

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

**2019/20 – 2021/22
SERVICE PLAN**

February 2019



Minister Accountability Statement



The *Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2019/20 - 2021/22 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Eby".

Honourable David Eby, QC
Attorney General
February 4, 2019

Minister Accountability Statement



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Honourable Mike Farnworth
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General
February 4, 2019

Purpose of the Ministries

The [Ministry of Attorney General](#) and the [Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General](#) work together as the justice and public safety sector to advance a shared vision of a safe, secure, just and resilient British Columbia. The mission of the ministries is to administer justice, deliver public safety services and programs, and provide legal advice to government.

The Ministry of Attorney General is responsible for the following program areas: administrative, civil and family justice services; sheriff and court administration services; family maintenance enforcement; legal advice and services to government; legal aid; prosecution services; protection and promotion of human rights; gambling regulation and enforcement, and problem gambling prevention and treatment services; liquor and cannabis licensing, compliance and enforcement as well as distribution; and investigation of complaints made by inmates at provincial correctional centres and probationers supervised in the community.¹

The areas of responsibility within the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General are: policing and law enforcement; correctional services; crime prevention and reduction; victim services; restorative justice; coroners services; civil forfeiture; cannabis legalization and regulation, including enforcement against illegal cannabis sales; road safety; criminal record checks; private security industry regulation; consumer protection; guide dog and service dog certification; emergency management, including preparedness, mitigation/prevention, response and recovery; and fire prevention and safety.²

Strategic Direction

The Government of British Columbia is putting people at the heart of decision-making by working to make life more affordable, improve the services people count on, and build a strong, sustainable economy that works for everyone.

Over the past year, significant government investments in areas including housing, child care and the elimination of fees, such as Medical Service Premiums, have contributed to making life more affordable for British Columbians today and into the future. Ministries are engaged in ongoing work to improve the availability of services citizens rely on including those related to primary medical care, education and training, transportation, the opioid crisis and poverty.

A strong economy that works for all regions of B.C. is diversified, resilient and improves the standard of living for people across the province. With that in mind, government is focusing on sustainable economic growth that strengthens our natural resource sectors, continues the development of the emerging economy, supports small business and uses innovation and technology to solve B.C. problems. A key priority in 2019/20 and beyond will be driving economic growth with cleaner energy and fewer emissions. At the same time, ministries continue to build prudence into budgets and plan for challenges.

Underpinning the work of all ministries are two shared commitments: reconciliation with Indigenous peoples and consideration of how diverse groups of British Columbians may experience our policies, programs and initiatives. As part of these commitments, ministries are working to implement the

¹ The Attorney General is also responsible for a number of agencies, boards, commissions and tribunals (see Appendix A).

² The Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General is also responsible for several agencies and boards (see Appendix A) and the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit – British Columbia (see Appendix B).

[United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#), the [Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action](#), and [Gender-Based Analysis+](#) policy and budgeting.

In July 2017, each minister was given a formal mandate letter that identifies both government-wide and ministry-specific priorities for implementation.

This service plan outlines how the Ministry of Attorney General and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General will continue to support government's priorities, including the action items identified in the Attorney General's [mandate letter](#) and the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General's [mandate letter](#), as well as the key priorities of the Parliamentary Secretary for Emergency Preparedness. Significant progress has been made on implementing these priorities and many have been substantially completed.

The Ministry of Attorney General has made progress on these priorities by:

- Reforming campaign finance laws by banning political contributions from corporations and unions and setting limits on individual contributions. Bill 3, the [Election Amendment Act, 2017](#), was given Royal Assent on November 30, 2017.
- Introducing legislative amendments resulting in the [Bill 50: Human Rights Code Amendment Act, 2018](#), which received Royal Assent on November 27, 2018. The new Office of the Human Rights Commissioner will be responsible for promoting and protecting human rights in B.C.
- Introducing legislation to reform lobbying in B.C. The [Lobbyists Registration Amendment Act, 2017](#) received Royal Assent on November 30, 2017, and came into force on May 1, 2018.
- Conducting a comprehensive operating review of the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC). In January 2018, the [report](#) from the review of ICBC was publicly released and identified potential savings in addition to those that will result from ICBC product reform. Progress has also been made to bring ICBC to financial sustainability and ensure rates are fair and affordable; introducing legislation that provides for changes to ICBC's insurance product; specific provisions governing compensation for pain and suffering for minor injuries; increasing managed care and enhancing accident benefits; and expanding jurisdiction of the Civil Resolution Tribunal (CRT) over minor vehicle accident claims. ICBC has also been engaging the material damage industry to redesign and optimize its current vendor management programs.

The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General made progress on government's priorities by:

- Increasing funding to support women who experience domestic violence, sexual assault and other crimes to better meet the demand for programs and services such as counselling, outreach and crisis support. B.C. Budget 2018 provided for \$5 million in increased annual funding, starting in 2018/19, which will be further increased by an additional \$3 million in 2020/21, for a total increase of \$18 million over three years. The Province provides over \$35 million in annual funding to support over 400 victim service and violence against women programs across the province.
- Leading the provincial government's planning for the safe implementation of legalized, non-medical cannabis. In May 2018, the Province passed legislation to provide for legal, controlled access to non-medical cannabis in B.C., which came into force in October 2018. The [Cannabis Control and Licensing Act](#) and the [Cannabis Distribution Act](#) are guided by the Province's priorities of protecting children and youth, promoting public health and safety, keeping the

criminal element out of cannabis, keeping B.C. roads safe and supporting economic development.

- Providing increased supports to disrupt illicit drug trafficking. The [Pill Press and Related Equipment Control Act](#) came into force January 15, 2019. The Act aims to restrict ownership, possession, and use of equipment that can be used to make illicit drugs, such as automated pill presses, gel cap machines and pharmaceutical mixers. It limits ownership to individuals and corporations authorized under the legislation and sets out significant penalties for offences committed in relation to controlled equipment and activities.
- Completing [Government's Action Plan: Responding to Wildfire and Flood Risks](#) in response to the 108 recommendations in [Addressing the New Normal: 21st Century Disaster Management in British Columbia](#), a report from an independent review of the 2017 wildfire and flood seasons. The plan outlines actions taken and underway and identifies next steps to address the recommendations, which include working in partnership with First Nations governments and other partners to assess, prioritize and implement the recommendations. It also signals B.C.'s adoption of the [United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#), which aims for the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

In addition to these accomplishments, during the past year the ministries continued to work in partnership with Indigenous leadership and communities to further government's commitment to reconciliation and to reducing the over-representation of Indigenous people in the justice and public safety sector through a variety of initiatives, including:

- Holding two B.C. Justice Summits on Indigenous justice. The [10th and 11th Justice Summits](#) were jointly organized by the ministries and the B.C. Aboriginal Justice Council. For the first time in the province, justice and public safety sector leaders and Indigenous peoples came together with the sole focus of considering Indigenous experiences with the justice system, how to achieve reconciliation and finding pathways that will benefit Indigenous peoples and communities.
- Increasing support of Gladue information and reporting. B.C. Budget 2018 provided additional funding to support Gladue reporting, targeting the production of 250 to 300 reports in 2018/19, through the [Legal Services Society](#). Gladue information provides judges with comprehensive information about an Indigenous offender's circumstances as well as that of their community during sentencing and parole hearings. Additionally, the Province and the B.C. Aboriginal Justice Council hosted the Gladue Knowledge-Sharing Gathering in October 2018. National leaders, subject matter experts and practitioners came together to discuss opportunities for innovation, share best practices, and discuss practical Gladue process and principle implementation strategies. Furthermore, communities across the province have been working with the ministries and the Provincial Court judiciary to create Indigenous Courts, such as the Prince George Indigenous Court which opened in March 2018. These courts provide culturally-appropriate sentencing for Indigenous offenders by integrating Gladue principles into the Provincial Court process.
- Expanding emergency management support to First Nations communities, facilitated by a ten-year, bi-lateral agreement with Indigenous Services Canada. Emergency Management BC will provide First Nations communities with the full range of emergency management services that

local authorities receive in relation to preparedness, mitigation/prevention, response and recovery.

- An Emergency Management Services Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the First Nations Leadership Council, Indigenous Services Canada and the Province (Emergency Management BC and the BC Wildfire Service). The purpose of the MOU is to establish a forum for collaborative, constructive and regular dialogue between the parties regarding emergency management issues of mutual interest and concern.

The following performance plan outlines how the Ministry of Attorney General and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General will continue to track progress on key mandate letter commitments and other emerging government priorities.

Performance Planning

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

Fairness in the justice and public safety sector is bolstered by improving the public’s access to justice, including affordable, effective and lasting resolution of civil and family disputes, as well as criminal legal proceedings.

Objective 1.1: Increased access to justice

Key Strategies:

- Develop an Access to Justice Framework and Action Plan that will be used to set policy, guide strategic planning, establish funding priorities, promote collaboration among ministries, partners and the public, and define outcomes for continuous improvement;
- Improve and support legal aid programs and services for British Columbians;
- Improve dispute resolution services for B.C. families;
- Support the creation of an integrated network of independent community legal clinics to provide family law and poverty law services, as well as other related services; and
- Deliver client-based, accessible and effective court services that people count on while supporting the smooth operation and security of the Courts of British Columbia.

Performance Measure: Clients served through Virtual Initial Needs Determination (VIND)	2017/18 Baseline	2018/19 Forecast	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target
1.1 Number of client families served through expansion of the VIND program. ¹	4,097	4,200	4,303	4,405	4,508

¹ Data Source: Family Justice Services Division, Ministry of Attorney General.

Linking Performance Measure to Objective:

The VIND program provides initial needs determination (information, assessment and referral) services to families experiencing separation and divorce. Expansion of the program will result in improved timeliness and improved geographic reach to rural areas by increasing the number of clients served by the program across B.C.

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

A key role of British Columbia’s justice and public safety sector is to protect people, especially those who are most vulnerable.

Objective 2.1: Improved outcomes for Indigenous people across the justice and public safety sector through strengthened partnerships with Indigenous leadership and communities

Key Strategies:

- Continue to build and improve existing partnerships to support engagement and reconciliation with Indigenous peoples through implementation of the [Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada’s Calls to Action](#) and the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#);
- Partner with Indigenous leadership to develop an Indigenous Justice Strategy to reduce the over-representation of Indigenous people involved in the justice and public safety sector;
- Implement policies on bail and administration of justice offences which seek to address disproportionate impacts upon accused persons from disadvantaged and vulnerable communities to reduce the over-representation of Indigenous people in the criminal justice system without endangering public safety;
- Provide evidence-based and culturally-appropriate programming in correctional centres and create memorandums of understanding with First Nations to support the successful reintegration of Indigenous people being released from custody and/or under community supervision who are returning to their communities;
- Implement Intercultural Safety Training in the justice and public safety sector, targeting contracted services, direct service providers and other ministry staff;
- Provide comprehensive mortality data and analyses to the [First Nations Health Authority](#) and First Nations communities to inform community-based initiatives that reduce health and safety risks and support wellness and safe communities; and
- Partner with First Nations communities to improve emergency management services and supports through initiatives such as First Nations Regional Emergency Management Partnership Tables.

Performance Measure: Letters of intent to create memorandums of understanding between B.C. Corrections and First Nations	2017/18 Baseline	2018/19 Forecast	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target
2.1a Total number of letters of intent to create memorandums of understanding between B.C. Corrections and First Nations to support the successful reintegration of Indigenous people returning to their community and/or remaining connected to their community. ¹	1	4	6	8	10

¹ Data Source: Results for this measure are derived from the Corrections Branch, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. The forecast and target numbers are cumulative and therefore represent the total number of letters of intent to create memorandums of understanding, not the number of new letters in a given fiscal year.

Linking Performance Measure to Objective:

Supporting the successful reintegration of Indigenous people returning to their community and/or remaining connected to their community contributes to the objective of creating better outcomes for Indigenous people across the justice and public safety sector.

Performance Measure: Community participation on First Nations Emergency Management Partnership Tables¹	2017/18 Baseline	2018/19 Forecast	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target
2.1b Percentage of on-reserve First Nations communities participating on First Nations Regional Emergency Management Partnership Tables. ²	N/A	42	50	60	65

¹ Data Source: Emergency Management BC First Nations Coordination Unit.

² Community participation will be varied through multiple forms of engagement, which could include partnership table meetings, partnership table teleconference calls and in-community engagement specific to partnership table activities. The goal of this definition of participation is to reflect the value of varied forms of participation by First Nations communities, particularly those in remote locations.

Linking Performance Measure to Objective:

First Nations Emergency Management Regional Partnership Tables provide a venue for First Nations and provincial agency emergency managers to meet in partnership on emergency management issues and initiatives related to all phases of emergency management – planning and preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery.

Objective 2.2: Strengthened prevention, protection and support for victims of crime, and marginalized and vulnerable women and children

Key Strategies:

- Continue to enhance the existing continuum of victim services and violence against women programs across British Columbia to better support people who experience domestic violence, sexual assault and other crimes;
- Support domestic violence prevention and intervention measures, such as Domestic Violence Units, Domestic Violence Courts, domestic violence programming in Corrections, and the Protection Order Registry;
- Support the Province’s participation in the [National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls](#), including operating a [Family Information Liaison Unit](#) with federal funding to support family members during the Inquiry;
- Conduct and report on B.C. Coroners Service death review panels that specifically explore marginalized and vulnerable populations (e.g. panels on intimate partner violence, youth in care transitioning into adulthood, and First Nations youth and young adults); and
- Develop a cross-sector curriculum on trauma-informed practice for the justice, public safety and anti-violence community sectors to support personnel to: recognize and understand trauma

and its effects on victims and witnesses; understand how violence and abuse may shape victims’ responses; assess their own practice with a trauma-informed lens; and incorporate these learnings to reduce potential re-traumatization experienced by victims and witnesses participating in the justice system.

Performance Measure: Timeliness of Victim Financial Assistance claim adjudication	2017/18 Baseline	2018/19 Forecast²	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target
2.2 Average number of days to adjudicate claims for financial assistance from victims and others impacted by violent crime ¹	88	95	90	85	80

¹ Data Source: Results for this measure are derived from the Electronic Victim Information System, considering the dates claims were received and the dates they were competed, as well as the cases that remain outstanding.

² The increase in the forecast from the 2017/18 baseline results from an increase in the volume of applications.

Linking Performance Measure to Objective:

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](#).

Objective 2.3: Improved public safety for all British Columbians

Key Strategies:

- Address gang and gun violence in B.C. through a number of comprehensive, focused and sustained initiatives that build upon successes and bolster the Province’s response to gangs and guns in B.C. communities, including continued implementation of recommendations from the [Illegal Firearms Task Force](#);
- Administer the Crime Prevention and Remediation Grant Program to provide one-time funding to organizations from around the province to support community safety and crime prevention related projects³;
- Develop an integrated, cross-sector, strategic approach to enhancing the use of restorative justice in B.C. and support the restorative justice community in delivering trauma-informed, victim-centric restorative justice programs;
- Continue to strengthen the ability of police to interdict the supply of illicit drugs in the province, targeting mid-level and high-level drug traffickers;
- Implement initiatives to increase and improve the efficiency of traffic enforcement, with a focus on reducing high-risk driving behaviours (alcohol, drugs, speeding and distraction);
- Implement and monitor the regulatory framework for non-medical cannabis, including distribution and retail sales to allow adults safe, legal, controlled access to non-medical cannabis, with public health and safety top of mind; and

³ Through this program, civil forfeiture grant funding is allocated to funding streams that align with government priority areas, with streams chosen on an annual basis. British Columbia’s Civil Forfeiture Office works to remove the profits from unlawful activity by taking away the proceeds and assets used in crime – with the vast majority of cases linked to drug, gang and organized crime – and reinvesting them in community safety and crime prevention programs.

- Continue to enhance emergency management, consistent with adoption of the *United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*, through:
 - Implementation of *Government’s Action Plan: Responding to Wildfire and Flood Risks*;
 - Modernization of the [Emergency Program Act](#) and [Emergency Support Services](#), informed by an integrated, province-wide framework for disaster recovery; and
 - Development of a comprehensive recovery program that addresses legislative gaps and critical recovery needs of local and First Nations governments.

Performance Measure: Police-reported crime rates (<i>Criminal Code</i> offences per 1,000 persons) ¹	2017 Baseline ²	2018 Forecast	2019 Target	2020 Target	2021 Target
2.3a Violent crime rate ³	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.3	10.0
2.3b Property crime rate ⁴	48.1	50.3	49.1	47.8	46.6
2.3c Other crime rate ⁵	15.0	15.2	14.9	14.5	14.1
2.3d Overall <i>Criminal Code</i> crime rate	74.2	76.4	74.5	72.6	70.8

¹ Data Source: Criminal incident counts are obtained through the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, administered by Statistics Canada’s Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, and population estimates are obtained through BC Stats. 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.

² The data are reported by calendar year. The most recent year for which data are available is 2017. The baseline rates have been updated since publication of the [Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2018/19 – 2020/21 Service Plan](#) based on updated data.

³ Violent offences include homicide, attempted murder, sexual and non-sexual assault, firearm offences, robbery, forcible confinement or kidnapping, abduction, extortion, criminal harassment, uttering threats, threatening or harassing phone calls, and other violent offences.

⁴ 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 other property offences.

⁵ *Criminal Code* offences which are not violent or property related are classified as “other” offences. These include but are not limited to: counterfeiting, disturbing the peace and offences against the administration of justice.

Linking Performance Measure to Objective:

While government does not control crime rates and many factors influence them, crime prevention and reduction are priorities of the justice and public safety sector and crime rates are tracked as an indicator of progress toward increased public safety for all British Columbians. Crime rates are a better indicator of trends in crime than are the actual numbers of offences because the rates account for population differences.

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

The justice and public safety sector must be innovative and efficient to remain sustainable.

Objective 3.1: Strengthened sustainability of the justice and public safety sector to deliver accessible and effective programs and services

Key Strategies:

- Support the transition of responsibility for minor motor vehicle accident claim disputes to the [Civil Resolution Tribunal](#) (CRT);
- Reform the administrative justice sector in B.C. through technology, co-location and further advancements;

- Implement innovative ways to move certain types of disputes out of courtrooms, such as the CRT and the [Immediate Roadside Prohibition](#) program, so that court resources may be reserved for the most serious matters;
- Lead a cross-ministry ICBC business transformation initiative, including changes to policy and operational business delivery for ICBC; and
- Work across ministries and other levels of government to establish and maintain overall provincial business continuity plans, including prioritization of critical infrastructure assets and services that government relies on, and continuity of government operations to ensure an effective command and control structure following an emergency or disaster.

Performance Measure: User satisfaction results for minor injury accident claims assessed by the Civil Resolution Tribunal

This new performance measure for the CRT is in development. On April 1, 2019, the CRT will assume expanded jurisdiction over certain motor vehicle accident claims up to \$50,000. This includes making decisions relating to motor vehicle accidents – where there is disagreement between the customer and ICBC – including the entitlement to receive accident benefits, the classification of an injury as a minor injury, and liability and quantum decisions for motor vehicle injury claims up to \$50,000.

Linking Performance Measure to Objective:

This measure will track users' experience of minor injury accident claims assessed by the CRT, which result in fewer cases ending up in the court system. It is important to understand the user experience as the sector continues to find innovative ways to move certain types of disputes out of courtrooms and strengthen the sustainability of the sector.

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

Citizens must have confidence in the integrity and effectiveness of the justice and public safety sector for it to function effectively and to ensure continued public participation and support.

Objective 4.1: Increased public confidence in the justice and public safety sector

Key Strategies:

- Re-establish an Office of the British Columbia Human Rights Commissioner, ensuring that it is efficient, effective and equipped to protect, promote and defend human rights in the province;
- Continue to develop and implement [British Columbia Provincial Policing Standards](#) and evaluate the compliance of police with those standards;
- In response to Dr. Peter German's June 2018 [Dirty Money](#) report, continue to implement a coordinated approach between government's gambling regulator (the Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch), the British Columbia Lottery Corporation and police, to improve the response to money laundering of the proceeds of crime in B.C., and support Dr. German's secondary review focusing on the scale and scope of verifiable illicit activity within the real estate, luxury vehicle and horse racing sectors;

- Conduct independent [Coroners Service](#) investigations, inquests and death review panels into unexpected deaths, including overdose deaths;
- Maintain specialized regional emergency management partnership agreements with local governments, cross-border arrangements, and agreements with key stakeholders aimed at enhancing B.C.’s emergency preparedness, response and recovery efforts for catastrophic or emergency events; and
- In collaboration with local governments and First Nations, lead training and exercise events in support of Exercise Coastal Response 2021, which will be B.C.’s second full-scale earthquake and tsunami response exercise, including real-time and simulated activities involving functions such as emergency operations, logistics, medical care, public information, operational communications, and care for the needs of those affected or displaced.

Performance Measure: Public confidence in the justice system, the courts and police ¹	2013 Baseline	2018 Forecast	2019 Target	2020 Target	2021 Target
4.1a Percentage of British Columbians who have confidence in the justice system and courts ²	51	NOT AVAILABLE ³	53	54	55
4.1b Percentage of British Columbians who have confidence in the police ²	74	NOT AVAILABLE ³	76	77	78

¹ Data Source: Statistics Canada General Social Survey (GSS) on Social Identity. Established in 1985, Statistics Canada’s GSS program was designed as a series of independent, annual, cross-sectional surveys, each covering one topic in-depth. The GSS on Social Identity is conducted every five years and includes questions on confidence in public institutions.

² Includes those respondents who stated they had a great deal of confidence or some confidence. Responses of “don’t know/not stated” are excluded from the calculation of percentages.

³ It is anticipated that results of the 2018 GSS on Social Identity will be released in late 2019.

Linking Performance Measure to Objective:

The ministries are tracking long-term trends in public confidence in the justice system, the courts and police as indicators of public confidence in the justice and public safety sector.

Resource Summary: Ministry of Attorney General

Core Business Area	2018/19 Restated Estimates ¹	2019/20 Estimates	2020/21 Plan	2021/22 Plan
Operating Expenses (\$000)				
Justice Services	126,373	129,131	129,013	129,013
Prosecution Services	140,018	143,091	142,460	142,460
Court Services	112,653	115,865	115,382	115,382
Legal Services	26,462	28,098	27,795	27,795
Agencies, Boards, Commissions and other Tribunals	25,022	30,766	30,655	30,655
Liquor and Cannabis Regulation	1	1	1	1
Gaming Policy and Enforcement	19,235	19,437	19,374	19,374
Executive and Support Services	22,035	24,327	25,103	26,335
Judiciary	79,254	80,984	80,638	80,638
<i>Crown Proceeding Act</i>	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500
Independent Investigations Office	8,756	9,400	9,366	9,366
Public Guardian and Trustee Operating Account	0	0	0	0
Total	584,309	605,600	604,287	605,519
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)				
Agencies, Boards, Commissions and other Tribunals	10	10	10	10
Liquor and Cannabis Regulation	0	0	0	0
Executive and Support Services	4,619	5,093	4,627	4,627
Judiciary	570	570	570	570
Independent Investigations Office	0	0	0	0
Public Guardian and Trustee Operating Account	363	363	363	363
Total	5,562	6,036	5,570	5,570

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 2018/19 have been restated to be consistent with the presentation of the 2019/20 Estimates.

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

Major Capital Projects: Ministry of Attorney General

Major Capital Projects (over \$50 million)	Targeted Completion Date (Year)	Project Cost to Dec 31, 2018 (\$ millions)	Estimated Cost to Complete (\$ millions)	Approved Anticipated Total Capital Cost of Project (\$ millions)
Abbotsford Courthouse	2021	\$39	\$113	\$152
<p>Construction of a new 14-room courthouse in Abbotsford will add needed court capacity and address recommendations in the Lower Fraser Valley Regional Plan Court Capacity Expansion Project Final Report.</p> <p>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 began in summer 2018 with project completion in 2021.¹</p> <p>The new courthouse will double the number of courtrooms available in the current facility and create over 1,000 jobs during the course of construction.</p>				

¹ Note that the Ministry of Attorney General is the project lead for reporting purposes, while the project capital budget resides with the Ministry of Citizens' Services.

Resource Summary: Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Core Business Area	2018/19 Restated Estimates ¹	2019/20 Estimates	2020/21 Plan	2021/22 Plan
Operating Expenses (\$000)				
Corrections	244,206	250,648	249,721	249,724
Policing and Security	393,515	398,003	397,889	397,889
Victim Services and Crime Prevention	48,873	51,369	54,582	54,757
BC Coroners Service	16,410	16,667	16,622	16,622
RoadSafetyBC	13,355	16,192	16,133	16,133
Emergency Management BC	17,321	17,517	17,463	17,463
Executive and Support Services	19,887	20,493	20,437	20,437
<i>Emergency Program Act</i>	14,728	14,819	14,809	14,809
Statutory Services²	16,281	14,796	14,796	14,796
Total	784,576	800,504	802,452	802,630
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)				
Executive and Support Services	13,554	12,059	11,085	11,085
Total	13,554	12,059	11,085	11,085

¹ For comparative purposes, amounts shown for 2018/19 have been restated to be consistent with the presentation of the 2019/20 Estimates.

² Statutory Services includes Civil Forfeiture Account, Corrections Work Program Account, Criminal Asset Management Fund, and Victim Surcharge Special Account.

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

Appendix A: Agencies, Boards, Commissions and Tribunals⁴

Ministry of Attorney General

- Attorney General’s BC Supreme Court Rules Committee
- British Columbia Ferry Commission
- BC Human Rights Tribunal
- BC Lottery Corporation
- British Columbia Review Board
- British Columbia Utilities Commission
- Building Code Appeal Board
- Civil Resolution Tribunal
- Community Care and Assisted Living Appeal Board
- Employment Standards Tribunal
- Environmental Appeal Board
- Financial Services Tribunal
- Forest Appeals Commission
- Health Professions Review Board
- Hospital Appeal Board
- Independent Investigations Office of BC
- Industry Training Appeal Board
- Insurance Corporation of British Columbia
- Investigation and Standards Office
- Judicial Council of the Province of BC
- Labour Relations Board
- Legal Services Society
- Liquor Distribution Branch
- Mental Health Review Board
- Notaries Public Board of Examiners
- Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal
- Property Assessment Appeal Board
- Public Guardian and Trustee of British Columbia
- Safety Standards Appeal Board
- Surface Rights Board

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

- Consumer Protection BC
- Motor Vehicle Sales Authority of British Columbia
- Police Boards

⁴ <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/justice/about-bcs-justice-system/crowns-agencies-boards-commissions>

Appendix B: 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 of 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.

