public posed by mentally disordered accused persons for the purpose of determining whether they should be absolutely or conditionally discharged, or detained in a designated place of custody. www.bcrb.bc.ca

British Columbia Utilities Commission

The British Columbia Utilities Commission operates under the *Utilities Commission Act*, regulating utilities to ensure customers receive safe, reliable and non-discriminatory energy services at fair rates, and that shareholders of those utilities are afforded a reasonable opportunity to earn a fair return on their invested capital. www.bcuc.com

Building Code Appeal Board³

Under the *Building Act (Part 4, sections 19-21)*, the Building Code Appeal Board resolves disputes regarding the *British Columbia Building Code* on whether a matter conforms to a building regulation. The *British Columbia Building Code* establishes minimum standards for residential and commercial building construction. www.housing.gov.bc.ca/bcab

Community Care and Assisted Living Appeal Board⁴

The Community Care and Assisted Living Appeal Board was created under the *Community Care and Assisted Living Act* to hear and decide appeals from licensing, registration and certification decisions about community care facilities, assisted living residences, and early childhood educators. www.ccalab.gov.bc.ca

Employment Standards Tribunal⁵

The Employment Standards Tribunal was established under the *Employment Standards Act* with a mandate to conduct appeals of Determinations issued by the Director of Employment Standards and to reconsider decisions made by the Tribunal. www.bcest.bc.ca

Environmental Appeal Board

The Environmental Appeal Board resolves disputes related to decisions made by government officials on environmental issues. These decisions include water licences, contaminated site remediation orders, pesticide permits and the cancellation of hunting licences, among other things. The Environmental Appeal Board plays a role in ensuring the protection and wise use of the environment by providing a quasi-judicial access point for the public and industry to appeal certain government decisions. www.eab.gov.bc.ca

³ Responsibility for the Building Code Appeal Board will be transferred to the Ministry of Justice from the Ministry of Natural Gas Development and Minister Responsible for Housing on April 1, 2017.

⁴ Responsibility for the Community Care and Assisted Living Appeal Board will be transferred to the Ministry of Justice from the Ministry of Health on April 1, 2017.

⁵ Responsibility for the Employment Standards Tribunal will be transferred to the Ministry of Justice from the Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training and Minister Responsible for Labour on April 1, 2017.

Financial Services Tribunal⁶

The Financial Services Tribunal hears appeals from individuals and institutions who want to contest enforcement decisions made by the Insurance Council of British Columbia, Real Estate Council of British Columbia, Superintendent of Real Estate, Superintendent of Pensions, Registrar of Mortgage Brokers and Superintendent of Financial Institutions. It provides an avenue of appeal for those who believe that they have been wrongly limited or denied the ability to work in one of the regulated occupations to which an appeal lies to the tribunal. The Financial Services Tribunal has jurisdiction to hear appeals under the following statutes: *Financial Institutions Act*, *Credit Union Incorporation Act*, *Mortgage Brokers Act*, *Real Estate Services Act*, *Pension Benefits Standards Act* and *Real Estate Development Marketing Act*. www.fst.gov.bc.ca

Forest Appeals Commission

The Forest Appeals Commission resolves disputes related to decisions made by government officials on forests and the environment under the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* and continued under the *Forest and Range Practices Act*. www.fac.gov.bc.ca

Health Professions Review Board⁷

The Health Professions Review Board was created under the *Health Professions Act* to provide an independent review of certain decisions made by the self-governing colleges of designated health professions regarding the registration of their members and the timeliness and disposition of complaints made against their registrants. www.hprb.gov.bc.ca

Hospital Appeal Board⁸

The Hospital Appeal Board was created under the *Hospital Act* to provide medical practitioners with an avenue of appeal from hospital board of management decisions affecting hospital privileges. www.hab.gov.bc.ca

Independent Investigations Office

The Independent Investigation Office was established to conduct civilian-based investigations of police officer involved incidents of death or serious harm. The Office is under the direction of the Chief Civilian Director, a position for which one cannot have ever served as a police officer. www.iiobc.ca

⁶ Responsibility for the Financial Services Tribunal will be transferred to the Ministry of Justice from the Ministry of Finance on April 1, 2017.

⁷ Responsibility for the Health Professionals Review Board will be transferred to the Ministry of Justice from the Ministry of Health on April 1, 2017.

⁸ Responsibility for the Hospital Review Board will be transferred to the Ministry of Justice from the Ministry of Health on April 1, 2017.

Industry Training Appeal Board⁹

The Industry Training Appeal Board hears appeals under section 10 of the *Industry Training Authority Act*. The Board's fundamental purpose is to provide a specialized independent, accessible and cost-effective forum for the hearing of appeals from decisions of the Industry Training Authority regarding trainees and industry training credentials. www.itab.gov.bc.ca

Labour Relations Board¹⁰

The Labour Relations Board has a mandate to mediate and adjudicate employment and labour relations matters related to unionized workplaces. The *Labour Relations Code* establishes the Board and governs all aspects of collective bargaining amongst the provincially-regulated employers and employees. This includes the acquisition of collective bargaining rights, the process of collective bargaining, the settlement and regulation of disputes in both the public and private sectors, and the regulation of the representation of persons by their bargaining agents. www.lrb.bc.ca

Legal Services Society

The Legal Services Society provides legal aid in British Columbia as set out in the *Legal Services Society Act*. Services include legal information and advice to, and representation of, people with low incomes. The Province provides most of the society's funding, but the Legal Services Society remains independent of government. The society reports its activities to government through the Attorney General and determines the range of services it will provide within the framework of a memorandum of understanding negotiated with the Attorney General every three years. www.lss.bc.ca

Mental Health Review Board¹¹

The Mental Health Review Board was created under the *Mental Health Act* to conduct hearings to review and decide whether persons certified /detained at any mental health facility in B.C. should continue to be certified /detained based on criteria in the Act. The Board's function is to ensure that patients who are certified by physicians and detained involuntarily in provincial mental health facilities have access to an objective and timely review process. www.mentalhealthreviewboard.gov.bc.ca

Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal

The Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal is an agency tribunal that hears appeals from decisions of the Oil and Gas Commission which include certain orders, declarations, findings of contravention, administrative penalties and permitting decisions in relation to an 'oil and gas activity' such as geophysical exploration, the construction or operation of a pipeline, road construction, and the production, gathering, processing, storage or disposal of petroleum, natural gas or both. www.ogat.gov.bc.ca

⁹ Responsibility for the Industry Training Appeal Board will be transferred to the Ministry of Justice from the Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training and Minister Responsible for Labour on April 1, 2017.

¹⁰ Responsibility for the Labour Relations Board will be transferred to the Ministry of Justice from the Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training and Minister Responsible for Labour on April 1, 2017.

¹¹ Responsibility for the Mental Health Review Board will be transferred to the Ministry of Justice from the Ministry of Health on April 1, 2017.

Property Assessment Appeal Board¹²

The Property Assessment Appeal Board was established under the *Assessment Act* and is the second level of appeal following the Property Assessment Review Panels. The most common issues in assessment appeals deal with the property's market value, fairness compared to the assessments of other similar properties, property classification and exemptions from taxation.

www.assessmentappeal.bc.ca

Public Guardian and Trustee of British Columbia

The Public Guardian and Trustee is a corporation sole established under the *Public Guardian and Trustee Act* with a unique statutory role to protect the interests of British Columbians who lack legal capacity to protect their own interests. The mandate of the Public Guardian and Trustee is to: protect the legal and financial interests of children under the age of 19 years; protect the legal, financial, personal and health care interests of adults who require assistance in decision making; and administer the estates of deceased and missing persons. www.trustee.bc.ca

Safety Standards Appeal Board¹³

The Safety Standards Appeal Board was created under section 43 of the *Safety Standards Act*. The Board hears appeals of decisions made under the *Safety Standards Act* by provincial safety officers and safety managers. The Board also hears appeals of decisions made by the Registrar of the Homeowner Protection Office under the *Homeowner Protection Act*. www.housing.gov.bc.ca/ssab

Surface Rights Board¹⁴

The Surface Rights Board was established under the *Petroleum and Natural Gas Act (PNGA)*. Under the *PNGA*, *Mining Right of Way Act*, *Mineral Tenure Act*, *Geothermal Resources Act*, and *Coal Act*, the Board has jurisdiction to resolve disputes between landowners and companies that require access to private land to explore for, develop, or produce Crown-owned subsurface resources such as oil, gas, coal, minerals and geothermal. www.surfacerightsboard.bc.ca

¹² Responsibility for the Property Assessment Appeal Board will be transferred to the Ministry of Justice from the Ministry of Natural Gas Development and Minister Responsible for Housing on April 1, 2017.

¹³ Responsibility for the Safety Standards Appeal Board will be transferred to the Ministry of Justice from the Ministry of Natural Gas Development and Minister Responsible for Housing on April 1, 2017.

¹⁴ Responsibility for the Surface Rights Board will be transferred to the Ministry of Justice from the Ministry of Natural Gas Development and Minister Responsible for Housing on April 1, 2017.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Consumer Protection BC

Consumer Protection BC was established in 2004 under the *Business Practices and Consumer Protection Authority Act* and, as delegated by the provincial government, is responsible for administering British Columbia's consumer protection laws – namely the *Business Practices and Consumer Protection Act*, the *Cremation, Interment and Funeral Services Act*, and the *Motion Picture Act* – along with a variety of associated consumer protection regulations. It is a not-for-profit corporation that protects consumers and encourages a fair marketplace in the province.

www.consumerprotectionbc.ca

Motor Vehicle Sales Authority of British Columbia

The Motor Vehicle Sales Authority of British Columbia is an administrative authority delegated by the provincial government to administer and enforce the *Motor Dealer Act* and its regulations, the *Business Practices and Consumer Protection Act* as it relates to the sale of motor vehicles, and other related statutes. Founded in 2004 and formerly named the Motor Dealer Council of BC, the agency became one of the first examples of government's new approach for administering public policy through a delegated administrative authority. mvsabc.com/

Police Boards

Under the *Police Act* in British Columbia, municipal police departments are overseen by an appointed police board consisting of civilian members of the community. Police Boards act as the conduit between the community and the police. Police Boards set the priorities, goals and objectives for the department and are responsible for developing the annual department budget.

www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/justice/criminal-justice/policing-in-bc/municipal-police-boards

Appendix C: Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit – British Columbia

In 1999, the Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia (OCABC) was created as an independent Designated Policing and Law Enforcement Unit under the *Provincial Police Act*.

In 2004, the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit-British Columbia (CFSEU-BC) was developed in consultation with the provincial government as an initiative to integrate the OCABC, the municipal police departments, and the RCMP. The Board of Governance for the OCABC also acts as the Board of Governance for the CFSEU-BC. The Board is comprised of: the Deputy Commissioner Pacific Region and Commanding Officer “E” Division RCMP; the President of the BC Association of Chiefs of Police; the President of the BC Association of Municipal Chiefs of Police; and the Chief Constable of the Vancouver Police Department. The Board determines the strategic direction of the CFSEU-BC and ensures its operational priorities are aligned with the policing priorities for British Columbia. The CFSEU-BC operates under the RCMP policies and procedures. Board members do not receive any remuneration.

The Chief Officer in charge of the CFSEU-BC leads an executive team comprised of civilian members in addition to regular RCMP and Municipal officers seconded from across the province. The CFSEU-BC Gang Enforcement Unit, Investigation Teams, and the Joint Illegal Gaming Investigation Team are just a few of the teams that fall under the responsibility of the CFSEU-BC. Offices for the CFSEU-BC are located in the Lower Mainland, Prince George, Kelowna, and Victoria.

The mission of the CFSEU-BC is to facilitate the disruption and suppression of organized crime that affects British Columbians. Its mandate is to investigate, prosecute, disrupt, and suppress criminal organizations, consistent with local, regional, national, and international priorities. The CFSEU-BC also supports other agencies by assisting in organized crime and major crime investigations. More information can be found at: www.cfseu.bc.ca.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General POLICING IN BC – PROCESS AND PROTOCOLS

Overview

The diversity of B.C.'s communities means residents of each community or region have varying policing needs that must be reflected in how policing is delivered throughout the province.

British Columbians receive police services from:

- The RCMP federal force, which enforces federal statutes, national security, drugs and organized crime, financial crime and international policing;
- An RCMP provincial force, which provides local detachment policing services to rural and unincorporated areas;
- Municipal forces composed of 60 municipalities contracted with the provincial government for RCMP municipal police services and 12 municipalities policed by 11 independent municipal police departments;
- One First Nations self-administered policing service (St'atl'imx Tribal Police Service); and
- Supplemental or enhanced policing services, such as the South Coast British Columbia Transit Authority Police Service in the lower mainland area of the province.

Under the Constitution Act, 1867, provinces have a constitutional responsibility for the "administration of justice," which includes policing [s. 92(14)].

Accordingly, the BC Police Act s. 2 sets out the role of the provincial government in the governance of policing by stating "The Minister must ensure that an adequate and effective level of policing and law enforcement is maintained throughout British Columbia."

Guiding Principles to Governance of Policing: Police Accountability and Police Independence

Responsible government holds that the Executive Branch is responsible to the Legislative Branch. In a system of responsible government, the police are accountable to the Minister, who in turn is therefore responsible to Parliament for the manner in which the police conduct their activities. [Commission of Inquiry into Policing in British Columbia, Closing the Gap: Policing and the Community, Volume 1, 1994, p. B-3].

Police accountability is an essential component of our democratic society—effective civilian oversight and governance of police is necessary to ensure police do not "become a law unto themselves," but rather use their powers and authorities in a manner reflecting respect for law and individual rights and freedoms. [Commission of Inquiry Concerning Activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Report, 1981, pp. 1005-06].

At the same time, the law has long recognized a sphere of police independence as necessary to prevent police from becoming political instruments of government. Police independence has

been broadly defined as police and government not having a “servant and master” relationship. [“The Legal Status of a Policeman” (1955) 19 J. Crim. Law 264].

The Supreme Court of Canada has expressed the view that during the course of an investigation “police are independent of the executive government.” [R. V. Shirose (1999)].

The balance between the need for police accountability and police independence has been broadly interpreted as a distinction between “policy” and “operations”—the former falling principally within the jurisdiction of the governing body, the latter being the general jurisdiction of the head of a police service. [Commission of Inquiry Concerning Activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Report, 1981, pp. 1005-06].

The Role of the Minister

According to this “policy / operations” distinction, the provincial government must not direct police in their “decisions on whether to investigate, how to conduct that investigation and whether to recommend the laying of charges.” [Commission of Inquiry into Policing in British Columbia, Closing the Gap: Policing and the Community, Volume 1, 1994, p. B-6].

Instead, the provincial government’s role is to ensure “an adequate and effective level of policing” by providing central oversight of all policing in the province and addressing important questions of public policy that arise with respect to the provision of policing services.

This responsibility requires government set the policy and legislative framework and monitor and evaluate compliance with this framework so as to ensure citizens receive competent, consistent, responsive, cost-effective, and accountable policing. [Commission of Inquiry into Policing in British Columbia, Closing the Gap: Policing and the Community, Volume 1, 1994, p. B-38].

The Minister’s duty to “ensure that an adequate and effective level of policing and law enforcement” encompasses a responsibility to oversee and “superintend” province-wide uniformity and quality of policing services. [Commission of Inquiry into Policing in British Columbia, Closing the Gap: Policing and the Community, Volume 1, 1994, pp. B-36 to B-49].

The practical, day-to-day application of the Minister’s role in the governance of policing is undertaken by the Director of Police Services in accordance with Part 8 Director of Police Services of the Act.

The Role of the Director of Police Services

The Minister must designate a person employed in the ministry as the Director of Police Services. The Director, who acts on behalf of and subject to the direction of the Minister, is

responsible for “superintending policing and law enforcement functions in British Columbia.” [s. 39].

The role of the Director is to carry out the Minister’s responsibility to ensure adequate and effective levels of policing by assisting the Minister in providing central oversight of all policing in the province.

The Director’s oversight functions require the development and administration of policing policy and programs in accordance with Part 8 of the Act. The Director’s functions include the following activities:

- To inspect and report on the quality and standard of policing and law enforcement services delivery;
- To maintain a system of statistical records required to carry out inspections, evaluations and research studies;
- To consult with and provide information and advice to the minister, chief civilian director, chief constables, chief officers, boards and committees, on matters related to policing and law enforcement;
- To make recommendations to the minister about appointments to a board, the minimum standards for the selection and training of officers or Independent Investigations Office (IIO) investigators or classes of officers, the use of force by officers or IIO investigators or classes of officers, including, without limitation, their training and retraining in the use of force and any matter related to policing and law enforcement;
- To establish and carry out, or approve and supervise, programs to promote cooperative and productive relationships between officers or IIO investigators and the public;
- To assist in the coordination of policing and law enforcement provided by the IIO, provincial police force, municipal police departments, designated policing units and designated law enforcement units;
- To report to the minister on the activities of police forces, police departments, designated policing units and designated law enforcement units in their provision of police and law enforcement services; and,
- To perform other functions and duties assigned to the director under this Act or under the Security Services Act.

**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
BC CORRECTIONS: AUTHORITY TO SUPERVISE**

Community Corrections

- Community Corrections' mandate and accountabilities are set out in both federal and provincial legislation, including the Correction Act and the Criminal Code.
- Staff supervise several types of court orders that include a condition requiring the individual to report to a probation officer, including, but not limited to the following:
 - Bail – sections 515, 499 and 503 of the Criminal Code;
 - Probation - section 731(1) of the Criminal Code or section 89 of the Offence Act'
 - Conditional sentence – section 742(1) of the Criminal Code; and
 - Section 810 recognizance – sections 810, 810.1 and 810.2 of the Criminal Code.
- BC Corrections case management and supervision for sentenced offenders consists of:
 - Assessing risk and needs as they relate to criminal behaviour;
 - Developing a case management plan based on the assessment, that includes delivering structured interventions that address identified risks/needs;
 - Assessing the offender's response to the intervention and adjusting the case management plan as required; and
 - Monitoring offenders for compliance with court ordered conditions and holding offenders accountable when they violate conditions.
- Accused persons on bail are presumed innocent until proven guilty, therefore Probation officers are not required to undertake risk assessments or refer accused persons to programming or treatment. Interventions are conducted only to satisfy community safety and provisions of the order.
- Probation officers consider application for a Criminal Code section 810.1 or 810.2 recognizance prior to the expiry of any provincial or federal sentence order, when the offender remains at high risk for recidivism.

Adult Custody

- The Correction Act and Correction Act Regulation provide the legal authority to admit and supervise the treatment, conduct and discipline of individuals detained in custody.
- Over the past five years, the average length of stay in custody is 65 days for sentenced individuals and 34 days for remanded individuals.

- A remanded individual is someone who has been denied bail, or is unable to perfect bail, and is therefore remanded to a provincial correctional centre pending the outcome of their court case.
- A sentenced individual is someone who has pleaded guilty or been found guilty and has been ordered to serve a sentence of imprisonment. If the sentence is less than two years, they serve it in a provincial correctional centre; if two years or more, they serve it in a federal penitentiary.
- BC Corrections centre staff ensure no individual is admitted to custody without a valid holding document. Examples of authority documents include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - Warrant remanding a prisoner or order for remand – sections 516 and 537 of the Criminal Code;
 - Assessment order – section 672.13 of the Criminal Code;
 - Warrant of committal (specifies length of custodial sentence) – sections 545, 550, 570, 672.57, 672.7(2), 708, 773, 806, 810, 810.1 and 827 of the Criminal Code;
 - Fine and in default warrant of committal – section 734.7 of the Criminal Code;
 - Parole Board of Canada – a warrant issued by a member of the Parole Board of Canada or a judge, suspending, revoking or forfeiting mandatory supervision, or parole; and
 - Immigration hold – an order issued by an immigration officer directing a person be held in custody pending an inquiry into citizenship or deportation to the country of origin.
- BC Corrections is unable to hold an individual in custody for a term longer than the authorizing document, regardless of risk associated with the individual. An individual serving a custodial disposition will be released from a provincial correctional centre upon the completion of their sentence. An individual who is remanded will be released from a provincial correctional centre upon the conclusion of their court file, unless a custodial disposition is received.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
BC CORRECTIONS: NOTIFICATIONS – PROCEDURES AND AUTHORITY

- As part of the effective management of offenders in the community, BC Corrections may issue a notice to the public regarding an offender residing in a specific community.
- BC Corrections undertakes a rigorous risk assessment process and evaluation of circumstances to determine when notifications need to be conducted, and who will be notified.
- Notifications may be made to an individual, group, community or the public. The notification process is enhanced by ongoing training initiatives and relevant policy updates.
- BC Corrections is legally required to consider the privacy rights of the individual. However, if there is a significant concern about public safety, BC Corrections may issue a notification so that the public is aware of an offender's risk level and court-ordered conditions.
- BC Corrections has the authority to complete the following three types of notifications:
 - **Consistent Purpose** – (FOIPPA Section 33.2(a)): notice to an individual (e.g., employer, neighbour) or organization (e.g., recreation centre, library) – does not involve a media release. It is estimated these occur on a daily basis throughout the province.
 - **Compelling Circumstance** – (FOIPPA Section 33.1(1)(m)): notice to a specific individual or group deemed to be at-risk – does not involve a media release; and
 - **Public** – (FOIPPA Section 25): province-wide or geographically specific (e.g., community) – involves a media release with details of the offender profile to all media sources within the notification area.
- Section 25 of FOIPPA stipulates that public notifications are mandatory when a risk of significant harm exists. Compelling circumstance and consistent purpose notifications are completed at the discretion of the ministry and/or police agencies.
- Generally speaking, BC Corrections only undertakes public notifications when the relevant police agency indicates they do not have capacity, time or expertise to undertake the notification; or police do not agree with our assessment of risk and decline to conduct a notification themselves.
- Since 2009, 31 public notifications have been issued by BC Corrections, with 2 in 2016. This reflects a slow incline in trend since 2010; however, a significant decrease from 2004 when the Corrections Branch issued over 20 public notifications.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
BC CORRECTIONS: CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW PROCESS

- A critical incident review (CIR) is a formal process, initiated by the Assistant Deputy Minister, BC Corrections, to investigate incidents that may have a significant impact on a correctional centre or community corrections office, or may affect the operation of the branch.
- Incidents that may be the subject of a CIR include: death of an inmate; escape from custody; serious assault of inmate or staff; inmate disturbance; and, serious incident involving a community client where harm or potential harm to the public has occurred.
- A CIR examines the facts of the incident, relevant history of contributing factors, and possible cause(s), and where appropriate, makes recommendations to avoid or reduce the likelihood of a similar future incident.
- The Critical Incident Team includes BC Corrections' managers, a member of the local Community Advisory Board, and an inspector of the independent Investigations and Standards Office who participates as an observer with standing. Other participants may include regulatory / statutory agencies, or experts in medicine, psychology or other fields as needed.
- The review process begins within seven days of the incident and the report is submitted to the assistant deputy minister and the responsible provincial director within forty business days of the start of the review.
- The majority of CIRs are in relation to assaults and inmate deaths. Between 2012 and 2016, 28 CIRs were conducted.
- Other incidents that do not result in a CIR may result in an Operational Review that is initiated by the provincial director or the warden to review incidents of a serious nature, or a series of events or incidents with common characteristics that might have a significant impact on operations.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
BC CORRECTIONS: INSPECTION PROCESS

- In 2003 BC Corrections assumed responsibility from the Inspection and Standards Office for inspecting adult correctional centres.
- BC Corrections conducts targeted risk management-based inspections, reviews and investigations of specific matters or business areas as directed by the Assistant Deputy Minister, BC Corrections or the Provincial Director, Adult Custody Division.
- Inspections of correctional centres may relate to:
 - A part or the whole of a centre's operation;
 - A specific area, function or subject matter at one or more correctional centres; and
 - Any matter or class of matters when directed by the Provincial Director, Adult Custody Division.
- The inspection examines the correctional centre's compliance with applicable legislation and policies through interviews with involved personnel, the review of documents, and observations specific to the area being inspected.
- The inspection can lead to recommendations that ensure compliance with legislation, policy, and the safe operation of correctional centres.
- Commencing in 2012, all designated areas of provincial correctional centres are inspected every three years on a scheduled rotating basis.
- Inspections focus on the following areas: operations, programs, sentence management, human resources, and business and finance.
- In 2016, the Ombudsperson released a report on the compliance with the statutory obligations to inspect correctional centres as detailed in the Correction Act. The review contained seven recommendations that were accepted with a goal of full implementation by 2018

**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
BC CORRECTIONS: INMATE / CLIENT COMPLAINT PROCESS**

Inmate Complaint Process

- The inmate complaint process is outlined in section 37 of the Correction Act Regulation.
- Upon admission, all inmates are informed of how to file a complaint with the person in charge (warden) and the Director of Investigation and Standards Office (ISO).
- Posters explaining the complaint process are posted in every living unit to ensure inmates are aware of the complaint process.
- If the complaint cannot be resolved informally with correctional staff, inmates may make a formal complaint to the warden. All complaints to the warden are investigated and responses are provided in writing as soon as practicable.
- If an inmate is unsatisfied with the outcome of the warden's investigation, they can request a review by the Director of the Investigation and Standards Office.
- BC Corrections ensures the ISO receives all necessary documentation and information to thoroughly conduct their investigations, and reviews all ISO findings or recommendations for possible changes to policy and practices.
- The overall number of complaints to the ISO has declined each year from approximately 850 complaints in 2010/11 to 473 in 2015/16, representing a decrease of almost 44 per cent.

Community Client Complaint Process

- Community Corrections clients are provided with an Invitation to Comment handout at their first appointment. This document is provided in various languages and includes contact information for the ISO and Office of the Ombudsperson. The handout provides step-by-step instructions for the complaint process, as follows:
 - If the client has a complaint, they should first discuss their concerns with their probation officer. If they are unsatisfied with the response, they can speak with the local manager, and then if required speak to the regional director.
 - If these conversations do not resolve the complaint, the client may contact the ISO and/or the Office of the Ombudsperson.