

**Ministry of  
Public Safety and  
Solicitor General**

**2022/23 – 2024/25  
SERVICE PLAN**

**February 2022**



For more information on the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General contact:

**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General**

PO BOX 9010  
STN PROV GOVT  
VICTORIA, B.C.  
V8W 9E2

1-800-663-7867

Or visit our website at:

[Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General](#)

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## Minister's Accountability Statement



The *Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2022/23 – 2024/25 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". The signature is stylized and cursive.

Honourable Mike Farnworth  
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General  
February 04, 2022

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## Purpose of the Ministry

The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General and the Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing 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 Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General is to develop public safety policy and deliver associated services and programs, administer regulations for the liquor, non-medical cannabis and gaming sectors, and lead the development and coordination of an effective emergency management system for the province.

The ministry is responsible for: policing and law enforcement superintendence; correctional services; crime prevention and reduction; victim services; restorative justice; coroners services; civil forfeiture; liquor, non-medical cannabis and gambling regulation and enforcement; problem gambling prevention and treatment services; road safety; criminal record checks; the protection order registry; private security industry regulation; and consumer protection.

The ministry also 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 emergency management, through the four-pillar approach of 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, Indigenous Nations, federal departments, industry, non-governmental organizations and volunteers.

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

## Strategic Direction

In 2022/23, the Government of British Columbia will continue its whole-of-government response to the COVID-19 pandemic with a focus on protecting the health, social and economic well-being of British Columbians. Building on our economic, environmental, and social strengths while looking to seize opportunities to improve outcomes for all British Columbians will be an important aspect of each ministry's work as we respond to COVID-19 and recover from devastating floods and wildfires. The policies, programs and projects developed over the course of this service plan period will align with the five foundational principles established by government in 2020: putting people first; working toward lasting and meaningful reconciliation; supporting equity and anti-racism; ensuring a better future through fighting climate change and meeting our greenhouse gas reduction targets; and supporting a strong, sustainable economy that works for everyone.

This 2022/23 – 2024/25 service plan outlines how the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General will support government's priorities, including the foundational principles listed above

and selected action items identified in the November 2020 Minister's [mandate letter](#) and the [mandate letter](#) of the Parliamentary Secretary for Emergency Preparedness.

## Performance Planning<sup>1</sup>

### Goal 1: 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 1.1: Improved public safety for all British Columbians

##### Key Strategies

- Support initiatives that are proven to prevent and reduce crime and promote an integrated, cross-sector approach to increasing the use of [restorative justice](#) in the province, including supporting community-based projects through the [Civil Forfeiture Crime Prevention and Remediation Grant Program](#).
- Support the Minister of Mental Health and Addictions to invest in community-based mental health and social services so there are more trained front-line workers to help people in crisis and free up police to focus on more serious crimes, and to expand the successful 'situation table' model that connects front-line workers from different health, safety, and social service sectors to identify and help vulnerable people.
- Support the Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions and the Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing in working with police chiefs and other partners to push the federal government to decriminalize simple possession of small amounts of illicit drugs for personal use to help end the stigma and shame associated with addiction; expanding prescribed safer supply and other harm reduction measures; and ensuring accessibility of recovery beds and evidence-based, culturally relevant services to meet needs.
- Continue to work with police to address serious and organized crime, including targeting mid-level and high-level drug traffickers, and make communities across the province safer from gangs and guns through a variety of measures, such as:
  - Operation of the [BC Provincial Forensic Firearms Laboratory](#) to help police build intelligence on illegal firearms, including those used in gang-related shootings, and to help aid in prosecutions; and
  - The *Firearm Violence Prevention Act*, which received Royal Assent in March 2021. When brought into force, the Act will implement recommendations from the [Illegal Firearms Task Force](#) targeting the purchase, transport and possession of illegal and imitation firearms and giving police additional tools to help make communities safer throughout British Columbia.

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<sup>1</sup> Additional performance measures are under development and will be presented in the ministry's 2023/24 – 2025/26 service plan.

- Continue to implement and support initiatives to strengthen traffic enforcement with a focus on reducing high-risk driving behaviours (alcohol, drugs, speeding and distraction), including implementing the revised [B.C. Road Safety Strategy 2025](#) and operating automated speed enforcement at select [Intersection Safety Camera](#) locations.
- 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 <sup>1</sup>	2020 Baseline	2021 Forecast <sup>2</sup>	2022 Target <sup>3</sup>	2023 Target	2024 Target
1.1a Violent crime rate <sup>4</sup>	15.2	16.8	16.4	16.0	15.6
1.1b Property crime rate <sup>5</sup>	43.7	46.7	45.5	44.4	43.3
1.1c Other crime rate <sup>6</sup>	17.2	17.9	17.4	17.0	16.6
1.1d Overall crime rate	76.1	81.4	79.4	77.4	75.4

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.

<sup>1</sup> Police-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.

<sup>2</sup> The forecasts for 2021 were calculated based on the linear trend from the last five years. It is anticipated that actual results for 2021 will be available in August 2022.

<sup>3</sup> The targets were calculated as a 2.5 per cent decrease each year, starting from the 2021 forecasts and have therefore been updated from the targets included in the [Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2021/22 – 2023/24 Service Plan](#).

<sup>4</sup> Violent 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.

<sup>5</sup> Property 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.

<sup>6</sup> Non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences that are not violent or property-related are classified as “other” crimes, which include offences related to counterfeiting, offensive weapons, child pornography, disturbing the peace, the administration of justice, 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 of Public Safety and Solicitor General, and these rates are tracked as an indicator of progress toward the objective of improved public safety for all British Columbians. Crime rates are better indicators of long-term 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.

Many shifts in crime trends in 2020 – the baseline year for this performance measure – may be attributable to the global COVID-19 pandemic, which brought widespread and unprecedented changes to daily life. Overall, the volume of police-reported crime in the early months of the pandemic was far lower compared to the previous year. This was largely driven by decreases in property crime, as the shift to remote work arrangements and restrictions on businesses and travel increased guardianship and reduced opportunities for certain property crimes. Further Statistics Canada analysis of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on police-reported crime statistics can be found [here](#).

Changes in British Columbia crime rates are also partly attributable to changes in the way police report crime to Statistics Canada. In January 2018, Statistics Canada updated the definition of “founded” and “unfounded” crimes in its reporting methodology for police services across Canada to bring a more “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. These changes were rolled out by B.C. police agencies in 2019 and are expected to continue to impact reported crime rates moving forward.

## **Objective 1.2: Improved outcomes for Indigenous peoples across the justice and public safety sector through strengthened partnerships with Indigenous leadership and communities**

### **Key Strategies**

- Continue to move forward on the [Calls to Action](#) of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and implement the B.C. [Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act](#).
- 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 advance the B.C. Métis Justice Strategy once it is finalized.
- 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 relevant programming in communities and correctional centres.
- Provide comprehensive BC Coroners Service mortality data and analyses to the [First Nations Health Authority](#) (FNHA) 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 partners on non-medical cannabis interests, including through the [BC-First Nations Leadership Council \(FNLC\) Working Group on the Legalization and Regulation of Non-medical Cannabis](#), 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, improve emergency management services and supports, and enhance capacity building of First Nations within all pillars of emergency management by working with key organizations such as [Indigenous Services Canada \(ISC\)](#), the [FNLC](#), the FNHA and the [First Nations' Emergency Services Society \(FNESS\)](#), and through key initiatives identified in the [Tri-partite Memorandum of Understanding for Emergency Management Services](#), including revising the existing Canada-B.C. bi-lateral Service Agreement to a tri-lateral agreement.

Performance Measure	2020/21 Baseline	2021/22 Forecast	2022/23 Target <sup>2</sup>	2023/24 Target	2024/25 Target
1.2a 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. <sup>1</sup>	22	27	29	31	33

Data source: Results for this measure are derived from BC Corrections, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General.

<sup>1</sup>The baseline, forecast and target numbers are cumulative and therefore represent the total number of communities with signed Letters of Intent, not the number of First Nations with Letters of Intent signed in a given fiscal year.

<sup>2</sup> The targets represent a conservative estimate of two additional communities per year, starting from the 2021/22 forecast. They have been updated from the targets included in the *Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2021/22 – 2023/24 Service Plan*.

### 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 improving outcomes for Indigenous peoples across the justice and public safety sector.

The MOUs for Supported Community Reintegration between First Nations and BC Corrections outline the process to work together to support release planning for those in custody to ensure the coordination of supports for those transitioning to community supervision.

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

Performance Measure	2020/21 Baseline	2021/22 Forecast <sup>1</sup>	2022/23 Target <sup>2</sup>	2023/24 Target	2024/25 Target
1.2b Percentage of on-reserve First Nation communities participating on Indigenous Emergency Management Partnership Tables.	60	99	80	90	100

Data source: Strategic Partnerships, Emergency Management BC.

<sup>1</sup> Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2021/22 Partnerships Tables were supported by a virtual platform, which increased attendance well above the target of 60 included in the *Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2021/22 – 2023/24 Service Plan*.

<sup>2</sup> The target for 2022/23 is lower than the 2021/22 forecast due to potentially shifting the format back to an in-person format which may decrease the number of attendees.

## **Linking Performance Measure to Objective**

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

Every Indigenous community is invited to participate, along with support organizations including FNESS, ISC, FNHA, the BC Wildfire Service, the Canadian Red Cross and many other non-governmental, provincial or federal partners as determined by First Nations.

## **Objective 1.3: Strengthened prevention, protection and support for victims of crime, and marginalized and vulnerable women and children**

### **Key Strategies**

- Continue work to implement the [Calls for Justice](#) of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls and collaboratively develop and implement community-driven activities to end violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ people, including the foundational activities within [A Path Forward: Priorities and Early Strategies for 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 programming in BC Corrections, and the [Protection Order Registry](#).
- Continue to deliver trauma-informed practice training 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.
- Conduct [BC Coroners Service Special Investigations Unit](#) investigations into all deaths of women and children related to violence and criminal activity and provide key information to law enforcement investigators, and conduct inquests and death review panels to highlight risks to marginalized and vulnerable populations and identify opportunities for greater protection and support.

Performance Measure	2020/21 Baseline <sup>1</sup>	2021/22 Forecast <sup>2</sup>	2022/23 Target <sup>3</sup>	2023/24 Target	2024/25 Target
1.3 Average number of days to adjudicate claims for financial assistance from victims and others impacted by violent crime.	153	155	120	110	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.

<sup>1</sup>The 2020/21 baseline has been updated from the 150 forecasted in the *Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2021/22 – 2023/24 Service Plan* due to changes and delayed implementation in business processes because of the COVID-19 pandemic. This figure remains subject to change as approximately nine per cent of 2020/21 files are still being adjudicated.

<sup>2</sup>The 2021/22 forecast remains subject to change as it represents an estimate based on the adjudication of 41 per cent of applications received and a projection on the number of applications still to be received in 2021/22.

<sup>3</sup>The targets are based on the 2021/22 forecast and have therefore been updated since publication of the *Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2021/22 – 2023/24 Service Plan*. The targets reflect anticipated claim processing efficiencies resulting from implementation of the new case management system.

### 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 aid to help offset applicable expenses and assist in recovery, including funding for counselling and memorial services.

## 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 impacts on businesses.

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

#### Key Strategies

- Continue to implement the policy framework for non-medical cannabis, which encompasses distribution, licensing of retailers and retail sales to allow adults legal, controlled access to non-medical cannabis and prohibit access by children and youth. In addition, facilitate Indigenous and small-scale producer market entry and enhance the competitiveness of the legal cannabis market while taking action, including enforcement, to disrupt the illegal supply chain and reduce the size of the illegal market.
- Identify barriers and unnecessary requirements in liquor and non-medical cannabis regulation and enforcement through the Service Modernization Project and begin to implement solutions to streamline the wide variety of licensing products and processes currently available.
- In collaboration with the Liquor Distribution Branch and the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture and Food, continue to act on the Business Technical Advisory Panel 2018 [recommendations and related government policy priorities](#), while also

supporting restaurant and hospitality business recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and recent extreme environmental events.

- Reform the *Gaming Control Act* and implement an independent office and a standards-based regulatory model to enhance the effectiveness of the gambling regulatory framework in British Columbia.
- Update consumer protection laws to be responsive to the modern marketplace and to protect all British Columbians while minimizing impacts to businesses.
- Monitor ICBC's new Enhanced Care coverage model to ensure it meets the needs of British Columbians by continuing to deliver affordable auto insurance and provide better care and recovery benefits for people who are injured in accidents.

### **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**

- Work across ministries 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.
- 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 work with stakeholders to test the use of virtual bail to improve access to justice.
- 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.

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

British Columbians 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**

- Continue to work closely with the [Provincial Health Officer](#), police and other ministries and levels of government to oversee the COVID-19 pandemic response and implement measures as needed to support the health and well-being of British Columbians.
- Continue to support the Province’s response to the drug toxicity public health emergency by providing comprehensive aggregate mortality data and coroners’ reports to the Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions, key stakeholders and the public, and continue to explore the factors resulting in all unexpected and unnatural deaths in the province with the goal of identifying and addressing public safety risks.
- Continue to support the province-wide response and recovery from the widespread damage caused by severe flooding and landslides in B.C., bolstered by the provincial state of emergency declared by the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General on November 17, 2021, based on recommendation from EMBC and the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure.
- Continue to enhance emergency management across B.C., consistent with the adoption of the [United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030](#), through:
  - Modernizing the *Emergency Program Act* to address current gaps in the legislation, reflecting international best practices, including enhancing disaster mitigation and climate adaptation, as well as recommendations for change identified through engagement with emergency management partners;
  - Maintaining specialized regional emergency management partnership agreements with local governments, and 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;
  - Expanding the use of the Alert Ready system to additional hazards to enhance First Nations and local government preparedness and response;
  - Increasing capacity to support First Nations and local governments in recognition of the growing scope, scale and duration of natural disasters which require enhanced provincial coordination, liaison and information sharing capacity;
  - Supporting the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development in developing a B.C. Flood Strategy to inform and modernize flood management in a changing climate, and in working with local governments and First Nations to reduce wildfire risk and better prepare and support communities for future wildfires through further implementation of [Government’s Action Plan: Responding to Wildfire and Flood Risks](#);
  - Advancing disaster mitigation in B.C., in collaboration with partners, through improved research, data and information, policies and programs;
  - Modernizing [Emergency Support Services](#), which provides critical emergency supports including food, lodging, clothing, transportation and incidentals to those impacted by emergency events; and

- Continuing to work closely with the BC Search and Rescue Association to support Ground Search and Rescue groups.
- Develop and implement comprehensive policing reforms to address systemic biases and racism, including updating the *Police Act*, Provincial Policing Standards, and mandatory training requirements; enhancing independent oversight; clarifying the roles and responsibilities of police officers in the context of complex social issues such as mental health, addictions, and homelessness; and contributing to the modernization of the federal First Nations Policing Program.
- Informed by the [Commission of Inquiry into Money Laundering in British Columbia](#) led by Justice Austin Cullen and the Commission’s [interim report](#) released in December 2020, continue to advance development of a Provincial Anti-Money Laundering Strategy to ensure that B.C. has a strong and sustainable anti-money laundering regime to prevent, identify and disrupt illegal activity.

Performance Measures	2013 Baseline	2020 Actual <sup>2</sup>	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target	2024/25 Target
4.1 Percentage of British Columbians who have confidence in the police <sup>1</sup>	74	To be determined	> 2020 Actual	> 2020 Actual	> 2020 Actual

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The 2020 actual will be available when Statistics Canada releases the results for this variable from the 2020 GSS on Social Identity.

### Linking Performance Measure to Objective

The ministry is tracking public confidence in police as an indicator of public confidence in the justice and public safety sector.

For any police department to be effective in serving and safeguarding the public, promoting public confidence is critical. Public confidence is a precursor to peoples’ willingness to call upon the police when needed, to freely share information with police and to a maintain a cooperative and trust-based relationship with police in their community.

## Financial Summary

Core Business Area	2021/22 Restated Estimates <sup>1</sup>	2022/23 Estimates	2023/24 Plan	2024/25 Plan
<b>Operating Expenses (\$000)</b>				
Corrections	262,742	261,661	261,661	261,661
Policing and Security	415,178	479,204	481,887	481,887
Victim Services and Crime Prevention	63,715	66,236	76,463	76,481
BC Coroners Service	17,569	21,459	22,148	22,120
RoadSafetyBC	18,311	27,810	27,720	27,660
Liquor and Cannabis Regulation	1	1	1	1
Gaming Policy and Enforcement	19,539	19,564	19,564	19,564
Cannabis, Consumer Protection and Corporate Policy <sup>2</sup>	3,521	3,538	3,538	3,538
Emergency Management BC	30,899	44,591	44,467	45,360
Executive and Support Services	18,138	18,188	18,200	18,200
<i>Emergency Program Act</i>	36,420	436,420	36,420	36,420
Statutory Services <sup>3</sup>	14,825	15,054	15,054	15,054
<b>Total</b>	<b>900,858</b>	<b>1,393,726</b>	<b>1,007,123</b>	<b>1,007,946</b>
<b>Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)</b>				
Corrections	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062
BC Coroners Service	35	47	12	12
Emergency Management BC	550	1,209	47	93
Executive and Support Services	895	1,346	496	496
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>3,664</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>1,663</b>

<sup>1</sup> For comparative purposes, amounts shown for 2021/22 have been restated to be consistent with the presentation of the 2022/23 Estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Cannabis, Consumer Protection and Corporate Policy was established as a new core business area in the 2022/23 Estimates.

<sup>3</sup> 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, 2021 (\$m)	Estimated Cost to Complete (\$m)	Approved Anticipated Total Cost (\$m)
Nanaimo Correctional Centre Replacement	2024	29	138	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 <a href="#">Guthrie Therapeutic Community</a> 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 February 4, 2022, the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General is responsible and accountable for the following agencies and boards.

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

See Appendix B.

### [Consumer Protection BC](#)

Consumer Protection BC is responsible for administering British Columbia's consumer protection laws, namely the *Business Practices and Consumer Protection Act*, the *Cremation, Interment and Funeral Services Act*, the *Ticket Sales Act*, and the *Motion Picture Act*, along with a variety of associated consumer protection regulations. It is a not-for-profit corporation that protects consumers and promotes a fair marketplace in the province.

### [Insurance Corporation of British Columbia](#)

ICBC's mandate is to provide universal compulsory (basic) automobile insurance for all British Columbia motorists and compete with private insurance companies to offer various Optional vehicle insurance coverages. ICBC also provides non-insurance services on behalf of the provincial government, including driver licensing, vehicle registration and licensing, and fines collection. The Board has the power and authority given to it by the *Insurance Corporation Act* and subject to the Act, it manages and supervises the affairs and business of ICBC.

### [Municipal Police Boards](#)

Independent municipal police departments are overseen by appointed police boards made up of civilian members of the community. The role of police boards is to provide general direction to the department, in accordance with relevant legislation and in response to community needs.

### [Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia](#)

See Appendix B.

### [Vehicle Sales Authority of British Columbia](#)

The Vehicle Sales Authority of British Columbia is an administrative authority delegated by the provincial government to administer and enforce the *Motor Dealer Act* and its regulations, the *Business Practices and Consumer Protection Act* as it relates to the sale of motor vehicles, and other related statutes.

## **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 Chief Constable of the Vancouver Police Department; the Chief Superintendent and Southeast District Commander RCMP; the Chief Constable of the BC Transit Authority Police Service; the Chief Constable of the Victoria Police Department; the Deputy Commissioner Pacific Region and Commanding Officer “E” Division RCMP; the Executive Director of the Serious and Organized Crime Division within the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General; and the Deputy Solicitor General. 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 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.