

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

**2018/19
Annual Service Plan Report**



For more information on the Ministry of Attorney General, contact:

Ministry of Attorney General

PO BOX 9044
STN PROV GOVT
VICTORIA, B.C.
V8W 9E2

1-800-663-7867

Or visit our website at

[Ministry of Attorney General](#)

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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and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Attorney General's Message and Accountability Statement



As British Columbia's Attorney General, I am pleased to introduce this joint *2018/19 Annual Service Plan Report* for the Ministry of Attorney General and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. I am proud of our achievements during 2018/19 and the considerable progress we've made on our mandate letter directions.

We are continuing to work to bring ICBC to financial sustainability and to ensure rates are fair and affordable.

In March, we released an external review of legal aid that examines the effectiveness of service delivery and will continue to support access to legal aid, improving dispute resolution services for families, and reforming the administrative justice sector.

We expanded province-wide charge assessment and bail functions to include weekends and statutory holidays and invested \$5 million to increase the number of sheriffs and staffing of the Court Services Branch. We will continue to address court wait times, exploring the use of data and technology to provide better outcomes.

We established the Anti-Money Laundering Secretariat to coordinate the implementation of recommendations from the first report on money laundering by Dr. Peter German, which was released in June 2018, and supported the second review of money laundering in the housing, luxury car and horse racing markets.

Government passed legislative amendments to the *Human Rights Code Act* in the Fall of 2018 to re-establish the Office of the Human Rights Commissioner, who will be responsible for promoting and protecting human rights for all British Columbians. The Commissioner will work with the BC Human Rights Tribunal to create a more inclusive and just society, and to eliminate inequality and prevent discrimination on the basis of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression.

Our ministry is continuing to build long lasting partnerships with the First Nations Justice Council, Métis Nation B.C. and other key stakeholders in the development and implementation planning for the justice strategies. We are committed to transformative change to effectively address the justice needs of Indigenous people.

The *Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2018/19 Annual Service Plan Report* compares the ministries' actual results to the expected results identified in the *2018/19 – 2020/21 Service Plan* created in February 2018. I am accountable for those results as reported.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'David Eby'.

Honourable David Eby, QC
Attorney General

June 27, 2019

Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General's Message and Accountability Statement



As British Columbia's Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General, I am pleased to introduce this joint *2018/19 Annual Service Plan Report* for my ministry and the Ministry of Attorney General. The report highlights some of the many significant accomplishments made throughout the justice and public safety sector in the last fiscal year.

The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General successfully led the provincial government's planning for the safe implementation of legalized, non-medical cannabis with the priorities of protecting children and youth, promoting public health and safety, reducing crime and the illegal market, keeping our roads safe and supporting economic development in B.C.

We continued to contribute to the Province's response to the illicit drug crisis and public health emergency, including supporting police efforts to disrupt illicit drug trafficking and providing comprehensive data to inform evidence-based initiatives aimed at reducing overdose deaths.

Combatting gangs and gang violence is a priority. With gang and gun violence occurring in communities throughout the province, we are committed to helping put an end to gang life and, while enforcement measures have been successful, government is acting to better equip youth to resist getting involved in gang-related activity.

We are committed to addressing violence against women and girls – especially Indigenous women and girls – and have increased 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.

Improving government responsiveness in the face of existing and emerging threats to community safety is a priority for Emergency Management BC and the Parliamentary Secretary for Emergency Preparedness, Jennifer Rice. The 2018 wildfire season was one of the worst on record for the second year in a row and the Province stepped up with more fire prevention strategies, programs and funding to help keep British Columbians and their communities safe.

The *Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2018/19 Annual Service Plan Report* compares the ministries' actual results to the expected results identified in the *2018/19 – 2020/21 Service Plan* created in February 2018. I am accountable for those results as reported.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mike Farnworth". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Honourable Mike Farnworth
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General

June 27, 2019

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Purpose of the Annual Service Plan Report

The Annual Service Plan Report (ASPR) is designed to meet the requirements of the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act* (BTAA), which sets out the legislative framework for planning, reporting and accountability for government organizations. Under the BTAA, ministers are required to report on the actual results of their ministry's performance related to the forecasted targets documented in the previous year's service plan.

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: 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 enforcement against illegal cannabis sales; road safety; criminal record checks; private security industry regulation and other public safety programs; 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 strategic direction set by government in 2017 and expanded upon in the [mandate letter](#) of the Attorney General and the [mandate letter](#) of the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General shaped the [Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2018/19 – 2020/21 Service Plan](#) and the results reported in this ASPR.

The following table highlights the key justice and public safety sector objectives that support the following government priority as identified in the *2018/19 – 2020/21 Service Plan*:

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).

Government Priority	The Ministry of Attorney General and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General align with this priority through the following objectives:
Delivering the services people count on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to justice through streamlined business practices, technology and alternative service delivery models; • Strengthened engagement with Indigenous³ leadership, organizations and communities in creating better outcomes for Indigenous people across the justice and public safety sector; • Strengthened prevention, protection and support for victims of crime, and marginalized and vulnerable women and children; • Improved public safety for all British Columbians; • Strengthened sustainability of the justice and public safety sector through increased efficiency of resource management and effective human resource planning; and • Increased public confidence in the justice and public safety sector.

Operating Environment

The ministries are strongly pursuing improvements throughout the justice and public safety sector, working in collaboration with leaders, participants and stakeholders across the sector. Throughout 2018/19, this work was informed by increasing engagement with Indigenous leadership and communities to build stronger relationships and improve health and wellbeing outcomes for Indigenous peoples across British Columbia. The ministries are committed to applying an Indigenous lens to support culturally responsive and relevant policies, programs and services that address the unique needs of Indigenous peoples, and to work toward reducing the over-representation of Indigenous people in the justice and public safety sector. This is consistent with government’s commitment to true, lasting reconciliation and implementation of the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#), the [Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission](#), and the [Draft 10 Principles that Guide the Province of British Columbia’s Relationship with Indigenous Peoples](#).

The ministries are also committed to implementing [Gender-Based Analysis Plus \(GBA+\)](#) across the sector in budget processes and policy, legislation and program development. GBA+ is a well-established analytical process used to assess how diverse groups of women, men and non-binary people may experience policies, programs and initiatives. The “plus” in GBA+ acknowledges that GBA goes beyond biological (sex) and socio-cultural (gender) differences. All people have multiple identity factors that intersect to make them who they, and GBA+ also considers many other identity factors, such as race, ethnicity, religion, age, and mental or physical disability.

Throughout 2018/19, numerous factors affected the ministries in delivering their responsibilities and shaped the priorities of the justice and public safety sector, including:

- The ongoing dialogue on the need to improve access to justice;
- The illicit drug crisis and public health emergency;

³ The term Indigenous as used throughout this document includes all people of Indigenous ancestry, including First Nation, Métis and Inuit peoples.

- Legalization of non-medical cannabis by the federal government;
- Mental health and addiction challenges demanding increasing resources and enhanced coordination of services;
- Over-representation of Indigenous people in the sector;
- Violence against women and girls – especially Indigenous women and girls;
- Gangs and gun violence;
- Organized crime and gang involvement in illegal gambling and money-laundering;
- Increasing vehicle crashes and traffic injury claims;
- Increasing service delivery demands and costs;
- Court decisions impacting service delivery, including timeliness of service;
- Rapidly changing technology and increased demand for digitized services;
- Federal government commitments that impact the province;
- Constitutional and legislative requirements;
- External audits, reviews and commissions of inquiry;
- The impact of climate change as it relates to emergency management; and
- The likelihood of catastrophic earthquakes along the coast of British Columbia.

Report on Performance

The Ministry of Attorney General and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General adopted and continue to work toward the goals developed by British Columbia’s Justice and Public Safety Council, as set out in the [Strategic Plan for the Justice and Public Safety Sector, April 2014 – March 2017](#) and reaffirmed in the [fourth annual update](#) to the plan released in March 2019. This sector-wide strategic plan and the subsequent updates were developed by the Council based on a wide range of advice, consultation and recommendations obtained through semi-annual [Justice Summits](#) held with leaders, participants and stakeholders across the justice and public safety sector in British Columbia. The goals identified by the Council are essential to the health of the sector.

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

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

This report on performance provides an update on the justice and public safety sector’s progress toward achieving those goals and their corresponding objectives. The highlights presented are only a few of the many accomplishments of 2018/19 made in all areas of the Ministry of Attorney General and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. Likewise, the performance measures included represent only a few of the many potential indicators of performance. Measuring the performance of justice and public safety programs and processes is complex. Long-term outcomes are affected by many factors and are not under the exclusive control of any one program area or ministry.

Goals, Objectives, Measures and Targets

Goal 1: The justice and public safety sector is fair

Fairness in the justice and public safety sector involves continuously improving the public’s access to justice by working to provide opportunities and systems that support affordable, effective and lasting resolution of civil and family disputes, as well as criminal legal proceedings.

Objective: Increased access to justice through streamlined business practices, technology and alternative service delivery models

Key Highlights:

- The Ministry of Attorney General completed an external review⁴ of legal aid to examine the effectiveness and efficiencies of service delivery from the point of view of British Columbians who use legal aid services.
- The ministry substantially completed the Surrey Courthouse Expansion – which added three courtrooms, two additional hearing rooms, dedicated remand court, criminal and civil registries separated, a permanent search gate and a new Justice Access Centre – and completed the selection process and commenced construction of the Abbotsford Law Court.
- In collaboration with the court and stakeholders, the ministry expanded province-wide charge assessment and bail functions to include weekends and all statutory holidays.
- \$5 million was invested to increase the number of sheriffs and staffing of the Court Services Branch to help reduce court delays, which included increasing recruit classes to three per year with up to 24 recruits in each class.
- The ministry launched the Online Divorce Assistant (without children) application in July 2018 across the province.

Child and family support payments recovered through the Family Maintenance Enforcement Program (FMEP)	2012/13 – 2016/17 Baseline¹	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Actual	2018/19 Target	2018/19 Actual	2019/20 Target²	2020/21 Target
1.1 Average child and family support payments per case per year recovered through FMEP	\$5,007	\$5395	\$5504	\$5,209	\$5667	\$5,780	\$5,896

⁴ [Roads to Revival – An External Review of Legal Aid Service Deliver in British Columbia](#) (2019). Jamie MacLaren, QC.

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

¹ The baseline for this measure is the average for the five-year period from 2012/13 to 2016/17.

² The targets for 2019/20 and 2020/21 have been adjusted since publication of the [Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2018/19 – 2020/21 Service Plan](#). They are based on two per cent year to year increases from the 2018/19 actuals.

Discussion

A key outcome measure for the FMEP is the average payments per year to families enrolled in the program. Targets for the measure are based on trend analyses of program data. The program was responsible for the administration of an annual average of 41,672 cases during the baseline period of 2012/13 to 2016/17, including necessary enforcement measures to ensure payment of child and family support. Case management activities are carefully tracked, including enrolment of cases, payments, enforcement measures taken (administrative and court) and communications with clients.

Goal 2: The justice and public safety sector 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: Strengthened engagement with Indigenous leadership, organizations and communities in creating better outcomes for Indigenous people across the justice and public safety sector

Key Highlights:

- Supported by a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the B.C. First Nations Justice Council (formerly the B.C. Aboriginal Justice Council), the ministries continued development of a First Nations Justice Strategy and a Métis Justice Strategy. They are intended to bring focus on reconciliation with Indigenous peoples, decreasing the over-representation of Indigenous peoples in the justice system, addressing violence against Indigenous peoples (especially women and girls), improving access to justice and justice services for Indigenous peoples, and designing culturally relevant and appropriate services for Indigenous peoples.
- Two B.C. Justice Summits were held in May/June and November 2018. The [10th and 11th Justice Summits](#) were jointly organized by the Ministry of Attorney General, the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General and the B.C. First Nations 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.

- In November 2018, the ministries hosted a First Nation Leadership retreat to collaborate on a long-term vision towards self-determination and legal pluralism for First Nations in B.C., current areas of action and next steps.
- The Ministry of Attorney General continued working with the Provincial Court to create Indigenous Courts, including the Prince George Indigenous Court, which opened in March 2018.
- On December 12, 2018, B.C. Corrections and the Tl'etinqox (Anaham) First Nation signed an MOU to support the successful reintegration of Tl'etinqox people being released from custody and/or under community supervision who are returning to their community and/or remaining connected to their community. Additionally, on March 15, 2019, B.C. Corrections and the Tsleil-Waututh First Nation signed an MOU to support community members in returning to and/or connecting with their community. These are the second and third such MOUs between B.C. Corrections and First Nation communities since the first of its kind was signed with the Sts'ailes First Nation in June 2017. In 2018/19, B.C. Corrections entered into letters of intent to create MOUs with seven additional First Nation communities and continuing to build these agreements with First Nation communities is a priority for B.C. Corrections.
- Emergency management support was expanded to First Nation communities, facilitated by a ten-year, bi-lateral agreement with Indigenous Services Canada. Emergency Management BC now provides First Nation 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 MOU was signed 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.
- Emergency Management BC, in collaboration with First Nation communities, developed First Nations Emergency Management Partnership Tables. These regional partnership tables provide a forum for First Nations and the Province to address emergency management challenges and gaps, and to learn from each other to build community resiliency and preparedness for future disasters.

First Nation communities with a letter of intent to create an MOU with B.C. Corrections	2016/17 Baseline	2017/18 Actual	2018/19 Target²	2018/19 Actual	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target
2.1 Total number of First Nation communities with a letter of intent to create an MOU with B.C. Corrections to support the successful reintegration of Indigenous people returning to their community and/or remaining connected to their community. ¹	0	1	4	8	10	12

Data Source: Results for this measure are derived from the Corrections Branch, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. The target numbers are cumulative and therefore represent the total number of communities that have signed a letter of intent to create an MOU, not the number of new communities engaged in the process in a given fiscal year.

¹ The wording of this performance measure has been refined since publication of the *Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2018/19 – 2020/21 Service Plan* to more accurately reflect what is being measured.

² The 2018/19 and subsequent year targets for this measure have been revised since publication of the *Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2018/19 – 2020/21 Service Plan* due to progress being made more quickly than anticipated.

Discussion

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.

MOUs between B.C. Corrections and First Nations outline the process to work with each client and the community to facilitate reintegration, including release planning for those in custody and collaborative supports for those under community supervision, through engagement with community resources and the provision of ongoing support to the community. The letter of intent to create an MOU signals the initiation of a process that may take many months to complete.

In 2018/19, letters of intent to enter into an MOU with B.C. Corrections were signed with the Tl'etinqox government (Anaham; Apr. 2018), Tsleil-Waututh (Sept. 2018), and five communities from the Nicola Tribal Association (Feb. 2019), including the Nooaitch Indian Band, Lower Nicola Indian Band, Shackan Indian Band, Coldwater Indian Band, and the Upper Nicola Indian Band. In total, there are now three MOUs in place, and five additional communities with MOUs in progress.

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

Key Highlights:

- The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General increased funding to better meet the ongoing demand for programs and services such as counselling, outreach and crisis support for those who experience domestic violence, sexual assault and other crimes. B.C. Budget 2018 increased annual funding by \$5 million, starting in 2018/19. Funding was allocated to enhance capacity across existing programs and to providing stable, ongoing annual funding for Domestic Violence Units. The ministry now provides over \$37 million in annual funding to support over 400 victim service and violence against women programs across the province.
- The ministry completed year three of a five-year project to develop and implement 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 victim 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.
- The ministry awarded just over \$6 million to over 170 projects through the 2018/19 cycle of the Civil Forfeiture Crime Prevention and Remediation Grant Program for government crime prevention priorities, including: crime reduction and crime prevention; Indigenous healing and rebuilding; restorative justice; addressing violence against women, domestic violence and sexual assault; and human trafficking, sexual exploitation and vulnerable women in the sex trade; and to support the development of Child and Youth Advocacy Centres. Funded projects included those that mentor youth to resist joining gangs, support women escaping violence and help Indigenous families heal from intergenerational trauma.
- The Crime Victim Assistance Program (CVAP) assists victims, immediate family members, and, in some cases, witnesses in coping with the effects of violent crime. It provides financial benefits to help offset financial losses and assist in recovery. CVAP continues to support victims and their immediate family members through access to financial benefits that support healing, including funding for counselling or memorial services. In 2018/19, CVAP provided a total of \$14.7 million to claimants.
- The [report](#) of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry recommended that additional [British Columbia Provincial Policing Standards](#) be established in a number of areas, including major case management and inter-agency cooperation. Provincial Policing Standards for Major Case Management came into effect in January 2019, imposing requirements on police agencies to use major case management methodology for cases meeting the threshold set in the standards, including for all homicides, missing persons where foul play is suspected, and sexual assaults that are suspected to be serial or predatory.

Timeliness of victim financial assistance claim adjudication	2016/17 Baseline	2017/18 Actual	2018/19 Target¹	2018/19 Actual	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target
2.2 Average number of days to adjudicate claims for financial assistance from victims and others impacted by violent crime	88	91	95	95	90	85

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 2018/19 and 2019/20 targets for this measure have been revised since publication of the *Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2018/19 – 2020/21 Service Plan* due to an increase in the volume of applications received by the program.

Discussion

This measure indicates the level of client service and system efficiency in administering the [Crime Victim Assistance Program](#) within the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General under the [Crime Victim Assistance Act](#).

The 2017/18 result for this measure represents adjudication of 99 per cent of claims received in that fiscal year. The 2018/19 actual figure represents an estimate based on adjudication of 86 per cent of applications received. This number may vary as the remaining applications are adjudicated.

The targets are based on the 2017/18 actual timeline, staffing levels and the projections for the number of applications that will be received by the program. The 2019/20 target of 90 days and the subsequent year target reflect an effort to maintain a high level of service despite increasing applications. Some efficiencies from technological improvements set to be operational in 2020 are expected. The program forecasts over 400 more applications in 2019/20 than in 2018/19, representing an 8.5 per cent increase for an estimated total of 5,100 applications in 2019/20.

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

Objective: Improved public safety for all British Columbians

Key Highlights:

- The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General continued to administer the Community Accountability Program and provided \$118,500 in funding to 49 programs that deliver restorative justice (RJ) programming in communities across B.C. In addition, through the 2018/19 cycle of the Civil Forfeiture Crime Prevention and Remediation Grant Program, the ministry awarded over \$620,000 to 29 projects focused on RJ. RJ is noted for having its roots in traditional justice practices – Indigenous and otherwise – that involve holistic remedies that bring together victims, offenders and communities to seek just outcomes through the repairing of the harm caused by an offence.
- The ministry’s work to develop an integrated, cross-sector, strategic approach to enhancing the use of RJ in B.C. that started in 2017/18 continued in 2018/19. This work included extensive research and consultation through one-to-one and online engagement sessions with key RJ partners and stakeholders, including community organizations and federal-provincial-territorial and other government partners. Several key high-need and high-impact areas have been identified and form the basis of a strategy that is currently in development to enhance the use of RJ across B.C.
- Announced on July 9, 2018, the Province is providing \$1.12 million in additional funding to expand the [Expect Respect and a Safe Education](#) (ERASE) anti-bullying program, led by the Ministry of Education, to help educate youth and fight the lure of gangs and gang violence in British Columbia. ERASE aims to build safe and caring school communities through empowering students, parents, educators and the community partners who support them.
- On September 27, 2018, the BC Coroners Service released its report [Illicit Drug Overdose Deaths in BC: Findings of Coroner’s Investigations](#), an expanded analysis of 872 drug-related deaths in B.C. that occurred between 2016 and 2017. The report provides additional details on British Columbians who have died in the illicit drug crisis and public health emergency, including key data about the segments of the population that are most impacted.
- Support of police efforts to disrupt illicit drug trafficking was enhanced when 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.
- B.C. has increased training for law enforcement and is toughening provincial regulations by amending the [Motor Vehicle Act](#) to give police more tools to remove drug-affected drivers from the road, including: a new 90-day Administrative Driving Prohibition for any driver whom police reasonably believe operated a motor vehicle while affected by a drug or by a combination of a drug and alcohol, based on analysis of a bodily substance or an evaluation by a specially trained police drug recognition expert; and new drivers in the Graduated Licensing

Program are subject to a zero-tolerance restriction for the presence of Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) – the psychoactive ingredient in cannabis.

- The red-light cameras at 140 high-risk intersections throughout B.C. are now operating at all times – up from six hours a day – to help reduce deaths and serious injuries on the province’s roads. In addition, in March 2018, the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General announced plans to add technology at 35 intersection safety camera locations to ticket the fastest vehicles passing through those high-risk intersections on red, yellow or green lights.
- The Province completed [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 Nation 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.
- The Ministry of Attorney General implemented a non-medical cannabis regulatory framework and online licence application system for private, non-medical cannabis retail licences. The first legal recreational cannabis shop in British Columbia opened on October 17, 2018 in Kamloops. On the first day non-medical cannabis was legal in B.C., the Cannabis Store served 800 customers in person and an additional 9,175 customers through its online store.
- The Ministry of Attorney General established the Anti-Money Laundering Secretariat to coordinate implementation of recommendations from Peter German’s [first report on money laundering](#), which was released in June 2018, and supported his second review of money laundering in the housing, luxury car and horse racing markets.

Police-reported crime rates (<i>Criminal Code</i> offences per 1,000 persons)	2016 Baseline ¹	2017 Actual	2018 Target	2018 Forecast ²	2019 Target ³	2020 Target
2.3 Violent crime ⁴	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.8	10.6	10.3
2.4 Property crime ⁵	50.0	48.1	50.8	50.3	49.1	47.8
2.5 Other crime ⁶	15.9	15.0	15.7	15.2	14.9	14.5
2.6 Overall <i>Criminal Code</i> crime rate	77.3	74.2	77.1	76.4	74.5	72.6

Data Sources: 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 *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 results are available is 2017.

¹ The 2016 and 2017 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 from Statistics Canada.

² It is anticipated that the 2018 rates will be available in August 2019.

³ The 2019 and 2020 targets 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 forecasted rates developed for 2018.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Property offences include: 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.

⁶ Non-traffic *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.

Discussion

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

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

While government does not control crime rates, crime 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.

Rates of traffic fatalities and serious injuries	2012-2016 Baseline¹	2017 Actual	2018 Target²	2018 Actual³	2019 Target	2020 Target
2.7 Number of traffic fatalities per 100,000 population	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.1
2.8 Number of serious traffic injuries per 100,000 population	56.3	56.0	53.5	54.5	51.3	49.1

Data Source: Data on the number of traffic fatalities are from the Traffic Accident System (TAS) maintained by ICBC, TAS Q1 2019. Data on serious traffic injuries are from the Ministry of Health Discharge Abstract Database. Serious injuries are defined as those requiring overnight hospitalization. Population estimates and projections are from BC Stats and are as of July 1st each year. Results are reported by calendar year rather than fiscal year. All numbers have been rounded to the closest tenth.

¹ The baselines for these rates are the average per year for the five-year period of 2012 to 2016.

² The targets for these measures are based on annual reductions of three percent.

³ The actual rate for 2018 is based on the most recent data available. It is likely understated and should be considered preliminary until the various data sources (Police, ICBC, BC Coroners Service, and the Ministry of Health Discharge Abstract Database) have settled and been fully approved in July 2019.

Discussion

Reductions in traffic fatality and serious injury rates are indicators of progress toward increased public safety for all British Columbians.

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

Preliminary results suggest that the 2018 targets were not met, however there continues to be a downward trend in fatalities and serious injuries in British Columbia.

The Province has made significant changes to better protect people on B.C.'s roads. These include setting higher penalties for repeat distracted drivers, fully activating the red-light cameras at 140 high-risk intersections, working toward ticketing the fastest vehicles speeding through some of those sites, and strengthening laws to provide police with additional tools to remove drug-affected drivers from the roads.

Rate of traffic fatalities and serious injuries involving high-risk driving behaviours	2016 Baseline	2017 Actual	2018 Target¹	2018 Actual²	2019 Target	2020 Target
2.9 The number, per 100,000 population, of fatalities and serious injuries resulting from a crash where alcohol, drugs, speeding and/or distraction were assessed to be a factor	32.7	30.9	29.1	29.6	27.9	26.7

Data Source: Data on the number of traffic fatalities are from the Traffic Accident System (TAS) maintained by ICBC, TAS Q1 2019. Population estimates and projections are from BC Stats and are as of July 1st each year. Results are reported by calendar year rather than fiscal year. All numbers have been rounded to the closest tenth. Police attend most crashes occurring on a public road that result in serious injuries or fatalities. At the scene of such crashes, police record on an accident report form (MV6020) the factors they believe influenced the crash and assess whether victims have serious or fatal injuries. Serious injuries are assessed by the officer and may differ from hospitalization counts. A fatality or serious injury with more than one of the high-risk driving contributing factors (alcohol, drugs, speeding and/or distraction) will be counted once for each incidence reported.

¹ The targets for this measure are based on annual reductions of three per cent.

² The actual rate for 2018 is based on the most recent data available. It is likely understated at this time, and should be considered preliminary until the various data sources (Police, ICBC, BC Coroners Service, and Ministry of Health Discharge Abstract Database) have settled and been fully approved in July 2019.

Discussion

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

Preliminary results suggest that the 2018 target was not met. As with the traffic fatality and serious injury rates, this rate is affected by random variations from year to year, and trends are most meaningful when considered over the long term. There continues to be a downward trend in fatalities and serious injuries associated with high-risk driving behaviours in B.C.

As outlined in the performance measure above, the Province has made changes to combat high-risk driving behaviours to better protect people on B.C.'s roads.

Compliance rate with ID checking requirements for liquor sales	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Actual	2018/19 Target	2018/19 Actual	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target
2.10 Percentage of inspected liquor licensees in compliance with ID checking requirements	73	76	84	88	85	86

Data Source: Results are based on records kept by the Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch, Ministry of Attorney General. Liquor retailers and licensed establishments include: liquor stores (whether private or government-operated), rural agency stores, grocery stores selling wine on their shelves, manufacturers with on-site stores and liquor primary and food primary establishments (e.g. bars and restaurants). Special event permits are not included. This measure includes only the results of random inspections (as opposed to intelligence-based inspections), as random inspections provide results that are more representative of overall compliance rates.

Discussion

Under the authority of the [Liquor Control and Licensing Act](#), the Minors as Agents program employs minors to test whether liquor licensees and their staff are selling to minors. The program has been very effective in raising the rates of compliance with ID checking requirements; prior to its implementation, compliance was as low as 30 per cent. The program initially targeted only liquor stores but was expanded in 2012 to include all types of licensed establishments, and public and private liquor stores.

Goal 3: The justice and public safety sector is sustainable

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

Objective: Strengthened sustainability of the justice and public safety sector through increased efficiency of resource management and effective human resource planning

Key Highlights:

- The [Insurance \(Vehicle\) Amendment Act](#) and [Civil Resolution Tribunal Amendment Act](#) received Royal Assent in May 2018, supporting ICBC's Basic Insurance Product reform anticipated to result in over \$1 billion in annual savings to ICBC. The most significant changes to how ICBC Basic insurance rates are set in 30 years were approved in September 2018.
- An electronic Traffic Violation Ticket (eTicket) pilot program was conducted in five police agencies: Delta Police Department; Vancouver Police Department; Prince George Municipal

Police Department; North District RCMP; and Capital Regional District Integrated Road Safety Unit. Leveraging technology, eTicketing allows police officers to scan drivers' licence information into a new online ticket template that auto-populates offence details, ensuring accuracy while saving time. In turn, the vehicle-mounted equipment can rapidly share this information with justice and public safety sector partners, like ICBC, eliminating the need to mail tickets to these partners and for them to re-enter the details. ETicketing is more efficient and quicker, freeing up police officers to devote more of their time to enforcement.

- The Ministry of Attorney General and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General established a human resources-focused business intelligence and analytics program to improve sector workforce planning.
- The ministries completed a sector-wide digital strategy with a shared vision and approach that will unify the justice and public safety sector's digital transformation efforts and coordinate investments in data, technology and resources to optimize how the ministries work and deliver services.
- The ministries implemented a business continuity planning framework across the sector to meet government commitments to develop business continuity plans.
- Emergency Management BC continues to lead cross-government coordination of the development and updating of business continuity planning to help ensure the availability of government services, programs and operations, including all resources involved, and the timely resolution of services in the event of a major failure, emergency or disaster. Effective coordination and liaison involving inter-ministry activities and service providers is critical to restoring business operations during and following an interruption.

Completion of succession plans for high-risk ministry positions	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Actual	2018/19 Target	2018/19 Actual	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target
3.1 Number of succession plans completed for high-risk positions in the Ministry of Attorney General and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General	N/A	N/A	60	69	N/A	N/A

Data Source: Results for this measure are based on records kept by the Corporate Management Services Branch. High-risk positions are those that have been defined to have a specialized knowledge or skill that is critical to the business outcomes of the ministries, are challenging to recruit internally or externally, and may have a higher risk of exit compared to other positions in the organizations.

Discussion:

The goal of succession planning is to continue building internal capacity to ensure that the ministries have the leadership skills needed now and in the future, and to strengthen workforce sustainability. Effective succession planning includes the identification of high-risk positions throughout all levels of the ministries, targeted leadership development, and strategies such as knowledge transfer, mentoring and coaching.

In 2018/19, the justice and public safety sector exceeded the number of high-risk positions for which succession plans were to be prepared, and as a result has now moved on to other succession planning activities. Strategic human resource efforts are now focused on mentoring and coaching/training plans, which will drive the sector's performance in this area going forward.

Accessibility and timeliness of the Virtual Initial Needs Determination (VIND) program		2016/17 Actuals	2017/18 Actuals	2018/19 Target	2018/19 Actuals	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target
3.2	Average wait time for clients to speak with a VIND staff member	28 seconds	33 seconds	≤ 30 seconds	28 seconds	≤ 30 seconds	≤ 30 seconds
3.3	Percentage of callers that receive more in-depth VIND service from an interviewer without a call back ¹	51	61	60	51	62	65
3.4	Average wait time from transfer by administrative staff to live pick up by an interviewer	2 minutes 43 seconds	1 minute 48 seconds	≤ 3 minutes	2 minutes 31 seconds	≤ 3 minutes	≤ 3 minutes
3.5	Percentage of local family justice offices served by VIND, or are Justice Access Centres (JACs) or in Rule 5 jurisdiction	88	88	88	100	100	100

Data Source: The Family Justice Services Division, Ministry of Attorney General, utilizes an integrated computer/telephone system called Intelligent Communications Exchange (ICE) to provide VIND. The ICE system includes iceReporting, used to produce these analytics.

¹Clients are counted as not receiving immediate service if: (a) call volume indicates they would wait more than 30 minutes and callers are offered a call back within 24 hours; (b) caller waits but chooses to leave a voice message instead of waiting further; or (c) caller hangs up.

Discussion

The VIND program provides initial needs determination (information, assessment and referral) services to families experiencing separation and divorce. The 2018/19 targets for VIND were all met, with the exception of the percentage of callers who receive immediate VIND service from an interviewer. This was due to reduced interviewer levels during some months, resulting from staff vacancies, leaves and training periods for new hires. When wait times to speak with an interviewer are expected to exceed 10 minutes callers are provided with a call back rather than the option of holding.

VIND was initiated in 2015 to provide services to all clients in communities served by 17 Family Justice Centres. In 2018/19, VIND was expanded to three Family Justice Centres; no further expansion of VIND is expected as the remaining offices not served by VIND either have interviewers on staff or are Rule 5 offices. Because of this, the measure for 3.5, and the targets for 2019/20 and 2020/21 have been revised to show as the percentage of offices served by VIND, are JACs or are Rule 5 offices.

Goal 4: The justice and public safety sector 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: Increased public confidence in the justice and public safety sector

Key Highlights:

- The Province passed legislative amendments to re-establish the Office of the Human Rights Commissioner, who will be responsible for promoting and protecting human rights for all British Columbians. The commissioner has a mandate to provide education, as well as examine and address issues of discrimination, to promote human rights and combat widespread patterns of inequality and discrimination in society.
- The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General released a [2019 Status Update](#) on the Province's response to the recommendations of the [report](#) of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry (MWCI). The MWCI included a series of recommendations aimed at ensuring equality in the delivery of policing services and supporting effective police responses to vulnerable people. As part of the continuing work on these recommendations, government undertook stakeholder and public engagement on the development of [Provincial Policing Standards](#) to promote unbiased policing to ensure police services are delivered in a manner that is fair, equitable, and responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups.
- The BC Coroners Service continues to hold public [inquests](#) to determine the facts related to a death, including the identity of the deceased, and how, when, where and by what means they came to their death. Inquests can make recommendations, where appropriate and supported by evidence, aimed at preventing deaths in similar circumstances. They ensure that the circumstances surrounding the death of an individual will not be overlooked, concealed or ignored, and they can review public safety concerns or concerns about dangerous practices.
- The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General led 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. The [Cannabis Control and Licensing Act](#) and the [Cannabis Distribution Act](#), which came into force in October 2018, are guided by the Province's priorities of protecting children and youth, promoting public health and safety, reducing crime and the illegal market, keeping B.C. roads safe and supporting economic development.
- The Ministry of Attorney General developed an action plan to respond to recommendations in the Business Technical Advisory Panel [report](#) that will include a series of reforms to modernize and streamline liquor policies and distribution practices, intended to improve efficiency and relations between government and the liquor industry.

- The Ministry of Attorney General created a new Enforcement Division within the Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch, including hiring nine new investigators, to increase the regulator’s presence in Lower Mainland casinos.
- Amendments to the [Gaming Control Act](#) were made to create a more independent gambling regulator, including empowering the general manager to make directives to the BC Lottery Corporation (BCLC) without ministerial approval, banning people from gambling facilities if their presence has reason to be deemed undesirable, and ensuring compliance with reporting requirements for all industry participants, including BCLC.

Public confidence in the justice system, the courts and police	2013 Baseline	2017 Actual	2018 Target	2018 Actual²	2019 Target	2020 Target
4.1 Percentage of British Columbians who have confidence in the justice system and courts ¹	51	NOT AVAILABLE	52	NOT AVAILABLE	53	54
4.2 Percentage of British Columbians who have confidence in the police ¹	74	NOT AVAILABLE	75	NOT AVAILABLE	76	77

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 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 calculation of the percentages.

² The next iteration of the GSS on Social Identity is currently in the consultation and development phase, with collection planned for 2020.

Discussion

The ministries are tracking long-term trends in public confidence in the justice system and courts, and the 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.

Based on the 2013 General Social Survey on Social Identity, 51 per cent of British Columbians had confidence in the justice system and courts, compared to an average of 57 per cent for all of Canada’s provinces. Almost three-quarters of British Columbians (74 per cent) had confidence in the police, compared to an average of 76 per cent for all provinces.

Number of British Columbia Provincial Policing Standards	2016/17 Baseline¹	2017/18 Actual	2018/19 Target	2018/19 Actual	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target
4.3 Cumulative number of binding <i>British Columbia Provincial Policing Standards</i> approved for implementation	36	36	38	37	40	42

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

¹ The 2016/17 baseline for this measure has been amended as it was incorrectly reported as 34 in the *Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2018/19 – 2020/21 Service Plan*.

Discussion

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

In 2018/19, new standards governing Body Worn Cameras (BWC) were approved. These standards will ensure consistency in the way that critical aspects of BWC use are addressed by police agencies that chose to implement this technology. BWCs involve potential benefits but also potential risks. Standardizing key aspects of their use is intended to help mitigate these risks and promote an appropriate balance between the use of BWCs as an evidence-gathering tool, and the need to safeguard privacy and other rights, and manage costs.

The targets for this measure are based on estimates of the time required to develop new policing standards. Their development is undertaken in consultation with an advisory committee comprised of interested stakeholders. Fiscal implications are considered during the development of new standards and significant efforts are made to mitigate costs.

Timeliness of gaming regulation processes	2016/17 Actual¹	2017/18 Actual¹	2018/19 Target	2018/19 Actual	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target
4.4 Licensing, Registration and Certification Score	NA	NA	91	95	96	96

Data Source: Results are derived from the Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch information system, Ministry of Attorney General.

¹ Data was not collected prior to 2018/19.

Discussion

The Licensing, Registration and Certification Score reflects five indicators of timeliness of gaming regulation processes, including: the percentage of certification requests that are completed within three business days; the percentage of personnel registration and lottery retailer registration requests that are completed within five business days; the percentage of gaming event licence applications that are approved within licensing standards (according to class); the percentage of corporate, personnel and lottery retailer registrations that are completed at least one week before the expiration date; and the percentage of registration fees that are processed and deposited within one week.

The Licensing, Registration and Certification Score is an appropriate indicator towards measuring the timeliness of service delivery in meeting the branch's mandate under the *Gaming Control Act*. The target was exceeded in 2018/19 and the targets have been increased for 2019/20 and 2020/21 to align with this reported success. Improvements are anticipated in 2019/20 due to the implementation of Lean strategies in the registration of gaming workers to streamline the process and decrease processing time.⁵

⁵ Lean is a process improvement methodology that originated over 50 years ago in the Toyota Production System. It is a proven method that encourages innovation and recognizes quality, cost, productivity, safety and people as key performance indicators that drive organizational performance and effectiveness. It is a way of looking at how we use resources for our various business processes and putting value on those steps that benefit citizens and stakeholders. Steps that don't benefit citizens and stakeholders are considered wasteful and should be eliminated.

Financial Report

Discussion of Results – Ministry of Attorney General

The Estimates operating expense budget of the ministry in 2018/19 was \$583.0 million. The ministry received a budget increase of \$49.3 million compared to the 2017/18 fiscal plan for Judicial Compensation and linked funding adjustments, Legal Aid expansion, Sheriff and Court Administration, increased access to justice and prior decisions for wage adjustments and the Surrey Justice Access Centre.

The Public Accounts shows Other Authorizations of \$39.9 million, including \$24.5 million in Contingencies Vote access primarily for: major cases and prosecutions; the Family Maintenance and Enforcement Program; the Independent Investigations Office; Legal Aid; and support services, as well as \$7.9 million Supplemental Estimates for the Civil Resolution Tribunal Small Claims and Strata Disputes and Tribunal Transformation. \$31.4 million was expended under the statutory appropriation for the *Crown Proceeding Act* and reflects the cost of settlements or judgments, as well as adjustments to accrued liabilities for civil litigation against the Province. \$0.6 million was also expended under the *Public Inquiry Act* for the Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women and Children joint inquiry.

Including the Other Authorizations, the ministry's Total Estimated budget was \$622.9 million compared to actual expenditures of \$622.8 million, prior to the adjustment for Prior Year's Accruals.

Resource Summary – Ministry of Attorney General

	Estimates	Other Authorizations ¹	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
Operating Expenses (\$000)					
Justice Services	126,189	7,882	134,071	140,368	6,297
Prosecution Services	140,018	7,730	147,748	147,276	(472)
Court Services	109,908	2,477	112,385	112,384	(1)
Legal Services	27,870	535	28,405	27,230	(1,175)
Agencies, Boards, Commissions and other Tribunals	25,234	7,900	33,134	24,955	(8,179)
Liquor and Cannabis Regulation	1	2,648	2,649	2,648	(1)
Gaming Policy and Enforcement	19,235	313	19,548	19,548	0
Executive and Support Services	22,014	1,324	23,338	26,868	3,530
Judiciary	79,254	1,425	80,679	80,679	0
<i>Crown Proceeding Act</i>	24,500	6,914	31,414	31,414	0
Independent Investigations Office	8,756	175	8,931	8,931	0
Public Guardian and Trustee Operating Account	0	0	0	(56)	(56)
<i>Public Inquiry Act</i>	0	561	561	561	0

Sub-Total	582,979	39,884	622,863	622,807	(56)
Adjustment of Prior Year Accrual²	0	0	0	(853)	(853)
Total	582,979	39,884	622,863	621,954	(909)
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)					
Justice Services	0	0	0	99	(99)
Prosecution Services	0	0	0	93	(93)
Court Services	0	0	0	2,852	(2,852)
Legal Services	0	0	0	0	0
Agencies, Boards, Commissions and other Tribunals	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor and Cannabis Regulation	0	200	200	167	33
Gaming Policy and Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0
Executive and Support Services	4,629	7,850	12,479	8,287	4,192
Judiciary	570	800	1,370	1,459	(89)
<i>Crown Proceeding Act</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Independent Investigations Office	0	0	0	0	0
Public Guardian and Trustee Operating Account	363	355	718	138	580
<i>Public Inquiry Act</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,562	9,205	14,767	13,095	1,672
Other Financing Transactions (\$000)					
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Disbursements	0	0	0	0	0
Net Cash Source (Requirements)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disbursements	0	0	0	0	0
Total Net Cash Source (Requirements)	0	0	0	0	0

¹ “Other Authorizations” includes Supplementary Estimates, Statutory Appropriations and Contingencies. Amounts in this column are not related to the “estimated amount” under sections 5(1) and 6(1) of the *Balanced Budget and Ministerial Accountability Act* for ministerial accountability for operating expenses under the Act.

² The Adjustment of Prior Year Accruals of \$0.853 million is a reversal of accruals in the previous year.

Capital Expenditures – Ministry of Attorney General

Major Capital Projects (over \$50 million)	Year of Completion	Project Cost to March 31, 2019 (\$ millions)	Estimated Cost to Complete (\$ millions)	Anticipated Total Cost (\$ millions)
Abbotsford Courthouse	2021	47.145	105.180	152.325
<p>Construction of a new 14-room courthouse in Abbotsford will add needed court capacity and addresses 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 the summer of 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.

Discussion of Results – Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

The Estimates operating expense budget of the ministry in 2018/19 was \$786.5 million. The ministry's budget decreased by \$243.1 million compared to the restated 2017/18 fiscal plan primarily as a result of a one-time reduction of \$223.5 million to the *Emergency Program Act* previously approved as one-time funding for known wildfires and flooding and a reduction to the retroactive component of the RCMP compensation increase of \$15.0 million. Reductions were offset by budget lifts for cannabis legalization, violence against women programs, guns and gangs strategy, overdose crisis response, drug-impaired driving and prior decisions for wage adjustments.

The Public Accounts shows Other Authorizations of \$304.5 million, including \$47.5 million in Contingencies Vote access primarily for: Provincial Police (RCMP) contract, Intersection Safety Camera programs, Cariboo-Chilcotin Regional Community Safety Model, Gang Suppression Action Plan, implementation costs for cannabis legalization, grants to community organizations for violence against women programs, restorative justice and crime reduction/prevention programs, Road Safety Initiative, Drug and Driving Initiative, National Disaster Mitigation Program and Disaster Financial Assistance.

\$257.4 million was also expended under the statutory appropriation for the *Emergency Program Act* and reflects costs relating to emergency mitigation, preparedness and response to wildfire and flooding disasters.

Including the Other Authorizations, the ministry's Total Estimated budget was \$1,091.0 million compared to Actuals of \$1,091.0 million.

Resource Summary - Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

	Estimated	Other Authorizations ¹	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
Operating Expenses (\$000)					
Corrections	240,540	4,220	244,760	244,760	0
Policing and Security	395,063	21,771	416,834	419,219	2,385
Victim Services and Crime Prevention	48,873	5,120	53,993	56,416	2,423
BC Coroners Service	16,710	235	16,945	16,945	0
RoadSafetyBC	13,355	10,657	24,012	24,012	0
Emergency Management BC	16,579	2,219	18,798	18,798	0
Executive and Support Services	24,337	0	24,337	19,529	(4,808)
<i>Emergency Program Act</i>	14,728	260,715	275,443	275,443	0
Statutory Services ²	16,281	(448)	(15,833)	15,830	(3)
Sub-Total	786,466	304,487	1,090,953	1,090,951	(2)
Adjustment of Prior Year Accrual ³	0	0	0	(369)	(369)
Total	786,466	304,487	1,090,953	1,090,582	(372)
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)					
Corrections	0	0	0	4,578	4,578
Policing and Security	0	0	0	914	914
Victim Services and Crime Prevention	0	0	0	0	0
BC Coroners Service	0	0	0	171	171
RoadSafetyBC	0	0	0	2,273	2,273
Emergency Management BC	0	0	0	139	139
Executive and Support Services	13,554	0	13,554	7	(13,547)
<i>Emergency Program Act</i>	0	0	0	56	56
Total	13,554	0	13,554	8,138	(5,416)

¹ "Other Authorizations" include Supplementary Estimates, Statutory Appropriations and Contingencies. Amounts in this column are not related to the "estimated amount" under sections 5(1) and 6(1) of the *Balanced Budget and Ministerial Accountability Act* for ministerial accountability for operating expenses under the Act.

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

³ The Adjustment of Prior Year Accrual of \$0.369 million is a reversal of accruals in the previous year.

Appendix A: List of Crown Corporations, Agencies, Boards, Commissions and Tribunals⁶

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

⁶ <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.

