



# Solicitor General Canada

## Performance Report

For the period ending  
March 31, 2001

Canada

## **Improved Reporting to Parliament Pilot Document**

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The *Report on Plans and Priorities* provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The *Departmental Performance Report* provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring *Report on Plans and Priorities*.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

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## Foreword

In the spring of 2000 the President of the Treasury Board tabled in Parliament the document “Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada”. This document sets a clear agenda for improving and modernising management practices in federal departments and agencies.

Four key management commitments form the basis for this vision of how the Government will deliver their services and benefits to Canadians in the new millennium. In this vision, departments and agencies recognise that they exist to serve Canadians and that a “citizen focus” shapes all activities, programs and services. This vision commits the government of Canada to manage its business by the highest public service values. Responsible spending means spending wisely on the things that matter to Canadians. And finally, this vision sets a clear focus on results – the impact and effects of programs.

Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting of results through ministers to Parliament and citizens. Earlier this year, departments and agencies were encouraged to prepare their reports following certain principles. Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on results – benefits to Canadians – not on activities. It sets the department’s performance in context and associates performance with earlier commitments, explaining any changes. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it clearly links resources to results. Finally the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

In performance reports, departments strive to respond to the ongoing and evolving information needs of parliamentarians and Canadians. The input of parliamentarians and other readers can do much to improve these reports over time. The reader is encouraged to assess the performance of the organization according to the principles outlined above, and provide comments to the department or agency that will help it in the next cycle of planning and reporting.

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This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site:

<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp>

Comments or questions can be directed to this Internet site or to:

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# **Solicitor General Canada**

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Hon. Lawrence MacAulay, P.C., M.P.  
Solicitor General of Canada

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## **Section I: The Minister's Message**

I am pleased to present the Performance Report for the Department of the Solicitor General for the period ending March 31, 2001. The objectives of this report are to describe the Department's strategic priorities and to provide a clear sense of the results achieved against our plans in 2000/2001.

The Department is part of the Portfolio of the Solicitor General, which includes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) and three review bodies. The Portfolio plays a major role in the Canadian criminal justice system in the areas of law enforcement, national security, corrections and parole. In fulfilling this role, the Department provides me with strategic advice and promotes and supports policy cohesion and coordination across the Portfolio and with our other key partners across the country.

The attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon demonstrate clearly why public safety must remain a top priority of the Government of Canada. Terrorism is a global phenomenon and Canada cannot consider itself immune. While this report deals with accomplishments achieved against our plans last fiscal year, I know that next year I shall be able to report, as will other Ministers, many more actions taken to maintain the safety of Canadians and improve our cooperation with the United States and international partners on security intelligence and law enforcement.

Over the past year the Government has invested in many key initiatives in support of the public safety agenda. Some of the results of these investments include:

- Continuing the concerted work with the provinces/territories to combat organized crime
- New money laundering legislation and the creation of the new Financial Transaction and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada
- A new law that makes criminal records of pardoned sex offenders available for background checks, giving further protection to children
- Opening of the national DNA Data Bank, a major new investigative tool for law enforcement
- Development of an action plan in support of law enforcement and national security agencies' capabilities to continue to lawfully intercept evolving communications
- New joint measures with the United States to improve security along our common border
- Initiatives aimed at greater Aboriginal involvement in corrections in their communities

It is important to note that these accomplishments could not have been achieved without the continuing involvement and support of our partners. These partners include other federal departments and organizations, provincial, territorial and municipal governments, international partners and the private and voluntary sectors.

In this, the International Year of the Volunteer, I would like to take the opportunity to thank the volunteers who work tirelessly across the country to support and promote the public safety agenda on behalf of the government and all Canadians. We could not succeed without your dedication. I look forward to building on this work together over the coming years as we continue to work hard to build safe, secure and healthy communities.

There are and always will, be challenges for the criminal justice system but as noted in the Speech from the Throne, this Government is committed to ensuring strong and safe communities for all Canadians. The results included in this report, and the reports for the Portfolio Agencies, lay the foundation for further enhancements and move us closer to our objectives.

I welcome feedback on the report. On page 41 you will find a list of departmental contacts. I would also draw your attention to our Internet address: <http://www.sgc.gc.ca> where you can obtain further information.

This report also includes an overview of the Portfolio agencies and organizations that report to, or through, me to Parliament. Each agency in the Portfolio, with the exception of CSIS, prepares its own separate performance report, and these reports are tabled in Parliament. I would encourage you to consult these individual reports for more information on the agencies and our accomplishments over the past year.

Hon. Lawrence MacAulay, P.C., M.P.  
Solicitor General of Canada



## Section II: Portfolio/Departmental Overview

### A. Portfolio Overview

#### Roles and Responsibilities of the Portfolio of the Solicitor General

The Portfolio of the Solicitor General is responsible within the Government of Canada for policing and law enforcement (including Aboriginal policing), national security, corrections and conditional release.

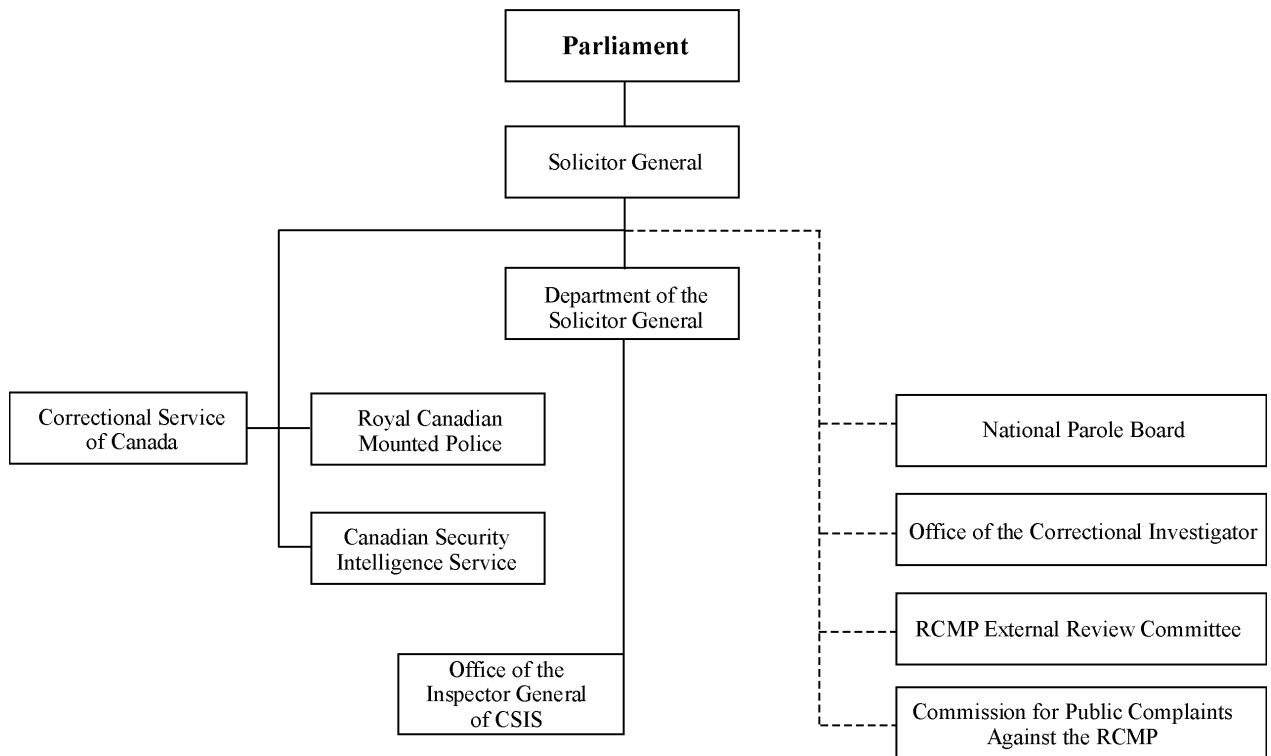
The Portfolio includes the Department and four Agencies: the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board (NPB). There are also three review bodies: the RCMP External Review Committee, the Commission for Public Complaints against the RCMP and the Office of the Correctional Investigator. Together, these organizations have a combined budget of over \$3.2 billion and over 35,000 employees. Each Portfolio Agency, with the exception of CSIS, prepares an individual Performance Report outlining their individual accomplishments and key results.

The Department, Portfolio Agencies and Review Bodies each contribute, specifically and collectively, to the public safety agenda as outlined below:

- The **Department** provides policy advice and support to the Solicitor General on all aspects of his mandate which includes providing direction to the Agencies, ensuring accountability to Parliament for the Agencies and national public safety leadership.
- The **Royal Canadian Mounted Police** enforces Canadian laws, prevents crime and maintains peace, order and security. The RCMP has responsibility to: prevent, detect and investigate offences against federal statutes; maintain law and order and prevent, detect and investigate crime in the provinces, territories and municipalities where the Force has a policing contract; provide investigative and protective services to other federal departments and agencies; and provide all Canadian law enforcement agencies with specialized police training and research, forensic laboratory services, identification services and informatics technology.
- The **Canadian Security Intelligence Service** provides security intelligence to the Government. CSIS collects, analyzes and retains information and intelligence on activities that may be suspected of constituting threats to the security of Canada; reports to and advises the Government in relation to these threats; and provides security assessments.

- The **Correctional Service of Canada** administers sentences of convicted offenders sentenced to imprisonment for two or more years. It also prepares offenders for their return as useful citizens to the community. CSC provides services across the country to offenders within correctional institutions and in the community.
- The **National Parole Board** is an independent administrative body, which grants, denies and controls the conditional release of inmates from federal penitentiaries and recommends the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and the granting of pardons. In addition, NPB exercises the same powers and responsibilities, with the exception of the granting of temporary absences, for provincial inmates in provinces and territories without their own parole boards.
- The **RCMP External Review Committee** reviews certain types of grievances, formal disciplinary, discharge and demotion appeals referred by the RCMP. This Committee, which reports annually to Parliament, is a neutral third party providing an independent and impartial review of cases. The Committee may institute hearings, summon witnesses, administer oaths and receive and accept such evidence or other information as the Committee sees fit. The findings and recommendations of either the Chairman or the Committee are sent to the parties and to the Commissioner of the RCMP.
- The **Commission for Public Complaints against the RCMP** reviews public complaints regarding the conduct of the RCMP in an open, independent and objective manner. The Commission provides information to the public regarding its mandate and services, reviews and investigates complaints regarding the conduct of RCMP members, holds public hearings, prepares reports, including findings and recommendations, and conducts research and policy development to improve the public complaints process.
- The **Office of the Correctional Investigator** conducts investigations into decisions, recommendations, acts or omissions of the Commissioner of Corrections or any person under the control and management of, or performing services on behalf of the Commissioner, that affect offenders, either individually or as a group. The Office of the Correctional Investigator is independent of CSC and may initiate an investigation upon receipt of a complaint by or on behalf of an offender, at the request of the Minister or on its own initiative.

## SOLICITOR GENERAL PORTFOLIO



## **B. Departmental Overview**

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

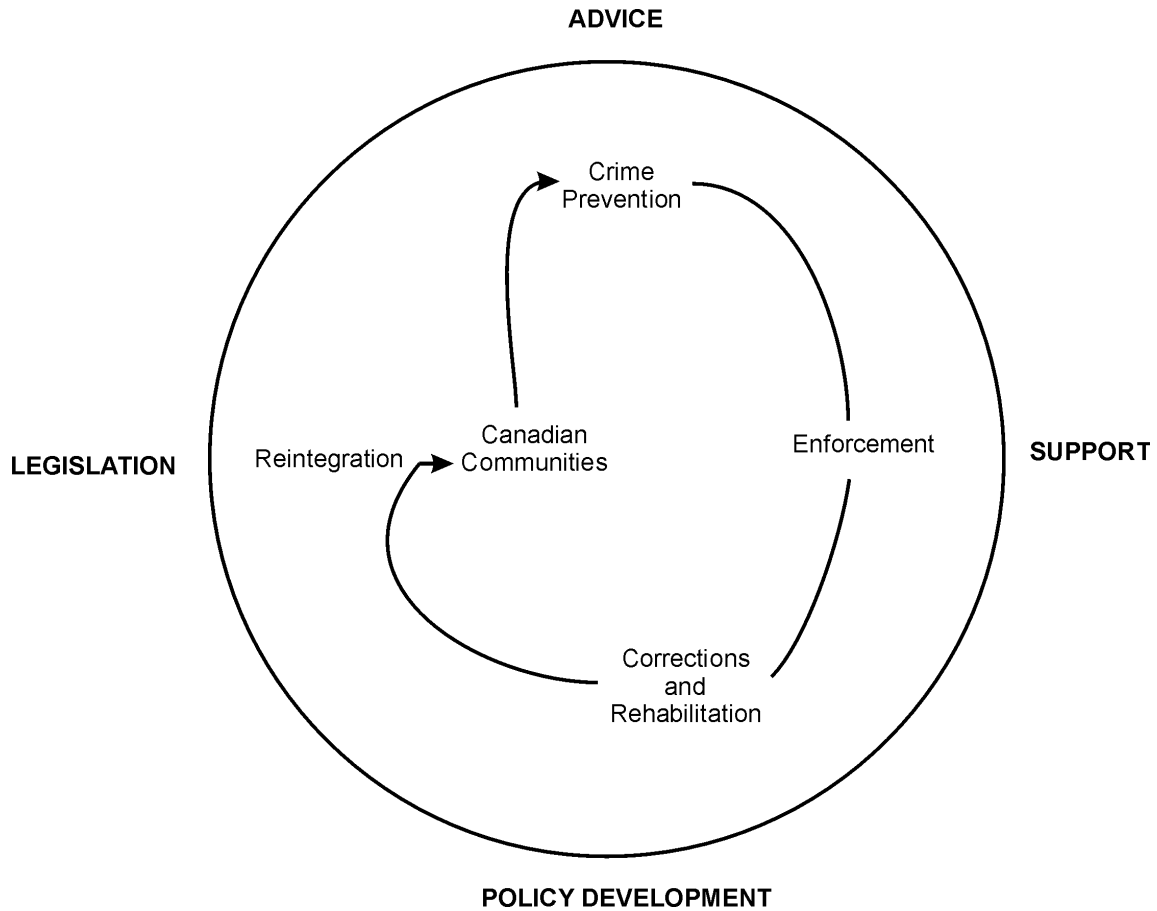
The *Government Organization Act* (1966) established the Department of the Solicitor General. *The Department of the Solicitor General Act* provides for the appointment of a Solicitor General with responsibilities for the management of the Department. This *Act* stipulates that the Solicitor General's powers, duties and functions extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, and that are not assigned to any other department, relating to: a) reformatories, prisons and penitentiaries; b) parole, remissions, statutory release and long term supervision, within the meaning of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*; c) the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; and d) the Canadian Security Intelligence Service.

The mission of the Portfolio is public safety. In support of this, the primary objective of the Department is to contribute to the public safety of Canadians through the promotion and maintenance of a just, peaceful and safe society.

To this end, the Department advises, supports and assists the Solicitor General in all of his responsibilities which include:

- providing effective direction to the Portfolio Agencies;
- exercising national leadership on public safety issues;
- implementing the First Nations Policing Policy through the negotiation, administration, maintenance and evaluation of tripartite policing agreements with provincial, territorial and First Nations governments; and
- answering in Parliament for the Portfolio.

The public safety agenda starts and ends in Canadian communities. The Portfolio Agencies offer operational expertise and exercise direct influence on Canadian communities in support of their mandate in the areas of crime prevention, law enforcement, security, corrections and reintegration. The Department exercises indirect influence through the development of portfolio-wide strategic policy advice and by providing leadership and facilitation from an overall government perspective.



## **Operating Environment**

In the 2001 Speech from the Throne, the Government committed to continue to work with provinces, territories, communities and all its partners to implement a balanced approach to addressing crime focusing on prevention as much as punishment, strengthening penalties for serious crime and considering the needs of victims. As well, the Government committed to taking aggressive steps to combat organized crime and to providing enhanced law enforcement tools to deal with emerging threats to security such as cyber crime and terrorism.

Further, the Department continues to support the spirit and intent of the Social Union Framework Agreement (SUFA) that was intended to create a climate favouring increased inter-governmental cooperation and citizen engagement regarding major social policy initiatives. In the criminal justice area, the principles of SUFA are much in evidence, as Federal/Provincial/Territorial (F/P/T) relationships increasingly emphasize and pursue joint performance reporting and priority-setting and increased information sharing. Numerous F/P/T working groups and committees are engaged in seeking solutions for common problems in corrections, law enforcement, criminal procedures and crime prevention. These groups provide crucial multi-jurisdictional linkages, which increase the ability of governments to deal with complex issues such as sharing criminal justice information from one part of the system to another.

Internationally, Canada and its G8 partners are actively collaborating on all levels – from information and intelligence sharing to coordination of security and law enforcement activities – to deal with threats to public safety. Among the priorities for action and cooperation are efforts to combat the global challenges posed by terrorism and organized crime. The federal government continues to take concrete measures to enhance Canada's counter-terrorism readiness and response capacity and to fulfill its international commitments. Canada has played a prominent role in the negotiation of international counter-terrorism instruments and holds bilateral discussions with other countries to coordinate counter-terrorism efforts. To date, Canada has signed all twelve of the United Nations counter-terrorism conventions and has ratified ten.

Similarly, the changing face of organized crime demands that international partners continue to strengthen their working relationships to respond to criminal activities that do not respect boundaries. This has been demonstrated by the continuing success of the Canada-United States Cross-Border Crime Forum in putting in place mechanisms to assist law enforcement.

The Department's ability to respond to the new and emerging challenges is influenced by many factors including:

- Aboriginal people are still over-represented in the justice system. Based on the 1996 Census, the Aboriginal community represents 2% of the Canadian population but 17% of the offenders. It is expected that this situation will worsen over the coming years with the rapid growth in the Aboriginal youth population.

- Canada's ageing population requires specialized support that meets the needs and responds to the concerns of the older population. Telemarketing fraud is one area where seniors are particularly vulnerable. In addition, an ageing offender population will lead to specialized health and security requirements in correctional facilities.
- Although there has been a steady drop in the crime rate since the early 1990's there is still concern over violent and youth crime. Early intervention will be required to prevent at-risk youth from becoming involved in criminal activity.
- As of 1996, immigration has outpaced Canada's natural birth rate. Cultural diversity can create tensions and lead to potential conflict as a result of different traditions and beliefs.
- Organized crime is ever-changing as technologies are developed resulting in new forms of crime such as bio-terrorism and cyber threats and exploited by criminals worldwide. These technologies are used to shield activities ranging from murder, money laundering, drug trafficking, people smuggling and terrorism.
- At the same time, the new DNA databank is one example of how advances in technology are applied by the Department and its Portfolio partners. With more than 53 matches made from over 12,000 samples already in the databank, the benefits of capitalizing on technology are apparent.
- Goods, services, people, money and information are now moving across international borders at an unprecedented rate. This continues to challenge national and international public safety and security systems.
- The incompatibility of numerous electronic systems, the lack of resources to develop linking mechanisms and systems and cultural obstacles are challenges that must be addressed to facilitate the collection and sharing of information across all aspects of the criminal justice system.

The Strategic Outcomes on the following chart outline the performance expectations for the Department and are directly linked to these commitments and support the Minister's Public Safety leadership role. These shared, collective outcomes cannot be achieved without a commitment and contribution from all of our partners.

### Chart of Strategic Outcomes

<b>To Advance the Public Safety Agenda, the Solicitor General Canada is Committed</b>	
<b>To provide Canadians with:</b>	<b>To be demonstrated by:</b>
<p>A strategic and legislative policy framework in support of the Government's priority of ensuring Canada's communities are safe</p> <p>Resources included under Business Line 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innovative strategies and better tools for law enforcement to respond to organized crime and changing crime patterns</li> <li>• Measures to advance effective corrections in the interests of public safety</li> <li>• Coordination of the development of technical solutions that will enable national security and law enforcement agencies to continue to lawfully intercept evolving communications</li> <li>• Counter-terrorism initiatives to strengthen domestic preparedness and to further strengthen cross-border and overseas collaboration against terrorists</li> <li>• Effective delivery of criminal justice programs through faster and better criminal justice information sharing</li> <li>• Promotion of the public safety agenda to ensure that Canadians feel safe and secure in their communities</li> </ul>
<p>First Nations policing and corrections policy contributing to the improvement of social order, public security, personal safety and justice in First Nations Communities</p> <p>Resources included under Business Line 1 and 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced governance and accountability in First Nations police services and police governing authorities</li> <li>• Tripartite policing agreements with First Nations Communities</li> <li>• Innovative approaches in First Nations policing strategies in the areas of crime prevention, domestic/family violence and youth crime</li> <li>• Policy models that support agreements and arrangements for Aboriginal control of corrections within Aboriginal communities</li> </ul>



The following results are shared, collective results that cannot be achieved without a commitment and contribution from the Department's key partners at the federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, and international levels and the private and voluntary sectors.

At the federal level the key partners include:

Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
Canadian Security Intelligence Service  
Correctional Service of Canada  
National Parole Board  
Department of Justice  
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade  
Citizenship and Immigration Canada  
Health Canada  
Canada Customs and Revenue Agency  
National Defence  
Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Human Resources Development Canada  
Industry Canada  
Department of Finance  
Privy Council Office  
Treasury Board Secretariat

### Section III: Departmental Performance

#### Strategic Outcome

*Innovative strategies and better tools for law enforcement to respond to organized crime and changing crime patterns*

*Why is this a priority?*

Organized crime is a national problem that threatens public safety. Areas of concern include drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, securities frauds, environmental crime, Internet crime and cross border crime. To effectively respond to these issues, law enforcement agencies must continue to be provided with the appropriate tools and resources to develop effective responses both nationally and internationally.

*The Strategic Outcome has been advanced by the following:*

- The Department spearheaded Federal/Provincial/Territorial efforts in preparing the *National Agenda to Combat Organized Crime*, which was endorsed by FPT Ministers Responsible for Justice in September 2000. Through this Agenda, Ministers declared organized crime a national priority to be dealt with through a multi-disciplinary approach. Ministers also endorsed a number of national law enforcement priorities, including illegal drugs, outlaw motorcycle gangs, economic crime and high-tech crime.

Bill C-24, *An Act to Amend the Criminal Code (Organized Crime and Law Enforcement)* will give police the tools they have asked for to bolster their ability to infiltrate, destabilize and dismantle criminal organizations.

- The National Coordinating Committee on Organized Crime (NCC), a coordinating body in the overall anti-organized crime strategy, met in January 2001. The meeting was devoted to discussing the national priorities that had been identified in the *National Agenda*. Federal, provincial and territorial officials, as well as representatives from the police community, participated in the discussions. Given its broad membership, the NCC is a valuable forum for sharing information and enhancing inter-jurisdictional cooperation. The annual meeting provided a unique opportunity for policy makers and law enforcement officials to engage in discussions on matters of mutual concern.

- A Status Report on Telemarketing Fraud was issued chronicling the full range of enforcement, legislative, prevention and prosecutorial measures taken in Canada to combat telemarketing fraud. The report shows that a broad spectrum of Canadian officials from all levels of government, policing jurisdictions and the private sector have come together to address recommendations outlined in the 1997 Report of the Canada/United States Working Group on “Cooperation against Cross-Border Telemarketing Fraud”. Initial results of the RCMP and provincial police efforts to crack down on international fraud schemes based in Canada have been encouraging.
- A joint threat assessment of the cross-border flow of illicit drugs was undertaken in partnership with the United States, the RCMP and Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.
- In collaboration with other federal departments and agencies, the Department provided assistance in drafting new anti-money laundering legislation (Bill C-22). In addition, the Department worked with federal and provincial counterparts and the private sector to develop a practical implementation regime. This led to the creation of the new Financial Transaction and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada.
- The Department organized and co-hosted, with the Winnipeg Police, the Second National Youth Forum on the Prevention of Violence and Gangs, which brought together over 100 participants including police, government, community organizations, academics and youth groups to discuss how to address the prevention of violence and gangs on a multi-sectoral level. This information will be used to inform future policy development.
- In partnership with the National Crime Prevention Centre, the Department supported the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Crime Prevention Committee in piloting innovations such as an evaluation toolkit designed to assist police and their communities in the internal evaluation of local crime prevention projects and activities.
- The five-year review of the contract policing arrangements for RCMP services in collaboration with eight provinces and three territories was successfully completed. This partnership effort will provide a sound foundation for the provision of policing services that support the goal of safe communities for Canadians.
- In cooperation with other federal partners and the World Health Organization, the Department participated in the ongoing development of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, an international treaty on all aspects of the tobacco trade, including illicit production and distribution.

- The Department collaborated with federal partners and the United Nations on international initiatives leading to the proclamation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and two related protocols – migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings. The Convention included limited criminal law and other measures against corruption, which will be the next instrument, developed by the UN.
- A framework on security costs was developed for the Third Summit of the Americas and similar events held in Canada. This framework mechanism is designed to ensure that the RCMP has the necessary support from provincial and municipal law enforcement partners and emergency agencies during these events to assure the safety and security of international delegations, observers, law enforcement officers and the general public.

*Resources: \$2,613.8K (Business Line 1)*

For more information on policing initiatives, please refer to the Departmental Performance Report for the RCMP.

## Strategic Outcome

*Measures to advance effective corrections in the interests of public safety.*

*Why is this a priority?*

Public dissatisfaction with traditional justice approaches have resulted in pressures for restorative approaches that address the well being of the victim, community and the offender.

The focus is on developing the infrastructure and programs that will support the release of offenders back into the communities when they can be safely managed.

*The Strategic Outcome has been advanced by the following:*

- Amendments to the *Criminal Records Act* and Regulations were drafted to allow the disclosure of relevant pardoned records to enhance the protection of children and other vulnerable Canadians from known offenders who seek to undertake positions of trust.
- The Department coordinated the Government response to the Parliamentary Review of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*. The sub-committee of the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights made a number of recommendations on victims' rights in May 2000. Action will be taken on these recommendations to provide additional and timelier information to victims as well as allowing victims to play a larger role in the process if desired. As a first step, the Government has undertaken consultations with victims of federal offenders to gain additional input as to what is needed to make the corrections and conditional release process more responsive to victims' needs.
- Research was undertaken on the impact of treatment delivered to moderately high-risk offenders. The community-based intervention consisted of an intensive, cognitive-behavioural treatment program that addressed specific needs (e.g., substance abuse, anger management). The results showed that this treatment was more effective in reducing recidivism in these offenders than for low-risk offenders. Also, low-risk offenders who attended the intensive treatment program had a higher rate of recidivism than low-risk offenders who did not participate in treatment. These findings support the CSC policy of allocating treatment resources to moderately high-risk offenders, who benefit most from treatment, rather than low-risk offenders.

- A sex offender assessment measure that incorporates dynamic risk factors (i.e., factors related to risk that can change over time) was developed and validated. This measure, the *Sex Offender Need Assessment Rating (SONAR)* includes such items as problems in sexual self-regulation, negative social influences, anger/hostility and victim access. *SONAR* provides an important tool for probation and parole officers in their supervision of sex offenders in the community.
- A study of the relationship between age and sexual offence recidivism was conducted. The study found that the rate of recidivism for sexual offenders decreases with age, and the pattern of age and recidivism varies according to the type of sex offender (i.e., rapists, extrafamilial child molesters and incest offenders). The findings have policy implications for the assessment, treatment and management of sex offenders.
- The Department, in collaboration with CSC, NPB and the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (Statistics Canada), produced the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* (November 2000) that summarizes key statistical information on criminal justice and corrections. The document is posted on the Department's Web site and is used by a wide audience of practitioners and the public to obtain up-to-date statistics on corrections and conditional release.
- The Department developed a handbook entitled "*Sentence Calculation: How Does it Work?*" to provide information to victims of crime, victims' organizations and other interested individuals or organizations about how sentences are calculated. As well, a second edition of a similar publication for use by judges and lawyers was issued. The handbook answers basic questions and provides practical examples to explain sentence calculation rules, including parole eligibility dates that apply to offenders serving penitentiary sentences (two years or more).

*Resources: \$1,746.4K (Business Line 1)*

For more information on corrections and parole initiatives, please refer to the Departmental Performance Reports for Correctional Service Canada and the National Parole Board.

## **Strategic Outcome**

*Policy models that support agreements and arrangements for Aboriginal control of corrections within Aboriginal communities.*

*Why is this a priority?*

With the current over-representation of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system, as noted in the Speech from the Throne, there is an acute need for the development of culturally appropriate community-based alternatives. A key focus is to develop innovative options to offender treatment designed with and for Aboriginal people and operated by Aboriginal communities.

*The Strategic Outcome has been advanced by the following:*

- The Department sponsored participants from Aboriginal communities to attend two intensive Aboriginal-specific anger management training sessions for CSC staff and Aboriginal community members. This training, provided by Native Counselling Services of Alberta, helps build the capacity of communities to work with offenders after they have been released from institutions.
- With support from Justice Canada, the Department initiated a project with the Winnipeg Native Alliance to test and evaluate a healing process for Aboriginal young and adult offenders and their families in an urban community. Working with offenders and their support structures in the community will assist both in healthier lifestyles and fosters a positive, supportive environment upon release. This pilot was initiated in September 2000 and runs until March 31, 2002.
- The Department supported innovative projects that explored different healing processes with the Mnjikaning First Nation (Ontario) and Waseskun Healing Centre (Quebec). Biidaaban, the project with Mnjikaning First Nation, has worked with 44 offenders and to date, only one has reoffended. This community-based process works with victims, offenders and their families. Victim consent is mandatory before an offender can enter the process.
- The Department continued to disseminate knowledge through its Aboriginal Peoples Collection (APC). More than 2,000 copies were distributed in fiscal year 2000-01 and an evaluation of the APC concluded that it was an important tool for Aboriginal communities.

*Resources: \$994.1K (Business Line 1)*

## **Strategic Outcome**

*Coordination of the development of technical solutions that will enable national security and law enforcement agencies to continue to lawfully intercept evolving communications.*

*Why is this a priority?*

Rapid developments in telecommunication technologies are challenging conventional lawful access methods and have also provided a new avenue for traditional crimes.

*The Strategic Outcome has been advanced by the following:*

- In cooperation with other government departments and agencies, the Department successfully implemented an action plan to design and deploy technical solutions necessary to maintain a lawful access capability. Lawful access solutions were developed and shared with police services across the country.
- The Department and its lawful access partners also began work on a review of the legislative framework for lawful access. Consultations on the framework will be undertaken with various stakeholder groups including law enforcement, private industry (information and communication technology sector), provinces/territories and interest groups (i.e. civil liberties groups and privacy advocates). Information sessions are tentatively scheduled for the fall with formal consultations in late winter/early spring 2002.

*Resources: \$183.1K (Business Line 1)*



## **Strategic Outcome**

*Counter-terrorism initiatives to strengthen domestic preparedness and to further strengthen cross-border and overseas collaboration against terrorists.*

*Why is this a priority?*

Recent experiences involving high profile terrorism and organized crime cases illustrate the nature of the challenge that law enforcement and national security authorities around the world are required to deal with: highly-motivated, highly skilled individuals with access to technology, resources and partners which allow them to change their identities and locations to elude authorities.

The Government of Canada, like every other nation, recognizes that it must continually adapt and improve its methods and processes. Departments and agencies across the federal government and within other jurisdictions continue to work together in reviewing procedures to better share information and coordinate enforcement activities. Lessons learned from case experiences contribute to this process of continuous improvement.

*The Strategic Outcome has been advanced by the following:*

- As part of the Operational Readiness Program, the Department, together with the RCMP, CSIS and National Defence, conducted a series of information seminars and exercises. These served to promote awareness of national counter-terrorism arrangements, resources and the threat of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism. These sessions were particularly beneficial for first responders such as fire fighters, ambulance and medical personnel and police officers. Seminars and exercises were held in Sydney, Quebec City and Ottawa. A Canada-United States counter-terrorism tabletop exercise was also held in Ottawa to explore how both countries could better collaborate to mutual advantage in the event of a cross-border chemical or biological incident.
- The *Charities Registration (Security Information) Act*, Bill C-16, was drafted to help fight terrorist fund-raising and strengthen the integrity of the charities registration system by preventing organizations that support terrorist activities from obtaining registered charity status. Bill C-16, which was tabled in the House of Commons on March 15, 2001, will establish a process whereby sensitive security information can be used in the determination of whether to grant or to revoke charitable status. The legislation balances the need for fairness and transparency with the need to protect classified security and intelligence information. The legislation mirrors provisions contained in the *Immigration Act*. The Bill is currently before the Commons Finance Committee for review.

- In partnership with the United States, the Department coordinated and co-chaired Canada's participation in bilateral arrangements devoted to research and development projects related to counter-terrorism. This work has resulted in the development of new or improved technology to help fight terrorism.

*Resources: \$994.1K (Business Line 1)*

## **Strategic Outcome**

*Strengthened partnerships across the criminal justice system to enhance the sharing of offender and crime-related information*

*Why is this a priority?*

Strengthened national cooperation and information sharing is needed to establish a Canada Public Safety Information Network (CPSIN) to ensure that all jurisdictions and agencies can disseminate and exchange all the required offender and crime-related information to support their decision-making.

*The Strategic Outcome has been advanced by the following:*

- The Department worked with Integrated Justice Information (IJI) partners, and in support of the RCMP, in the drafting of consultation documents relating to the development of the National Criminal Justice Index. This is a key component for improved electronic information sharing in the criminal justice system. It is expected that consultations with provinces/territories will be completed prior to February 2002.
- The implementation of the IJI outreach strategy continued, with the IJI Secretariat working with Provincial/Territorial jurisdictions to identify specific areas of collaborative ventures and potential for a national approach to IJI and the development of CPSIN. In addition, over 30 presentations to various criminal justice stakeholder groups were delivered to expand interest and involvement in IJI.
- A CPSIN Performance Measurement Model was developed to monitor improved information sharing among federal agencies when all IJI components are implemented. An initial set of performance indicators was identified and will be reviewed and refined before full implementation.
- The Department completed a number of studies related to the federal legislative and policy framework required to support planned electronic information-sharing and completed consultations with stakeholders on the challenges and obstacles to information-sharing relating to information management, information culture and information technology in the criminal justice system. As a result, the development of policy and legal strategies, including an IJI Information Management Policy framework, were initiated.

- A design and approval process for defining data standards for federal agencies and stakeholder communities in the criminal justice system was developed. This led to the development of an electronic tool for mapping and comparing existing data definitions. Consultations to date have led to agreement regarding common data naming conventions and data classification systems. One third of the federal core dictionary (containing definitions that are shared by two or more participating agencies) has been completed.
- The Department published a number of its research documents, including its annual report - *IJI Progress Report 2000*, and continued its work to establish an IJI web site to support information-sharing efforts and inform the public. Further information can be obtained through the Department's Internet site <http://www.sgc.gc.ca>.

*Resources: \$867.9K (Business Line 1)*

## **Strategic Outcome**

*Effective engagement of citizens, all levels of government and the voluntary sector in criminal justice policy development*

*Why is this a priority?*

The Department is committed to collaborative relationships with its partners to advance the Government's public safety priorities. Our partners include the Portfolio agencies, all levels of government, international organizations and the private and voluntary sector.

*The Strategic Outcome has been advanced by the following:*

- Environmental scanning and priorities planning processes are undertaken on a regular basis to support coordinated public policy development across the Portfolio and to provide direction for Portfolio initiatives. A major achievement over the reporting period involved the collaboration of the Department and Portfolio Agencies with other federal partners in the development of a *Public Safety Progress Report* for Cabinet in May 2000 that took stock of federal accomplishments and planned initiatives, as well as the continuing public safety-related challenges and pressures.
- The Department actively supports 14 national voluntary organizations (NVOs) that work in partnership with the Portfolio to fulfil objectives through the provision of policy advice, public education activities and community participation in criminal justice service delivery and reform.
- The Department, along with the Portfolio Agencies, is involved in annual consultative meetings with the National Joint Committee, National Associations Active in Criminal Justice, the Corrections Roundtable with NVOs and other NVO workshops to discuss ways of strengthening relationships and further engaging the voluntary sector.

*Resources: \$3,182.0K (Business Line 1)*

## **Strategic Outcome**

*Enhanced governance and accountability in First Nations police services and police governing authorities*

*Why is this a priority?*

With more than 120 policing agreements for First Nations police services which are at various stages of development, there is a need to provide enhanced technical, policy and research support to these police services and their police governing authorities to ensure their continued viability, effectiveness and accountability.

*The Strategic Outcome has been advanced by the following:*

- The continuation of the process launched in 1999-2000 to establish standards for First Nations policing with the First Nations Chiefs of Police Association and the Quebec Association of First Nations Chiefs of Police through ongoing national and regional dialogue. This builds on the desire of First Nations police to ensure that they deliver the best service possible and will include an assessment of whether community expectations are being met. This is a multi-year process during which time community consultations, drafting and testing of indicators and establishment of benchmarks will be undertaken.

As part of this process, an analysis of all self-administered policing agreements was undertaken to determine similarities and differences that will lead to a more standardized approach.

- The establishment of a process to determine the level of community satisfaction with First Nations police services in Quebec that is being managed by an intergovernmental and interdisciplinary committee led by the Quebec Association of First Nations Chiefs of Police.
- The development of a proposed research framework to determine the effectiveness of police services. The validity of the proposed approach will be tested with a small number of First Nations communities that will subsequently participate in an in-depth study on effectiveness.
- The launch in November 2000 of a national three-week training program at the Canadian Police College for police chiefs and senior police managers that recognizes the special circumstances of those responsible for delivering policing services to First Nations communities.

*Resources: \$59,547.8K (Total for Business Line 2)*

## **Strategic Outcome**

*Tripartite policing agreements with First Nations Communities.*

*Why is this a priority?*

Demands for new policing agreements, as well as policing infrastructure, are growing. One of the key reasons is growing recognition and acceptance that a well-established police service is crucial to the health and integrity of a community.

*The Strategic Outcome has been advanced by the following:*

- The negotiation of one new policing agreement with First Nations and provinces and the renewal or extension of 38 existing agreements to ensure the delivery of culturally sensitive policing services in First Nations communities. The total of signed agreements as of March 31, 2001, is 124.

*Resources: Included under Business Line 2 (Total: \$59,547.8K)*

## **Strategic Outcome**

*Innovative approaches in First Nations policing strategies in the areas of crime prevention, domestic/family violence and youth crime.*

*Why is this a priority?*

Demographically, Aboriginal youth are, and will remain a significant force. It is projected that, by 2011, the 20-24 age group will be the largest segment of the Aboriginal population, with the 15-19 age group as the second largest. In light of these trends, First Nations police services have an important role in implementing proactive approaches to crime prevention.

*The Strategic Outcome has been advanced by the following:*

- Various off-reserve projects were funded to enhance relationships between police and urban Aboriginal people to reduce conflict and promote mutual understanding. For example, funding was provided for the Vancouver Police and Native Liaison Society's *Reality Check for Indigenous People* project that brings Aboriginal youth-at-risk together with Vancouver police officers to learn the realities of substance abuse and life on "skid row".
- The Department participated in discussions with Aboriginal communities on crime prevention, victimization, youth justice and restorative justice. Such participation ensured that the benefits of First Nations policing were taken into account in broader policy discussions with our partners.
- The first annual anti-family violence for First Nations police officers was held to increase police awareness and sensitivity leading to appropriate and culturally sensitive responses to family violence crimes.

*Resources: Included under Business Line 2 (Total: \$59,547.8K)*



*Inspector General of CSIS.*

In 1984 the proclamation of the *Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) Act* established the Office of the Inspector General of CSIS. Pursuant to the *Act*, the Office of the Inspector General serves as the Solicitor General's internal auditor for CSIS operational activities and has the right of access to CSIS information.

*The Strategic Outcome has been advanced by the following:*

- The Inspector General issued a Certificate for CSIS' 1999-2000 annual report. The Certificate states the extent to which the Inspector General is satisfied with the Director of CSIS' annual report.
- The Solicitor General was provided with an independent means of assurance that the operational activities of the Service comply with the *CSIS Act*, ministerial directions and CSIS operational policy.

*Resources: \$731.0K (Business Line 3)*

## *Executive Services and Corporate Support*

This includes Coordination and Liaison, Communications, Corporate Services and the Legal Services Unit. These organizations support the Deputy Solicitor General in advising and supporting the Solicitor General on Portfolio-wide issues ranging from communications, corporate management, legal issues, parliamentary business, Cabinet liaison, ministerial correspondence, Access to Information and Privacy as well as ministerial briefings.

The Strategic Outcome has been advanced by the following:

**Government On-Line (GOL):** GOL aims to make all key government services available on-line by year 2004. To this end, the Department has created a Portfolio Working Group, chaired by the Director General, Corporate Services to coordinate GOL activities and report requirements across the Portfolio. GOL presents opportunities to advance Portfolio-wide coordination and consolidation of services.

The Deputy Solicitor General has been identified as the Deputy Minister "Champion" for the development of a Public Safety Cluster as part of GOL. This cluster will provide single-window access to the on-line information and services from the fifteen or so federal departments involved in public safety, without the need for the public to know which department is responsible for the different aspects of this area. The site will also provide innovative on-line forums for public and stakeholder consultations, citizen engagement and public education. The scope of the portal will eventually be expanded to also provide seamless access to related on-line resources from provincial government sites and NGOs who also share responsibilities for public safety in Canada.

**Human Resource Management:** The Department has completed the first year of the 2000-2003 Human Resource Plan. The plan sets out the framework to ensure that the Department can continue to attract, develop and retain highly qualified individuals who have the skills, attitudes, creativity and values needed to support the mandate and to address the opportunities and challenges facing the Department over the next three years.

The plan includes the following five components:

1. Public Service wide change: This includes the Universal Classification System (UCS), staffing reform and values and ethics. While there have been delays, primarily due to the implementation of UCS, the remainder of the initiatives identified have been completed.
2. Career Management: Initially, the Skills and Education Data Bank was undertaken as a pilot project to gather information on the education, skills, current and future career interests of employees at the senior officer level. The database is currently being expanded to include all employees and will be used to match employee skills and career aspirations with development opportunities.

3. Continuous Learning/Development: The Department is currently developing a core curriculum of formal training requirements to ensure that employees have the knowledge and skills required to meet the objectives of the Department.
4. Recruitment/Succession: The Department recently participated in the Employment Equity Job Fair organized by the Public Service Commission. Since June 2000, approximately 27% of the hiring within the Department has been through the Employment Equity program.
5. Work Environment/Organizational Health: The Department is currently in the midst of a major building refit project. The Department has worked with both the employees and other partners in the refit to balance the Government's requirements with the requirements of the Department to ensure that the office accommodation is fully functional and supportive.

**Audit and Evaluation:** The departmental 2000-2005 Long Range Review Plan was approved by the Management Review Committee. The plan's focus is to respond to the review requirements of the Department, to strengthen management participation in all phases of the review process and to enhance the operation of the Department through timely follow-up to recommendations for improvement.

**Public Education:** The Department's public Internet site continues to provide a cost-effective way of disseminating information on a wide variety of criminal justice issues. As of June 30, 2001, the Department's site had recorded over 4.7 million "hits" since it was launched in March 1996. The public education section is the most popular area of the site with Corrections issues continuing to attract the most individual hits.

**Coordination and Liaison:** Continued support was provided to the Deputy Solicitor General in her responsibility to advise and support the Solicitor General in the management and control of the Department and Portfolio.

**Financial Information Strategy:** In November 1995, Treasury Board approved the overall scope, objectives and implementation approach for FIS (Financial Information Strategy). FIS is a government-wide initiative to enhance the government's decision-making and accountability and to improve organizational performance through the strategic use of financial information. The Financial Information Strategy was fully implemented in the Department on April 1, 2001.

Resources: \$12,831.6K (Business Line 4)

## Section IV: Consolidated Reporting

### Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS)

The following table identifies the Department's SD-related accomplishments for the period ending March 31, 2001.

Goals	Objectives	Highlights of Progress to Date
<i>Deepen the Department's approach to addressing the environmental impact of its operations.</i>		
(Training & Awareness) Encourage staff to incorporate environmental considerations into their daily activities by increasing awareness related to environmental and sustainable development issues.	Enhance awareness of sustainable development in the Department.  Offer relevant and timely sustainable development training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Preliminary work done to prepare for poster campaign in 01/02 fiscal year including consultations with other departments to potentially share information.</i></li>   <li>▪ <i>Criteria established for identifying "green" office equipment.</i></li> </ul>
(Solid Waste) Reduce the negative impact of landfills, resource consumption and green house gas emissions by reducing the amount of solid waste sent to landfill from the Department's operations.	Reduce annual amount of waste generated and sent to landfill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Waste audit conducted in March 2001 showed a 62% diversion rate – significantly lower than the Department's target of 85%. Training and awareness activities will focus on recycling to improve this rate.</i></li> </ul>

Goals	Objectives	Highlights of Progress to Date
(Building energy) Reduce energy consumption and associated emissions in the building occupied by the Department.	Replace end-of-life office equipment with energy efficient models.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Baseline information was collected.</i></li> <li>• <i>Procurement policy reviewed and updated to reflect policy to purchase “green” office equipment.</i></li> </ul>

The Environmental Coordinator for the Department is Debi Cuerrier, Director Administration, who can be reached by phone at 993-4348 or by e-mail at [cuerrid@sgc.gc.ca](mailto:cuerrid@sgc.gc.ca) for further information. A more detailed progress report is available upon request.

## Section V: Financial Performance

This section provides an overview of the Department's financial performance for the fiscal year 2000/2001.

The Department's financial resources include salaries, operating and maintenance and grants and contributions. As noted on the chart below, 54% of the actual expenditures in 2000/2001 were for grants and contributions with the largest share of grants and contributions (94%) relating to the First Nations Policing Program.

When reading these financial tables please note the following:

- 1) The term "Planned Spending" represents the original appropriations as tabled in the 2000/2001 Main Estimates.
- 2) The term "Total Authorities" represents Planned Spending plus new authorities such as Supplementary Estimates.
- 3) The Actual Expenditures reflected in the following tables are based on the expenditures reflected in the Public Accounts.
- 4) For accounting purposes, the total Employee Benefits for the Department are included under the Executive Services and Corporate Support Business Line.
- 5) Please note that some columns do not add due to rounding.

### Business Lines

In support of its mandate and to achieve the results expected, the Department of the Solicitor General has established four business lines:

- *Advice to the Solicitor General Regarding Ministerial Direction to the Agencies, Portfolio Management and National Policy Leadership*
- *First Nations Policing Program*
- *Office of the Inspector General, CSIS*
- *Executive Services and Corporate Support*

**Financial Table 1**

**Summary of Voted Appropriations**

<b>Authorities for 2000-01 – Part II of the Estimates</b>				
<b>Financial Requirements by Authority (millions of dollars)</b>				
<b>Vote</b>	<b>Program Name</b>	<b>2000-01</b>		
		<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>Total Authorities (1)</b>	<b>Actual</b>
1	Operating Expenditures	19.6	39.5	36.4
5	Grants and Contributions	60.6	45.9	45.0
(S)	Solicitor General – Salary and motor car allowance	0.1	0.1	0.1
(S)	Contributions to employee benefits plans	2.5	2.8	2.8
<b>Total Department</b>		<b>82.7</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>84.3</b>
<b>Notes:</b>				
1. Total authorities are Main Estimates plus Supplementary Estimates plus other authorities.				

Financial Table 2

Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (millions of dollars)							
Business Line	FTE's	Operating	Capital	Grants & Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less Respondable Revenues	Total Net Expenditures
Advice to the Solicitor General	81	8.2	0.0	3.0	11.2	-	11.2
<i>(total authorities)</i>	92	9.1	0.5	3.4	13.0	-	13.0
<b>(Actual)</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	-	<b>11.2</b>
First Nations Policing	29	3.3	0.0	57.6	60.9	-	60.9
<i>(total authorities)</i>	29	17.8	0.1	42.5	60.4	-	60.4
<b>(Actual)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>59.6</b>	-	<b>59.6</b>
Office of the Inspector General of CSIS	9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	-	0.9
<i>(total authorities)</i>	9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	-	0.8
<b>(Actual)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	-	<b>0.7</b>
Executive Services and Corporate Support	100	9.7	0.0	0.0	9.7	-	9.7
<i>(total authorities)</i>	102	13.5	0.6	0.0	14.1	-	14.1
<b>(Actual)</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	-	<b>12.8</b>
<b>TOTALS (planned)</b>	219	22.1	0.0	60.6	82.7	-	82.7
<i>(total authorities)</i>	236	41.2	1.2	45.9	88.3	-	88.3
<b>(Actual)</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>84.3</b>	-	<b>84.3</b>
<b>Cost of services by other Departments</b>							2.4
							2.4
							<b>2.4</b>
<b>Net cost of the Department</b>							85.1
							90.7
							<b>86.7</b>
<b>Notes:</b>							
1. Operating includes contributions to employee benefit plans and Minister's allowances.							
2. Employee Benefit Plan expenditures of \$2.8 million are reflected in the Executive Services and Corporate Support business line.							



**Financial Table 3**

**Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending**

<b>Historical Comparison of Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (millions of dollars)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1998-99</b>	<b>Actual 1999-00</b>	<b>2000-01</b>		
			<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>Total Authorities</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Advice to the Solicitor General	9.0	10.6	11.2	13.0	11.2
First Nations Policing	55.8	58.1	60.9	60.4	59.6
Office of the Inspector General of CSIS	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.7
Executive Services and Corporate Support	13.0	13.7	9.7	14.1	12.8
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>84.3</b>
<b>Notes:</b> Resources include contributions to employee benefit plans and Minister's allowances.					

**Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line**

<b>Comparison of 2000-01 Planned Spending and Total Authorities to Actual Expenditures by Organization and Business Line (\$ millions)</b>						
<b>Business Lines</b>						
<b>Organization</b>		<b>Advice to the Solicitor General</b>	<b>First Nations Policing</b>	<b>Office of the Inspector General, CSIS</b>	<b>Executive Services and Corporate Support</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Senior Assistant	(Planned)	0.4				0.4
Deputy Solicitor General	(Authorized)	0.4				0.4
	(Actual)	<b>0.4</b>				<b>0.4</b>
Policing & Security						
Policing & Law Enforcement		3.0				3.0
		3.2				3.2
		<b>2.6</b>				<b>2.6</b>
National Security		1.1				1.1
		1.3				1.3
		<b>1.2</b>				<b>1.2</b>
Assistant Deputy Solicitor General		0.3				0.3
Corrections & Aboriginal Policing		0.3				0.3
		<b>0.3</b>				<b>0.3</b>
Corrections		2.1				2.1
		3.1				3.1
		<b>2.7</b>				<b>2.7</b>
Aboriginal Policing			60.9			60.9
			60.4			60.4
			<b>59.6</b>			<b>59.6</b>
Strategic Operations		3.3				3.3
		3.7				3.7
		<b>3.1</b>				<b>3.1</b>
Integrated Justice		1.0				1.0
		1.0				1.0
		<b>0.9</b>				<b>0.9</b>

(Continued following page)

Financial Table 4 (continued)

<b>Business Lines</b>						
<b>Organization</b>		<b>Advice to the Solicitor General</b>	<b>First Nations Policing</b>	<b>Office of the Inspector General, CSIS</b>	<b>Executive Services and Corporate Support</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Office of the Inspector General of CSIS	(Planned) (Authorized) (Actual)			0.9 0.8 0.7		0.9 0.8 0.7
Deputy Solicitor General/ Executive Services					2.6 4.0 3.1	2.6 4.0 3.1
Corporate Services					6.3 9.2 9.1	6.3 9.2 9.1
Communications					0.8 0.9 0.6	0.8 0.9 0.6
<b>TOTALS</b>		11.2 13.0 11.2	60.9 60.4 59.6	0.9 0.8 0.7	9.7 14.1 12.8	82.7 88.3 84.3
<b>% of TOTAL</b>		<b>13.3%</b>	<b>70.7%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

1. Resources include contributions to employee benefit plans and Minister's allowances.
2. EBP of \$2.5 million in Planned amounts and \$2.8 million in Actual and Authorized Spending are included in Corporate Services in the Departmental Performance Report. In the Report on Plans and Priorities, these amounts have been allocated by business line.

Financial Table 5

Transfer Payments

Transfer Payments by Business Line (millions of dollars)					
Business Lines	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	Planned Spending	2000-01	
				Total Authorities	Actual
<b>GRANTS</b>					
Advice to the Solicitor General	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS</b>					
Advice to the Solicitor General	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2
First Nations Policing	39.5	41.9	57.6	42.5	42.1
<b>Total Contributions</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>43.3</b>
<b>Total Transfer Payments</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>45.1</b>

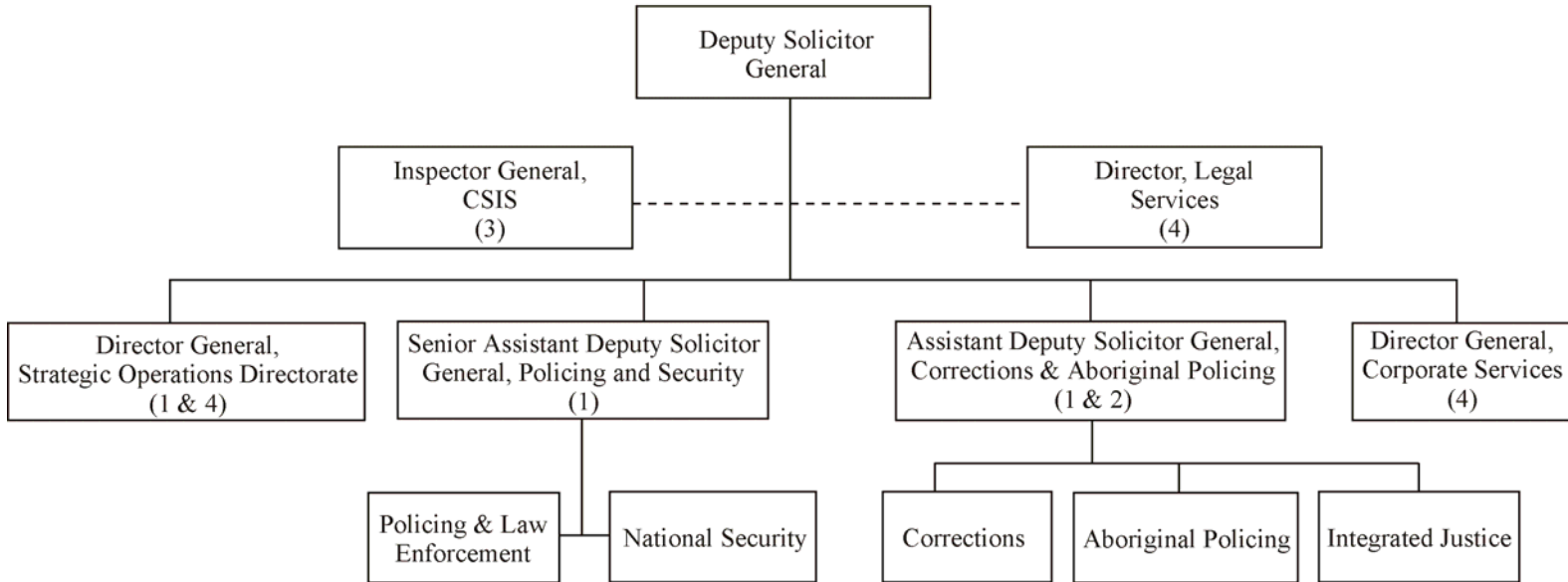
**Financial Table 6**

**Contingent Liabilities**

Contingent Liabilities (millions of dollars)	Amount of Contingent Liability		
	March 31, 1999	March 31, 2000	Current as of March 31, 2001
<b>Claims and Pending and Threatened Litigation</b>			
Litigation	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>

## Section VI: Other Information

### ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Business Line Titles (BL)	(\$ millions)	(FTE)
1. Advice to the Solicitor General regarding Ministerial Direction to the Agencies, Portfolio Management and National Policy Leadership.	11.2	90
2. First Nations Policing Program.	59.6	25
3. Office of the Inspector General CSIS	.7	9
4. Executive Services and Corporate Support.	12.8	110

## Contacts for Further Information

Name	Title	Tel. No.	Fax No.
Nicole Jauvin	Deputy Solicitor General	(613) 991-2895	(613) 990-8312
Paul Kennedy	Senior Assistant Deputy Solicitor General, Policing and Security	(613) 991-2820	(613) 990-8301
Kristine Burr	Assistant Deputy Solicitor General, Corrections and Aboriginal Policing	(613) 993-4325	(613) 991-4769
Patricia Hassard	Director General, Policing & Law Enforcement	(613) 990-2703	(613) 993-5252
Michel D'Avignon	Director General, National Security	(613) 993-4136	(613) 991-4669
Richard Zubrycki	Director General, Corrections	(613) 991-2821	(613) 990-8295
Peter Fisher	Director General, Aboriginal Policing	(613) 990-2666	(613) 991-0961
Mary Campbell	Director General, Strategic Operations	(613) 991-2952	(613) 990-7023
Maurice Archdeacon	Inspector General (CSIS)	(613) 990-3270	(613) 990-8303
Blaine Harvey	Director Communications	(613) 991-2800	(613) 993-7062
Greg Wright	Executive Director, Integrated Justice	(613) 991-4276	(613) 991-3306
Eva Plunkett	Director General, Corporate Services	(613) 990-2615	(613) 990-8297
Janis Gardiner	Director, Coordination & Liaison	(613) 991-2942	(613) 991-4534
Richard Fiutowski	Legal Services	(613) 991-2886	(613) 990-8307
<b>Departmental Address:</b>			
340 Laurier Avenue West Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0P8			
<b>Departmental Home Page Address:</b> <a href="http://www.sgc.gc.ca">http://www.sgc.gc.ca</a>			
<b>Library and Reference Centre:</b> (613) 991-2787			

## Legislation Administered by the Department of the Solicitor General

### The Solicitor General has sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:

<i>Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act</i>	R.S., c. C-23, as amended
<i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i>	S.C., 1992, c. 20, as amended
<i>Criminal Records Act</i>	R.S., c. C-47, as amended
<i>Department of the Solicitor General Act</i>	R.S., c. S-13, as amended
<i>DNA Identification Act</i>	S.C., 1998, c. 37, as amended
<i>Prisons and Reformatories Act</i>	R.S., c. P-20, as amended
<i>Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act</i>	R.S., c. R-10, as amended
<i>Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Continuation Act</i>	R.S.C., 1970, c. R-10, as amended
<i>Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act</i>	R.S., c. R-11, as amended
<i>Transfer of Offenders Act</i>	R.S., c. T-15, as amended
<i>Witness Protection Program Act</i>	S.C., 1996, c. 15



**The Solicitor General shares responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:**

<i>Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal Act</i> (ss. 7(2))	S.C. 1997, c. 31
<i>Citizenship Act</i> (s. 19.3)	R.S., c. C-29, as amended
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i> (s. 55(2), 57)	S.C., 1996, c. 19
<i>Criminal Code</i> (ss. 185, 186, 188, 191, 195, 196, 461, 487.01, 667, 672.68, 672.69, 672.7, 745.6-745.64, 748, 748.1, 749, 760)	R.S., c.C-46, as amended
<i>Employment Equity Act</i> (ss. 41(6))	S.C. 1995, c.44
<i>Excise Act</i> (s. 66)	R.S., c. E-14, as amended
<i>Extradition Act</i> (ss. 66,77,78,79)	S.C. 1999, c.18
<i>Firearms Act</i> (ss. 82, 93)	S.C., 1995, c. 39
<i>Immigration Act</i> (ss. 9, 39, 39.2, 39.3, 40.1, 81, 81.3)	R.S., c. I-2, as amended
<i>National Defence Act</i> (ss. 276.3(2) & (3))	R.S., c. N-5, as amended
<i>Public Sector Pension Investment Board Act</i> (ss. 4,10,14,25,36,37,39,44,45,47,48)	S.C. 1999, c.34
<i>Security Offences Act</i> (ss. 6)	R.S., c. S-7
<i>Statistics Act</i> (s. 29)	R.S., c. S-19, as amended

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