

**Ministry of Attorney General
and Minister responsible for Housing
and Ministry of Public Safety
and Solicitor General**

**2020/21
Annual Service Plan Report**



For more information on the Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing, contact:

Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing

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

1-800-663-7867

Or visit our website at

[Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing](#)

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

Ministers' Accountability Statements



The Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2020/21 Annual Service Plan Report compares the ministries' actual results to the expected results identified in the *2020/21 – 2022/23 Service Plan* created in February 2020. I am accountable for those results as reported.

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

Honourable David Eby, QC
Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing
August 4, 2021



The Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2020/21 Annual Service Plan Report compares the ministries' actual results to the expected results identified in the *2020/21 – 2022/23 Service Plan* created in February 2020. I am accountable for those results as reported.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mike Farnworth".

Honourable Mike Farnworth
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General
August 4, 2021

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Letter from the Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing

I am pleased to introduce this joint 2020/21 Annual Service Plan Report for the Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, highlighting the many ways in which the justice and public safety sector made significant progress toward our key priorities during the last fiscal year.

In response to the historic COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing embarked on a series of court modernization initiatives to create lasting transformation in the justice sector. These included a shift to virtual hearings and bail, electronic submissions, and tools to assist British Columbians with the execution of legal matters.

The Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing has and continues to work diligently to implement the First Nations Justice Strategy. We continue to conduct consultation with the Métis Nation BC Justice Council on the draft Métis Justice Strategy. The partnership between the Province and the BC First Nations Justice Council (BCFNJC) led to the opening of Indigenous justice centres in Merritt, Prince George and Prince Rupert. In addition, the management of B.C.'s Gladue report program transitioned from Legal Aid BC to the BCFNJC on April 1, 2021.

We worked in partnership with the Provincial Court to develop a holistic approach to family disputes. The new Provincial Court Family Rules help streamline processes and support families to resolve matters earlier in the process and with reduced conflict.

With respect to access to justice, a state-of-the-art courthouse opened in Abbotsford that will make justice services more accessible and convenient for people in the region. This new courthouse facility will double the capacity of the old courthouse and allow for future expansion to accommodate the rapid growth of Abbotsford and neighbouring communities.

Public service professionals across the justice and public safety sector have demonstrated their unwavering commitment to serving all British Columbians and for that I want to recognize their dedication and professionalism. I am proud of the work we have accomplished together and look forward achieving even more.



Honourable David Eby, QC
Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing
August 4, 2021

Letter from the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General

As British Columbia's Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General, I am pleased to introduce this *2020/21 Annual Service Plan Report* for the justice and public safety sector.

The COVID-19 pandemic led to an unprecedented year for British Columbians and had a significant impact on the work of the ministry. With a provincial state of emergency in place throughout the year, Emergency Management BC coordinated the Province's response to the pandemic. I worked closely with the Provincial Health Officer and used the extraordinary powers under the *Emergency Program Act* to implement emergency orders as needed to help keep British Columbians safe. And in all areas of the ministry, we took significant and timely steps to protect the public and ministry staff while continuing to provide critical justice and public safety services and programs.

Throughout 2020/21, we made significant progress toward achieving our priorities. We continued to support the Province's partnership with the BC First Nations Justice Council in implementing the First Nations Justice Strategy and the Province's engagement with the Métis Nation BC Justice Council on the draft Métis Justice Strategy. We remained committed to implementing the Calls for Justice of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls and leading the Province in addressing the systemic causes of violence against Indigenous women, girls and members of the 2SLGBTQQ1A+ community.

The Province initiated significant work to modernize the *Police Act* and advanced the development of a Provincial Anti-Money Laundering Strategy. We continued to enhance public safety across B.C. by strengthening emergency management; implementing additional strategies to end gun and gang violence; supporting police efforts to disrupt illicit drug trafficking; supporting strategies to reduce the tragic number of illicit drug toxicity deaths; shifting consumers of non-medical cannabis away from illicit sources to safer, regulated products while reducing the size of the illegal market; and continuing work to modernize liquor and cannabis regulation practices that balance public safety and public interest considerations.

The legislation and regulations needed to implement the new Enhanced Care coverage public auto insurance were advanced, enabling ICBC to deliver affordable insurance for British Columbians, and the ministry amended the *Insurance Corporation Act* to establish ICBC's new Fairness Officer to improve transparency and accountability.

These and our many other significant accomplishments during a challenging year are a testament to the dedication and professionalism of staff throughout the justice and public safety sector and the strength of our commitment to the safety and wellbeing of all British Columbians.



Honourable Mike Farnworth
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General
August 4, 2021

Purpose of the Annual Service Plan Report

The Annual Service Plan Report 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 Minister Responsible for Housing 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 Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing works to keep communities safe and provide certainty, proportionality and, above all, fairness when dealing with criminal, civil and family law matters and to protect people, especially those who are most vulnerable. The ministry, while dealing with these matters, is focused on promoting confidence in the integrity of the sector and ensuring continued public participation and support.

The ministry is responsible for legal services including sheriff and court administration services, legal aid, prosecution services, administrative tribunals, civil and family justice services, protection and promotion of human rights, and providing legal advice to government. It is also responsible for providing British Columbians access to more affordable, safe and appropriate housing through policy and programs, technical codes and standards, and services for landlords and tenants, as well as promoting multi-culturalism and leading anti-racism initiatives through the Parliamentary Secretary for Anti-Racism Initiatives.¹

The areas of responsibility within the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General include: oversight of policing and law enforcement; correctional services; crime prevention and reduction; victim services; restorative justice; coroners services; civil forfeiture; non-medical cannabis legalization and regulation, including security screening of non-medical cannabis retail store applicants, and enforcement against illegal cannabis sales; liquor and cannabis licensing, compliance and enforcement; gambling regulation and enforcement; problem gambling prevention and treatment services; road safety; criminal record checks; the protection order registry; private security industry regulation; consumer protection; and guide dog and service dog certification.²

¹ Effective November 26, 2020, the Office of Housing and Construction Standards transferred to the Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, and the Multiculturalism and Anti-racism Branch transferred to the ministry from the Ministry of Tourism, Arts, and Culture. The Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing is also responsible for a number of agencies, boards, commissions and tribunals (see Appendix A).

² Effective November 26, 2020, the Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch transferred to the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General from the Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing, and the Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch transferred to the ministry from the Ministry of Finance.

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 all emergency management activities, 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, First Nations, federal departments, industry, non-government organizations and volunteers.

The Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General is also responsible for several boards and agencies, including the [Insurance Corporation of British Columbia](#) (ICBC) (see Appendix A) and the [Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit – British Columbia](#) (see Appendix B).³

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, as well as the key priorities of the Parliamentary Secretary for Emergency Preparedness, shaped the [Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2020/21 – 2022/23 Service Plan](#) and the results reported in this annual report.

The global COVID-19 pandemic resulted in many shifts in priorities, structures and operations across the public sector. Any changes to the ministries' goals, objectives, performance measures or financial plan to align with the strategic direction established by government in late 2020 are presented in the [Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing 2021/22 – 2023/24 Service Plan](#) and the [Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2021/22 – 2023/24 Service Plan](#).

Operating Environment

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a provincial state of emergency was in place in British Columbia throughout 2020/21. EMBC maintained activation of the Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre to coordinate resources, communications, and requests for provincial government assistance, and reach out to other provinces and the federal government when required. Six Provincial Regional Operations Centres, composed of emergency management staff trained to assist First Nations and local governments with planning, coordination and logistics, remained open across the province to provide ongoing support to local governments leading response efforts.

The Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General worked closely with the [Provincial Health Officer](#) and other ministries to oversee the state of emergency and, using the extraordinary powers under the *Emergency Program Act*, implemented emergency orders as needed to support the health and well-being of British Columbians.

³ Effective November 26, 2020, responsibility for ICBC transferred to the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General from the Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing.

The pandemic significantly affected justice and public safety programs and services and required the ministries to take significant steps to protect public safety and the safety of sector staff, while continuing to provide key services and maintaining access to justice. These included:

- Supporting changes to court operations to reduce COVID-19 risks to court users;
- Supporting essential service providers through protection against COVID-19 related liability;
- Using technology to deliver vital services such as tribunal hearings, legal aid support, family justice counselling, victim services and violence against women programs;
- Acting to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in provincial correctional centres and among community corrections clients;
- Planning to expand capacity for secure, respectful body storage in the event that hospitals and funeral homes reached capacity;
- Maintaining streamlined processes to expedite licensing for security workers at health care facilities and criminal record checks for individuals such as nurses, early childhood educators and volunteers working with seniors;
- Amending liquor regulations to support the struggling hospitality industry; and
- Offering virtual renewals for vehicle insurance and driver's licences.

Strengthening partnerships with Indigenous communities and organizations continued to be a key commitment of the justice and public safety sector throughout 2020/21, with the goals of reducing the over-representation of Indigenous people in the justice and public safety sector, as accused, offenders and victims, and supporting culturally responsive and relevant policies, programs and services that address the specific needs of Indigenous peoples. 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*](#), the [*B.C. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*](#), and the [*Draft Principles that Guide the Province of British Columbia's Relationship with Indigenous Peoples*](#).

Other issues and trends continued to shape the priorities of the justice and public safety sector and affect the ministries in delivering their responsibilities, including:

- The ongoing dialogue on the need to improve access to justice;
- The illicit drug crisis and public health emergency;
- The ongoing transition to a fully regulated market following federal legalization of non-medical cannabis in 2018;
- Mental health and addiction challenges demanding increasing resources and enhanced coordination of services;
- Violence against women, girls and 2SLGBTQQ1A+ community members – especially Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQ1A+ people;⁴
- Gangs and gun violence;
- Organized crime and gang involvement in illegal gambling and money-laundering;

⁴ The acronym 2SLGBTQQ1A+ refers to people who are Two Spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, intersex and/or asexual.

- 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;
- With climate change, the rising intensity and frequency of natural events including floods, drought, and wildfires, and an increasing demand from communities and First Nations for emergency response and recovery support; and
- Ongoing collaborative planning activities required to address the risk of catastrophic earthquakes along the coast of British Columbia.

Report on Performance: Goals, Objectives, Measures and Targets

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

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

Objective 1.1: Increased access to justice

Key Highlights

- In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, \$2 million in initial funding was provided for the Justice Electronic Delivery Initiative. Foundational changes continue to be made to increase access to the justice system, including improvements to tools such as increasing the network bandwidth at courthouses across the province, enhancing existing systems to allow for expanded use of remote and virtual proceedings, and further developing initiatives that will be part of the ongoing move away from antiquated, paper based, manual processes at brick-and-mortar locations.
- The Province opened a new state-of-the-art courthouse in Abbotsford on January 18, 2021, making justice services more accessible and convenient for people in the region. The Abbotsford Law Courts houses community corrections, prosecution services, legal aid, duty counsel, Aboriginal court workers, a justice access centre and an expanded courthouse library, consolidated in one facility. The new building is fully equipped with the latest technology supporting the convenience of remote appearances, reducing costs for litigants, lawyers and the court and is certified LEED Gold.
- On December 7, 2020, the Provincial Court registries in Surrey and Victoria adopted the early resolution and case management features of the new Provincial Court Family Rules. Early resolution of family disputes keeps the focus on the best interests of children and families. The early resolution process is designed to support earlier resolutions and more meaningful court appearances requiring use of services (as appropriate), prior to a first court appearance. Services include referrals, assessment of legal and non-legal issues, parenting education and consensual dispute resolution.

- The Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing and the Provincial Court jointly led intensive work to prepare for policy and operational implementation of a new set of rules for family law. The development of new processes and forms was aimed at making things easier for users with a more streamlined and managed court process. The new forms were redesigned to use plain language and a conversational, question-and-answer approach to be more understandable and easier to use. Significant development work was also done to create a convenient new forms app.
- Two new legal clinics – a poverty law legal clinic in Kelowna and the Immigration and Refugee legal clinic in Vancouver – opened in April 2020, bringing the total of provincially funded legal clinics to seven. These poverty law and other specialized (housing, disability, and immigration and refugee law) legal clinics provide free legal information, advice and representation to low-income individuals who otherwise would not have been able to access legal support for their legal matter.
- \$18.9 million in base funding was provided to Legal Aid BC to fund tariff increases as well as other service enhancements. This funding continues in 2021/22 as well as in each of the outer fiscal years.

Performance Measure	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Target	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Target	2022/23 Target
1.1 Number of family justice services provided	844	1,027	1,027	1,118	1,210

Data source: Family Justice Services Division, Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing.
¹The targets reported here are those that were identified in the [Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2020/21 – 2022/23 Service Plan](#).

Discussion of Results

Specially trained family justice counsellors provide initial needs determination (information, assessment and referral), needs assessment and mediation services to families through the use of distance technologies (teleconferences and video conferences). Distance service improves access to justice by extending the reach of Family Justice Services Division beyond local offices, making services available to citizens in all corners of the province, and beyond for families where one party lives outside B.C.

For several years, Family Justice Services Division has been training additional family justice counsellors in the use of distance technologies to improve the division’s capacity to provide needs assessment and mediation to all parts of the province, beyond the areas served by local offices. In the March through June 2020 period, as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, distance technology training was provided to all remaining family justice counsellors in the division, so that services usually provided in-person could be provided virtually instead.

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

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

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

Key Highlights

- During 2020/21, the Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General continued to move forward on the [Calls to Action](#) of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and review policies, programs and legislation to determine how to bring into action the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) (UNDRIP).
- Partnering with the federal government and Indigenous communities, the ministries worked with the [BC First Nations Justice Council](#) (BCFNJC) to advance the B.C. [First Nations Justice Strategy](#), which was jointly released by the Province and the Council on March 6, 2020. The ministries also continued to support finalization and implementation of the Métis Justice Strategy, in partnership with the [Métis Nation B.C. Justice Council](#). The Strategy was received by the Province on January 6, 2021.
- The ministries continued to work with Indigenous communities and organizations to take action to reduce the number of Indigenous people adversely involved in and impacted by the justice system, including recognizing culture for its role in rehabilitation and recovery and providing culturally diverse and appropriate programming in communities and correctional centres.
- In partnership with the BCFNJC as part of the First Nations Justice Strategy, the Province created three new Indigenous Justice Centres located in Merritt, Prince George and Prince Rupert to improve access to supports and help individuals navigate the justice system more easily. Each centre offers unique supports tailored to the local Indigenous community, including legal advice and representation for criminal and child protection matters, restorative justice options to better support and address the needs of those impacted by a crime, and referrals to relevant agencies and services such as counselling or employment support.
- The Province expanded the number of dedicated Indigenous Courts in British Columbia to seven with the opening in Williams Lake on December 11, 2020. Indigenous Courts offer more culturally appropriate sentencing processes by recognizing the unique circumstances of Indigenous offenders, honouring Indigenous ways of justice and adding cultural components, such as having Elders participate in the proceedings.
- The Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing completed work to transition B.C.'s Gladue report program from Legal Aid BC to the BCFNJC to

increase participation and jurisdiction of Indigenous peoples in B.C.’s justice system.⁵ The BCFNJC will work closely with impacted individuals and Gladue writers to prepare reports for use in sentencing, bail, appeals, long-term offender hearings, dangerous offender hearings and parole hearings. Factors considered in Gladue reports include the impacts of colonization and the Indian Residential School program, discriminatory policies, systemic racism, displacement, addictions, violence and poverty.

- The BC Coroners Service (BCCS) continued to provide comprehensive mortality data and analyses to the [First Nations Health Authority](#) and First Nation communities to inform community-based initiatives that reduce health and safety risks and support wellness and safe communities.
- The BC Cannabis Secretariat worked with partners on non-medical cannabis economic development opportunities through the joint provincial [BC-FNLC Working Group on the Legalization and Regulation of Non-medical Cannabis](#) and negotiated agreements with Indigenous Nations under Section 119 of the *Cannabis Control and Licensing Act* to address community-specific interests, including the Province’s first [Section 119 agreement](#) with the Williams Lake First Nation in September 2020 and a second [agreement](#) with Cowichan Tribes in December 2020.
- EMBC continued to partner with First Nation communities to advance disaster risk reduction and improve emergency management services and supports by working with key organizations such as [Indigenous Services Canada](#), the [First Nations Leadership Council](#) and the [First Nations Health Authority](#) and through initiatives such as the [First Nations Emergency Management Toolkit](#) and [Indigenous Emergency Management Regional Partnership Tables](#).

Performance Measure	2018/19 Baseline	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Target ²	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Target	2022/23 Target
2.1a Total number of First Nation communities with a Letter of Intent to create a Memorandum of Understanding with BC Corrections to support the successful reintegration of Indigenous people returning to their community and/or remaining connected to their community. ¹	8	8	12	23	14	16

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

¹The actuals and targets 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.

⁵ Gladue reports provide judges with comprehensive information about Indigenous offenders’ circumstances as well as that of their community during sentencing and parole hearings.

²The targets reported here are those that were identified in the [Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2020/21 – 2020/23 Service Plan](#). They have subsequently been updated and the new targets are identified in the [Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2021/22 – 2023/24 Service Plan](#).

Discussion of Results

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 peoples across the justice and public safety sector.

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

BC Corrections has signed MOUs and Letters of Intent with First Nations across the province and continued to engage with communities throughout 2020/21 to strengthen relationships and services to improve outcomes for Indigenous clients.

Notably, the number of signed Letters of Intent far exceeded that forecasted early last year. This was the result of contact with a single community representative who was part of a Tribal Council which led to one MOU with several nations. At this time, it is unclear how many communities are interested in engaging in this process; therefore, conservative forecasts and targets will continue to account for this uncertainty.

Performance Measure	2018/19 Baseline	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Target ¹	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Target	2022/23 Target
2.1b Percentage of on-reserve First Nation communities participating on Indigenous Emergency Management Partnership Tables.	42	43	60	60	65	70

Data source: EMBC First Nations Coordination Unit.

¹The targets reported here are those that were identified in the [Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2020/21 – 2020/23 Service Plan](#). They have subsequently been updated and the new targets are identified in the [Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2021/22 – 2023/24 Service Plan](#).

Discussion of Results

From January 18 to January 22, 2021, EMBC held the Indigenous-led Emergency Management Partnership Tables Virtual Conference which brought together over 300 Indigenous community emergency managers, agency representatives, and government partners for five days of training, networking, and dialogue. This week-long virtual forum provided an opportunity to strengthen relationships across communities and governments.

The Partnership Tables are a forum for Indigenous emergency managers to meet, share knowledge, and provide guidance to government and partner agencies on the delivery of emergency management services. The format was informed by community perspectives and included topics requested by Nation representatives. The [summary results](#) of the conference outline a pathway forward for collaborative action to create and support an emergency

management framework in British Columbia that recognizes Indigenous self-determination and upholds and honours the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* and the *Truth and Reconciliation Calls to Action*. This work continues to move forward to seek solutions as true partners in emergency management to better serve the unique needs of each community.

EMBC met the 2020/21 target for Indigenous Emergency Management Partnership Tables by shifting to a virtual approach due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the survey evaluation conducted, all attendees said they would attend future Partnership Tables.

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

Key Highlights

- On June 3, 2020 – the date of the one-year anniversary of the release of the [final report](#) of the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Commission of Inquiry – the Province released [Government of B.C. Reflection on Ending Violence Against Indigenous Women and Girls: A Statement on the Anniversary of the Release of the Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls](#). This milestone document identifies key activities undertaken that are aligned with the Calls for Justice, as well as information related to community priorities and areas for improvement.
- The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General continued to support the development of the [National Action Plan](#), as well as B.C.'s own [A Path Forward: Priorities and Early Strategies for BC](#) (the Path Forward) to end violence against Indigenous women and girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ community members and supported Indigenous-led community dialogue sessions in spring 2021 to inform this work. The Path Forward reflects community-based priorities identified through these dialogues and sets a solid foundation with early strategies for ending violence.
- The ministry continued to support the continuum of [victim services and violence against women programs](#) across B.C. and domestic violence prevention and intervention measures, such as Domestic Violence Units, Interagency Case Assessment Teams, domestic violence prevention/intervention programming, including BC Corrections programs, and the [Protection Order Registry](#).
- The ministry is working with 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.
- In March 2021, the ministry provided an additional \$10 million for a multi-year grant program to support the delivery of coordinated community based, trauma informed, and culturally appropriate emergency sexual assault response services in regions throughout B.C. until 2023. The ministry is working in partnership with the [Ending Violence Association of BC](#) (EVA BC), the Ministry of Finance – Gender Equity Office, the Ministry of Health, the [Minister's Advisory Council on Indigenous Women](#), and [Reciprocal Consulting](#). Currently, grant funding supports 10 programs delivered by

Indigenous organizations for Indigenous survivors and 13 programs that serve all survivors of sexual assault.

- The ministry continued to deliver the cross-sector curriculum on trauma-informed practice for the justice, public safety and anti-violence community sectors to support understanding of and responsiveness to the impact of trauma on vulnerable victims and witnesses.
- The [BC Coroners Service Special Investigations Unit](#), which includes an Intimate Partner and Family Violence Coroner, continued to conduct thorough investigations into all deaths of women and children related to violence and criminal activity and provide key information to law enforcement investigators. BCCS also conducts inquests and death review panels into deaths to highlight risks to marginalized and vulnerable populations and identify opportunities for greater protection and support.

Performance Measure	2018/19 Baseline	2019/20 Actual ¹	2020/21 Target ²	2020/21 Actual ³	2021/22 Target	2022/23 Target
2.2 Average number of days to adjudicate claims for financial assistance from victims and others impacted by violent crime.	102	163	180	140	130	100

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.

¹ The 2019/20 actual has been updated from the 154 reported in the [Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2021/22 – 2023/24 Service Plan](#).

² The targets reported here are those that were identified in the [Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2020/21 – 2020/23 Service Plan](#). They have subsequently been updated and the new targets are identified in the [Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2021/22 – 2023/24 Service Plan](#). The original 2020/21 target of 180 days reflected an upward trend in the volume of applications received by the program, a trend that was expected to impact adjudication times until additional improvements and efficiencies in claim processing could be implemented. Further, the program saw decreased applications for the first half of 2020/21.

³ The 2020/21 actual remains subject to change as approximately 20 per cent of 2020/21 files are still being adjudicated.

Discussion of Results

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

The actual reported for 2020/21 is based on figures from July 21, 2021. With approximately 20 per cent of the applications received in 2020/21 yet to be adjudicated, the average number of days to adjudicate claims is expected to increase to an estimated 160 days.

Objective 2.3: Improved public safety for all British Columbians

Key Highlights

- The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General continued to work with police to address serious crime, including targeting mid-level and high-level drug traffickers and making communities across the province safer from gangs and guns through a variety of measures, such as:
 - Establishment of the [BC Provincial Forensic Firearms Laboratory](#) in February 2021 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 B.C. communities safer.
- The ministry supported an integrated, cross-sector approach to increasing the use of [restorative justice](#) in the province and supported initiatives that are proven to prevent and reduce crime. For example, in 2020/21, 33 community-based projects received a one-time grant through the [Civil Forfeiture Crime Prevention and Remediation grant program](#), for a total of approximately \$1 million in grants using proceeds from the civil forfeiture process.
- The ministry observed further displacement of the illicit cannabis market, attributable to an increasing number of legal non-medical cannabis stores, fewer illicit stores, the release of new products at prices that are competitive with the illicit market, adjustments to the provincial regulatory framework that increase legal market competitiveness, including streamlining requirements for licensed retailers, and enforcement against illicit sales by the [Community Safety Unit](#). The ministry also [announced the development of programs](#) for farm-gate sales and direct delivery from producers to retailers for launch in 2022, and an Indigenous Shelf Space program by the end of 2021.
- BCCS informed and supported evidence-based initiatives aimed at reducing the number of illicit drug toxicity deaths in the province and continued to explore the factors resulting in all unexpected and unnatural deaths in British Columbia with the goal of identifying and addressing public safety risks.
- The ministry continued to implement and support initiatives to strengthen traffic enforcement with a focus on reducing high-risk driving behaviours (alcohol, drugs, speeding and distraction), including revitalizing the [B.C. Road Safety Strategy](#) and, in September 2020, completing implementation of automated speed enforcement at select [Intersection Safety Camera](#) locations.
- The ministry negotiated a Contribution Agreement with a First Nation community to fund a new Police Facility for B.C.'s only Self-Administered Police Service, the Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Service, that meets current provincial building and policing standards. The First Nation owned policing facility will result in the delivery of better-quality policing

services and contribute to safer communities. The funding is provided directly to the community and is cost-shared between the federal government at 52 per cent and the province at 48 per cent.

- EMBC continued to enhance emergency management, consistent with adoption of the [United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#), through:
 - Further implementation of [Government’s Action Plan: Responding to Wildfire and Flood Risks](#);
 - Modernization of the *Emergency Program Act* to address the current gaps in the legislation, reflecting international best practices as well as a series of recommendations for change identified through engagement with emergency management partners;
 - Modernization of [Emergency Support Services](#), informed by an integrated, province-wide framework for support services; and
 - Development of a stable ongoing funding model for [Ground Search and Rescue](#), a resource of critical importance to the emergency management system.

Performance Measures ¹	2018 Baseline ²	2019 Actual ³	2020 Target ⁴	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
2.3a Violent crime rate ⁵	11.8	15.7	11.0	15.2	10.7	10.4
2.3b Property crime rate ⁶	47.7	53.3	46.3	43.7	45.1	44.0
2.4c Other crime rate ⁷	14.7	18.1	14.1	17.2	13.7	13.4
2.4d Overall crime rate	74.3	87.1	71.3	76.1	69.5	67.8

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

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

²The 2018 baselines have been updated since publication of the [Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General Service Plan 2020/21 – 2022/23](#) based on updated Statistics Canada and BC Stats data.

³The 2019 actuals replace the forecasts reported in the [Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General Service Plan 2020/21 – 2022/23](#) based on data released by Statistics Canada and BC Stats.

⁴The targets reported here are those that were identified in the [Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2020/21 – 2020/23 Service Plan](#). They have since been revised and the new targets are identified in the [Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2021/22 – 2023/24 Service Plan](#).

⁵Violent 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.

⁶Property 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.

⁷Non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences that are not violent or property-related are classified as “other” crimes, which include offences against the administration of justice, offences against public order, the possession and/or distribution of child pornography, and other “other” offences.

Discussion of Results

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 increased 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.

It was anticipated that British Columbia's crime rates would increase again in 2020, based on changes in the way police report crime to Statistics Canada. These changes were rolled out by B.C. police agencies in 2019 and are expected to continue to impact crime rates moving forward.⁶ However, 2020 crime trends were also significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which brought widespread and unprecedented changes to daily life. Overall, B.C.'s crime rates decreased in 2020. 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.

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 Highlights

- The Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General continued to support innovative ways to move certain types of disputes out of courtrooms, such as the Civil Resolution Tribunal (CRT) and the Immediate Roadside Prohibition program, so that court resources may be reserved for the most serious matters.
- The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General advanced the implementation of electronic ticketing (eTicketing) across the province 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.

⁶ In January 2018, Statistics Canada updated the definitions of “founded” and “unfounded” crimes in its reporting methodology for police services across Canada to bring about 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.

- The ministry continued work to modernize and streamline liquor and cannabis regulation practices that balance public safety and public interest considerations and facilitate improved public services.
- EMBC worked across ministries and with other levels of government to help maintain the overall provincial business continuity program, including ministry plans that prioritize the critical infrastructure assets and services that governments, citizens, businesses and visitors rely on, and continuity of government operations to ensure an effective command and control structure following an emergency or disaster.
- The Province advanced the legislation and regulations needed to implement the new Enhanced Care coverage public auto insurance, enabling ICBC to deliver affordable insurance for British Columbians by eliminating the significant costs associated with the historic litigation-based system and applying an estimated \$1.5 billion in savings towards lower, more stable insurance rates and better benefits. *Bill 11 – 2020: Attorney General Statutes (Vehicle Insurance) Amendment Act* received Royal Assent on August 14, 2020 with supporting regulations following in the spring of 2021.
- The ministries advanced implementation of the justice and public safety sector’s 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.
- The ministries continued 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 sector and the people who work towards accomplishing them.

Performance Measures ¹	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Target	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Target	2022/23 Target
3.1a Percentage of respondents who felt the CRT treated them fairly throughout the process	85	75	82	75	80
3.1b Percentage of respondents who felt CRT staff were professional	93	80	91	80	80
3.1c Percentage of respondents who felt the CRT handled their dispute in a timely manner	77	70	80	75	80
3.1d Percentage of respondents who would recommend the CRT to others	79	75	80	75	80

Data source: CRT, Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing.

¹Percentages include all areas of CRT jurisdiction.

Discussion of Results

These metrics track dispute participants' satisfaction with CRT service delivery. Dispute participants are invited to take a survey if, and once, their dispute reaches the Tribunal Decision stage of the CRT process or is settled during facilitation with a CRT case manager. Measuring and understanding user experience informs continuous improvement work in helping the sector move certain types of disputes out of courtrooms. It also strengthens the sustainability of the tribunal sector, as the CRT continues to implement new areas of jurisdiction. These satisfaction metrics reflect that there were no notable impacts to CRT service delivery due to COVID-19 as

the CRT has always operated as a purely online tribunal with no in-person services. The actuals for 2020/21 exceeded the targets for 2020/21. When the targets were established, disputes for motor vehicle injury under \$5,000 (starting April 2019) were expected to be of higher volume and more adversarial than other disputes handled by the CRT, such as strata disputes. Additionally, case volumes for motor injury disputes were significantly lower than expected.

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

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

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

Key Highlights

- The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General worked closely with the [Provincial Health Officer](#) and other ministries and agencies to oversee the COVID-19 state of emergency and implement emergency orders as needed under the *Emergency Program Act* to support the health and well-being of British Columbians, keep communities safe, maintain essential goods and services, and support essential service workers.
- On December 9, 2020, the Legislative Assembly agreed that a [Special Committee on Reforming the Police Act](#) be appointed to explore and make recommendations on how the Act could be modernized, including the role of police with respect to complex social issues such as mental health and wellness, addictions and harm reduction; funding; the scope of systemic racism within B.C.'s police agencies; and ensuring consistency with the principles of UNDRIP. The Special Committee held a public consultation in March and April 2021 and will submit its report to the Legislative Assembly by April 28, 2022.
- BCCS continued to conduct independent investigations, inquests, and death review panels into unexpected deaths - including drug toxicity deaths. In June 2020, the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions, released the [Final Update to the BC Coroners Service Death Review Panel: A Review of Illicit Drug Overdoses](#).
- The Province advanced the development of a Provincial Anti-Money Laundering Strategy (AML) to ensure that British Columbia has a strong and sustainable AML regime, effectively using targeted actions and tools to prevent, identify and disrupt illegal activity. This work is 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.
- The Province also continued to advance a coordinated approach among the Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch (GPEB), which is B.C.'s gambling regulator, the British Columbia Lottery Corporation, and police to prevent money laundering of the proceeds of crime in gambling facilities in the province.

- GPEB worked toward reforming the *Gaming Control Act* and implementing an independent office and a standards-based regulatory model to enhance the effectiveness of the gambling regulatory framework in British Columbia.
- The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General continued work to shift consumers of non-medical cannabis to safer, regulated products and away from illicit sources, and to monitor the effectiveness of enforcement actions taken to disrupt the illegal supply chain and reduce the size of the illegal market.
- The ministry supported the restaurant and hospitality industry by delivering on commitments to allow liquor delivery with food takeout and place a temporary cap on food delivery service fees. Significant work also began toward the commitment to make permanent the temporary expansion of service areas (e.g., patios). The ministry also provided education and sought voluntary compliance with Provincial Health Orders related to the industry in a coordinated approach with other ministries.
- Amendments to the *Insurance Corporation Act* established ICBC’s new Fairness Officer, who will have the authority to review and make recommendations to resolve customer complaints about ICBC policy and the processes used in making decisions, as well as making broader recommendation to enhance fair decision making.
- The ministry implemented initiatives to strengthen consumer protection and public health and safety, including establishing a prohibition on price gouging and secondary selling of essential goods and supplies like sanitizer, masks and food during the COVID-19 state of emergency. The ministry also continued work to implement the *Ticket Sales Act*, which will improve transparency and provide fairer processes for consumers purchasing tickets for live events in B.C.
- Specialized regional emergency management partnership agreements with local governments were maintained, along with cross-border arrangements and agreements with key stakeholders, all aimed at enhancing B.C.’s emergency preparedness, response and recovery efforts for catastrophic or emergency events.

Performance Measures	2013 Baseline	2018 Actual ²	2020 Target	2020 Actual ²	2021 Target	2022 Target
4.1a Percentage of British Columbians who have confidence in the justice system and courts. ¹	51	NOT AVAILABLE	54	TBD	55	56
4.1b Percentage of British Columbians who have confidence in the police ¹	74	NOT AVAILABLE	77	TBD	78	79

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

¹Includes 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.

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

Financial Report: Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing

Discussion of Results

The Estimates operating expense budget of the ministry for 2020/21 was \$651.8 million. The ministry received a budget increase of \$46.2 million compared to the 2019/20 fiscal plan for the following: Legal Aid; public inquiry into money laundering; Surrey and Fort St. John Courthouse expansions; wage adjustments; CRT – Vehicle Accident Claims; Crown led after hours bail hearings; major cases; Indigenous Justice Strategy, Supreme Court Judiciary - Colbran report recommendations; segregation reform; Public Guardian and Trustee - *Health Care (Consent) and Care Facility (Admission) Act* implementation; sheriffs overtime; court services video conferencing; in custody air transportation; fiscal budget adjustment, and prior year decisions.

The Public Accounts shows Other Authorizations of \$852.6 million and includes:

- \$40.5 million in Contingencies Vote access for: CRT – Autoplan Care Enhancements Project and Vehicle Accident Claims; Public Guardian and Trustee - *Health Care (Consent) and Care Facility (Admission) Act* implementation; intersection safety camera and violation ticket court costs; digital evidence storage; major; legal clinics; cannabis operations; BC Housing Reporting Framework; and ministry operating pressures.
- \$310.2 million in Pandemic Contingencies Vote access for: Family Justice COVID-19 response; Justice Electronic Delivery Initiatives; Dispute Resolutions for Families – Early Resolution Model; COVID-19: Court Services; Access Pro Bono-QASE referral system; Anti-Racism Restart and Recovery; Temporary Rental Supplement; Pandemic Response Measures in Support of Homeless and Social Housing Populations; Urgent Shelter and Encampment Response; and BC Housing COVID-19 Response.
- \$501.9 million in program budget transfers as a result of the November 26, 2020 Cabinet Announcement:
 - \$505.858 million for the transfer of the Housing Vote from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs;
 - \$12.884 million for the transfer of the Housing Endowment Fund Special Account from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs;
 - \$0.677 million for Corporate Services related to the Housing Vote transfer from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs;
 - \$0.985 million for the transfer of Homelessness duties, powers, and functions from the Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction;
 - \$2.039 million for the transfer of Multiculturalism from the Ministry of Tourism, Arts, Culture and Sport;
 - (\$0.001 million) of the ministry’s appropriation related to Liquor and Cannabis Regulations was transferred to the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General;

Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

- (\$19.437 million) of the ministry's appropriation related to Gaming Policy and Enforcement was transferred to the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General; and
- (\$1.141 million) of the ministry's appropriation related to functions associated with Crown Agencies Secretariat was transferred to the Ministry of Finance.

Spending under the statutory appropriation *Public Inquiry Act* was \$9.3 million for the Cullen Commission of Inquiry into Money Laundering in British Columbia.

Including the Other Authorizations, the ministry's Total Estimated budget was \$1,504 million compared to actual expenditures of \$1,494 million, prior to the adjustment for Prior Year's Accruals.

Financial Summary

	Estimates	Other Authorizations ¹	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
Operating Expenses (\$000)					
Justice Services	150,110	8,540	158,650	154,535	(4,115)
Prosecution Services	146,429	6,036	152,465	152,465	0
Court Services	120,948	20,237	141,185	143,557	2,372
Legal Services	27,314	1,036	28,350	30,031	1,681
Agencies, Boards, Commissions and other Tribunals	35,679	5,008	40,687	40,309	(378)
Liquor and Cannabis Regulation	1	(1)	0	0	0
Gaming Policy and Enforcement	19,437	(19,437)	0	0	0
Executive and Support Services	24,639	10,459	35,098	35,512	414
Judiciary	83,572	0	83,572	83,556	(16)
<i>Crown Proceeding Act</i>	24,500	0	24,500	15,547	(8,953)
Independent Investigations Office	9,075	99	9,174	9,174	0
Housing	0	801,500	801,500	801,500	0
Multiculturalism and Anti-Racism	0	4,626	4,626	4,626	0
Homelessness	0	985	985	941	(44)
Executive and Support Services	0	677	677	340	(337)
Public Guardian and Trustee Operating Account	10,355	213	10,568	10,568	0
Housing Endowment Fund	0	12,884	12,884	12,884	0
Statutory Account					
<i>Public Inquiry Act</i>	10,136	0	10,136	9,322	(814)

Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Transfer from General Account to PGT Operating Account	(10,355)	(240)	(10,595)	(10,595)	0
Sub-Total	651,840	852,622	1,504,462	1,494,272	(10,190)
Adjustment of Prior Year Accrual ²	0	0	0	(1,681)	(1,681)
Total	651,840	852,622	1,504,462	1,492,591	(11,871)
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)					
Prosecution Services	0	0	0	9	9
Court Services	0	0	0	2,564	2,564
Agencies, Boards, Commissions and other Tribunals	10	0	10	0	(10)
Executive and Support Services	5,740	24	5,764	3,509	(2,255)
Judiciary	920	0	920	858	(62)
Public Guardian and Trustee Operating Account	363	0	363	117	(246)
Total	7,033	24	7,057	7,057	0
Capital Plan (\$000)					
Housing	0	395,819	395,819	268,600	(127,219)
Total	0	395,819	395,819	268,600	(127,219)

¹ “Other Authorizations” includes Supplementary Estimates, Statutory Appropriations, Government Reorganization, 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 \$1.681 million is the reversal of accruals in the previous year.

Capital Expenditures

Major Capital Projects (over \$50 million)	Year of Completion	Project Cost to March 31, 2021 (\$m)	Estimated Cost to Complete (\$m)	Anticipated Total Cost (\$m)
Stanley New Fountain Hotel	2022	25	44	69
<p>Through the Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) program, this five-storey, 142-unit mixed-use building, located at 23-51 W. Cordova Street in Vancouver, is developed under a three-party agreement between the Provincial Rental Housing Corporation, Westbank Corp. and non-profit organization, PHS Community Services Society. This innovative partnership will replace old, poorly functioning buildings with new social and market rental housing in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside. The ARH program establishes housing for people who have a low-to-moderate income but may not be eligible for subsidized housing, providing access to rents equal to, or lower than, average rates in the private-market.</p>				
6585 Sussex Avenue Housing Development	2021	30	45	75
<p>Located in the Metrotown neighbourhood of Burnaby, this 14-storey, 125-unit Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) development provides housing for low to moderate income households who may not be eligible for subsidized housing. The ARH program provides access to rents equal to, or lower than, average rates in the private-market. A total of 25 units will be accessible and adaptable for people with disabilities. The project is being developed by 6511 Sussex Heights Developments Ltd. (Thind Properties) in partnership with the operator and non-profit organization, The New Vista Society.</p>				
Clark & 1st Avenue Housing Development	2024	4	105	109
<p>This 10-storey, 97-unit, mixed-use, Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) building is being developed by BC Housing Management Commission, in partnership with Vancouver Coastal Health and the City of Vancouver. It will serve low to moderate-income households, and include a social enterprise space for local residents, focusing on Indigenous healing and wellness through employment and alignment with culturally informed treatment. The ARH program establishes housing for people who may not be eligible for subsidized housing but fall within the low-to-moderate income threshold, providing access to rents equal to, or lower than, average rates in the private-market. The building will be operated by S.U.C.C.E.S.S. Affordable Housing Society. Vancouver Coastal Health will also operate a Withdrawal Management Centre and 20 short-term transitional housing units, with The City of Vancouver operating a Commercial Retail Unit focusing on Indigenous healing and wellness through employment.</p>				
Abbotsford Courthouse¹	2020	150	0	150
<p>Construction of the new 14-room courthouse in Abbotsford added needed court capacity and addressed recommendations in the Lower Fraser Valley Regional Plan Court Capacity Expansion Project Final Report. The project was 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. The project was completed in fiscal 2020/21 with only minor costs remaining. 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 and Minister Responsible for Housing is the project lead for reporting purposes, while the project capital budget resides with the Ministry of Citizens' Services.

Financial Report: Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Discussion of Results

The Estimates operating expense budget of the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General in 2020/21 was \$871.1 million. The ministry's budget increased by \$69.5 million compared to the restated 2019/20 fiscal plan primarily as a result of budget lifts for: *Emergency Program Act*, Community Safety Initiative, Crime Victim Assistance Program, Emergency Management BC Caseload, Electronic Supervision (Corrections), Witness Security Program, Cannabis Security Screening, First Nation Policing, Post Mortem Diagnostic Suite, Community Corrections Accommodation Strategy, Core Policing, High Risk Offender Supervision, and the Violence Against Women Program. These budget lifts were partially offset by the Savings Target Reduction.

The Public Accounts shows Other Authorizations of \$206.2 million, including \$84.4 million in Contingencies Vote access primarily for: Segregation Reform in Corrections Centres, Intersection Safety Cameras, Road Safety Initiative, Drugs and Driving Initiative, First Nations Policing, Restorative Justice Programs and Pandemic Response and Economic Recovery.

\$149.25 million was also expended under the statutory appropriation primarily for the *Emergency Program Act* and reflects cost relating to pandemic response, emergency mitigation, preparedness and response to wildfire and flooding disasters.

Including the Other Authorizations, the ministry's total Estimated Budget was \$1,057.9 million compared to actual expenditures of \$1,057.3 million, prior to the adjustment for prior year's accruals.

Financial Summary

	Estimated	Other Authorizations ¹	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
Operating Expenses (\$000)					
Corrections	253,459	23,217	276,676	277,093	417
Policing and Security	405,474	6,761	412,235	418,058	5,823
Victim Services and Crime Prevention	58,870	12,516	71,386	68,476	(2,910)
BC Coroners Service	17,116	1,604	18,720	18,559	(161)
RoadSafetyBC	16,758	18,425	35,183	31,917	(3,266)
Emergency Management BC	29,454	0	29,454	29,427	(27)
Executive and Support Services	19,221	2,557	21,778	21,901	123
<i>Emergency Program Act</i>	36,527	112,718	149,245	149,245	0
Liquor and Cannabis Regulation	0	7,572	7,572	7,572	0
Gaming Policy and Enforcement Operations	0	20,937	20,937	20,964	27
Statutory Services ²	14,814	(131)	14,683	14,071	(612)
Sub-total	851,693	206,175	1,057,868	1,057,282	(586)
Adjustment of Prior Year Accrual ³	0	0	0	(1,230)	(1,230)
Total	851,693	206,175	1,057,868	1,056,052	(1,816)
Ministry Capital Expenditures (\$000)					
Corrections	0	0	0	3,546	3,546
BC Coroners Service	0	0	0	3	3
Executive and Support Services	11,262	0	11,262	1,002	(10,260)
Emergency Management BC	0	0	0	152	152
Total	11,262	0	11,262	4,703	(6,559)

¹ "Other Authorizations" include Supplementary Estimates, Statutory Appropriations Government Reorganization 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 \$1.230 million is a reversal of accruals in the previous year.

Capital Expenditures

Major Capital Projects (over \$50 million)	Year of Completion	Project Cost to March 31, 2021 (\$m)	Estimated Cost to Complete (\$m)	Anticipated Total Cost (\$m)
Nanaimo Correctional Centre Replacement	2024	15,322	151,636	166,958
<p>The Nanaimo Correctional Centre (NCC) Replacement Project will replace the current aging and outdated 190-cell correctional centre located in Nanaimo, B.C. The new centre will be constructed on the existing site while the current centre remains operational, after which the existing centre will be deconstructed. The new NCC will be a 202-cell, multi-security level facility, including a 12-cell unit for short-term accommodation of women from Vancouver Island.</p> <p>The new centre will better support staff and enhance the NCC’s unique, effective programs, including the Guthrie Therapeutic Community and vocational and educational programs delivered in partnership with Vancouver Island University.</p> <p>Government approved \$167 million in total capital funding for this project, \$155 million of which is the value of the design-build agreement for the facility’s construction. The project is expected to bring major regional economic benefits, including approximately 1,000 jobs during construction (650 direct and 275 indirect jobs, plus nearly 100 additional jobs associated with spending by workers).</p>				

Appendix A: Agencies, Boards, Commissions and Tribunals⁷

As of August 4, 2021, the Ministry of Attorney General and the Minister Responsible for Housing is responsible and accountable for the following:

- Applied Science Technologists and Technicians of BC
- Association of BC Forest Professionals
- British Columbia Ferry Commission
- BC Family Maintenance Agency
- BC Housing Management Commission
- BC Human Rights Tribunal
- British Columbia Institute of Agrologists
- British Columbia Review Board
- British Columbia Utilities Commission
- British Columbia Safety Authority (Technical Safety BC)
- Building Code Appeal Board
- Building Officials Association of British Columbia
- Civil Resolution Tribunal
- College of Applied Biology
- Community Care and Assisted Living Appeal Board
- Employment Standards Tribunal
- Engineers and Geoscientists BC
- 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
- Investigation and Standards Office
- Judicial Council of the Provincial Court of BC
- Labour Relations Board
- Legal Aid BC
- Mental Health Review Board
- Notaries Public Foundation and 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
- Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal

⁷ <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/justice/about-bcs-justice-system/crowns-agencies-boards-commissions>

As of August 4, 2021, the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General is responsible and accountable for the following:

- [Consumer Protection BC](#)
- [Insurance Corporation of British Columbia](#)
- [Municipal Police Boards](#)
- [Vehicle Sales Authority of British Columbia](#)

Appendix B: Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit – British Columbia

In 1999, the [Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia](#) (OCABC) was created as an independent Designated Policing and Law Enforcement Unit under the *Provincial Police Act*.

In 2004, the [Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit – British Columbia](#) (CFSEU-BC) was developed in consultation with the provincial government as an initiative to integrate the OCABC, the municipal police departments and the RCMP. The Board of Governance for the OCABC also acts as the Board of Governance for the CFSEU-BC. The board is currently comprised of the Deputy Commissioner Pacific Region and Commanding Officer “E” Division RCMP; the Assistant Commissioner “E” Division RCMP and Lower Mainland District Commander; the Chief Superintendent and Southeast District Commander RCMP; the Chief Constable of the Vancouver Police Department; the Chief Constable of the BC Transit Authority Police Service; one municipal police Chief Constable from Vancouver Island; and one civilian member. The Director of Police Services sits as an ex officio member of the board. The board determines the strategic direction of the CFSEU-BC and ensures its operational priorities are aligned with the policing priorities for British Columbia. The CFSEU-BC operates under the RCMP policies and procedures. Board members do not receive any remuneration. The Province is currently working collaboratively with the RCMP and our municipal policing partners to update the board, including its membership, to enhance its strategic oversight as part of the British Columbia Organized Crime Strategy.

The Chief Officer in charge of the CFSEU-BC leads an executive team comprised of civilian members in addition to regular RCMP and municipal officers seconded from across the province. The CFSEU-BC Gang Enforcement Unit, Investigation Teams, and the Joint Illegal Gaming Investigation Team are just a few of the teams that fall under the responsibility of the CFSEU-BC. Offices for the CFSEU-BC are located in the Lower Mainland, Prince George, Kelowna and Victoria.

The mission of the CFSEU-BC is to facilitate the disruption and suppression of organized crime that affects British Columbians. Its mandate is to investigate, prosecute, disrupt and suppress criminal organizations, consistent with local, regional, national and international priorities. The CFSEU-BC also supports other agencies by assisting in organized crime and major crime investigations.