

**Ministry of
Public Safety and
Solicitor General**

**2021/22 – 2023/24
SERVICE PLAN**

April 2021



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Minister's Accountability Statement



The *Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2021/22 – 2023/24 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 blue ink that reads "Mike Farnworth".

Honourable Mike Farnworth
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General
April 6, 2021

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Purpose of the Ministry

The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General works with the Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing 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 ministry is to deliver public safety services and programs, administer regulations for the liquor and cannabis industries, ensure that the public has confidence in British Columbia's gaming sector, and lead the development and coordination of an effective emergency management system for the province.

The areas of responsibility within the ministry include: oversight of policing and law enforcement; correctional services; crime prevention and reduction; victim services; restorative justice; coroners services; civil forfeiture; non-medical cannabis legalization and regulation, including security screening of non-medical cannabis retail store applicants and workers, and enforcement against illegal cannabis sales; liquor and cannabis licensing, compliance and enforcement; gambling regulation and enforcement; problem gambling prevention and treatment services; road safety; criminal record checks; the protection order registry; private security industry regulation; consumer protection; and guide dog and service dog certification.

In addition, the ministry includes responsibility for Emergency Management BC (EMBC), which is supported by the Parliamentary Secretary for Emergency Preparedness. EMBC is the Province's lead coordinating agency for all emergency management activities, including mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, as well as for fire prevention and safety through the Office of the Fire Commissioner. This work is done in collaboration with local governments, First Nations, federal departments, industry, non-government organizations and volunteers.

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

Strategic Direction

In 2021/22 British Columbians continue to face significant challenges as a result of the global COVID-19 pandemic. The Government of British Columbia is continually evolving to meet the changing needs of people in this province. Government has identified five foundational principles that will inform each ministry's work and contribute to COVID recovery: putting people first; lasting and meaningful reconciliation; equity and anti-racism; a better future through fighting climate change and meeting our greenhouse gas reduction commitments; and a strong, sustainable economy that works for everyone.

This 2021/22 service plan outlines how the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General will support the government's priorities, including the foundational principles listed above and the action items identified in the November 2020 Minister's [mandate letter](#) and the [mandate letter](#) of the Parliamentary Secretary for Emergency Preparedness.

Performance Planning

Goal 1: The justice and public safety sector in British Columbia protects people¹

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

Objective 1.1: Improved outcomes for Indigenous people across the justice and public safety sector through strengthened partnerships with Indigenous leadership and communities

Key Strategies

- Move forward on the [Calls to Action](#) of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and review policies, programs and legislation to determine how to bring into action the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) (UNDRIP).
- In partnership with the Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing, the federal government and Indigenous communities, work with the [BC First Nations Justice Council](#) to advance the B.C. First Nations Justice Strategy and work with the [Métis Nation BC Justice Council](#) to develop, endorse and advance the Métis Justice Strategy for the province.
- Work with Indigenous leadership and communities to take action to reduce the number of Indigenous people adversely involved in and impacted by the justice system, including recognizing culture for its role in rehabilitation and recovery and providing culturally diverse and appropriate programming in communities and correctional centres.
- Provide comprehensive Coroners Service mortality data and analyses to the [First Nations Health Authority](#) and First Nation communities to inform community-based initiatives that reduce health and safety risks and support wellness and safe communities.
- Continue to work with Indigenous partners on non-medical cannabis economic development opportunities through the [First Nations Leadership Council](#) joint working group and negotiate agreements with Indigenous Nations under section 119 of the *Cannabis Control and Licensing Act* to address community-specific interests.
- Continue to partner with First Nation communities to advance disaster risk reduction and improve emergency management services and supports by working with key organizations such as [Indigenous Services Canada](#), the [First Nations Leadership Council](#) and the [First Nations Health Authority](#) and through initiatives such as the [First Nations Emergency Management Toolkit](#) and [Indigenous Emergency Management Regional Partnership Tables](#).

¹ The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General adopted and continues to work toward the goals developed by the [Justice and Public Safety Council](#) based on extensive engagement with leaders, participants and stakeholders across B.C.'s justice and public safety sector.

Performance Measure	2019/20 Baseline	2020/21 Forecast ¹	2021/22 Target ²	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
1.1a Total number of First Nation communities with a Letter of Intent to create a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to support the successful reintegration of Indigenous people returning to their community and/or remaining connected to their community. ¹	8	23	25	27	29

Data source: Results for this measure are derived from B.C. Corrections.

¹The forecast and target numbers are cumulative and therefore represent the total number of First Nation communities with signed Letters of Intent to create an MOU, not the number of First Nations with Letters of Intent signed in a given fiscal year.

²The targets reflect a conservative estimate of two additional communities per 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.

The MOUs between First Nations and B.C. Corrections outline the process to work together to support release planning for those in custody and ensure the coordination of supports for those under community supervision.

B.C. Corrections has signed MOUs and Letters of Intent with First Nations across the province and continues to engage with communities under this same goal of strengthening relationships and services to improve outcomes for Indigenous clients.

The number of signed Letters of Intent far exceeded that forecasted early last year. This was the result of contact with a single community representative who was part of a Tribal Council thereby leading to one MOU with several Nations. As it is often unclear how many communities are interested in engaging in this process at the outset of these conversations, conservative forecasts and targets will continue to be used.

Performance Measure	2019/20 Baseline	2020/21 Forecast	2021/22 Target	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
1.1b Percentage of on-reserve First Nation communities participating on Indigenous Emergency Management Regional Partnership Tables	43	55	60	65	75

Data source: Emergency Management B.C. First Nations Coordination Unit.

Linking Performance Measure to Objective

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

Through consensus building, each Partnership Table is comprised of a unique governance structure and sets their own topics for discussion, based on priorities identified, with the common objective of improving the delivery of emergency management in the communities and therefore reducing disaster risk. Pathways to support the participation of small communities include in-community, face-to-face partnership meetings and/or conference calls, reflecting preferences identified by Indigenous communities. The definition of participation reflects the value of varied forms of participation by communities, particularly those in remote locations.

Objective 1.2: Strengthened prevention, protection and support for victims of crime, and marginalized and vulnerable women and children

Key Strategies

- Work to implement the [Calls for Justice](#) of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls and lead the Province in the development of a Path Forward to stopping violence against Indigenous women and girls in B.C.
- Support the work of the [Parliamentary Secretary for Gender Equity](#) to develop an action plan to end gender-based violence, including minimum standards for sexual assault response, more training for police, Crown counsel and justices, and core funding for sexual assault centres.
- Continue to support the continuum of [victim services and violence against women programs](#) across B.C. and domestic violence prevention and intervention measures, such as Domestic Violence Units, Interagency Case Assessment Teams, domestic violence prevention/intervention programming, including B.C. Corrections programs, and the Protection Order Registry.
- Continue to conduct thorough coroners’ investigations into all deaths of women and children related to violence and criminal activity, providing key information to law enforcement investigators and informing the development of policy and legislation protecting and supporting victims of crime, and conduct inquests and death review panels into these deaths to highlight risks to marginalized and vulnerable populations and identify opportunities for greater protection and support.
- Continue to deliver the cross-sector curriculum on trauma-informed practice for the justice, public safety and anti-violence community sectors to support understanding of and responsiveness to the impact of trauma on vulnerable victims and witnesses.

Performance Measure	2019/20 Baseline ¹	2020/21 Forecast ²	2021/22 Target ³	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
1.2 Average number of days to adjudicate claims for financial assistance from victims and others impacted by violent crime.	154	150	120	90	90

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 completed, as well as the cases that remain outstanding.

¹The 2019/20 baseline has been revised from the 130 forecasted in the [Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2020/21 – 2022/23 Service Plan](#) due to a 20 per cent increase in applications

received. This figure remains subject to change as approximately three per cent of 2019/20 files are still being adjudicated.

²The 2020/21 forecast remains subject to change as it represents an estimate based on the adjudication of 52 per cent of applications received.

³The 2021/22 and 2022/23 targets reflect approved staffing increases in 2020 and the implementation of a new case management system in 2021/22, which will lead to improved claim processing efficiencies.

Linking Performance Measure to Objective

This measure indicates the level of client service and system efficiency in administering the [Crime Victim Assistance Program](#) under the *Crime Victim Assistance Act*. The program assists victims, immediate family members and some witnesses in coping with the effects of violent crime by providing financial benefits to help offset financial losses and assist in recovery, including funding for counselling and memorial services.

Objective 1.3: Improved public safety for all British Columbians

Key Strategies

- Work with police to address serious crime, including cracking down on those who distribute toxic drugs, and make our streets safer from gangs and guns by implementing legislation to regulate imitation firearms, strengthen regulation of shooting ranges and close regulatory gaps.
- Increase support for initiatives that are proven to prevent and reduce crime and support an integrated, cross-sector, strategic approach to increasing the use of restorative justice in the province.
- Inform and support evidence-based initiatives aimed at reducing the number of illicit drug toxicity deaths in British Columbia through B.C. Coroners Service reporting, analyses and recommendations.
- Enhance emergency management capabilities and accountabilities for government and our partners, consistent with the [United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030](#), through modernizing the *Emergency Program Act* to reduce disaster risk.
- Continue to implement the regulatory framework for non-medical cannabis, including distribution, licensing of retailers and retail sales to allow adults legal, controlled access to non-medical cannabis, and monitor the effectiveness of enforcement action in disrupting the illegal supply chain and reducing the size of the illegal market.
- Continue to 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).
- Monitor changes in the marketplace and update consumer protection laws as required to ensure that they are responsive to modern business practices and protect and meet the needs of all British Columbians while minimizing regulatory impacts to businesses.

Performance Measures ¹ :	2019 Baseline	2020 Forecast ²	2021 Target ³	2022 Target	2023 Target
1.3a Violent crime rate ⁴	15.7	14.8	14.4	14.1	13.7
1.3b Property crime rate ⁵	53.3	51.6	50.3	49.0	47.8
1.3c Other crime rate ⁶	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.5
1.3d Overall crime rate	87.1	83.1	81.0	79.0	77.0

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

¹Police-reported crime rates (*Criminal Code* offences per 1,000 persons). Crime rates are based on all police-reported violent crime, property crime, and other *Criminal Code* offences, but do not include traffic, drug, or other federal-statute violations. Results are reported by calendar year. The most recent year for which data is available is 2019.

²The forecasts for 2020 were calculated based on the linear trend from the last five years. It is anticipated that actual results for 2020 will be available in August 2021.

³The targets were calculated as a 2.5 per cent decrease each year, starting from the 2020 forecasts.

⁴Violent crimes include the offences of homicide, attempted murder, sexual and non-sexual assault, sexual offences against children, abduction, forcible confinement or kidnapping, firearms, robbery, criminal harassment, extortion, uttering threats, indecent or harassing communications, and other violent offences.

⁵Property crimes include the offences of breaking and entering, theft, motor vehicle theft, possession of stolen property, trafficking in stolen goods, fraud, mischief, identity theft, identity fraud, arson, and other property offences.

⁶Non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences that are not violent or property-related are classified as “other” crimes, which include offences against the administration of justice, offences against public order, the possession and/or distribution of child pornography, and other “other” offences.

Linking Performance Measure to Objective

While government does not control crime rates, crime prevention and reduction are a priority of the ministry and these rates are tracked as an indicator of progress toward increased public safety for all British Columbians. Crime rates are better indicators of trends in crime than are the actual numbers of offences because the rates account for population differences.

Many factors influence police-reported crime rates, including changes to scoring rules, demographic changes, neighbourhood conditions, social and economic factors, public reporting practices, technological advancements, legislative amendments, local police service priorities, and social perceptions and attitudes toward certain crimes.

British Columbia’s crime rates are notably higher compared to those presented in the [Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2020/21 – 2022/23 Service Plan](#), which is partly attributable to changes in the way police report crime to Statistics Canada. In January 2018, Statistics Canada updated the definitions of “founded” and “unfounded” crimes in its reporting methodology for police services across Canada to represent a “victim-centred approach” to recording crimes, which means it is to be believed that the crime occurred (“founded”) unless there is credible evidence to prove it did not (“unfounded”). These changes

were predicted to increase the number of “founded” incidents and decrease clearance rates.² Many police agencies across Canada implemented these changes at varying points throughout 2018. British Columbia’s roll-out of these changes occurred in 2019, and as such, the definitional changes likely impacted B.C.’s crime statistics in 2019.

Goal 2: The justice and public safety sector in British Columbia is fair

Fairness in the justice and public safety sector requires sound regulatory measures that protect public safety and interests while minimizing regulatory impact on businesses.

Objective 2.1: Regulatory systems that promote public safety and interests, and fair and efficient business practices³

Key Strategies

- Make car insurance more affordable by continuing to support the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC) as the corporation moves to a new enhanced care model effective May 1, 2021, reducing premiums by an average of 20 per cent while increasing the care available for people who are injured in accidents.
- Establish an ICBC Fairness Officer, who will be independent of the corporation, to ensure that ICBC’s decisions, actions and practices are fair and to improve transparency and accountability.
- Continue to lead the Province in the safe implementation of legal, non-medical cannabis, including implementing strategies to facilitate Indigenous and small-scale producer market entry, and to enhance legal cannabis market competitiveness.
- Modernize and streamline liquor and cannabis regulation, compliance and enforcement practices that balance public safety and public interests and facilitate improved services.⁴
- In collaboration with the Liquor Distribution Branch and the Ministry of Finance, continue to act on the Business Technical Advisory Panel [recommendations](#), while also supporting restaurant and hospitality business recovery during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Enhance the effectiveness of the gambling regulatory framework in British Columbia by reforming the *Gaming Control Act* and implementing an independent office and standards-based regulatory model.⁵

² Offences cleared represent the number of offences where the police have identified at least one offender in relation to an offence and have sufficient evidence to solve the offence. The clearance rate is the number of crimes cleared by police during the year as a percentage of the number of crimes reported by police during that year.

³ This objective has changed since publication of the joint [Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2020/21 – 2022/23 Service Plan](#) to reflect the regulatory functions of the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General.

⁴ This initiative includes the development of key performance measures to monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of practices and services.

⁵ Part of the *Gaming Control Act* reform will include developing performance measures once the legislation is in force.

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

The justice and public safety sector must be innovative, adaptive, well-managed 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

- Work across ministries and with other levels of government to help maintain the overall provincial business continuity program, including ministry plans that prioritize the critical infrastructure assets and services that governments, citizens, businesses and visitors rely on, and the continuity of government operations to ensure an effective command and control structure following an emergency or disaster.
- Modernize Emergency Support Services, which provides critical emergency supports including food, lodging, clothing, transportation and incidentals to those impacted by emergency events.
- Continue to implement electronic ticketing (eTicketing) across B.C. to help intervene more quickly with dangerous drivers while allowing police to spend more time on enforcement activities and enabling more efficient information sharing between agencies.
- Continue to support innovative ways to move certain types of disputes out of courtrooms, such as the Immediate Roadside Prohibition program, so that court resources may be reserved for the most serious matters.
- Implement the justice and public safety sector digital strategy to unify the sector's digital transformation efforts and coordinate investments in data, technology and resources to optimize how programs and services are delivered.
- Continue to strengthen evidence-based workforce planning with a focus on leadership development and succession management, as manager and supervisor roles are the primary connection between the strategic goals of the ministry and the people who work towards accomplishing them.⁶

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.

⁶ Commencing in January 2021, an 18-month Leadership Development Program is being piloted in the justice and public safety sector (Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General and Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing). As a component of further developing the program in 2021/22, key performance measures will be explored to monitor the effectiveness of the program.

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

Key Strategies

- Continue to work closely with the [Provincial Health Officer](#) and other ministries to oversee the COVID-19 state of emergency and implement emergency orders as needed to support the health and well-being of British Columbians.
- Evaluate and implement the recommendations the [Special Committee on Reforming the Police Act](#) will bring forward to the legislature on how B.C.’s *Police Act* can be modernized. This includes the role of police with respect to complex social issues such as mental health and wellness, addictions and harm reduction; funding; the scope of systemic racism within B.C.’s police agencies; and ensuring consistency with the principles of UNDRIP.
- With the assistance of the [Parliamentary Secretary for Anti-Racism Initiatives](#), bring forward recommendations to address systemic racism, support establishing hate crime units within local police forces, and review training and procedures related to “wellness checks.”
- Work with communities to identify gaps in existing emergency response procedures and resources, with the goal of updating and future-proofing B.C.’s province-wide ability to respond to crises, including pandemics.
- In collaboration with local governments and First Nations, lead training and exercise events in support of [Exercise Coastal Response 2022](#), 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, public information, operational communications, and care for the needs of those affected or displaced.
- Continue to support the Minister of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development to work with local governments to reduce wildfire risk and better prepare and support communities for future wildfires.
- Support the work of the [Parliamentary Secretary for Seniors’ Services and Long-Term Care](#) to work with community groups and the [B.C. Seniors Advocate](#) to develop a made-in-B.C. Silver Alert system to help assist first responders in locating missing seniors, particularly those with dementia and Alzheimer’s disease.

Performance Measures	2013 Baseline	2020 Actual ²	2021/22 Target	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
4.1a Percentage of British Columbians who have confidence in the justice system and courts ¹	51	To be determined	> 2020 Actual	> 2021/22 Target	> 2022/23 Target
4.1b Percentage of British Columbians who have confidence in the police ¹	74	To be determined	> 2020 Actual	> 2021/22 Target	> 2022/23 Target

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 to seven years and includes questions on confidence in public institutions.

¹ 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.

² The [Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2020/21 – 2022/23 Service Plan](#) incorrectly stated that a GSS on Social Identity was conducted in 2018. The next iteration of the GSS on Social Identity, following the 2013 survey, was conducted in 2020 and the results have not yet been released.

Linking Performance Measure to Objective

The ministry tracks 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. Citizens must have confidence in the justice system, the courts and police for them to function effectively and to ensure continued public participation and support. It is anticipated that the results for 2020 will be available for inclusion in the ministry’s 2020/21 Annual Service Plan Report, to be released in summer 2021.

Financial Summary

Core Business Area	2020/21 Restated Estimates ¹	2021/22 Estimates	2022/23 Plan	2023/24 Plan
Operating Expenses (\$000)				
Corrections	253,459	262,742	261,520	261,520
Policing and Security	405,474	417,498	416,926	416,976
Victim Services and Crime Prevention	58,870	63,715	64,366	64,366
BC Coroners Service	17,103	17,569	17,675	17,719
RoadSafetyBC	16,758	18,311	18,174	18,174
Liquor and Cannabis Regulation ²	1	1	1	1
Gaming Policy and Enforcement ³	19,437	19,539	19,539	19,539
Emergency Management BC	29,454	30,899	37,771	37,771
Executive and Support Services	19,221	19,339	19,352	19,364
<i>Emergency Program Act</i>	36,527	36,420	36,420	36,420
Statutory Services ⁴	14,814	14,825	14,825	14,825
Total	871,118	900,858	906,569	906,675
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)				
Corrections	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062
Policing and Security	70	0	0	0
BC Coroners Service	35	35	35	0
RoadSafetyBC	8,890	0	0	0
Emergency Management BC	0	550	550	0
Executive and Support Services	1,205	895	747	747
Total	11,262	2,542	2,394	1,809

¹ For comparative purposes, amounts shown for 2020/21 have been restated to be consistent with the presentation of the 2021/22 Estimates.

² Liquor and Cannabis Regulation transferred from the Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing to the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General effective November 26, 2020.

³ Gaming Policy and Enforcement transferred from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General effective November 26, 2020.

⁴ 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](#).

Capital Expenditures

Major Capital Projects (over \$50 million)	Targeted Year of Completion	Project Cost to Dec 31, 2020 (\$m)	Estimated Cost to Complete (\$m)	Approved Anticipated Total Cost (\$m)
Nanaimo Correctional Centre Replacement	2023	\$4	\$163	\$167
<p>The Nanaimo Correctional Centre (NCC) Replacement Project will replace the current aging and outdated 190-cell correctional centre located in Nanaimo, B.C. The new centre will be constructed on the existing site while the current centre remains operational, after which the existing centre will be deconstructed. The new NCC will be a 202-cell, multi-security level facility, including a 12-cell unit for short-term accommodation of women from Vancouver Island.</p> <p>The new centre will better support staff and enhance the NCC’s unique, effective programs, including the Guthrie Therapeutic Community and vocational and educational programs delivered in partnership with Vancouver Island University.</p> <p>Government approved \$167 million in total capital funding for this project, \$155 million of which is the value of the design-build agreement for the facility’s construction. The project is expected to bring major regional economic benefits, including approximately 1,000 jobs during construction (650 direct and 275 indirect jobs, plus nearly 100 additional jobs associated with spending by workers).</p>				

Appendix A: Agencies and Boards

As of April 6, 2021, the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General is responsible and accountable for the following:

[Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit – British Columbia](#) (see Appendix B)

[Consumer Protection BC](#)

[Insurance Corporation of British Columbia](#)

[Municipal Police Boards](#)

[Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia](#) (see Appendix B)

[Vehicle Sales Authority of British Columbia](#)

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 currently comprised of: the Deputy Commissioner Pacific Region and Commanding Officer “E” Division RCMP; the Assistant Commissioner “E” Division RCMP and Lower Mainland District Commander; the Chief Superintendent and Southeast District Commander RCMP; the Chief Constable of the Vancouver Police Department; the Chief Constable of the BC Transit Authority Police Service; one municipal police Chief Constable from Vancouver Island; and one civilian member. The Director of Police Services sits as an ex officio member of the board. 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 Province is currently working collaboratively with the RCMP and our municipal policing partners to update the board, including its membership, to enhance its strategic oversight as part of the British Columbia Organized Crime Strategy.

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.