

# **Solicitor General Canada**

2002-2003 Estimates

Part III – Report on Plans and Priorities

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#### **The Estimates Documents**

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, which are tabled in the House of Commons by the President of the Treasury Board, consist of three parts:

Part I – The Government Expenditure Plan provides an overview of federal spending and summarizes both the relationship of the key elements of the Main Estimates to the Expenditure Plan (as set out in the Budget).

**Part II** – **The Main Estimates** directly support the *Appropriation Act*. The Main Estimates identify the spending authorities (votes) and amounts to be included in subsequent appropriation bills. Parliament will be asked to approve these votes to enable the government to proceed with its spending plans. Parts I and II of the Estimates are tabled concurrently on or before 1 March.

Part III – Departmental Expenditure Plans which is divided into two components:

- (1) **Reports on Plans and Priorities (RPPs)** are individual expenditure plans for each department and agency (excluding Crown corporations). These reports provide increased levels of detail on a business line basis and contain information on objectives, initiatives and planned results, including links to related resource requirements over a three-year period. The RPPs also provide details on human resource requirements, major capital projects, grants and contributions, and net program costs. They are tabled in Parliament by the President of the Treasury Board on behalf of the ministers who preside over the departments and agencies identified in Schedules I, I.1 and II of the *Financial Administration Act*. These documents are tabled in the spring and referred to committees, which then report back to the House of Commons pursuant to Standing Order 81(4).
- (2) Departmental Performance Reports (DPRs) are individual department and agency accounts of accomplishments achieved against planned performance expectations as set out in respective RPPs. These Performance Reports, which cover the most recently completed fiscal year, are tabled in Parliament in the fall by the President of the Treasury Board on behalf of the ministers who preside over the departments and agencies identified in Schedules I, I.1 and II of the Financial Administration Act.

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 public funds.

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# Solicitor General Canada

**2002-2003 Estimates** 

A Report on Plans and Priorities

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

I am pleased to present the Report on Plans and Priorities of the Department of the Solicitor General. This report covers key plans, priorities and expected results for the period 2002/2003 - 2004/2005.

The Department is part of the Portfolio of the Solicitor General, which includes the RCMP, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC), the National Parole Board and three review bodies. The Portfolio's mission is to protect the public and maintain a just, peaceful and safe society. To this end, the Department provides me with portfolio-wide strategic policy advice in support of advancing the government's public safety agenda, which has as its goal to ensure that Canadians feel safe and secure in their communities.

The tragic events of September 11<sup>th</sup> reminded all Canadians of the importance of public safety and national security. Those events have also reinforced the Government's commitment to move forward with our public safety agenda. The actions we take today to secure our borders and act against terrorism will provide a lasting framework for public safety in Canada. This commitment is demonstrated through two key Acts that recently came into force: *An Act to Amend the Criminal Code (Organized Crime and Law Enforcement)*, and the *Anti-Terrorism Act*.

Canada and the United States have an enduring relationship of close cooperation. No two countries work more closely together on public safety issues. We will continue to work together with our neighbour to keep our border secure and maintain the free flow of goods, people and services between our two countries.

At the heart of the Government's continued priority investments in support of public safety and national security is an ongoing commitment to improve the capacity, coordination and collaboration of a broad range of partners, both at home and abroad. As Solicitor General, I am committed to working with these partners to advance the public safety agenda and in doing so to enhance the quality of life for all Canadians.

The plans and priorities outlined in this document and the Portfolio Agencies' reports continue to support the Government's public safety agenda through a balanced approach to reducing crime through law enforcement and national security initiatives aimed at combating terrorism and organized crime; effective measures aimed at the safe reintegration of offenders into the community; Aboriginal policing and corrections initiatives; and the investment in our Canadian Public Safety Information Network to link criminal justice agencies Canada-wide.

Your comments and suggestions are welcomed. On page 36 you can find a list of departmental contacts and our Internet address where you can obtain further information. As well, the Department and key federal partners are currently developing a "Public Safety Portal" that will provide Canadians with on-line, single-window access at any time to a broad range of public safety information and services. The initial version of the portal involving Portfolio Agencies is expected to be launched in the spring of 2002. It will be a valuable resource designed to respond to Canadians' questions, concerns and information needs.

Please note that each of the Portfolio Agencies prepares its own report to Parliament (with the exception of the CSIS). For further details please consult their documents.

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

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### **Management Representation Statement**

#### **MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATION**

### Report on Plans and Priorities 2002 - 2003

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 2002-2003 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) for Solicitor General Canada.

To the best of my knowledge, the information in this document:

- Accurately portrays the department's plans and priorities.
- Is consistent with the reporting principles contained in the *Guide to the preparation of the* 2002-2003 Report on Plans and Priorities.
- Is comprehensive and accurate.
- Is based on sound underlying departmental information and management systems.

I am satisfied as to the quality assurance processes and procedures used for the RPP production.

The Planning and Reporting Accountability Structure (PRAS) on which this document is based has been approved by Treasury Board Ministers and is the basis for accountability for the results achieved with the resources and authorities provided.

Name/Nom:	
Date:	

### **Section II: Portfolio/Departmental Overview**

### A. Portfolio Overview

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.

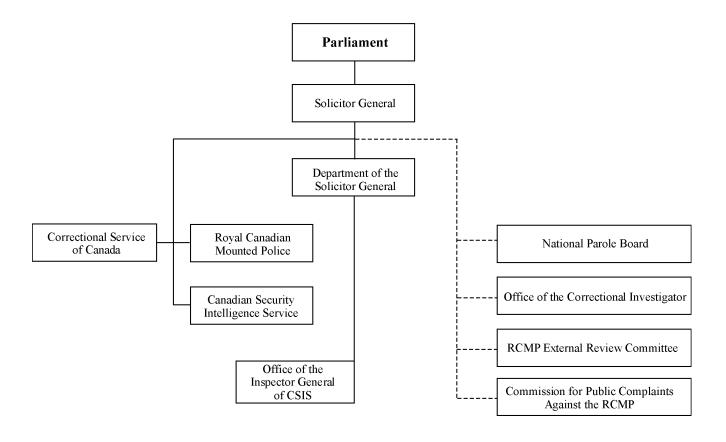
The Portfolio includes the Department and four Agencies: the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board (NPB). There are also three review bodies: the RCMP External Review Committee, the Commission for Public Complaints against the RCMP and the Office of the Correctional Investigator. Together, these organizations have a combined budget of over \$3.5 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 that 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**



# Portfolio Resource Summary 2002-2003 to 2004-2005

(millions of dollars)	Net Planned	Net Planned	Net Planned
	Spending	Spending	Spending
	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Department RCMP NPB CSC CSIS CPC RCMP - ERC OCI	136.3	107.3	106.6
	1,649.9	1,604.0	1,582.7
	30.8	29.7	31.0
	1,510.5	1,504.4	1,508.2
	249.0	253.7	261.6
	4.4	4.4	4.4
	.8	.8	.8
	2.9	2.8	2.8
TOTAL	3,584.6	3,507.1	3,498.1

### **B.** Departmental Overview

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.

The public safety agenda is focused on building safer communities. Working in conjunction with our domestic and international partners, the Portfolio contributes to the public safety agenda through a balanced approach to criminal justice. The Portfolio Agencies offer operational expertise through direct service delivery and in doing so exercise direct influence on Canadian communities in the areas of crime prevention, law enforcement, security, corrections and reintegration. The Department exercises influence through the development of portfolio-wide strategic policy advice and by providing leadership and facilitation from an overall government perspective.

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.

### **Section III: Departmental Strategic Outcomes**

There is no question that the horrific events in the United States just a few short months ago have changed our lives profoundly, as public safety practitioners, as Canadians, as North Americans, and as citizens of the world.

While the goal of protecting Canadians against international crime and terrorism was a government priority well before the attacks of September 11, 2001, it is now abundantly clear that the scope of the threat to our quality of life means that more must be done – now and in the future. This is further supported by the fact that Canadians' concerns about terrorism and national security were identified for the first time in a poll taken by a private sector firm post September 11<sup>th</sup>.

The Government of Canada will continue to build on the solid foundation of existing public safety and national security processes, partnerships and safeguards as it continues to invest in practical initiatives and legislative change to keep our borders secure, our citizens protected and our economy on track.

In support of the Government's commitments, the Department has developed the strategic outcomes outlined on the following page. These outcomes are shared, collective results that cannot be achieved without key partnerships at the federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, and international levels as well as with 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 Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness Indian Affairs and Northern Development Human Resources Development Canada Industry Canada Department of Finance **Privy Council Office** Treasury Board Secretariat

### **CHART OF STRATEGIC OUTCOMES**

To advance the public safety agenda, the Solicitor General Canada is committed to provide Canadians with a strategic and legislative policy framework in support of the Government's priority of ensuring Canada's communities are safe.

G	Government's priority of ensuring Canada's communities are safe.				
	Strategic Outcomes	Key Priorities			
1.	Initiatives to further strengthen and enhance domestic security measures and strategies and to further strengthen cross-border and overseas collaboration against terrorists	1(a) Counter-terrorism 1(b) Lawful Access 1(c) Independent assurance to the Minister on CSIS' operational activities			
2.	Innovative strategies and better tools for law enforcement to respond to organized crime and other criminal activities in both the domestic and international contexts	2(a) Public Order 2(b) Organized crime 2(c) Crime prevention			
3.	Measures to advance effective corrections in the interests of public safety	3(a) Restorative Justice 3(b) Aboriginal community-based initiatives 3(c) Legislative and policy responses			
4.	Establishment and maintenance of policing services that are professional, effective and responsive to the needs of First Nations and Inuit communities	<ul> <li>4(a) Enhanced governance and accountability in First Nations police services and governing authorities</li> <li>4(b) Tripartite policing agreements</li> <li>4(c) Innovative approaches in First Nations policing</li> </ul>			
5.	Effective delivery of criminal justice programs through faster and better criminal justice information sharing	5(a) Partnerships 5(b) Architecture, Standards and Tools			
6.	Engagement of citizens, all levels of government and the voluntary sector in criminal justice policy development	6(a) Voluntary Sector Support and citizen engagement			
7.	Effective and efficient corporate infrastructure to support departmental objectives	7(a) Support to Minister & Deputy Solicitor General 7(b) Human Resource Management 7(c) Public Education 7(d) Government On-Line 7(e) Modern Comptrollership			

1. Initiatives to further strengthen and enhance domestic security measures and strategies and to further strengthen cross-border and overseas collaboration against terrorists \$4,883.1K

Canada, like other countries, is continuing to adapt in order to deal with terrorist and other threats to national security. As national security involves the responsibilities and jurisdictions of many levels of governments, the federal government must work closely with local, regional, national and international organizations to ensure it can effectively respond to any form of terrorism through better sharing of information and coordinating enforcement activities.

In its 1999 response to the Report of the Special Senate Committee on Security and Intelligence, the federal government underscored the importance of expanded efforts to enhance Canada's ability to respond, particularly in the areas of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism. The federal government must continue to promote awareness of terrorism and provide training to first responders (fire fighters, ambulance and medical personnel and police officers) to strengthen their capacity in dealing with any potential threat to public safety.

Over the next three years the Department will focus on counter-terrorism, lawful access and providing independent assurance to the Minister on CSIS' operational activities.

Countering the threat of terrorism (Counter-Terrorism) is a key priority in maintaining Canada's national security and protecting the safety, security and economic well being of Canadians. Canada benefits greatly from intelligence, best practices and new technology that it gains through access to counter-terrorism arrangements with the United States and the United Kingdom.

On the international front, the Department will work with other federal partners in fora such as the G8, Organization of American States and the United Nations to promote and implement measures to prevent, defeat and deter terrorism, including curbing terrorist financing.

Canada's security relationship with the United States will continue to be of primary importance. To this end, Canada will continue to build on and strengthen its bilateral counter-terrorism relationship with the United States in areas such as counter-terrorism research and development including the development of tools to deter terrorism and to respond to terrorist incidents. We will also strengthen joint training initiatives to counter the particular threat of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

On the domestic front, the Department will continue to ensure domestic preparedness for terrorist incidents through the maintenance and updating of the National Counter-Terrorism Plan. Under the complementary Operational Readiness Program and in partnership with federal, provincial and municipal stakeholders, operational readiness

and awareness of national counter-terrorism arrangements will be strengthened through training and awareness activities.

**Lawful Access** methods are essential for national security and law enforcement agencies in the detection, prevention and investigation of terrorism and organized crime. Rapid technological developments however are challenging conventional lawful access techniques.

In cooperation with other federal partners, the Department will continue to coordinate the implementation of an action plan to design and deploy technical solutions that enable national security and law enforcement agencies to lawfully intercept evolving communications and search and seize information. As well, the Department in cooperation with the Department of Justice, Industry Canada and the private sector will continue to work on a review of the legislative framework to make sure our laws keep pace with technology.

Through these initiatives, the Department will provide support to intelligence gathering efforts aimed at combating terrorism and will enhance international cooperation through bilateral and multilateral fora.

**Independent assurance to the Minister on CSIS' operational activities** is an important role of the Department to ensure that CSIS' work has been carried out within the parameters of its legislative framework consistent with the respect for the rule of law, democratic institutions and fundamental freedoms.

The new *Anti-Terrorism Act* and the companion *Public Safety Act* will increase the statutory responsibilities of the Solicitor General of Canada. The Minister must be confident that the provisions pertaining to his Portfolio are being employed with due consideration and that the checks and balances are being respected.

To this end, the Department will provide advice to the Minister on proposals and recommendations submitted by CSIS for his approval. This advice takes into account CSIS' legal obligations, particularly related to the rights of Canadians and the Minister's public safety role. With respect to the new legislation, data on the use of provisions in the Acts will be collected and analysed in preparation for a three-year Parliamentary review.

2. Innovative Strategies And Better Tools For Law Enforcement To Respond To Organized Crime And Other Criminal Activities, in both the domestic and international contexts \$5,505.8K

Over the past several years, the Government has responded to changing patterns of criminal activity through a variety of operational and legislative measures and enhanced domestic and international cooperation. The transnational nature of crime and advancements in technology continue to raise new challenges and pose a real threat to public safety. A comprehensive and integrated approach is required to ensure that our law enforcement officers are provided with additional tools to assist them in responding to public safety challenges.

Over the next three years the Department will focus on the following priorities: public order; organized crime; and crime prevention.

**Public Order** will focus on implementing, with key federal partners, the government-wide Framework Policy to govern security related compensation to cities and provinces for future Prime Minister and Minister-led international meetings. The Framework Policy sets out the terms and conditions for reimbursing host cities/provinces for their increased security costs incurred for such meetings, to the extent that they are extraordinary, reasonable and justifiable.

With Canada hosting the G-8 presidency, including a major meeting of Justice and Interior Ministers in May 2002 and the G-8 meeting itself in Alberta in June 2002, Canada's international leadership and participation in countering trans-national criminal activity and terrorism will be under increased scrutiny. The Department will work with key agencies such as the RCMP and CSIS, Foreign Affairs and International Trade and others as well as provincial and local governments to ensure that the G-8 summit is both secure and successful.

**Fighting Organized Crime** is a key priority that flows directly from the 2001 Speech from the Throne in which the Government pledged to take "aggressive steps to combat organized crime" by providing enhanced tools to law enforcement officers to deal with emerging threats to public safety.

The Department will undertake research and evaluation activities aimed at increasing overall government and academic knowledge and understanding of the nature, scope and impact of organized crime activities that will assist policy makers in setting future priorities. This will involve consultations with partners, provinces/territories, police and other key stakeholders. In addition, legislative training will be developed in conjunction with the Department of Justice concerning key sentencing and conditional release provisions of the *Criminal Code*. The material will be directed at prosecutors and police. Additional material will be developed and presented to judges through various information sessions. These materials, training and information sessions will allow for a

better understanding of anti-organized crime legislation and tools and more effective application of those particular provisions in the future.

The Department has and will continue to work with key federal partners, provinces/territories and law enforcement agencies to share best practices, develop policy and identify opportunities for joint enforcement measures to effectively combat organized crime. Canadian and American government departments and agencies will continue to work together to enhance joint action on cross-border crimes through the Canada-United States Cross-Border Forum.

As noted on page 18, funding has been provided to the Mohawk Territory of Akwesasne under the measure to Combat Organized Crime Initiative and Tobacco Control Strategy. This funding will enable the Akwesasne Mohawk Police to participate in joint investigative activities with the RCMP and other law enforcement agencies to stem the conduct of illegal activities.

Through CICAD, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, the Department will continue to participate on multilateral initiatives to evaluate drug control efforts within the hemisphere.

Domestically, the Department will work to coordinate the Portfolio efforts to address the illicit drug problem and continue to work in cooperation with other federal, territorial and provincial partners in support of Canada's Drug Strategy.

The Department will develop evaluation frameworks to be used in the reviews of the Integrated Proceeds of Crime Initiative and the Anti-Smuggling Initiative. These are key coordinated law enforcement initiatives that integrate resources and expertise in the fight against organized crime.

**The Crime Prevention and Public Safety Initiative**, an element of the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention, will strengthen and build capacity in the areas of policing and corrections to address the root causes of crime. The Department and the RCMP will work together on this element of the strategy.

This element will support innovative initiatives that need greater attention including crime and victimization issues in Aboriginal and remote/isolated communities; substance abuse awareness and prevention; addressing the risks associated with children and families of offenders; and developing strategies to deal with youth at risk.

# 3. Measures to advance effective corrections in the interests of public safety \$4.350.2K

Effective corrections means distinguishing between those offenders who need to be separated from society, and those who could be better managed in the community. It is an integrated set of initiatives designed to promote public safety by providing offenders with the best opportunities of becoming law-abiding citizens. The focus is on developing the infrastructure and programs that will support the gradual, safe release of offenders back into the communities when they can be safely managed.

The need for alternative justice strategies is particularly acute for Aboriginal offenders. Currently, Aboriginal communities lack programs, as well as social and professional services to retain low risk offenders in the community. This is a contributing factor to high incarceration rates for Aboriginal people.

Over the next three years the Department will focus on: restorative justice; Aboriginal community-based initiatives; and legislative and policy response.

**Restorative Justice** is an approach to justice that focuses on repairing the harm caused by crime while holding the offender accountable for his/her actions. It aims to provide opportunities for the parties directly affected by a crime (the victim, offender and the community) to identify and address their needs in the aftermath of a crime, and seek a resolution that provides healing, restoration, reparation and reintegration, and prevents future harm. Restorative Justice holds promise as a measure to advance effective corrections, i.e., the safe reintegration of offenders into the community, while also addressing the needs of victims.

Over the next three years, the Department, in collaboration with other government departments and non-governmental organizations, will support the implementation and evaluation of pilot projects designed to test the application of restorative justice principles. These projects will allow us to measure the impacts of restorative processes on the parties, including levels of satisfaction and restorative outcomes, as well as on the broader criminal justice system. The results from the research on pilot projects will be used to guide policies for restorative justice and further program development in the field.

The Department, in collaboration with the Department of Justice and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, will also continue to support the establishment of "U.N. Basic Principles for the Use of Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal Matters". This will involve the sponsorship of a resolution at the 11<sup>th</sup> Session of the Crime Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in April 2002, recommending the adoption of a statement of Basic Principles on Restorative Justice that was drafted at the U.N. Experts' Meeting held in Ottawa in the fall of 2001. Once adopted these basic principles, which are designed to safeguard the rights and interests of

all parties in a restorative justice process, will serve to guide the implementation of restorative justice programmes in Canada and elsewhere.

**Aboriginal Community-Based Initiatives** advance effective corrections through testing and evaluating innovative models of offender treatment. This includes utilizing holistic and healing approaches in Aboriginal communities, and by focusing preventative activities on high-risk urban Aboriginal youth and the children and families of Aboriginal offenders.

Over the next three years, the Department will work with communities, Aboriginal organizations, other government departments as well as other levels of government to implement pilot projects to determine the viability of these concepts and to test these initiatives in various regions of Canada.

The objective of these projects is to demonstrate how increased use of community-based healing initiatives can be used to reduce the reliance on incarceration for Aboriginal offenders, reduce recidivism, and ultimately contribute to increased public safety. They should also demonstrate how breaking the cycle of offending from generation to generation and how early intervention could prevent youth who are at risk of offending from becoming involved in destructive lifestyles that harm themselves and others.

The information gathered from these projects will be used to inform the public about alternatives to incarceration as well as initiatives to positively intervene with Aboriginal youth and families. The information will also be used to guide future policy and program development in this area. These initiatives support the Government of Canada's commitments to reduce the over-representation of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system and to strengthen its efforts to support community-based responses to crime

**Legislative and policy responses** are essential to ensure a continued robust and sound framework for corrections. Over the next three years, the Corrections and Conditional Release Act and Transfer of Offenders Act will continue to be reviewed and proposals developed for amendments and modernizing of correctional legislation.

Development of policy responses contribute to legislative reform and development of effective criminal justice and social policy. Working with other federal government departments, the provinces and territories, options will be explored for enhancing the responses to key policy issues. Examples of such areas are sex offender registries, the role of victims, crime prevention and international corrections issues.

Another key aspect of effective corrections is to contribute to public education through the provision of programs to inform key groups on correctional issues and approaches. Consultations on key areas of policy development are conducted to ensure that policy and legislation are responsive to the needs of Canadians.

4. Establishment and maintenance of policing services that are professional, effective and responsive to the needs of First Nations and Inuit communities

\$74,276.2K

The First Nations Policing Policy and Program (FNPP) was approved in 1991 as the framework for the negotiation of First Nations and Inuit policing arrangements between the federal government, provincial/territorial governments and First Nations and Inuit communities. Policing agreements are cost shared 52% by Canada and 48% by the province/territory.

Through this partnership, the FNPP has become the basis for public security and stability in First Nations communities. It has provided meaningful employment opportunities for police officers and civilian staff and enhanced community support for other elements of the justice system.

The FNPP currently does not have the capacity to expand or enhance the program. One of the challenges facing the Department will be to develop options to deal with the additional demands for new agreements and budget pressures for established police services.

Over the next three years the Department will focus on: enhanced governance and accountability; tripartite policing agreements; and innovative policing approaches.

Enhanced governance and accountability in First Nations police services and governing authorities will ensure that police services are accountable to the communities they serve, deliver the policing service that is expected and manage funds effectively. Strengthened capacity building, governance and financial controls in the police services will ensure the successful implementation of policing agreements.

Over the next three years the focus will be on governance workshops, training programs for police chiefs and police governing authorities; mandatory annual audited financial statements; periodic audits of agreements; continuing work with provinces/territories and First Nations on an approach to national and regional standards; developing an information database and a research framework to examine the elements of effective policing as they pertain to First Nations policing; and developing a comprehensive set of performance indicators that can be used to measure First Nations police effectiveness over the longer term.

This strategy will be ongoing to ensure the effective delivery of policing services in First Nations communities. Progress will be monitored through on-going consultations with provinces/territories and First Nations communities as well as independent evaluations.

**Tripartite Policing Agreements** bring culturally appropriate and dedicated community policing to First Nations and provide the stability required for social and economic initiatives to succeed.

Over the next three years the Department will undertake to maximize access by First Nations to effective, professional and culturally responsive First Nations policing arrangements within available program resources through the negotiation and renewal of tripartite agreements that are consistent with the policy principles and with program priorities. The exact number and timing of agreements will depend on available funding and readiness of our partners.

As part of the Labrador Innu Healing Strategy, the Department, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador and the Labrador Innu will work in partnership to address the serious health and social issues in the communities of Sheshashiu and Davis Inlet through the negotiation of tripartite policing agreements. Dedicated policing will contribute to the improvement of social order, public security and personal safety and will ensure a safe and secure environment for the implementation of other federal investments in these two communities.

**Innovative approaches in First Nations policing** will allow First Nations police services to effectively police and prevent crime in their communities, resulting in greater stability, public security and personal safety. These will support and enhance the success of social and economic initiatives.

Over the next three years the Department will provide funding to First Nations police services and organizations for specific projects that will encourage and facilitate safer, healthier and more sustainable communities through crime prevention initiatives. These projects will be monitored and assessed on a regular basis to determine best practices that can be shared across other communities.

Specific funding has recently been provided under the Measures to Combat Organized Crime Initiative and the Tobacco Control Strategy for the Mohawk Territory of Akwesasne. The territory has unique geographic challenges and jurisdictional complexities and as a result there are criminal smuggling operations that use the territory as a transit point for illegal immigrants, drugs, tobacco, alcohol, firearms and other commodities. This funding has been provided under a five-year contribution agreement and will enable AMP to participate in joint investigative activities with the RCMP and other law enforcement agencies to stem the conduct of illegal activities including the curtailing of tobacco contraband activities in and around the community.

In addition, the December 2001 Budget identified funds for other cross-border organized crime initiatives. Agreements have not yet been negotiated. It is expected that the contribution agreements will be finalized by summer 2002.

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# 5. Effective delivery of criminal justice programs through faster and better criminal justice information sharing \$5,713.9K

Canadians expect law enforcement, prosecution, courts, corrections and parole agencies at all levels of government across the country to work in concert with one another, using and sharing the most current, most relevant, and most reliable information available to support their decisions in delivering criminal justice programs and in protecting the Canadian public from harm.

In the 1997 Speech from the Throne, the Government stated that it would "...integrate information systems of all partners in the criminal justice system...". In response, the Integrated Justice Information (IJI) initiative was launched to enhance public safety through the elimination of obstacles to quick and effective sharing of operational information across the justice system.

To date, the IJI Secretariat has initiated a number of policy and technology-related projects to support the establishment of an information-sharing infrastructure, the "Canada Public Safety Information Network" (CPSIN), for the Government of Canada and, within a framework of partnerships with other jurisdictions and key stakeholders, for the criminal justice system at large.

Over the next three years the Department will focus on: developing key partnerships among agencies in the criminal justice system and the promotion of standards and tools to support exchange of information and interoperability among partners. These initiatives are possible due to the funding received in the December 2001 Budget specifically for CPSIN.

**Developing key partnerships** will continue to be a primary focus for this initiative. Through these partnerships, the Department will be able to foster effective cooperation and coordination to support the sharing of information amongst key partners. An outreach program will be undertaken to broaden the involvement of federal, provincial, territorial and municipal members of the justice community in CPSIN. Through this outreach program, the Department will work toward the development of a national policy approach to information management and information sharing. This will include the development of supportive policy, legislation and governance frameworks.

Common Architecture, Standards and Tools are essential if CPSIN is to support complete, timely and accurate electronic information sharing among various agencies and governments.

Acceptance and use of common data definitions by the partners is absolutely critical for effective information exchanges. Significant progress toward the completion of core data dictionary for the criminal justice system has been made. This includes the establishment of a design and approval process for defining data standards at the federal level and in the

criminal justice community. In addition, there has been agreement on common data naming conventions and data classification systems.

The Department will continue working in conjunction with partners on the development of common data standards including the completion of the first edition of the federal core data dictionary.

Currently there is not a standardized source for information relating to criminal offences available to the criminal justice community. This impacts on the ability for agencies to share information and report on a consistent basis. The Department, in collaboration with the Department of Justice, will be undertaking a prototype project to determine the structure, content and distribution architecture required to develop a shared Common Offence Library. The prototype will also demonstrate the viability and necessity of this common approach.

As well, the Department will explore specific opportunities for working more closely with various Government On-Line initiatives. The focus will be on optimizing research and development of emerging interoperability and technological solutions.

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# 6. Engagement of citizens, all levels of government and the voluntary sector in criminal justice policy development \$4,105.1K

The Department has a longstanding, historical relationship with voluntary sector organizations across Canada. These organizations make significant contributions to criminal justice policy development. The voluntary sector provides an access point for Canadians to participate in the achievement of common goals and objectives through joint initiatives and actions.

The Department is committed to maintaining and strengthening its efforts to engage citizens and the voluntary sector in an informed dialogue on public safety issues and the Portfolio's policy agenda. To this end, the Department provides annual, sustainable funding to fourteen national voluntary organizations active in the criminal justice and corrections sector. These funds provide a stable and predictable base for organizations and allow them to pursue activities directly related to the public safety priorities of the Portfolio.

The Department has maintained a highly visible presence in the development and implementation of the *Government of Canada – Voluntary Sector Initiative* in order to enhance mechanisms for joint collaboration with voluntary organizations in the development of portfolio policies and plans.

The Department will work with voluntary organizations over the next three years on policy development projects designed to help build policy-capacity in the voluntary sector as well as provide valuable policy input into the Department in key criminal justice and public safety areas. Projects sponsored by the Department will canvass critically important areas including corrections and justice policy, restorative justice, mental health in the criminal justice system, youth safety and addressing the needs of families of offenders.

# 7. Effective and efficient corporate infrastructure to support departmental objectives \$11,706.1K

Departmental objectives and priorities will continue to be supported through:

**Support to the Deputy Solicitor General** in her responsibility to advise and support the Minister in the management and control of the Department and Solicitor General Portfolio and in his responsibilities in Parliament, Cabinet and those defined by law.

**Human Resource Management** will focus on the ability of the Department to attract, develop and retain highly qualified individuals who are representative of Canadian society and 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. There will also be a focus on improving the daily use of both official languages throughout the workplace to ensure the language of work obligations are fulfilled.

In support of this, a core curriculum of formal training requirements will be developed to ensure that employees have the knowledge and skills required to meet the business objectives of the organization; the Department will expand the use of developmental assignments; partnerships will be developed with other departments/agencies that share similar training requirements; and a coaching/mentoring program will be implemented to provide support to all employees. Employee feedback will be used to assess results.

**Public Education** will continue to focus on raising awareness about Canada's criminal justice system through production of tool kits and videos.

Government On-Line has provided the Department with the opportunity to begin work on establishing a Public Safety Portal. The Portal will provide Canadians and their communities with a single window access point to a broad range of public safety information without the need to understand the complex jurisdictional breakdown of responsibilities for public safety in Canada. Given recent tragic events in the US, the Public Safety Portal will become an even more valuable resource for Canadians with questions, concerns, and information needs in the area of public safety.

The initial version of the portal, involving Portfolio Agencies and allowing for connectivity to the Justice and the Law Cluster, is expected to be launched in the spring of 2002. Consultations and focus groups with our partners and users will be used to evaluate the portal throughout the development and to determine next steps.

**Modern Comptrollership** is a government-wide reform focused on the sound management of resources and effective decision-making. In support of this initiative, the Department will establish a "Comptroller" position to oversee the development of performance information, a risk management policy and management control systems.

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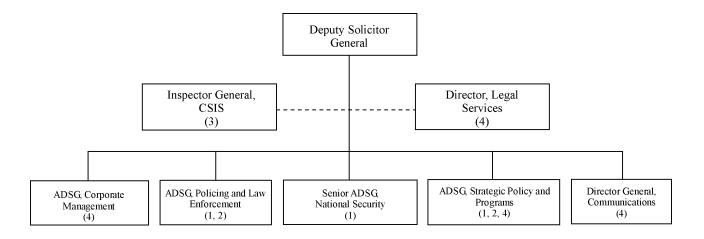
# **Section IV: Organization**

# **Strategic Outcomes and Business lines**

			Business lines			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Stra	tegic Outcomes	Advice to the Solicitor General	First Nations Policing Program	Office of the Inspector General CSIS	Executive Services & Corporate Support	Total
(1)	Initiatives to further strengthen and enhance domestic security measures and strategies and to further strengthen cross-border and overseas collaboration against terrorists.					
	Sr. ADSG National Security :	446.6				446.6
	National Security Directorate :	3,390.4				3,390.4
	IG-CSIS:			1,046.1		1,046.1
(2)	Innovative strategies and better tools for law enforcement to respond to organized crime and other criminal activities in both the domestic and international contexts.					
	Policing and Law Enforcement :	5,505.8				5,505.8
(3)	Measures to advance effective corrections in the interests of public safety.					
	ADSG - Strategic Policy and Programs :	432.5				432.5
	Corrections :	3,917.7				3,917.7
(4)	Establishment and maintenance of policing services that are professional , effective and responsive to the needs of First Nations and Inuit communities.					
	Aboriginal Policing :		71,905.2			71,905.2
	Policing and Law Enforcement :		2,371.0			2,371.0
(5)	Effective delivery of criminal justice programs through faster and better criminal justice information sharing					
	Integrated Justice Information :	5,713.9				5,713.9
(6)	Engagement of citizens , all levels of government and the voluntary sector in criminal justice policy development.					
	Strategic Operations :	4,105.1				4,105.1

			Business lines				
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
Stra	ategic Outcomes	Advice to the Solicitor General	First Nations Policing Program	Office of the Inspector General CSIS	Executive Services & Corporate Support	Total	
(7)	Effective and efficient corporate infrastructure to support departmental objectives.						
	Corporate Management :				7,134.2	7,134.2	
	Communications :				1,554.4	1,554.4	
	Coordination & Liaison :				1,079.0	1,079.0	
	Executive Support :				1,938.5	1,938.5	
	TOTAL	23,512.0	74,276.2	1,046.1	11,706.1	110,540.4	

# Organization



	<b>Business Line Titles (BL)</b>	(\$ millions)	(FTE)
1.	Advice to the Solicitor General regarding		
	Ministerial Direction to the Agencies,		
	Portfolio Management and National	23.5	149
	Policy Leadership.		
2.	First Nations Policing Program.	74.3	38
3.	Office of the Inspector General CSIS	1.0	9
4.	Executive Services and Corporate	11.7	100
	Support.	11./	108

# **Departmental Planned Spending**

(thousands of dollars)	Forecast Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04	Planned Spending 2004-05
Budgetary Main Estimates (gross)	86,941.3	110,540.4	107,153.3	106,419.3
Non-Budgetary Main Estimates (gross)				
Less: Respendable revenue				
Total Main Estimates	86,941.3	110,540.4	107,153.3	106,419.3
Adjustments*	72,838.8	25,800.0	200.0	200.0
Net Planned Spending	159,780.1	136,340.4	107,353.3	106,619.3
Less: Non-respendable revenue				
Plus: Cost of services received without charge	3,727.6	4,457.6	4,503.4	4,521.4
Net Cost of the Program	163,507.7	140,798.0	111,856.7	111,140.7
Full Time Equivalents	284	304	309	309

 $<sup>^*</sup>$  Adjustments are primarily for expenses related to the Summits of Americas in April 2001 and the G-8 meeting in Kananaskis in June 2002.

# **Section V: Annexes**

# **Financial Information**

### **Summary of Transfer Payments**

(dollars)	Forecast Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04	Planned Spending 2004-05
Grants				
Advice to the Solicitor General National Voluntary Organizations active in the criminal justice sector	<u>1,796,144</u>	<u>1,796,144</u>	<u>1,796,144</u>	<u>1,796,144</u>
Total Grants	1,796,144	1,796,144	1,796,144	1,796,144
Contributions  Advice to the Solicitor General Payments to the provinces, territories, public and private bodies in support of activities complementary to those of the Solicitor General	2,384,256	2,553,056	2,016,056	1,912,056
First Nations Policing Program Payments to the provinces, territories, municipalities, Indian band councils and recognized authorities representing Indians on- reserve, Indian communities on Crown land and Inuit communities for the First Nations Policing Prograr		69,593,000	66,501,000	<u>65,856,000</u>
Total Contributions	68,834,256	72,146,056	68,517,056	67,768,056
Other Transfer Payments				
Total grants and contributions	70,630,400	73,942,200	70,313,200	69,564,200

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### **Details on Transfer Payment Programs**

Transfer Payments for the First Nations Policing Program:

Payments to the provinces, territories, municipalities, Indian band councils and recognized authorities representing Indians on-reserve, Indian communities on Crown land and Inuit communities for the First Nations Policing Program

### **Objective:**

To contribute to the improvement of social order, public security and personal safety in First Nations and Inuit communities through the implementation of the First Nations Policing Policy.

#### **Planned Results:**

- ✓ Enhanced governance and accountability in First Nations police services and police governing authorities
- ✓ Tripartite policing agreements with First Nations Communities
- ✓ Innovative approaches in First Nations policing strategies in the areas of crime prevention, domestic/family violence and youth crime

### **Milestones:**

The Department has begun to develop appropriate systems to monitor the First Nations Policing Program. This includes developing national and regional standards that will assist First Nations police services in delivering a consistent level of service in their communities; developing a comprehensive set of performance indicators that can be used to measure First Nations police effectiveness over the longer term; and initiating the development of the "Results-Based Management Accountability Framework for the program.

The Department will also continue to utilize the departmental audit and evaluation functions to monitor the program on an on-going basis.

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# Net Cost of Program for the Estimates Year

(\$ thousands)	Total
Net Planned Spending	136,340.4
Plus: Services Received without Charge	
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)	2,617.4
Contributions covering employers' share of employees' insurance premiums and expenditures paid by TBS	1,480.2
Workman's compensation coverage provided by Human Resources Canada	23.0
Salary and associated expenditures of legal services provided by Justice Canada	337.0
	4,457.6
Less: Non-respendable Revenue	0
2002-2003 Net cost of Program	140,798.0

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### **Government-Wide Initiatives**

Sustainable Development

The Department tabled a sustainable development strategy in February 2001. The following chart provides a summary of the current targets established by the Department with respect to the sustainable development strategy (sds):

GOAL: Explore the Department's understanding of and contribution to the social dimension

of sustainable development particularly at the community level.		
OBJECTIVE	TARGETS	
In collaboration with provinces and First Nations, develop an approach to national and regional standards that will assist First Nations police in delivering a consistent level of service in their communities.	By June 2002, establish a forum with the FNCPA and provinces to discuss the issue of standards for police in First Nations communities	
Develop an information database and the design of a research framework to examine the elements of effective policing as they pertain to First Nations policing policy	<ol> <li>By March 31, 2003, complete case studies to test measures of performance and community satisfaction in accordance with the research framework.</li> <li>By March 31, 2003, complete the development and assessment of an Internet-based clearinghouse to disseminate best practices.</li> <li>Initiate discussions on where best to permanently host this site.</li> </ol>	
Begin to develop a comprehensive set of performance indicators that can be used to	1. By September 1, 2003, initiate stakeholder consultations on various means by which performance can be measured and effectiveness assessed.	

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measure First Nations police effectiveness over

the longer term.

GOAL: Deepen the department's approach to addressing the environmental impacts of its operations.		
Training & awareness – Encourage staff to incorporate environmental considerations into their daily activities.	<ol> <li>Coordinate and implement poster campaign promoting relevant sustainable development (sd) issues and related actions that employees can incorporate into their work and home life.</li> <li>Increase employee awareness on sd issues through regular communication on the Departmental SDS and sd issues.</li> <li>Annually review, update and implement Environmental Training Plan.</li> </ol>	
Solid Waste – Reduce amount of solid waste sent to landfill.	<ol> <li>By March 31, 2002 divert 85% of waste generated (by weight) from landfill through the "reduce, reuse and recycle initiative".</li> <li>Complete a waste audit and report waste management performance annually.</li> </ol>	
Building Energy – Reduce energy consumption.	<ol> <li>Beginning in 2002-2003 ensure that at least 50% of new office equipment purchases made each year display either the EcoLogo or Energy Star program label or demonstrate superior energy efficiency according to EnerGuide ratings.</li> <li>Increase the percentage of employees who regularly incorporate energy saving measures into their work practices.</li> </ol>	
Transportation Energy – Reduce vehicle emissions.	1. By March 31, 2003, replace one vehicle with an alternative-fuelled vehicle.	
Procurement – Reduce resource consumption by purchasing environmentally preferable products.	1. By March 31, 2003, ensure that at least 75% of annual purchases of office goods are "green".	
GOAL: Continue to manage and maintain the Sustainable Development Management System.		
SD Management System	<ol> <li>Annually report progress made on SDS through the Department Performance Report</li> <li>Annually conduct management review of the Department's SDS performance and SD management system to update SDS Action Plan</li> <li>Complete SD Management System audit on the same three- year cycle that is followed for updating the SDS.</li> <li>Review and modify SD Management System procedures on a three-year cycle.</li> </ol>	

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### **Horizontal/Collective Initiatives**

The Department is committed to further enhancing collaborative relationships with its partners – including the Portfolio Agencies, other federal departments, provinces and territories, and other national and international organizations, including Canada's voluntary sector – in order to advance the Government's public safety agenda. To this end, the following identifies some examples of initiatives currently underway with the key partners in support of public safety.

Collective Initiative	List of Partners	RPP Page Reference
Measures to Combat Organized Crime Initiative	Solicitor General, RCMP, Correctional Service of Canada,	Pages 13-14
	Department of Justice, Canada	
	Customs and Revenue Agency, Citizenship and Immigration Canada,	
	Environment Canada, CSIS & the Mohawks of Akwesasne	
Tobacco Control Strategy	Solicitor General, Health Canada, RCMP, Department of Justice, Canada Customs and Revenue Agency & Mohawks of Akwesasne	Pages 14, 18
National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention	Solicitor General, Department of Justice & RCMP	Page 14
Anti-Smuggling Initiative	Solicitor General, RCMP, Canada Customs and Revenue Agency & Department of Justice	Page 14
Integrated Proceeds of Crime	Solicitor General, RCMP, Department of Justice, Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, & Public Works and Government Services Canada	Page 14
Aboriginal Community Corrections Initiative	Solicitor General, Correctional Service of Canada, Department of Justice, Indian Affairs and Northern Development & Aboriginal Healing Foundation	Page 16

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Collective Initiative	List of Partners	RPP Page Reference
Lawful Access	Solicitor General, RCMP,	Page 12
	CSIS, National Defence, Industry	_
	Canada & Department of Justice	
National Counter-Terrorism	Solicitor General, National Defence,	Page 11
Response Capability	Office of Critical Infrastructure	
	Protection and Emergency	
	Preparedness, Health Canada,	
	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada,	
	Transport Canada, Canada Customs	
	and Revenue Agency, Citizenship	
	and Immigration Canada, Department	
	of Justice, Foreign Affairs and	
	International Trade, Environment	
	Canada, Canadian Security	
	Intelligence Service, RCMP &	
	provinces/territories/first responders	
Labrador Innu Comprehensive	Solicitor General, Indian Affairs and	Page 18
Healing Strategy	Northern Development, Health	
	Canada & RCMP	
Integrated Justice Information	Solicitor General, Canada Customs	Page 19-20
(IJI)	and Revenue Agency, Canadian	
	Centre for Justice Statistics,	
	Citizenship and Immigration Canada,	
	Correctional Service of Canada,	
	Department of Justice, National	
	Parole Board, Treasury Board	
	Secretariat, and RCMP.	

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### **Section VI: Other Information**

### Legislation Administered by the Department of the Solicitor General

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

Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act	R.S., c. C-23, as amended
Corrections and Conditional Release Act	S.C., 1992, c. 20, as amended
Charities Registration (Security Information) Act	S.C., 2001, c. 41
Criminal Records Act	R.S., c. C-47, as amended
Department of the Solicitor General Act	R.S., c. S-13, as amended
DNA Identification Act	S.C., 1998, c. 37, as amended
Prisons and Reformatories Act	R.S., c. P-20, as amended
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act	R.S., c. R-10, as amended
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Continuation Act	R.S.C., 1970, c. R-10, as amended
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act	R.S., c. R-11, as amended
Transfer of Offenders Act	R.S., c. T-15, as amended
Witness Protection Program Act	S.C., 1996, c. 15

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

Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal Act	S.C. 1997, c. 31
(ss. 7(2))	
Citizenship Act	R.S., c. C-29, as amended
(s. 19.3)	
Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	S.C., 1996, c. 19
(s. 55(2), 57)	
Criminal Code	R.S., c.C-46, as amended
(ss. 83.05, 83.07, 83.09, 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)	
Employment Equity Act	S.C. 1995, c.44
(ss. 41(6))	
Excise Act	R.S., c. E-14, as amended
(s.66)	
Extradition Act	S.C. 1999, c.18
(ss. 66,77,78,79)	
Firearms Act	S.C., 1995, c. 39
(ss. 82, 93)	
Immigration Act	S.C. 2001, c. 27
(ss. 77, 78, 82)	
National Defence Act	R.S., c. N-5, as amended
(ss. 276.3(2) & (3))	
Public Sector Pension Investment Board Act	S.C. 1999, c. 34
(ss. 4,10,14,25,36,37,39,44,45,47,48)	
Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act	S.C. 2000, c. 17 as amended
(s. 60.1)	,
Security Offences Act	R.S., c. S-7
(ss. 6)	
Statistics Act	R.S., c. S-19, as amended
(s. 29)	

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Library and Reference Centre: (613) 991-2787

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