

**Ministry of
Attorney General**

**2010/11 – 2012/13
SERVICE PLAN**

March 2010



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Message from the Minister and Accountability Statement



It is with pleasure that I introduce the *Ministry of Attorney General 2010/11 – 2012/13 Service Plan*. This plan reflects the current work of the ministry, the achievements of the past year and the strategies to build on those achievements. Each goal, objective and strategy outlined in the plan is based on our commitment to enhance public confidence in the justice system.

To support this commitment the ministry has continued with a bold agenda to reform the criminal justice system. Projects underway to support this commitment include the Vancouver Downtown Community Court, the Prolific Offender Management Project and bail reform. The aim of these projects is to reduce the criminal behaviour of offenders, through either incarceration or treatment for the underlying issues driving that behaviour.

The effectiveness of each of these projects is currently being evaluated and the results of the evaluation will be used to inform our ongoing work.

The ministry continues to support BC's fight against gang and gun violence. A specialized team of senior Crown Counsel are actively working with police and other investigative agencies on major gang cases, focusing especially on providing legal guidance at critical stages of investigations to ensure cases can be prosecuted successfully.

The Nanaimo Justice Access Centre, which provides people with assessment, information, advice, referral and other services to help solve their family and civil justice problems, has been operating successfully since 2006. A recent evaluation found that 80 per cent of clients were satisfied with the extent to which they were able to resolve their family or civil problems and 93 per cent found the integrated approach to service delivery very helpful. Building on the success of the Nanaimo Justice Access Centre, a range of family justice services are now available at the Vancouver Justice Access Centre with work continuing to complement the existing services.

New Supreme Court civil and family rules will come in effect July 1, 2010. These new rules will support British Columbians' access to justice by reducing the time, cost and complexity of litigation in BC.

I recognize that British Columbians may see the justice system as remote and confusing. The ministry has begun to explore ways to open up the courts to allow broader public and media access to the courts and justice system information. Increased openness will include increased access to court documents, with a presumption in favour of releasing information as the basis of this work. The ultimate goal of the ministry's work is to make the justice system one that is recognized by the public as accessible, affordable, fair and responsive.

The *Ministry of Attorney General 2010/11 – 2012/13 Service Plan* 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. All material fiscal assumptions and policy decisions as of February 17, 2010, have been considered in preparing the plan and I am accountable for achieving the specific objectives in the plan.



Michael de Jong, Q.C.
Attorney General and
Government House Leader

February 17, 2010

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Purpose of the Ministry

The Attorney General is the law officer for the Crown in British Columbia and has a legal duty to see that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with the law.

The ministry is responsible for legal services in two separate and distinct areas - the independent prosecution of criminal matters and the provision of legal services to government.

Prosecutions are conducted by Crown Counsel who, following an investigation by police or other investigative agency, independently consider whether there is substantial likelihood of conviction based on the available evidence, and, if so, whether the public interest requires a prosecution.

What we do:

- *Prosecute criminal matters.*
- *Provide services for the operation of the courts.*
- *Give legal advice to government.*
- *Represent government before courts and tribunals.*
- *Oversee court administration and justice reform.*
- *Fund legal aid and family maintenance enforcement.*
- *Provide family justice services such as mediation.*
- *Develop justice policy and draft legislation.*
- *Fund the human rights system.*

What we don't do:

- *Give legal advice to or represent individuals or groups outside government.*
- *Pay directly for individuals or groups to have legal representation.*
- *Interfere with decisions of judges, Crown Counsel, or administrative tribunals.*

The ministry provides civil legal services to Cabinet, ministries and certain public agencies to assist them in fulfilling their business objectives in accordance with the rule of law.

The ministry provides and funds justice services that enable disputes to be settled out of court. In consultation with the Legal Services Society, we manage the provincial funding of legal aid. The Family Maintenance Enforcement Program assists in the collection of child and spousal maintenance from spouses who have not honoured their support payment obligations.

The ministry leads criminal, civil, family and administrative justice reform to promote timely and better solutions to legal problems, making the justice system more effective. Our responsibilities also include the province's human rights system and policy support for government's democratic reform priorities.

The ministry also provides court services, such as registry services and security, to British Columbia courts: the British Columbia Court of Appeal (in four locations), the British Columbia Supreme Court (in 26 locations) and the Provincial Court of British Columbia (in 89 locations). Ninety-eight per cent of British Columbians live within one hour of travel time to a court.



Courthouses across British Columbia

Strategic Context

The justice system is a vital component of a democratic society and the foundation of a just and prosperous province.

Significant external factors influence the ministry's operations and its ability to attain its goals. The ministry is only one of many participants in the justice system and does not, and should not, have full control or authority. Other participants, such as the judiciary and the Bar, must act and make decisions independently and free from interference. The

result of this independence is that many of the demands on the justice system are outside of the ministry's control, and it is within this context that the ministry works to attain its goals.

Rule of Law

The rule of law is a fundamental principle in a free and democratic society. It means that only laws properly made or created can affect or limit our freedom. No person is above the law and we are all protected by the law and its process.

Public Confidence in the Justice System



Vancouver Courthouse

British Columbians' confidence in the justice system continues to be a priority for the ministry. In 2008, Statistics Canada found that 53 per cent of British Columbians have "a great deal" or "a lot of confidence" in the justice system¹; this is up from 50 per cent in 2003². Confidence and trust in the justice system are needed to ensure the legitimacy of the justice system and the public's participation in the administration of justice. There are many influences on public confidence in the justice system, including public understanding and contact with the system. A recent report suggests that there is a need to improve public understanding, particularly about crime, changing crime rates, parole and the role of the various participants in the justice system.³

The Changing Nature of Crime

Organized crime now crosses community, provincial and national boundaries. The justice system is seeing organized crime expand into all forms of criminal activity, including illicit drug production and trafficking, identity theft, payment card fraud, money laundering, cybercrime and firearms smuggling.

¹ Statistics Canada, General Social Survey; Survey on Social Engagement in Canada – 2008 (Cycle 22)

² Statistics Canada, General Social Survey; Survey on Social Engagement in Canada – 2003 (Cycle 17).

Note: Previous Service Plans reported on public confidence using data from the BC Omnibus Survey; as this survey has been discontinued, data from the Statistics Canada General Social Survey will now be used.

³ Neil Boyd, *Confidence in the Justice System in British Columbia; The Problem, Consequences and Potential Remedies*, January 2010, British Columbia Branch of the Canadian Bar Association.

Organized crime undermines legitimate economies and market integrity which directly and indirectly affects all British Columbians. With over 130 identifiable organized crime groups in British Columbia, the scope and magnitude of organized crime is significant.

Cost, Delay and Complexity

Cost, delay and complexity continue to seriously impact the functioning of both the civil, family and criminal justice system.

In the area of civil justice, currently an average Supreme Court trial lasts five days with court and legal costs well over \$60,000 (the median after tax annual income for an average BC household)⁴. This is an increase of 250 per cent in the last 10 years. Technology has also increased the availability and number of records in civil matters. Despite—and sometimes because of—the increased use of technology, some matters coming before the court now involve more than one million pages of documents.



Criminal trials are increasingly expensive, lengthy and complicated. For example, in 1996, the average impaired driving trial lasted 2.5 hours, whereas now the same trial can run up to three days. Also, in 1996, the average length for a criminal case at Vancouver Law Courts was 12.9 hours; in 2006, the average length had increased to 27.35 hours per case.



David Loukidelis, Deputy Attorney General

British Columbia has one of the higher crime rates in Canada; however, the provincial rate has been declining since peaking in 1991. In 2008, the crime rate was 95.8 *Criminal Code* offences per 1,000 population, a decrease of eight per cent from 2007 and the lowest it has been in three decades.⁵ Despite the decrease in the crime rate, case complexity continues to increase. Organized crime, gangs and white collar prosecutions are increasing; additionally, police are focusing their efforts on more complex cases such as murder, assaults, and weapons offences.

Trial procedures are becoming more complicated as a result of the interpretation of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, the changes in the law of evidence and the implementation of amendments to the *Criminal Code* of

⁴ Statistic Canada, 2006 Median after tax income by selected family types — British Columbia.

⁵ Statistics Canada, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 2008.

Canada and other criminal legislation, all of which have occurred in the past 25 years. Further, technology has greatly expanded the complexity of the information available (e.g. expert DNA evidence) and increased the volume of materials to be considered in many criminal prosecutions. The result is more resource-intensive prosecutions. On average, the amount of work required by Crown Counsel to prosecute a criminal case has risen by about 20 per cent since 2002.

The time to schedule both civil and criminal matters in Provincial Court has increased. It currently takes approximately four months to schedule a family case conference, small claims settlement conference or trial; this is a slight increase over the last five years. It takes approximately seven months to schedule a criminal trial; this is an increase of one month over the past five years.



*Vancouver Downtown Community Court (from L-R):
Starla Scott, BC Housing Worker based in DCC;*

Norman Ellis, DCC Local Manager for Case Management Team, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General; Attorney General Michael de Jong)

Since 2004/05, the average number of court appearances per concluded case has significantly increased in Provincial Court civil and criminal matters. In small claims matters, the number of appearances rose by 49 per cent and in family matters, 160 per cent. In adult criminal proceedings, the average number of court appearances per concluded case has increased 11 per cent.

Social, Demographic and Economic Trends

British Columbia's population is projected to continue to increase, with the majority of the growth coming from international migration (75 per cent) and interprovincial migration (25 per cent)⁶. Immigrants to British Columbia will increasingly be from China and South Asia.⁷ When involved with the justice system, international immigrants frequently require language services and may be unfamiliar with its structure and principles.

There has been a downward trend in marriage and an upward trend in cohabitation, increasing from seven per cent in 1986 to 15 per cent in 2006.

Independence of the Justice System

A free and democratic society based on the rule of law must have a justice system where judges and other participants in the justice system, such as police and Crown counsel, make decisions free of interference or control by others, including government. This independence is central to having a fair system that operates in the public interest.

⁶ BC Statistics, British Columbia Population Projections, July 2008.

⁷ Ibid.

Divorce rates are projected to remain at approximately 40 per cent, resulting in 10,000 divorces per year; and, combined with separations from cohabiting adults, over 30,000 applications will be submitted to family courts per year for custody, access, guardianship and maintenance.

Aboriginal people in British Columbia continue to be significantly over-represented in all aspects of the criminal justice system as both offenders and victims. A high youth population and difficult social conditions in Aboriginal communities contribute to this situation.

The Justice System in British Columbia

*The **Criminal Justice System** works to stop crime from happening and addresses it quickly when it does occur; it brings offenders to justice with resolutions focused on reducing and tackling the causes of crime. The major components of the criminal justice system are: police, prosecution, legal aid, courts, judiciary, and corrections.*

*Both the **Civil and Family Justice Systems** touch everyone in the province and help private parties solve legal problems and disputes. This may involve going to court or making use of other dispute resolution processes such as mediation.*

*The **Civil Justice System** handles issues such as negligence or personal injury, small claims, commercial and corporate disputes, and enforcement of rights.*

*The **Family Justice System** handles issues such as divorce and matters affecting children.*

*Through the **Administrative Justice System**, British Columbia's Administrative Tribunals help resolve disputes between private parties and also between individuals and government. They may decide matters ranging from individual liberty to property values. They regulate complex economic activities and resolve disputes about public affairs such as the environment and public.*

British Columbians have been experiencing the results of the recent global economic weakness. While private sector forecasters have predicted that growth in British Columbia will resume in 2010, the present fiscal environment has created increased demands on the justice system. This demand, along with anticipated fiscal restraint in the next two fiscal years, has resulted in significant pressure on the justice system. To begin to deal with some of this pressure, the ministry is exploring more effective ways to provide individuals with access to justice solutions.

Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Performance Measures

Justice System Key Outcome Indicator

Increasing the level of public confidence in the justice system is a key priority for government. The effective operation of the justice system relies on public confidence. The greater the public confidence in the system the more effectively it is able to fulfill its role. Confidence in the justice system supports good government, the democratic process and the rule of law.

Performance Measure 1: Public Confidence in the Justice System

Performance Measure	Baseline 2003	Actual 2008	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target	2012/13 Target
<i>Percentage of British Columbians who have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in the justice system</i>	50%	53%	Data will be available in 2013		55%
Data Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Social Engagement					

Discussion

Public confidence in the justice system is an important indicator of its effectiveness. This performance measure supports all of the ministry's goals.

Targets are not presented for 2010/11 - 2011/12 as surveys are conducted every five years by Statistics Canada as part of a general social survey on the activities and perceptions of Canadians. The target for 2012/13 reflects the expectation that work done to date and over the next two years will result in continued improvement in public confidence.

Goal 1: Justice Solutions are Accessible

Objectives

- 1.1 Affordable options, such as mediation and self-help, are available to justice system users as an alternative to the court.
- 1.2 Justice services provided are proportionate to the value, importance and complexity of the matter.
- 1.3 Justice services are timely, relevant and innovative.

Strategies

Justice Access Centres - Front-end, accessible justice information and service ‘hubs’ provide people with assessment, information, advice, referral and other services, including dispute resolution and legal advice to help solve their family and civil justice problems. The ministry is supporting Justice Access Centres to promote greater access to justice solutions.

Child Protection Mediation - Building upon the success of the current child protection mediation program, the ministry, in co-operation with the Ministry of Children and Family Development, plans to continue to expand child protection mediation into Aboriginal communities and increase the number of qualified Aboriginal mediators on the Child Protection Mediation Roster.

Community Court - The ministry is continuing to operate the Vancouver Downtown Community Court, bringing together prosecution, defense, corrections, victim services, health, housing and social service agencies to help offenders break the cycle of crime while holding them accountable in a timely manner. Lessons learned from the community court model will be identified to develop best practices.

Early Resolution and Appropriate Justice System Response - Programs which send offenders, unlikely to reoffend, out of the court system to alternative sanctions will be expanded. These offenders will be managed in a manner that ensures appropriate restitution to the community and helps them address their behaviour. Many low-risk offenders and others with mental health and addiction problems can be managed more effectively outside the formal criminal justice system through alternative sanctions or integrated case management approaches.



*Downtown Community Court
first anniversary event:
Attorney General Michael de Jong and
Sam George of the Squamish Nation*

The Prolific Offender Management Project - will continue the strategic targeting of prolific offenders to reduce the criminal behaviour of these offenders, through incarceration or treatment of the issues driving their offending. Enforcement agencies (police, corrections and Crown) work with a range of health and social service partners to reduce the amount of crime committed by a small number of prolific offenders in six pilot communities.

Performance Measure 2: Timeliness of Criminal Case Conclusion

Performance Measure	2008/09 Actual	2009/10 Forecast	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target	2012/13 Target
<i>Median time to conclude provincial criminal cases</i>	78 days	78 days	78 days	77 days	77 days
<i>Data Source:</i> Court Services Branch criminal Management Information System (CORIN).					

Discussion

Timeliness in reaching case conclusion is an indicator of an effective criminal justice system and may contribute to public confidence in the justice system. This measure includes all criminal adult and youth provincial court cases completed in each fiscal year and reports on the median time it takes from the date the information is sworn to the date the case is completed.



Objective

- 1.4 Legal services to government are efficient, respond to the level of risk and are sustainable for ministries. Legal services are provided through a variety of means optimizing use of technological opportunities.**

Strategy

An integrated web site for client ministries will expand legal services to government. The traditional model of service delivery of direct interaction between client ministries and lawyers will be enhanced by technology-driven information services.

Performance Measure 3: Satisfaction with Legal Services

Performance Measure	2009/10 Forecast ¹	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target	2012/13 Target
<i>Percentage of government ministry clients satisfied with quality, timeliness and consistency of services</i>	87%	89%	90%	90%
<p>Data Source: Legal Services Branch Client Satisfaction Survey, conducted by BC Statistics.</p> <p>¹ The forecast is based on past results of similar surveys.</p> <p>Note: This performance measure represents the average of the overall satisfaction rating which is based on five questions that ask, 'What is your overall satisfaction with the service,' (Solicitors, Barristers, Legislative Counsel, Outside Counsel and Service Level Agreements).</p>				

Discussion

The ministry delivers legal services to government on the basis of service level agreements with each ministry and agency. These agreements set out the services that are to be delivered and the costs of the services. Client satisfaction with services is the performance measure to determine the quality of legal services being provided.

Goal 2: Simplified Court Procedures

Objectives

- 2.1 Simplified court procedures are understandable and affordable.
- 2.2 Court processes are timely and efficient.

Strategies

Civil and family law reform will simplify Supreme Court civil and family rules to make them more understandable to lawyers and the public, resulting in a more efficient and affordable court system.

Provincial Court Small Claims reform will move appropriate cases to mediation and simplify trials by Justices of the Peace, reducing the time between the filing of the case and its resolution.

Wills, estates and succession law reform and reform in other areas of family and civil law will ensure that legislation is more understandable and reflects current law, societal trends, and national and international developments.

The ministry continues to support the **Bail Reform** Project. This project was developed to better inform decisions on bail, provide earlier access to counsel to expedite hearings, and facilitate the use of video-conferencing to reduce transporting accused to hearings.

Performance Measure 4: Civil and Family Timeliness

Performance Measures	2008/09 Actual	2009/10 Forecast	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target	2012/13 Target
<i>Median time to settlement conference for Small Claims cases in Provincial Court</i>	171 days	171 days	170 days	169 days	169 days
<i>Median time to trial for civil Small Claims cases in Provincial Court</i>	320 days	320 days	319 days	318 days	318 days
<i>Median time for family cases to reach first order</i>	96 days	96 days	95 days	94 days	94 days
Data Source: Courts Electronic Information System.					

Discussion

Timeliness in small claims and family cases is an indicator of an effective civil and family justice system and may contribute to public confidence in the justice system.

Median Time to Small Claims Settlement Conference:

This measure reports the median time between opening a case and the first settlement conference for small claims in Provincial Court. Small claims are cases valued at \$25,000 or less. In 2007/08, 53 per cent of small claims cases reached settlement conference within six months.

Median Time to Small Claims Trial:

This measure reports the median time it takes small claims cases to reach the trial stage in Provincial Court. In 2007/08, 10 per cent of small claims trials were held within six months and 58 per cent were held within 12 months.

Family Cases to First Order:

This measure reports the median time between the filing of an Application to Obtain an Order (or Application to Change/Cancel an Order) and the date the first corresponding order is granted. In



2007/08, 62 per cent of family matters were granted an order within six months and 75 per cent were granted an order within 12 months.

Performance Measure 5: Average Number of Appearances

Performance Measure	2008/09 Baseline	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target	2012/13 Target
<i>Average number of appearances per concluded case – Provincial Criminal (Adult and Youth)</i>	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8
Data Source: Court Services Branch criminal Management Information System (CORIN)				

Discussion

This measure includes court appearances for each case from all criminal adult and youth Provincial Court cases. With more simplified court processes in place, we would expect this may contribute over time to a decrease in the average number of appearances on a concluded criminal case. Additionally, reducing the average number of court appearances needed to complete a court case should mean faster times to resolution, resulting in not only a lower financial cost per case, but may also bolster public confidence in the justice system by demonstrating justice being served in an efficient and effective manner.

Goal 3: Improve and Enhance Justice System Performance and Accountability

Objectives

- 3.1 Increase the availability and use of electronic information and documents throughout the justice process.**
- 3.2 Court documents are processed electronically to increase timeliness and efficiency.**

Strategy

Electronic Court - British Columbia is a leader in the area of automation and electronic courts processes. Over the next three years, the continuation of this work will enable the elimination of many data entry functions, manual business processes and court registry counter traffic. This will result in improved service delivery for British Columbians.

Performance Measure

A performance measure is currently under development.

Goal 4: Combat Guns and Gangs

Objectives

- 4.1 **Work effectively with justice partners to bring offenders to justice.**
- 4.2 **Maintain principled, efficient processes for charge assessments, prosecutions and appeals.**
- 4.3 **Advocate for changes to federal legislation that will assist British Columbia's police and Crown Counsel in the fight against organized crime.**



Strategies

Strengthen fight against gun and gang violence - Maintain a highly effective unit of Crown Counsel assisting the police with organized crime investigations.

Federal Criminal Justice Reform Advocacy - The ministry will continue to provide focused and effective advocacy to reform criminal law, creating a more effective and efficient Canadian criminal justice system. We are currently seeking amendments to the *Criminal Code* and related statutes addressing bail and lawful access to information (‘wiretaps’).

Performance Measure 6: Public Confidence in the Criminal Court System

Performance Measures	2004/05 Baseline	2009/10 Forecast	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target	2012/2013 Target
<i>Percentage of British Columbians 15 years and older who perceive that the criminal courts do a good job of:</i>		Data will be available in 2010/11			Data will be available in 2014
<i>Providing justice quickly</i>	11%		12%		
<i>Helping the victim</i>	13%		14%		
<i>Determining whether or not the accused is guilty</i>	22%		23%		
<i>Ensuring a fair trial for the accused</i>	43%		44%		
<p>Data Source: Statistics Canada, General Survey on Victimization (GSS) Cycle 18, 2004. These baseline results are specific to British Columbia. National averages for these measures are: providing justice quickly 15%, helping the victim 20%, determining whether an accused is guilty 27% and ensuring a fair trial 44%.</p> <p>Note: Previous Service Plans reported on public confidence using data from the BC Omnibus Survey; as this survey has been discontinued, data from the Statistics Canada General Social Survey will now be used.</p>					

Discussion

Public perceptions of specific functions of the criminal courts are indicators of an effective criminal justice system and may contribute to understanding the sources of public confidence in the criminal justice system.

Targets are not presented for 2011/12 - 2012/13 as surveys are done only every five years. The targets for 2013/14, however, will reflect the expectation that positive work done to date and over the next two years will result in continued improvements in public perceptions.

Resource Summary Table

Core Business Area	2009/10 Restated Estimates ⁸	2010/11 Estimates	2011/12 Plan	2012/13 Plan
Operating Expenses (\$000)				
<i>Justice Transformation</i>	8,055	4,901	1,408	1,408
<i>Justice Services</i>	102,255	100,536	101,150	101,174
<i>Prosecution Services</i>	107,004	112,600	108,035	108,385
<i>Court Services</i>	99,425	99,125	95,430	93,873
<i>Legal Services</i>	15,710	16,583	17,295	18,243
<i>Agencies, Boards and Commissions</i>	15,431	13,895	13,893	13,900
<i>Executive and Support Services</i>	16,063	18,509	18,000	18,179
<i>Judiciary</i>	68,293	67,740	67,755	67,771
<i>Crown Proceeding Act</i>	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500
<i>BC Utilities Commission</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Public Guardian and Trustee of British Columbia (Special Account)</i>	8,461	10,097	10,133	10,166
Total	465,198	468,487	457,600	457,600

⁸ Amounts have been restated for comparative purposes only, to be consistent with Schedule A of the 2010/11 Estimates. The 2009/10 restated estimates reflect a change in funding model for corporately provided operations support such as accommodation, most information technology, freedom of information, corporate accounting services, payroll, and corporate sustainability. Funds previously held in Ministries for these activities were centralized into Shared Services BC, the existing service delivery body for these services.

Ministry of Attorney General

Core Business Area	2009/10 Restated Estimates	2010/11 Estimates	2011/12 Plan	2012/13 Plan
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)⁹				
<i>Executive and Support Services</i>	2,926	4,847	4,326	2,906
<i>Judiciary</i>	750	385	540	
<i>BC Utilities Commission</i>	10	20	10	
<i>Public Guardian and Trustee of British Columbia (Special Account)</i>	500	500	500	
Total	4,186	5,752	5,376	2,906
Other Financing Transactions (\$000)				
<i>Executive and Support Services</i>				
<i>Interest on Trusts and Deposits</i>				
<i>Receipts</i>	(1,200)	(500)	(1,300)	(2,500)
<i>Disbursements</i>	1,200	500	1,300	2,500
Net Cash Source (Requirement)	0	0	0	0

⁹ Executive and Support Services holds the capital budget for all core businesses, except Judiciary, Crown Proceeding Ace, BC Utilities Commission, and Public Guardian and Trustee

Ministry Contact Information

For more information on the British Columbia Ministry of Attorney General:

- visit our web site at: www.gov.bc.ca/ag/
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Communications Branch
PO Box 9206 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria BC V8W 9J1
250-387-4965

Call the following headquarters numbers:

Court Services Branch	250-356-1550
Deputy Attorney General.....	250-356-0149
Criminal Justice Branch.....	250-387-3840
Family Justice Information Line.....	1-888-216-2211

For other contact information, please call Enquiry BC at:

250-387-6121 in Victoria or Toll-Free at: 1-800-663-7867

Hyperlinks to Additional Information

Ministry of the Attorney General Legislation:

www.ag.gov.bc.ca/legislation/AG-legislation.htm

Crowns, Agencies, Boards and Commissions:

www.ag.gov.bc.ca/abc