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Public Safety and Emergency  
Preparedness Canada

Sécurité publique et  
Protection civile Canada

# **Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada**

## **Departmental Performance Report**

For the period ending March 31, 2005

The Honourable A. Anne McLellan, P.C. M.P.  
Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness

**Canada**The word "Canada" in a serif font, with a small Canadian flag (red maple leaf) positioned above the letter 'a'.

# Table of Contents

## **Section I: Overview**

The Minister's Message	3
The Deputy Minister's Message	4
Management Representation Statement	5
Portfolio Overview	6
Program Activity Architecture	9
Summary of Departmental Performance	10

## **Section II: Analysis of Program Activities by Strategic Outcome**

Emergency Management and National Security	13
Policing and Law Enforcement	23
Community Safety and Partnerships	31
Portfolio Leadership and Corporate Management	40

## **Section III: Supplementary Information**

Table 1: Comparison of Planned to Actual Spending by Business Line	45
Table 2: Use of Resources by Business Lines	46
Table 3: Voted and Statutory Items Listed in Main Estimates	57
Table 4: Net Cost of Department for the Estimates Year	58
Table 5: Transfer Payments by Business Line	49
List of Reviews and Evaluations 2005-2005	50
Horizontal Initiatives	51
Sustainable Development Strategy	53

## **Section IV: Other Items of Interest**

Legislation Administered by the Department and Portfolio Agencies	56
Contacts for Further Information	59

## **The Minister's Message**

I am pleased to present the Performance Report for Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC) for the period ending March 31, 2005. The Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Portfolio includes the following departments and agencies, in addition to PSEPC: the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, the Correctional Service of Canada, the Canada Firearms Centre, the National Parole Board, the Canada Border Services Agency, and three review bodies. The Portfolio works together to ensure the safety and security of Canada and Canadians while respecting the privacy rights of individuals.

The period covered in this Performance Report has been a time of development and growth for the Portfolio. The passing of the *Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Act* in March 2005 is a critical step towards delivering on the Government's core commitment to protect the safety and security of Canadians. The principles enshrined by the *Act* – national leadership, portfolio coordination, partnerships and information sharing – are fundamental to a progressive and comprehensive approach to public safety.

Last year, the Portfolio identified four over-arching strategic priorities to guide our collective efforts in those areas that are critical to the safety and security of Canadians: achieving safer communities, improving emergency management, strengthening national security and enhancing cooperation with our international partners, particularly the United States.

As we move forward, the Portfolio will continue to strengthen its approach to collective planning and reporting. To this end, some of the structures, including a Portfolio-wide priorities and planning body, have been put in place to promote the effective coordination and alignment of activities and priorities. The Portfolio will continue to work with its partners and stakeholders over the coming months and years to enhance information sharing among public safety partners, build safer communities for Canadians and secure and prepare the nation for emergencies.

I invite you to review the content of this report and if you wish to provide feedback please consult the list of departmental contacts. You can also obtain more information on the Department's Internet site, at: [www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca](http://www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca) .

The Honourable A. Anne McLellan, P.C., M.P.  
Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness

## Deputy Minister's Message

It gives me great pleasure to present the Departmental Performance Report (DPR) for the second year of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC), which was created in December 2003. This document reports on the plans and priorities established for fiscal year 2004-2005.

In this last year and into the future, the Department and Portfolio will continue to plan and report against its four long-term strategic priorities: achieving safer communities, improving emergency management, strengthening national security and enhancing cooperation with Canada's international partners – particularly the United States – on matters of mutual concern.

In April of 2004, the Government of Canada released the first-ever comprehensive statement of our National Security Policy, *Securing an Open Society*. Among the initiatives announced in the policy, several have already been accomplished: the passage of Bill C-6, the enabling legislation that establishes PSEPC as the department responsible for the testing and auditing of federal departments' key security responsibilities and activities; the creation of the Cross-Cultural Roundtable on Security, comprising members of Canada's ethno-cultural and religious communities; the creation of the Government Operations Centre, to provide stable, around-the-clock co-ordination and support across government to key national players in the event of national emergencies; and, the foundational work to establish a permanent federal-provincial-territorial forum on emergencies.

Work also continues to increase the safety of communities through crime prevention. The National Crime Prevention Centre is helping make Canada's communities safer places to live. As for emergency management, we have established federal/provincial/territorial mechanisms to improve co-ordination in the event of a national emergency. Finally, the Department's accomplishments in strengthening Canada's relationship with the United States includes the efficient management of our shared border and the continuing co-ordination of our policies in the fight against terrorism and organized crime.

PSEPC's work is essential to ensuring the safety and security of Canadians; indeed, our efforts represent one of the cornerstones supporting the quality of life of all Canadians.

We are committed to providing Canadians, through this report, with an overview of our plans and priorities. The results that the Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Portfolio achieves are indispensable preconditions for the delivery of our public safety objectives. This commitment reflects both the steps we are taking to fulfil our mandate and our full compliance with the principle of accountability, a major cornerstone of Canada's democratic parliamentary system.

Margaret Bloodworth  
Deputy Minister  
Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness

## Management Representation Statement

I submit for tabling in Parliament, the 2005-2006 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) for Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.

This document has been prepared based on the reporting principles contained in the *Guide to the preparation of Part III of the Estimates: Reports on Plans and Priorities*.

- It adheres to the specific reporting requirements outlined in the TBS guidance;
- It uses an approved program activity architecture (PAA) structure;
- It provides a basis of accountability for the results achieved with the resources and authorities entrusted to it; and
- It reports finances based on approved planned spending numbers from the Treasury Board Secretariat.

Margaret Bloodworth  
Deputy Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness

## Portfolio Overview

The Portfolio of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness is responsible within the Government of Canada for crisis and emergency preparedness, national security, policing and law enforcement, oversight, corrections and conditional release of federal offenders, crime prevention and protection of Canada's borders and critical infrastructure.

The Portfolio includes the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness and six agencies: the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, the Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, the Canada Firearms Centre and the Canada Border Services Agency.

Being accountable includes providing effective ongoing oversight of key Portfolio functions. Housed within the Portfolio are three review bodies: the RCMP External Review Committee, the Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP and the Office of the Correctional Investigator.

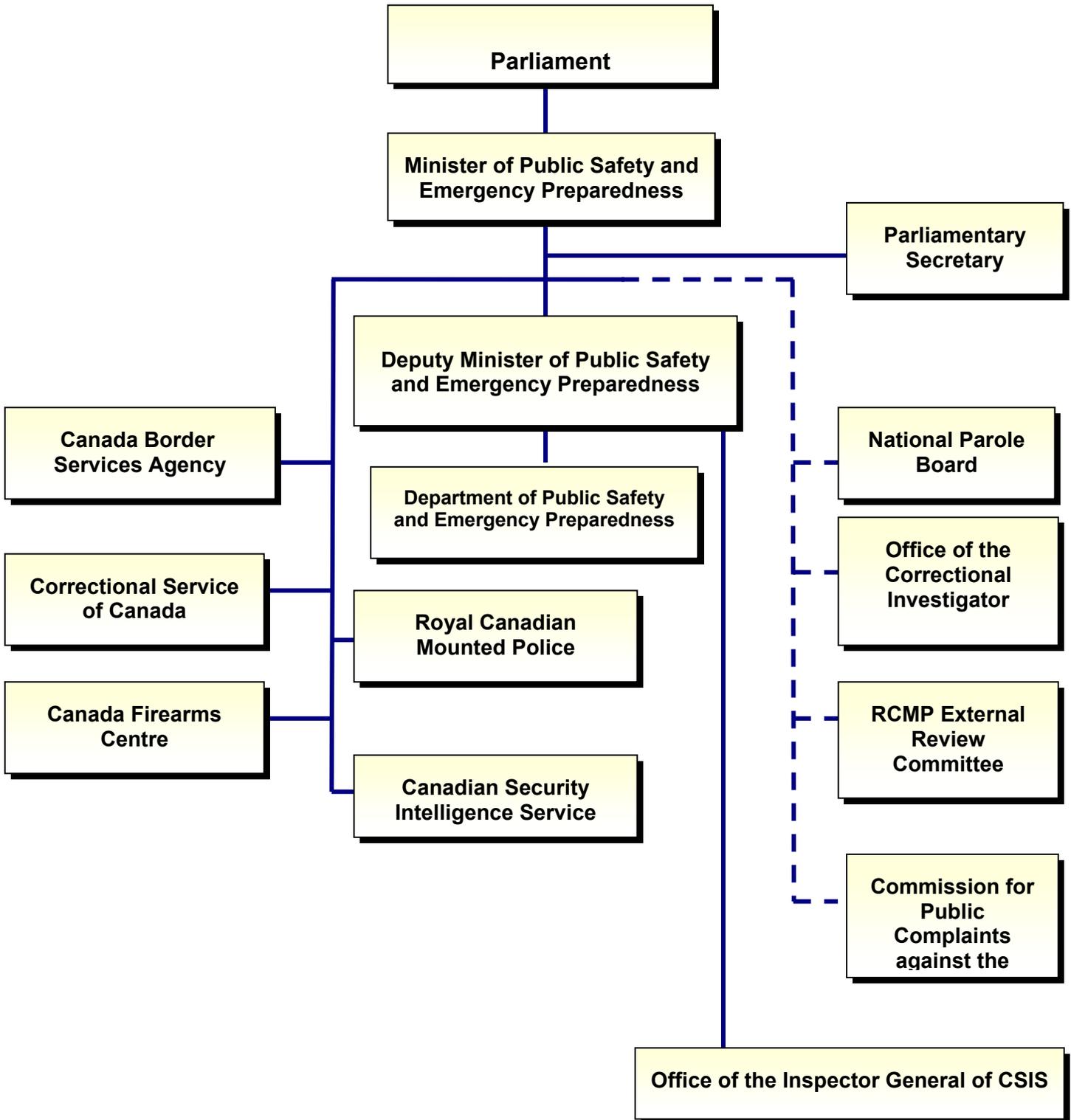
In 2004-2005, the Portfolio's organizations had a total annual budget of \$4.9 billion and just over 52,000 employees. Each Portfolio agency, with the exception of CSIS, prepares its own DPR. For further information on these reports, addresses for each organization's website are provided below.

The Department, Portfolio agencies and review bodies contribute individually and collectively to the public safety and emergency preparedness agenda outlined here.

- The **Department** provides strategic policy advice and delivers a broad range of national emergency preparedness, critical infrastructure protection and community safety programs and services. It supports the Minister in all aspects of her mandate, providing national public safety leadership, giving direction to the agencies and ensuring the agencies' accountability to the Minister. Also situated within the Department is the Office of the Inspector General of CSIS, which does internal audits of CSIS's compliance with the law, Ministerial direction and operational policy. [www.psepc.gc.ca](http://www.psepc.gc.ca)
- The **Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)** enforces Canadian laws, prevents crime and maintains peace, order and security. This includes the following responsibilities: to prevent, detect and investigate offences against federal statutes; to maintain law and order and prevent, detect and investigate crime in provinces, territories and municipalities where the Force has a policing contract; to provide investigative and protective services to other federal departments and agencies; and to provide Canadian and international law enforcement agencies with specialized police training and research, forensic laboratory services, identification services and informatics technology. [www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca)
- The **Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS)** investigates and reports on activities that may reasonably be suspected of constituting threats to the security of Canada. CSIS also provides security assessments, on request, to all federal departments and agencies. [www.csis-scrs.gc.ca](http://www.csis-scrs.gc.ca)
- The **Correctional Service of Canada (CSC)** contributes to the protection of society by actively encouraging offenders to become law-abiding citizens while exercising reasonable, safe, secure and humane control. CSC is responsible for managing offenders in federal correctional institutions and under community supervision, sentenced to two years or more. [www.csc-scc.gc.ca](http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca)
- The **National Parole Board (NPB)** is an independent, quasi-judicial, decision-making body that has exclusive jurisdiction and absolute discretion to grant, deny, cancel, terminate or revoke parole. The Board's mission is to contribute to the protection of society by facilitating the timely reintegration of offenders into society as law-abiding citizens. The Board also makes conditional release decisions for offenders in provincial institutions for provinces without their own parole board. [www.npb-cnlic.gc.ca](http://www.npb-cnlic.gc.ca)

- The **Canada Firearms Centre (CAFC)** oversees the administration of the *Firearms Act* and the Canadian Firearms Program (CFP). The *Firearms Act* and its regulations govern the possession, acquisition, transport, and storage of firearms in Canada. The objective of the CFP is to help reduce and prevent firearm-related death, injury and crime, through the licensing of firearm owners, safety training, firearms registration, border controls and other measures. The CAFC was established as a separate agency within the PSEP portfolio in 2003. [www.cfc-cafc.gc.ca](http://www.cfc-cafc.gc.ca).
- The **Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)** manages the nation's borders by administering and enforcing domestic laws that govern trade and travel, as well as international agreements and conventions. CBSA brings together all the major players involved in facilitating legitimate cross-border traffic and supporting economic development while stopping people and goods that pose a potential threat to Canada. CBSA processes commercial goods, travelers and conveyances, conducts secondary inspections of food and agricultural products imported by travelers at airports and marine facilities, conducts intelligence, engages in enforcement activities, supports free trade negotiations and conducts compliance audit reviews and dumping and subsidy investigations. [www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca](http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca)
- The **RCMP External Review Committee (RCMP ERC)** The RCMP External Review Committee is an independent and impartial agency that aims to promote fair and equitable labour relations within the RCMP, in accordance with applicable principles of law. To this end the Committee conducts an independent review of appeals in disciplinary and discharge and demotion matters, as well as certain categories of grievances, in accordance with the *RCMP Act*. [www.erc-cee.gc.ca](http://www.erc-cee.gc.ca)
- The **Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP (CPC)** receives and reviews public complaints regarding the conduct of members of the RCMP in an open, independent and objective manner. The Commission informs the public of its mandate and services, reviews and investigates complaints about 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. [www.cpc-cpp.gc.ca](http://www.cpc-cpp.gc.ca)
- The **Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI)** is mandated by legislation to act as the Ombudsman for federal corrections. Its main function is to conduct independent, thorough and timely investigations, regarding decisions, recommendations, acts or omissions of the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC), that affect offenders either individually or as a group. It may initiate an investigation upon receipt of a complaint by or behalf of an offender, at the request of the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, or on its own initiative. [www.oci-bec.gc.ca](http://www.oci-bec.gc.ca)

# Portfolio of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness



<b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME</b>	
<b>Enhance the Public Safety, Security and Emergency Preparedness of Canadians in an Open Society</b>	
<b>STRATEGIC PRIORITIES</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seamless Emergency Management and National Security Measures</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>An Integrated Public Safety Toolkit</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Community Safety through Partnerships</b></li> <li>• <b>Effective and Efficient Portfolio Leadership</b></li> </ul>	
<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely and professional advice</li> <li>• Thoughtful and measured responses</li> <li>• Strategic policy and legislation</li> <li>• Integrated measures of service, risk management and resource control</li> <li>• Partnerships and collaborative approaches</li> <li>• Collection, analysis and application of lessons learned</li> <li>• Public education</li> <li>• First Nations policing agreements</li> <li>• Research-based knowledge to support policy and programs for public safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustained strategic policy, operational and legislative framework</li> <li>• Comprehensive, integrated approach to public safety and emergency management</li> <li>• Sound financial management and quality assurance</li> <li>• Continuum of partnerships, from crime prevention and emergency preparedness to offender reintegration and disaster assistance</li> <li>• Increased sharing of information and knowledge within the Portfolio and among key stakeholders</li> <li>• Contribution toward safe and sustainable First Nations communities</li> <li>• Resilient communities and infrastructures</li> </ul>
<b>ULTIMATE OUTCOME</b>	
<b>Enhanced Public Safety and Emergency Management</b>	

## SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

### Progress and Performance Against RPP Commitments

<b>Seamless Emergency Management and National Security Measures</b>		
<b>Operational Priorities</b>	<b>Key Results Expected</b>	<b>Our Progress</b>
Coordinated policy and strategic response to all types of emergencies.	Interconnection of all federal departments and key stakeholders in order to provide strategically coordinated leadership in the event of a national emergency.	<b>Successfully met expectations</b> Continued implementation of the Government Operations Centre (GOC), which now has the ability to connect through voice and e-mail with all federal departments and agencies and with all provinces and territories.  Establishment of a full-time live communications system with the RCMP's National Operations Centre. <b>See page 16</b>
Responsive emergency management programming.	Harmonized federal, provincial and territorial response to all types of emergencies.	<b>Successfully met expectations</b> Extensive consultation on the National Emergency Response System (NERS) and confirmation that various emergency response systems across the country are compatible.  In April 2005, the NERS was demonstrated and validated during Exercise Triple Play, an exercise involving 18 federal departments and agencies and two provincial governments, conducted in conjunction with the US and the UK. <b>See page 16-17</b>
Integrated critical infrastructure and cyber protection.	Coordinated Canadian 'one-stop' cyber security website for reporting of cyber threats and vulnerabilities, best practices and raising awareness	<b>Successfully met expectations</b> On February 2, 2005, the Minister responsible for PSEPC announced the creation of the Canadian Cyber Incident Response Centre (CCIRC). <b>See page 18</b>
Coordinated policy and operational response to domestic terrorist incidents.	Updating of National Counter Terrorism Plan.	<b>Successfully met expectations</b> The National Counter-Terrorism Plan has been integrated into the developing National Emergency Response System (NERS). <b>See page 16</b>
Review of legislative tools in heightened threat environment.		<b>Successfully met expectations</b> PSEPC has participated actively in the review of the Anti-Terrorism legislation (Bill C-36), in collaboration with the Department of Justice, portfolio agencies and other government departments. <b>See page 19</b>

<b>An Integrated Public Safety Toolkit</b>		
<b>Operational Priorities</b>	<b>Key Results Expected</b>	<b>Our Progress</b>
Ongoing integration of critical public safety and security information across jurisdictions.	<p>Provision of a strategic vision for achieving an interoperable information sharing environment across government in support of public safety and security by 2004-05.</p> <p>Information management policies and standards aimed at national policy coherence to ensure the protection of personal information, data integrity and security of information shared under CPSIN.</p> <p>Technical integration of Canada Public Safety Information Network (CPSIN) component systems in support of interoperability and electronic information sharing.</p>	<p><b>Not yet fully met expectations</b> A draft federal vision for public safety &amp; security interoperability has been developed and shared with the federal stakeholders for input. When finalized, the vision will be one of three main deliverables of the PSEPC-led <i>Interoperability Project</i> - the others being a strategic design, and an implementation plan for a viable information sharing framework, including strategies and proposed initiatives to bridge the information sharing gaps. <b>See page 24</b></p> <p><b>Successfully met expectations</b> Successful inclusion in Bill C-6, the <i>Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Act</i>, of a provision providing authority for the facilitation of information sharing among Portfolio Agencies.  Completed a review and made applicable recommendations regarding the oversight of privacy among Portfolio Agencies. <b>See page 24</b></p> <p><b>Successfully met expectations</b> Software solutions to utilize data standards have been successfully developed by the Canadian Police Information Centre.  Obtained commitment of three key stakeholders (CBSA, CSC, CAFC) to pilot the National Integrated Inter-agency Information System. <b>See page 24</b></p>
National leadership in major research and policy initiatives in the areas of organized crime, integrated policing, illegal firearms, and the national DNA Data Bank.	Coordinated, strategic approach to policy development for key government initiatives.	<p><b>Successfully met expectations</b> A number of horizontal anti-organized crime initiatives continued to be coordinated and implemented (e.g., IMETs, FNOC, IPOC, etc.). The National Coordinating Committee on Organized Crime further evolved strategies to address specific organized crime related harms.  Enhancements to the DNA legislation were enacted in May 2005 (Bill C-13). <a href="http://www.parl.gc.ca/common/Bills_Is.asp?Parl=38&amp;Ses=1&amp;Is=C13">http://www.parl.gc.ca/common/Bills_Is.asp?Parl=38&amp;Ses=1&amp;Is=C13</a> <b>See page 30</b></p>
Accountability and coordination with respect to the O'Connor inquiry and its aftermath, border policy and the renewal of police service agreements with eight, provincial, three territorial and over 200 municipal governments.	Effective policy coordination on issues of border management.	<p><b>Successfully met expectations</b> Worked with government partners to ensure the effective implementation of both the Smart Border Action Plan, and its successor, the Security and Prosperity Partnership.  Ensured ongoing collaboration on common cross-border crime issues by law enforcement and justice officials through the annual Canada-U.S. Cross-Border Crime Forum. <b>See page 27</b></p>

<b>Community Safety Through Partnerships</b>		
<b>Operational Priorities</b>	<b>Key Results Expected</b>	<b>Our Progress</b>
Ongoing provision of evidence-based, research-supported correctional policies.	Increased coordination and integration of initiatives and policies in response to crime and victimization.	<b>Successfully met expectations</b> Developed legislative proposals to amend the <i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i> in response to recommendations by the Standing Committee and assisted in the debate and proclamation of the <i>Sex Offender Information Act</i> (Bill C-16). <b>See page 35</b>
Strong partnerships with Aboriginal peoples through enhanced governance capacity.	Access by First Nations communities to effective, professional and culturally appropriate First Nations policing services within available resources.	<b>Successfully met expectations</b> In 2004 -2005, the Aboriginal Policing Directorate (APD) negotiated the renewal of First Nations Community Police Services (FNCPS) frameworks in Alberta, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Yukon.  Met with various Aboriginal and Métis community members to determine their capacity for implementing a community corrections and healing strategy. <b>See page 37</b>
Providing communities with the tools, knowledge and support they need to address the root causes of crime at the local level.	Increased community involvement in crime prevention initiatives and the development of local solutions to crime and victimization.  Effective and sustainable crime prevention strategies that meet the needs of communities across Canada.	<b>Successfully met expectations</b> In fiscal year 2004-05, the NCPC supported 509 projects in 261 communities. In 2004-05, the NCPC has continued to pursue its work across Canada in both urban and rural settings and in Northern and remote locations.  A Policy on Crime Prevention Through Social Development for Métis, Inuit and First Nations Communities On and Off Reserve was finalized.  Conducted two restorative justice demonstration projects. <b>See page 34</b>
<b>Effective and Efficient Portfolio Leadership</b>		
Timely and responsive support to the Minister, Deputy Minister and senior management.	Sustained support and strategic advice to the Minister and Deputy Minister in the discharge of their Parliamentary and Cabinet responsibilities.	<b>Successfully met expectations</b> Prepared materials for the Minister and Deputy Minister to support their respective appearances before House of Commons and Senate Committees on National Security on Bill C-6.  Timely provision of Question Period Notes and Briefing Notes to Minister and Deputy Minister. <b>See page 42</b>
The ongoing implementation of the Management Accountability Framework, bringing together the frameworks of modern comptrollership, human resource modernization and Government On-Line.	Strengthened management commitment for measuring, reporting and evaluating initiatives.	As part of the transition, the Department established the departmental branch structures and an integrated corporate services framework to support the mandate and core activities. A business planning process was developed to ensure the strategic coordination and management of priorities and allocation of resources across the new Department. As part of managing ongoing performance, Results Based Management and Audit Frameworks were developed for several key initiatives. <b>See page 42</b>

## SEAMLESS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND NATIONAL SECURITY MEASURES

**Initiatives to enhance Canada’s emergency management system across the full spectrum of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.**

### **How is this important to Canadians?**

The Emergency Management and National Security Branch of PSEPC brings together the emergency management role of the former Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness with the national security role of the former Department of the Solicitor General. With activities ranging from preparing for emergencies to responding to emergencies, PSEPC is helping to protect Canadians from the harms of terrorism, natural disasters, and other emergencies of national significance.

Within the Branch, the Policy Directorate acts as the focal point in the Department for the review and development of legislation and policy concerning emergency management and national security issues; the Operations Directorate provides around-the-clock coordination and support across government in response to threats and national emergencies; and the Preparedness and Recovery Directorate administers programs, including the National Exercise Program and the Disaster Financial Assistance Programs (DFAA), which strengthen Canadian emergency preparedness and recovery efforts. Working together, all three Directorates provide the advice and support that the government needs to carry out its core responsibility – ensuring the safety and security of its citizens.

### **Resource Allocation**

	<b>Planned Spending (\$ 000's)</b>	<b>Total Authorities Received</b>	<b>Actual Expenditures</b>	<b>FTEs</b>
Emergency Management	48,522.5	47,498.0	45,567.7	264.0
DFAA Contribution	145,000.0	145,000.0	100,057.4	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>193,522.5</b>	<b>192,498.0</b>	<b>145,625.1</b>	<b>264.0</b>

### **Major programs and initiatives for which the Department holds key responsibility include:**

- **National Emergency Response System (NERS)** – Canada’s comprehensive and integrated system for providing a harmonized federal, provincial and territorial response to all types of emergencies
- **Government Operations Centre (GOC)** – The Government of Canada Operations Centre provides around-the-clock incident monitoring, coordination, management and support across government to key national players in the event of a national emergency
- **National Counter-Terrorism Plan (NCTP)** – Canada’s primary mechanism for providing a coordinated policy and operational response to a domestic terrorist incident
- **Operational Readiness Program** – training activities such as exercises, seminars and workshops designed to promote awareness of the national counter-terrorism arrangements among first responders, provincial and federal officers
- **Counter-Terrorism Consequence Management Arrangements** – including possible participation in **Exercise TOPOFF3**, a joint Canada/United States counter-terrorism exercise that honours our commitment to the Smart Border Declaration and the Canada-U.S. Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Guidelines

- **The Lawful Access Initiative** – a comprehensive review of legislation to ensure that national security and law enforcement agencies maintain lawful access methods in the detection, prevention and investigation of terrorism and organized crime in the face of new and emerging technologies
- **Joint Emergency Preparedness Program** – a cost-shared program to build a more robust, national capacity among Canadian first responders to deal with all hazards
- **Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements** – provided to provinces and territories to help respond to and recover from major disasters when the provincial and territorial capacity is overwhelmed
- **Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) training** – providing high calibre, standardized training to First Responders across Canada to develop an interoperable and robust capacity to deal with CBRN incidents
- **National Critical Infrastructure Assurance Program** – builds a partnership with provinces and territories and critical infrastructure protection owners to provide greater resiliency to those services that are critical to the lives of all Canadians
- **Research and Development Program** – builds knowledge of issues facing Canadians in critical infrastructure protection and emergency management and also provides tools to face the challenges

#### 2004-2005 Operational Priorities

- Coordinated policy and operational response to domestic terrorist incidents
- Coordinated policy and strategic response to all types of emergencies
- Review of legislative tools in heightened threat environment
- Responsive emergency management programming
- Integrated critical infrastructure and cyber protection security

<b>SEAMLESS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND NATIONAL SECURITY MEASURES</b>		
<b>Operations Directorate</b>		
<b>Planned activities</b>	<b>Expected results and timelines</b>	<b>Outcomes / Results Reported</b>
Maintain and update when required the National Counter-Terrorism Plan through consultation with key stakeholders.	Updated National Counter-Terrorism Plan to reflect the National Emergency Response System – <i>planned end date March 2005</i>	The National Counter-Terrorism Plan has been integrated into the developing National Emergency Response System (NERS). The NERS will include a new, all-hazards (terrorism, natural disasters, cyber attacks) plan.
Participation in the Integrated Threat Assessment Centre which will draw on the resources of a range of departments and agencies to provide comprehensive analysis of all available information on potential threats to Canada.	Prevention and disruption of national security threats through timely, integrated, client-focused and value-added intelligence – <i>ongoing</i>	Departmental participation to date involves the secondment of one senior analyst since October 2004 on a two-year rotational basis. An additional analyst will also be seconded on a rotational basis by December 2005.
Implementation of the Government Operations Centre, to	Interconnection of all federal departments and key stakeholders in	The Government Operations Centre (GOC) now has the ability to connect through voice and e-mail with all federal departments and agencies

<p>provide around-the-clock coordination, management and support across government to key national players in the event of a national emergency.</p>	<p>order to provide strategically coordinated leadership in the event of a national emergency – <i>planned end date for full implementation March 2005</i></p>	<p>and with all provinces and territories.</p> <p>The GOC has established a full-time live communications system with the RCMP’s National Operations Centre, and is expanding that capability to other federal operations centres. The system allows documents and other files to be centrally stored and shared, and also consists of a messenger service, which allows real time chat between the centres.</p> <p>The ability to communicate securely now exists between the GOC and any other Canadian entity with secure voice or computer equipment, regardless of the type.</p> <p>Outside of Canada, connectivity by e-mail has been established with all G8 nations and NATO. The GOC also maintains full-time live communications with our partners in the United States, United Kingdom and Australia.</p> <p>Voice conferencing capability now exists enabling the GOC to conference anywhere in Canada.</p>
<p>Finalize the development and implementation of the National Emergency Response System (NERS) through consultation with key federal and national players.</p>	<p>Harmonized federal, provincial and territorial response to all types of emergencies – <i>ongoing, planned end date March 2005</i></p>	<p>The implementation of the NERS has been ongoing since June 2004 and is expected to evolve through to the end of 2006, with major improvements in the federal government’s response capability already realized (including improved coordination mechanisms with our federal, provincial, territorial and international partners).</p> <p>PSEPC has begun extensive consultation on the NERS within the federal government and with the provinces and territories and they have confirmed that their various emergency response systems are compatible.</p> <p>NERS training for officials from PSEPC and other federal government departments has begun and will continue with drills and exercises done in conjunction with the training to confirm the training objectives.</p> <p>In April 2005, the NERS was demonstrated and validated during Exercise Triple Play, an exercise involving 18 federal departments and agencies and two provincial governments, conducted in conjunction with the US and the UK.</p>
<p>Improved cooperation with other jurisdictions through accelerated co-location of federal</p>	<p>Integrated “one-stop” emergency and crisis management plans with regionally located</p>	<p>In March 2005, the Government of Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories announced their intent to establish a PSEPC Arctic Regional Office and joint coordination</p>

and provincial/territorial emergency measures organizations.	resources, cutting down response times and increasing coordination across jurisdictions – <i>ongoing</i>	centre in Yellowknife co-located with Northwest Territories' Emergency Measures Organization in the offices of the RCMP's "G" Division. The co-location is planned for Fall 2005.  Discussions are continuing with other potential provincial partners.
Update the National Support Plan, the document that outlines the emergency management structure, processes and procedures used by the federal government in providing support to a province or territory affected by a disaster.	Clarified roles and responsibilities of federal departments and agencies in the event of a provincial/territorial disaster, integrated into a coherent and coordinated support plan. Plan to reflect the National Emergency Response System – <i>by 2005</i>	The National Support Plan has been integrated into the developing National Emergency Response System (NERS). The NERS will include a new, all-hazards (terrorism, natural disasters, cyber attacks) plan.
Establishment of a Web presence as Cyber Incident Response Canada (CIRC).	Coordinated Canadian 'one-stop' cyber security website for reporting of cyber threats and vulnerabilities, best practices and raising awareness – <i>in 2004</i>	On February 2, 2005, the Minister responsible for PSEPC announced the creation of the Canadian Cyber Incident Response Centre (CCIRC).  The CCIRC website was also launched on this date and can be accessed at <a href="http://www.psepc.gc.ca/ccirc">http://www.psepc.gc.ca/ccirc</a> .  Concurrently, PSEPC announced an agreement to cooperate on cyber security with Microsoft and CCIRC has begun to implement that arrangement on an operational level.
Establishment of permanent Ministerial and Deputy Minister federal/provincial/territorial forums on emergency management.	Fully integrated, national emergency management system with clarified standards and priorities, drawing on the leadership and expertise of all levels of government – <i>in 2004/05</i>	Federal/provincial/territorial meeting of Deputy Ministers on May 18, 2004.  Federal/provincial/territorial meeting of Ministers on January 24, 2005.  Agreement by both forums on Terms of Reference.  Ministers agreed on a federal/provincial/territorial Work Plan on Emergency Management for the coming year.
<b>Critical Infrastructure Policy</b>		
<b>Planned Activities</b>	<b>Expected Results and Timelines</b>	<b>Outcomes/Results Reported</b>
Modernization of the Emergency Preparedness Act (1988).	Updated legislative framework with legal authorities to deal with the full range of public safety emergencies including mitigation programs, critical infrastructure protection	A consultation paper providing context for review of the <i>Act</i> has been prepared and is available at <a href="http://www.psepc.gc.ca">www.psepc.gc.ca</a> .  Internal and external consultations will be followed by departmental analysis of the results, of instruments to attain policy objectives, and determination of amendments required.

	and cyber security – in 2005/06	Activity on target and reporting to Ministers expected in the fall of 2005.
Establishment of a public-private sector task force for the National Cyber-Security Strategy.	Development of partnership forum to increase capacity to predict, assess and prevent cyber attacks – in 2004/05	<p>Owing to the complexity and import of the interdependent relationship between national critical infrastructure protection (CIP) strategy and national cyber-security strategy, establishment of this forum was delayed. Work is underway to ensure that the CIP and Cyber-security strategies are fully aligned. Consultations continue (both internal to the GoC and with industry) at the executive level to establish the Task Force.</p> <p>Funding for \$5M (distributed over 2 years) was approved by Treasury Board.</p> <p>Two national studies that will form the foundation of a national cyber-security strategy have been initiated:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) survey of critical infrastructure cyber security posture; and</li> <li>2) interdependencies in critical infrastructure sectors.</li> </ol>
<b>National Security Policy</b>		
<b>Planned Activities</b>	<b>Expected Results and Timelines</b>	<b>Outcomes/Results Reported</b>
Assessment of national security policy issues, with particular focus on future legislative and/or machinery changes.	Sustained assessment of national security policy issues and development of strategic legislative and/or machinery of government options commensurate with the threat environment – <i>ongoing</i>	<p>The list of terrorist entities has been expanded through regulatory change.</p> <p>Participation in preparation of Bills C-21, the <i>Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act</i>, and C-59, <i>An Act to amend the Investment Canada Act</i>.</p> <p>Assessments are ongoing, including participation in the Parliamentary review of the <i>Anti-Terrorism Act</i>.</p>
Key participation in Parliamentary review of the <i>Anti-Terrorism Act</i> (C-36), particularly in the key area of counter-terrorism efforts.	Comprehensive review of the <i>Anti-Terrorism Act</i> in keeping with mandated statutory requirement – <i>beginning by December 2004</i>	<p>Preparations for the review have been ongoing since fall 2004.</p> <p>PSEPC has participated actively in the review, in collaboration with the Department of Justice, portfolio agencies and other government departments.</p> <p>Both the Minister and a range of senior officials have appeared before the two Parliamentary Committees conducting the review.</p> <p>PSEPC will continue to support the Minister and the work of the committees by providing information as required to assist them in fulfilling their mandates.</p> <p>Currently, the committees are required to submit</p>

		<p>their reports in December 2005.</p> <p>More information about the review can be found at  <a href="http://www.justice.gc.ca/en/anti_terr/index.html">http://www.justice.gc.ca/en/anti_terr/index.html</a></p>
Modernize laws and technical solutions to maintain law enforcement and national security agencies' lawful access capabilities.	Increased effectiveness of investigations and intelligence gathering efforts – <i>ongoing</i>	<p>PSEPC continues to make progress in the review and modernization of legislation to ensure law enforcement and national security agencies maintain their lawful access capabilities in light of new and emerging telecommunication technologies.</p> <p>During fiscal year 2004-05, officials from Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, in partnership with Departments of Justice and Industry Canada undertook additional detailed and focused meetings with key stakeholders to review technical and other aspects of the government's lawful access proposals. Based on this feedback, PSEPC officials continue to refine the proposals to ensure that the needs of law enforcement are balanced with national security concerns and the economic considerations of the private sector, while also ensuring full compliance with the <i>Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>.</p>
Development of an enhanced, consolidated terrorist watch list system, in partnership with CBSA's National Risk Assessment Centre	Improved interoperability and quality assurance of information exchange between security agencies relating to terrorist watch lists - <i>ongoing</i>	The enhanced combined terrorist watch list was completed as of June, 2004, and is operational within CBSA's National Risk Assessment Centre.
<b>Emergency Management Policy</b>		
<b>Planned Activities</b>	<b>Expected Results and Timelines</b>	<b>Outcomes/Results Reported</b>
Development of a CBRN Strategy for the Government of Canada.	<p>Provincial/Territorial (PT) review and input to the CBRN Strategy (April 2004 and January 2005)</p> <p>Ministerial review and endorsement of CBRN Strategy (March 2005)</p> <p>Official release of the CBRN Strategy by PSEP Minister (March 2005)</p> <p>Way forward defined in</p>	<p>Input and support from PT jurisdictions to the CBRN Strategy through an FPT CBRN Working Group. Further FPT consultations on CBRN Strategy implementation will take place in a renewed FPT forum with a broader range of FPT stakeholders. The new forum is to be defined in Fall 2005.</p> <p>Ministerial endorsement of CBRN Strategy and approval to return to Ministers with options to build on national CBRN capacity under the Strategy framework.</p> <p>PSEPC and Defence Research and Development Canada (DRDC) began consultations to define an approach to developing CBRN standards in November 2004. In Spring 2005, a target-area was defined to serve as a model for future efforts to create a</p>

	partnership with Defence Research and Development Canada (DRDC) for developing Canadian CBRN equipment standards (Winter 2004/Spring 2005)	Canadian suite of CBRN equipment standards.
<b>Preparedness and Recovery</b>		
<b>Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements</b>		
<b>Planned Activities</b>	<b>Expected Results and Timelines</b>	<b>Outcomes/Results Reported</b>
Ongoing review of Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA) and consideration of a more comprehensive disaster assistance measure.	Streamlined application process for provinces and territories in need of financial assistance for disaster relief; broadened program scope to reflect wider array of disaster recovery challenges – F/P/T consultations – Fall 2004	<p><u>FDAI Part 1- DFAA:</u> F/P/T consultation meetings on DFAA Review successfully completed in December 2004.</p> <p>P/T stakeholders reviewing draft revised DFAA Guidelines. PSEPC awaiting comments.</p> <p>Release of revised DFAA Guidelines is planned in 2005-2006.</p> <p><u>FDAI Part II – Complementary Instrument Development:</u> F/P/T officials are working to enhance understanding and assess the results of government assistance programs and lessons learned from a cross-section of major disasters. This includes work to devise cost-sharing arrangements for a National Disaster Recovery Framework.</p> <p>Draft guiding principles have been defined to frame assistance instruments that would complement the DFAA by addressing recovery issues ineligible for DFAA. Ministerial consideration of the guiding principles is expected early in 2006.</p> <p>A workplan has been developed to guide FPT progress toward establishing a National Disaster Recovery Framework that will encompass all three component parts of the FDAI.</p> <p><u>FDAI Part III - Inventory</u> Preliminary inventory of federal programs and tools applicable to disaster response and recovery created and posted on the PSEPC web-site - <a href="http://www.ocipep.gc.ca/fap/fdap_e.asp">http://www.ocipep.gc.ca/fap/fdap_e.asp</a> - October 2004. Departments include: PSEPC, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Canada Revenue Agency, and Health Canada.</p> <p>Ontario's disaster recovery program inventory</p>

		<p>was linked with PSEPC's inventory in March 2005.</p> <p>The inventory will be updated regularly, as required. It is anticipated that other jurisdictions will link their inventories to PSEPC's in 2005-2006.</p> <p>The establishment and funding of a National Disaster Mitigation Strategy (NDMS) aimed to reduce the impact and costs of disasters through long-term mitigation activities.</p> <p>The NDMS will include public awareness, cost-shared programming, research and knowledge-building and enhanced federal coordination and leadership components.</p>
<b>National Exercises Division</b>		
<p>Major Programs and Initiatives for which the Department holds Key responsibility include Counter-Terrorism Consequence Management Arrangements.</p> <p>In addition to planned activities, the department continued 2003-04 cross-border commitments to joint counter-terrorist exercises.</p>	<p>Further development of exchanges/seminars building on the successful completion of Exercise TOPOFF 2 in May, 2003 to honour Canada's commitment to the Smart Border Declaration and the Canada-U.S. Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Guidelines.</p>	<p>Ongoing. In September, 2004, the Minister committed to participation in TOPOFF 3 to be conducted in Spring 2005-06.</p> <p>During the reporting period, 18 Federal agencies in Ottawa and many of their regional operations across Canada and the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick joined together for a series of TRIPLE PLAY-related development and training opportunities.</p>
<p>Training activities such as exercises, seminars and workshops designed to promote awareness of the national counter-terrorism arrangements among first responders, provinces and federal officers.</p>	<p>Exercises, seminars and workshops are conducted and results inform the ongoing development of the national emergency management system for all hazards, including the consequences of terrorism.</p>	<p>Ongoing. The National Exercise Program was established Summer, 2005 to support the government's direction to PSEPC in the NSP to stage "regular national and international exercises involving civilian and military resources to assess the adequacy of the national system against various emergency scenarios".</p>
<b>Preparedness and Recovery</b>		
<b>Business Continuity Planning</b>		
<b>Planned activities</b>	<b>Expected results and timelines</b>	<b>Outcomes / Results Reported</b>
<p>Conduct audits and tests of federal departments' and agencies' business continuity and disaster recovery plans</p>	<p>Clarified roles and responsibilities with central agencies and new authorities for the evaluation and assurance of the</p>	<p>Consultations with the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, the Privy Council Office, Consulting and Audit Canada and the Office of the Auditor General of Canada towards clarifying roles and responsibilities have been conducted.</p>

	federal government's ability to deliver essential services during emergency situations – in 2004 – 05 and ongoing	<p>Legal opinion from the Department of Justice Canada obtained providing authority for the BCP program under the <i>Emergency Preparedness Act</i>.</p> <p>TBS has agreed to amend the Government Security Policy.</p> <p>BCP Audit guide completed.</p>
<b>Preparedness and Recovery</b>		
<b>Canadian Emergency Preparedness College</b>		
<b>Planned activities</b>	<b>Expected results and timelines</b>	<b>Outcomes / Results Reported</b>
In partnership with other federal departments, lead the delivery of comprehensive 4-level CBRN First Responder Training.	A national, standardized capacity in major cities in Canada to respond to CBRN incidents – ongoing	<p>The CBRN Strategy of the GOC was announced in March 05. <a href="http://www.psepc.gc.ca/publications/cbrn/strategy_e.asp">http://www.psepc.gc.ca/publications/cbrn/strategy_e.asp</a></p> <p>Work on a comprehensive training strategy to guide continued development and delivery of the CBRN First Responder Training Program was begun in March 05.</p> <p>Extensive consultations with provinces and territories on this strategy have occurred.</p> <p>Completion date for the revised training strategy is Fall 2005.</p> <p>Over 500 CBRN First Responders have been trained in 2004-2005 at the basic, train the trainer, intermediate and advanced levels, in partnership with federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal partners.</p> <p>The introductory and basic courses will be launched as web-based (e-learning) courses in Fall 2005 significantly increasing access to CBRN training for all first responders.</p>
<b>Preparedness and Recovery</b>		
<b>Critical Infrastructure Assurance Program for Canada</b>		
<b>Planned activities</b>	<b>Expected results and timelines</b>	<b>Outcomes / Results Reported</b>
Development of a Critical Infrastructure Assurance Program for Canada.	Clarified roles and responsibilities for federal/provincial/territorial governments and private sector bodies, enhancing the viability and resiliency of national critical infrastructure – position paper to be released in the Fall of 2004;	<p>The Government of Canada Position Paper on a National Critical Infrastructure Protection Strategy was released in November 2004, satisfying the commitment made in the National Security Policy. <a href="http://www.ocipep.gc.ca/critical/nciap/positionpaper_e.asp">http://www.ocipep.gc.ca/critical/nciap/positionpaper_e.asp</a></p> <p>As part of the Strategy, work on clarifying roles and responsibilities of the federal, provincial and territorial governments and private sector bodies</p>

	<p>consultations – Fall / Winter 2004/05</p>	<p>is on-going.</p> <p>The NCIAP continues to work closely with the National Critical Infrastructure Coordinators in the five regions to develop provincial CIP plans and liaise with provincial governments. Through this work, PSEPC continues to coordinate critical infrastructure activity/policy frameworks to maintain compatibility between the national and provincial programs.</p> <p>PSEPC is undertaking a series of collaborative efforts to better coordinate CIP with our U.S. government partners. PSEPC is actively engaged with the US in CIP-related plans under the Smart Border Accord and the DHS-PSEPC Action Plan.</p> <p>The NCIAP group also recognizes the value gained from exercises which explore cross-border infrastructure interdependencies and vulnerabilities, and thus participated in the Silver Links Exercise which took place in the Great Lakes and Northern Region.</p>
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**Other performance notes:**

The Cross Cultural Roundtable on Security Secretariat was created within expectations, in February 2005. Due to organizational restructuring, the Roundtable will, in future Performance Reports, appear under the Effective and Efficient Portfolio Leadership strategic outcome.

**Partners**

National security involves many levels of government and the Department works closely with local, regional, national and international government and non-governmental organizations in order to effectively plan for and respond to emerging threats. With respect to emergency preparedness and counter-terrorism, the Department works with both domestic and international partners.

*Domestic*

RCMP, CSIS, CBSA, Privy Council Office, National Defence, Health Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Foreign Affairs Canada, Environment Canada, Finance Canada, Justice Canada, Transport Canada, provinces/territories, first responders and private sector and non-governmental organizations such as the Red Cross, Canadian Federation of Municipalities, Canadian Waste Water Association, Canadian Electrical Association and Canadian Bankers Association.

*International*

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. State Department, U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Aviation Administration, United Kingdom Home Office and the Office of the Australian Attorney General. PSEPC is also a strong contributor to NATO Civil Emergency Planning and Critical Infrastructure Protection. In collaboration with the Department of Foreign Affairs, PSEPC is a key player in the development of a Cyber Security Strategy for nations of the Organization of American States (OAS).

## AN INTEGRATED PUBLIC SAFETY TOOL KIT

**Innovative strategies and better tools for law enforcement to respond to organized crime and other criminal activities, in both the domestic and international context.**

### **How is this important to Canadians?**

An integrated public safety toolkit requires not only the provision of the right resources in the right places and at the right time but also the sharing of information among all those with a mandate to ensure public safety and security. Accordingly, the Department has consolidated its policy capacity on policing and law enforcement issues with its efforts to advance interoperability and information sharing among key public safety and security agencies. This approach enables the Minister to exercise national leadership on key common issues in policing and law enforcement, and to facilitate public safety and security information-sharing and interoperability. Each of the public policy areas and initiatives addressed in the toolkit is of critical importance in enhancing public safety for Canadians.

### **Resource Allocation**

<b>Planned Spending (\$ 000's)</b>	<b>Total Authorities Received</b>	<b>Actual Expenditures</b>	<b>FTEs</b>
14,991.2	19,283.8	16,349.2	102.0

### **Major programs or initiatives for which the Department holds responsibility include:**

- **Public Safety Interoperability Project** – The Department is developing a comprehensive vision, strategic design and implementation plan to address the integration of public safety and security information and interoperability between departments and agencies in Canada. This work builds on the accomplishments of the Integrated Justice Information initiative, which advanced the delivery of the Canada Public Safety Information Network to improve information-sharing among criminal justice and law enforcement agencies in support of public safety and security.
- **National Agenda to Combat Organized Crime** – coordinates information and strategies across jurisdictions in Canada, focusing on the key priorities of illicit drugs, outlaw motorcycle gangs, economic crime, high-tech crime, money laundering, trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling, corruption and street gangs while also addressing the questions of intimidation in the justice system, illegal gaming, auto theft and organized crime activities in Canada's emerging diamond mining industry.
- **The Canada-U.S. Cross Border Crime Forum** – supports Canada-U.S. efforts to secure the border and facilitates several initiatives outlined under the Smart Border Action Plan and its successor, the Security and Prosperity Partnership for North America.

### **Operational Priorities**

- Ongoing integration of critical public safety and security information across Canadian jurisdictions and organizations
- National leadership in major research and policy initiatives in the areas of organized crime, integrated policing, illegal firearms, and the national DNA Data Bank
- Accountability and coordination in respect to the O'Connor inquiry and its aftermath, border policy and the renewal of police service agreements with eight, provincial, three territorial and over 200 municipal governments

## AN INTEGRATED PUBLIC SAFETY TOOL KIT

### Public Safety Interoperability

Planned activities	Expected results and timelines	Outcomes / Results Reported
<p>Advancement of the <i>Public Safety and Security Information Sharing and Interoperability Project</i>.</p>	<p>Provision of a strategic vision for achieving an interoperable information sharing environment across government in support of public safety and security – <i>in 2004-05</i></p> <p>Inventory of current Government of Canada information sharing initiatives related to public safety and security, including a mitigation strategy to resolve known gaps – <i>in 2004-05</i></p>	<p>A draft federal vision for public safety &amp; security interoperability has been developed and shared with the federal stakeholders for input.</p> <p>When finalized, the vision will be one of three main deliverables of the PSEPC-led <i>Interoperability Project</i> – the others being a strategic design, and an implementation plan for a viable information sharing framework, including strategies and proposed initiatives to bridge the information sharing gaps.</p> <p>Inventory of current information sharing initiatives is currently being completed, and a gaps analysis has been undertaken – both of which will help shape the strategic design of a new interoperable information sharing environment for the Government of Canada's public safety and security communities in the future.</p>
<p>Track/monitor Canada Public Safety Information Network (CPSIN) technology projects underway to modernize case and records management systems in support of public safety.</p>	<p>Technical integration of CPSIN component systems in support of interoperability and electronic information sharing – <i>by 2005</i></p>	<p>In collaboration with the RCMP, obtained funding to advance the RCMP's Real Time Identification project.</p> <p>Software solutions to utilize data standards have been successfully developed by the Canadian Police Information Centre.</p> <p>Obtained commitment of three key stakeholders (CBSA, CSC, CAFC) to pilot the National Integrated Inter-agency Information System.</p> <p>As a pilot effort, advanced information architecture by mapping the information flows in the criminal justice community of Alberta.</p>
<p>The development of national policy strategies for privacy and the management of information under CPSIN.</p>	<p>Information management policies and standards aimed at national policy coherence to ensure the protection of personal information, data integrity and security of information shared under CPSIN – <i>by 2005</i></p>	<p>Successful inclusion in Bill C-6, the <i>Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Act</i>, of a provision providing authority for the facilitation of information sharing among Portfolio Agencies.</p> <p>Completed a review and made applicable recommendations regarding the oversight of privacy among Portfolio Agencies.</p> <p>The need for the development of national policy strategies for privacy and information management under CPSIN is being re-evaluated in the context of new commitments to create a strategic design and implementation</p>

		plan for interoperability in the larger domain of public safety and security.
The development and application of common data standards and related tools promoting interoperability.	Endorsement and adoption of data standards by CPSIN participating agencies and other key stakeholders in the development or redesign of criminal justice information systems to enable structured electronic information sharing – <i>ongoing</i>	Released version 1.2.1 Bilingual Gold of the data standards – a collection of technical documents and tools for IT application developers – which allows partners to exchange data, in both official languages, using a common suite of products.  In consideration of the broader public safety and security interoperability agenda, the work on developing standards will be re-assessed with a view to broadening its application to the wider scope of public safety and security.
Development of an enhanced, consolidated terrorist watch list system, in partnership with CBSA's National Risk Assessment Centre	Improved interoperability and quality assurance of information exchange between security agencies relating to terrorist watch lists - <i>ongoing</i>	
Development of a formal commitment to advance CPSIN and interoperability activities among federal participants and other key stakeholders.	Establishment of a governance and accountability framework to provide an approval and consultative mechanism in support of Integrated Justice Information and interoperability activities – <i>in 2004</i>	The following two governance structures have been established to advance interoperability activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Portfolio Interoperability Committee (PIC) – which consists of senior representatives from CBSA, CSC, CSIS, NPB, PSEPC, RCMP, CAFC, TBS, PCO and DoJ. This Committee provides leadership, advice and recommendations to facilitate progress toward broad public safety interoperability.</li> <li>• The Interoperability Project Executive Committee (IPEC), an ADM level advisory body, includes representation from PSEPC, TBS, PCO, PWGSC, RCMP, and CSE. This advisory body provides leadership, advice and decisions to facilitate progress towards improved interoperability in the public safety and security community via the Interoperability Project.</li> </ul> <p>The strategic design for the new interoperable information-sharing environment will put forward governance options for consideration that reflect the expanded scope of public safety and security interoperability.</p> <p>Advancement of the Joint Statement for CPSIN has been overtaken by a commitment to articulate a vision and strategic design for a new interoperable information-sharing environment</p>
	Signing of a Joint Statement by federal/provincial/territorial Ministers	

	Responsible for the Administration of Justice on a National Approach to Sharing Information – in 2004-05	for Canada's public safety and security communities.  Relations with F/P/T partners to be renewed within the new interoperable information-sharing environment – these relations are expected to encompass the broader public safety community.
<b>Policing and Law Enforcement</b>		
<b>Planned Activities</b>	<b>Expected Results and Timelines</b>	<b>Outcomes / Results Reported</b>
Policy support for the Canada Firearms Program.	Sustained support and strategic advice to the Minister and Deputy Minister in the discharge of responsibility for the Canada Firearms Program – <i>ongoing</i>	Provided strategic advice to the Minister on the Canada Firearms Program.  Reviewed annual report of the Commissioner of the Canada Firearms Centre.  Initiated evaluation framework for Investments to Combat Criminal Use of Firearms initiative.
Commence preparations with the RCMP in the review of the police services agreements for eight provinces, three territories and over 200 municipalities.	Coordinated, timely approach to the review of the current policing agreements which expire in March 2012	Developed a two stage process, agreed to by F/P/T Deputies in spring 2005, to review the police service agreements – information gathering stage and negotiation stage.
Implementation of the <i>National Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet (NSPCSEI)</i> .	Comprehensive approach to the protection of children against sexual exploitation on the Internet, including increased tools for investigation, coordination across jurisdictions, public education and reporting in addition to the fulfillment of international obligations – <i>start date 2004-05, ongoing</i>	Following the lead of the <i>G8 Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet</i> , to which Canada contributed, the Department coordinated the development of the National Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet initiative.  The National Strategy was formally launched in May 2004. It includes three broad objectives: 1) enhance law enforcement capacity; 2) provide for public education and reporting; <i>and</i> , 3) forge partnerships with industry and non-governmental organizations.  As part of the Strategy, the Department also assisted in the roll-out of Cybertip.ca ( <a href="http://www.cybertip.ca/">http://www.cybertip.ca/</a> ) from a pilot project in Manitoba in 2002 by Child Find Manitoba, into a national website and telephone tipline that allows the public to report instances of online child sexual exploitation such as child pornography and Internet luring. Cybertip.ca receives and analyzes the tips and refers leads to the appropriate enforcement authorities. Statistics of note (January 24, 2005 – April 30, 2005): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.228 million hits to the website since launch compared to 871,000 before launch</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total reports rose from 350 to 1394</li> <li>• Reports of child pornography increased from 268 to 1148</li> <li>• Reports of luring (children enticed to meet a stranger) rose from 30 to 67</li> <li>• Reports from British Columbia increased from 21 to 114, Ontario – from 69 to 191, Nova Scotia – from 3 to 17</li> <li>• Top four reporting provinces – Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta</li> <li>• Requests for education and information increased from 51 to 149</li> </ul> <p>(The comparisons are for the same number of days (98) prior to the national launch when the tipline operated as a pilot project)</p>
Provide policy development and coordination support for the Integrated Market Enforcement Teams (IMETs) mandated to detect, deter and prevent capital market fraud.	Maintain investor confidence in Canada's publicly-traded companies and capital markets through effective oversight and enhanced coordination among partners in the IMETs initiative – <i>start date 2003-04, ongoing</i>	<p>Enhanced the accountability and management of the IMETs initiative by establishing an Executive Council with a mandate to provide national coordination and strategic direction as the initiative is rolled out across Canada. Executive Council is composed of senior level representatives from key federal departments/agencies: Justice Canada, Finance Canada, RCMP, and PSPEC. During 2004-05, the Council met on two occasions.</p> <p>Liaised with the securities industry to: a) enhance coordination of enforcement efforts between private industry and law enforcement; and, b) ensure that their views are taken into consideration.</p> <p>On-going coordination and oversight of the initiative's performance measurement and evaluation activities.</p>
Policy support for the Canada Border Services Agency including ongoing implementation of the Smart Border Action Plan.	Effective policy coordination on issues of border management – <i>start date December 2003, ongoing</i>	<p>Continued effective policy coordination with CBSA and other Portfolio and public safety oriented departments/agencies (on-going).</p> <p>Worked with government partners to ensure the effective implementation of both the Smart Border Action Plan, and its successor, the Security and Prosperity Partnership (<a href="http://www.psepc.gc.ca/publications/news/2005/20050627_e.asp">http://www.psepc.gc.ca/publications/news/2005/20050627_e.asp</a>) for North America (on-going).</p> <p>Related accomplishments include:</p> <p>1) securing funding for the Container Security Initiative (CSI) (February 2005) and on-going analysis of potential ports for Canadian deployment under the CSI; 2) signing of</p>

		<p>Canada-U.S. Letter of Intent on radio interoperability (October 2004) and engagement of provinces/territories in the development of a national strategy aimed at enhancing radio interoperability in Canada and with the U.S. (on-going); <i>and</i>, 3) negotiated security priorities for the trilateral Security and Prosperity Partnership launch (March 2005).</p> <p>Ensured ongoing collaboration on common cross-border crime issues by law enforcement and justice officials through the annual Canada-U.S. Cross-Border Crime Forum (<a href="http://www.psepc.qc.ca/publications/news/20041022_e.asp">http://www.psepc.qc.ca/publications/news/20041022_e.asp</a>).</p> <p>Results include: 1) completion of the Canada-U.S. joint Threat Assessments on Drugs (<a href="http://www.psepc.qc.ca/publications/policing/drug_threat_e.asp">http://www.psepc.qc.ca/publications/policing/drug_threat_e.asp</a>) and Identity Theft (<a href="http://www.psepc.qc.ca/publications/policing/identity_theft_e.asp">http://www.psepc.qc.ca/publications/policing/identity_theft_e.asp</a>) and a joint public advisory on Internet “phishing” (<a href="http://www.psepc.qc.ca/publications/policing/phishing_e.asp">http://www.psepc.qc.ca/publications/policing/phishing_e.asp</a>); 2) Agreed to host a forum addressing issues related to First Nations communities and the Canada-U.S. border, with a follow-up action plan to be developed (on-going); <i>and</i>, 3) initiated an assessment on Human Trafficking (on-going).</p>
<p>Coordinate the work of, and provide policy and research support to, the National Coordinating Committee (NCC) on Organized Crime, including its subgroups and regional committees; serve as Chair of the NCC.</p>	<p>Enhanced coordination, policy development and information sharing among key government, police and prosecutorial stakeholders involved in the domestic fight against organized crime – <i>bi-annual meetings of the NCC</i></p>	<p>Continued coordination, logistics, and provision of substantive input for: 1) the NCC bi-annual plenary meetings, held in May and December 2004; <i>and</i>, 2) the NCC Executive Committee meeting held in November 2004.</p> <p>The 2004 NCC meetings examined general governance (this included setting broad strategic goals) and set to guide the allocations of resources. In addition, initial work commenced on a broad valuation framework and on a communications strategy. The NCC also reviewed sub-sector strategies to address specific harms, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illicit drugs (including Marijuana Grow Operations and precursor chemicals)</li> <li>• Economic crimes (financial fraud, money laundering and identity theft);</li> <li>• Counterfeit goods;</li> <li>• Human smuggling and trafficking;</li> <li>• Contraband (alcohol and tobacco);</li> <li>• Street gangs; and,</li> <li>• Auto theft.</li> </ul>

<p>Support the First Nations Organized Crime Initiative.</p>	<p>Increased intelligence development and information sharing through enhanced partnership between First Nations police, RCMP and other Canadian and American law enforcement agencies in fully integrated multi-agency organized crime task forces, such as Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (IBETs) – <i>start date 2001-02, ongoing</i></p>	<p>Contributed to the development of stronger relationships and enhanced intelligence sharing between the RCMP, First Nations Police Services and other law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>First Nations officers increased their intelligence development and criminal investigations skills through formal and informal (i.e., on the job) training.</p> <p>Although in its very early stages, the Initiative is having an impact on organized crime in and around First Nations communities, notably in Québec, through the Aboriginal Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit.</p> <p>In some areas, skills and knowledge being gained by First Nations officers participating in the FNOC initiative is being transferred to officers in their home police service. Interestingly, in some instances, this is occurring before their participation in the FNOC initiative ends.</p> <p>The evaluation of this initiative commenced in 2004 (on-going).</p>
<p>Coordinate strategic planning and evaluation activities for the Integrated Proceeds of Crime (IPOC) Initiative.</p>	<p>Enhanced capacity to determine and support optimum targeting of resources and funding options – <i>in 2004</i></p>	<p>The 2005 Budget allowed only \$117M for this initiative over the next five years which represents a reduction in available resources for the IPOC units. In light of the funding differential, strategies were developed to ensure a satisfactory level of service amongst the IPOC units. It is anticipated that funding options will be developed in the upcoming fiscal year.</p>
<p>Serve as Chair of CICAD (Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission) of the Organization of American States.</p>	<p>Enhance Canada's leadership role in the Americas in the area of drug control; promote Canadian public safety interests and encourage a balanced approach to reduce the supply and demand of illicit drugs – <i>Chair CICAD until November 2004 and continue active participation beyond 2004</i></p>	<p>The following CICAD projects were funded by PSEPC:</p> <p>In Peru, a technical training seminar on the control of chemical substances was held at the Andean Regional Counter Drug Intelligence School. Seventeen law enforcement officers participated from the Andean sub-region (Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela).</p> <p>An "Organization of American States (OAS) Symposium on Border Management: a Dialogue on Cross-Border Cooperation and Border Integrity" was held in Vancouver with representatives attending from 30 of the 34 OAS countries. The symposium: <i>a) facilitated the sharing of best practices in the area of cooperative border management; and, b) identified hemispheric challenges associated with preventing and countering terrorism, drug trafficking, and transnational organized crime.</i></p>

		An “Effective Substance Abuse Programming for Offenders” workshop was held in St. Lucia with officials from 8 OAS member states. As a result of the workshop, each ‘country team’ determined priority areas for improving offender services, including an action plan and next steps.
Coordinate policy development, strategic planning and support for the National DNA Data Bank.	Coordinated, strategic approach to policy development for key government initiatives – <i>ongoing; Parliamentary review of the National DNA Data Bank legislation in 2005</i>	Enhancements to the DNA legislation were enacted in May 2005 (Bill C-13). These enhancements broadened: a) the range of crime scene DNA that can be collected; and b) the types of offenders (including previously convicted offenders) whose DNA can be entered into the National DNA Databank.  Parliamentary review of the National DNA Databank legislation is expected to commence in 2005.

**Partners**

The integration of public safety tools and resources requires collaboration among many levels of government and across a broad range of key stakeholders. Canadians rightly expect their governments to work together on issues of public safety, to reach swift consensus on plans of action and to take the appropriate steps in laying out clear responsibilities and priorities. The Department works with key federal, provincial, territorial and municipal governments as well as non-governmental organizations on issues of policing, law enforcement and integrated justice information including:

*Domestic*

RCMP, CSIS, CBSA, CSC, NPB, CAF, Foreign Affairs Canada, Justice Canada, Transport Canada, Health Canada, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, FINTRAC, Public Works and Government Services Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, Canadian Professional Police Association and the Canadian Association of Police Boards.

*International*

The Department participates in and provides policy and research support to forums that advance partnership and coordination. For example: the G8 Lyon-Roma/Anti-Crime and Terrorism Group and its sub-groups on the issue of organized crime through the Canada-U.S. Cross-Border Crime Forum, the National Coordinating Committee on Organized Crime, and on money laundering through the Financial Action Task Force. The Department also chairs a number of these fora.

Other international partners include: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. State Department, U.S. Office of National Drug Control Policy, Organization of American States, the G8, United Nations and the European Union.

## COMMUNITY SAFETY THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

**Innovative strategies and better tools for law enforcement to respond to organized crime and other criminal activities in both the domestic and international context.**

### **How is this important to Canadians?**

Canada has made significant progress over the past ten years in its response to crime. The rate of incarceration has continued to decline over the years and the majority of conditional releases (day parole, full parole and statutory release) are successfully completed. Despite strong evidence that our corrections release system works well, improvements are planned to strengthen its effectiveness in contributing to the safety of Canadians and their communities.

To ensure a balanced and comprehensive approach to community safety, the Department has allied its policy and research capacity in corrections and criminal justice with its operation of the First Nations Policing Program and the National Crime Prevention Strategy. This approach maximizes the contributions of front-line community policing to reducing social disorder and fear of crime with the positive attributes of locally derived solutions to crime and victimization through social development. In this way, community safety is achieved through sustainable partnerships where systems of evaluation and knowledge dissemination are put in place to support continued advancement and collective well-being.

### **Resource Allocation**

<b>Planned Spending (\$ 000's)</b>	<b>Total Authorities Received</b>	<b>Actual Expenditures</b>	<b>FTEs</b>
167,552.6	158,067.3	155,240.6	197.0

### **Major initiatives and programs in support of community safety through partnerships include:**

- **National Crime Prevention Strategy** – aims to reduce crime and victimization through a "crime prevention through social development" approach, emphasizing the need to focus on those factors that put individuals at risk including family violence, drug abuse and school problems. In 2004-05, the NCPC underwent a renewal process of its National Strategy, which included a broad consultation with its key partners and stakeholders.
- **First Nations Policing Policy** – facilitates the negotiation and implementation of cost-shared funding arrangements through tripartite agreements between the federal and provincial/territorial governments and First Nations.
- **Effective Corrections** – aims to improve public safety by enhancing strategies to support the safe reintegration of offenders in the community including strategies focused on Aboriginal offenders and their communities as well as innovative restorative justice approaches.

### **Operational Priorities**

- Ongoing provision of evidence-based, research-supported correctional policies
- Strong partnerships with Aboriginal peoples through enhanced governance capacity
- Providing communities with the tools, knowledge and support they need to address the root causes of crime at the local level

## COMMUNITY SAFETY THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

### Corrections and Criminal Justice

Planned activities	Expected results and timelines	Outcomes / Results Reported
Address the over-representation of Aboriginal Canadians in the criminal justice system through the development of holistic healing models of justice and corrections in Aboriginal communities	Increased community capacity to work with victims, offenders and families through training and gatherings on relevant topics – <i>ongoing</i>	25 Aboriginal community members from two First Nations and a provincial Métis organization received training in a variety of issues to advance community healing strategies; research was completed with the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan to ascertain their capacity to implement a community corrections and healing strategy; a total of nine gatherings on issues such as community mobilization and healing within a Christian context were held.
	Dissemination of knowledge gained through pilot projects to Aboriginal communities and organizations, other levels of government and universities – <i>ongoing</i>	Publication and distribution of the new report to over 400 people and made available on the Internet; publication of one chapter of a book on Aboriginal research; presented research findings at five regional, national or international conferences and at three Universities.
	Coordinated federal support and the demonstration of community-based holistic healing models, through the Assistant Deputy Minister Steering Committee on Community Stability and wellness and other venues - <i>ongoing</i>	Continued coordination and support to two community healing projects and implemented three new projects with other federal and provincial/territorial partners one of which under the aegis of the ADM Steering Committee.
Support initiatives that strengthen effective corrections, including research on community supervision of sex offenders, the impact of pre-sentence reports, and case management in probation	<p>Publication of research reports on the Dynamic Supervision of Sex Offenders Project, the Pre-sentence Report Project and the Effective Case Management in Probation Study – <i>in 2004</i></p> <p>Enhanced public education on correctional issues – <i>ongoing</i></p> <p>More successful</p>	<p>The Sixth Interim Report of the Dynamic Supervision Project was prepared on November 1, 2004 and sent to all jurisdictions. Data analyses for the Pre-sentence Report Project were completed and the final report drafted in March 2005. The Effective Case Management in Probation Study was completed, and the report published in 2004 (see Department's Web Site).</p> <p>A report presenting trends in public confidence in the criminal justice system was published in November 2004.</p> <p>The Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview, which provides statistical information on the system for a lay audience,</p>

	integration of offenders through improved reintegration programs and limiting over-reliance on incarceration – <i>ongoing</i>	was published in December 2004 (see Department's Web Site)
Support implementation of the national sex offender registration system	Continued assistance to our F/P/T partners with the implementation of a new initiative that assists police in their investigation of crime by providing them with important information about sex offenders, including helping to locate known sex offenders – <i>proclamation of Bill C-16 by Fall 2004</i>	Bill C-16 establishing the national Sex Offender Information Registry came into force December 15, 2004. Continuing consultations assisted FPT partners in initial implementation stages and the Department of National Defence in drafting parallel legislation to encompass armed forces personnel
Develop amendments to the <i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA)</i> to maintain its effectiveness and responsiveness.	A robust and sound legislative framework for corrections that continues to make public safety its paramount consideration – <i>2004/05</i>	Developed a number of legislative amendments to the CCRA, which are expected to be tabled in 2005-2006.
Consultations with victims' organizations on strategies to improve the response to victims including mechanisms to meet their information needs.	Improved policies and practices vis-à-vis victims' involvement in the corrections and conditional release stage – <i>ongoing</i>	Consulted with victims and victims' organizations during the year and strengthened PSEPC's partnership with them.
Re-introduction of legislative proposals to further support victims within the criminal justice system	Improvements to the criminal justice system with emphasis on responding to the needs of victims – <i>2004/05</i>	Developed a number of legislative amendments to the CCRA, which were designed to better meet the needs of victims and which are expected to be tabled in 2005-2006.
Implementation and evaluation of pilot projects to demonstrate the application of restorative processes in criminal justice.	Analyses and reports that monitor the changing face of corrections populations, including aging offenders and those serving long or indeterminate sentences - <i>ongoing</i>	Data analyses completed and final report in preparation for the Collaborative Justice Project in March 2005.
Consultation with other departments and	Implementation of demonstration projects	Two restorative justice demonstration projects – one involving community justice forums as an

stakeholders to provide an evaluation of current restorative justice policies and initiatives.	that test innovative models and approaches to restorative justice	alternative to processing through the courts and the other involving victim-offender meetings post-sentence – are under way and being evaluated.
<b>Crime Prevention</b>		
<b>Planned activities</b>	<b>Expected results and timelines</b>	<b>Outcomes / Results Reported</b>
Support initiatives that strengthen and increase the capacity of communities to respond to crime and victimization.	Increased community involvement in crime prevention initiatives and the development of local solutions to crime and victimization – <i>ongoing</i>	<p>In fiscal year 2004-05, the NCPC supported 509 projects in 261 communities. In 2004-05, the NCPC has pursued its works across Canada in both urban and rural settings and in Northern and remote locations. The NCPC continues to build on partnerships, working in collaboration with F/P/T and municipal officials; health, justice, employment, housing, private, academic and voluntary sectors; and organizations serving youth, seniors and First Nations, Métis and Inuit people.</p> <p>Through the provision of information, tools, training and resources the NCPS is able to assist communities to design and implement crime prevention projects. In these ways, the NCPS supports community initiatives that concentrate on results that matter to Canadians, including safer homes, schools and neighborhoods.</p> <p><b>NCPC funding programs</b> The NCPC has five funding programs which are the core elements of the National Crime Prevention Strategy. The funding programs are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The <b>Business Action Program on Crime Prevention (BAPCP)</b> invites the private sector to become an active partner, leader and resource in crime prevention.</li> <li>2. The <b>Community Mobilization Program (CMP)</b> helps communities to develop and implement grassroots strategies to prevent crime and victimization by addressing their root causes at the local level.</li> <li>3. The <b>Crime Prevention Investment Fund (CPIF)</b> identifies "what works, what doesn't and why" in crime prevention. CPIF supports selected Canada-wide demonstration projects and encourages the sharing of information about crime prevention initiatives across Canada.</li> <li>4. The <b>Crime Prevention Partnership Program (CPPP)</b> supports the involvement of non-governmental organizations that can contribute to community crime prevention through the development of information, tools</li> </ol>

		<p>and resources. Results are applied across the country and are intended to facilitate community participation in all phases of crime prevention.</p> <p>5. The <b>Crime Prevention Strategic Fund (CPSF)</b> supports projects that demonstrate the movement from independent and sometimes isolated crime prevention projects to more strategic, broad strategies that will contribute to knowledge and action on sustainable crime prevention through social development.</p>
<p>Encourage and support the participation of other levels of government, non-governmental organizations and private sector partners in crime prevention.</p>	<p>Increased coordination and integration of initiatives and policies in response to crime and victimization – <i>ongoing</i></p>	<p>As part of federal government’s renewal process for the National Crime Prevention Strategy, the NCPC organized in the fall of 2004 a series of internal and external consultations with key partners and stakeholders, which included the provincial and territorial governments. Over 300 key partners and stakeholders were consulted and expressed an overall broad support for the renewal of the Strategy as proposed with an endorsement for a continued federal leadership role in crime prevention through the National Strategy.</p> <p>A Policy on Crime Prevention Through Social Development for Métis, Inuit and First Nations Communities On and Off Reserve was finalized. This aboriginal policy document was done in consultation with national and provincial aboriginal groups among others. It provides details funding guidelines for Aboriginal-related crime prevention projects.</p> <p>The National Strategy continues to make significant contributions to Canada’s social policy objectives, as it continues its involvement in 16 federal initiatives including the Urban Aboriginal Strategy, A New Deal for Cities and Communities, the National Homelessness Initiative, the Youth Justice Initiative and the Family Violence Initiative.</p>
<p>Support research and demonstration projects that identify key lessons and best practices to provide essential direction for crime prevention initiatives.</p>	<p>Effective and sustainable crime prevention strategies that meet the needs of communities across Canada – <i>ongoing</i></p>	<p>In an ongoing effort to provide informative and transferable reporting information, the NCPS continues to produce reports that translate individual project outcomes and lessons learned into practical and useable information. In addition, efforts are underway to collect more results-based and outcomes-focused information from project participants and to develop a tri-level evaluation framework for the Comprehensive Communities Initiative (CCI).</p> <p>Strategic support and resources has been allocated to various regions across the country</p>

		<p>to advance comprehensive and more integrated approach to build safer communities, including British Columbia, Ontario, Atlantic, Manitoba and Quebec. In this regard, this strategy, in concert with others, is committed to supporting approaches that promote effective and collaborative prevention strategies.</p> <p>The NCPC is supporting geocoding of crime data at the neighbourhood level in six cities to allow for a better understanding of the geographic distribution of crime and the factors associated with it (Regina, Montreal, Halifax, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Thunder Bay).</p> <p>The NCPC values knowledge development and dissemination and supports evidenced-based projects that identify what works and what doesn't. With this focus, the NCPC did complete in 2004-05 the data mining of 27 completed demonstration projects. It also produced "Fact sheets" containing project results and lessons that are scheduled to be disseminated in the fall of 2005 via the NCPC web site. The NCPC has also developed a plan to disseminate project results to Canadian and is planning to develop further knowledge products in 2005-06.</p> <p>International partnerships are maintained on an ongoing basis; thereby enhancing knowledge of the Canadian experience and understanding of internationally accepted crime prevention practices. Canada's vision for a balanced approach to crime prevention reflects international trends followed by other countries including the United Kingdom, Sweden, Australia and several United States jurisdictions.</p> <p>A special edition of the Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice on National and International Perspectives on Crime prevention has been prepared for marking the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the launch of the National Crime Prevention Strategy and of the International Centre for the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC). This collaborative effort with Canadian Universities, criminal justice association and the ICPC reflects a desire and need to share the knowledge what has been learned from experiences in this field and to benefit from initiatives undertaken in other jurisdictions across the world (including Australia, Finland, France, South Africa, the US and the UK).</p>
Develop products and	Increased	The NCPC continued to develop strong

<p>mechanisms to support the promotion of the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) and dissemination of NCPS products, information and resources.</p>	<p>understanding of “what works” in crime prevention among key partners and community stakeholders, as well as increased public awareness of effective strategies to respond to crime and victimization – <i>ongoing</i></p>	<p>accountability controls during the review period. The NCPC finalized the Summative Evaluation of the Expansion of Phase II of the NCPS and developed an Accountability, Risk and Audit Framework (ARAF) governing the NCPS to strengthen accountability.</p> <p>The Grants and Contributions Information Management System (GCIMS) was fully implemented in 2004-05. This system supports the consistent reporting of project outcomes and performance measurement indicators.</p> <p>In 2004-05, the NCPS continued to promote awareness of crime prevention issues and initiatives among the public, as well as to specific audiences of stakeholders. Staff of the National Crime Prevention Centre participated in, and shared information at, more than 150 public education events, workshops and announcements, altogether attended by more than 8000 people, representing countless organizations. The NCPC participated in several horizontal federal initiatives to help disseminate information on crime prevention, including the publication of two articles in the journal <i>Horizon rural</i>, distributed to 445 000 people across the province of Quebec.</p> <p>NCPC’s support of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) aids in the development of products to support crime prevention within Canada and internationally. This includes a website and monthly newsletters (<a href="#">International Centre for the Prevention of Crime</a>).</p>
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**Aboriginal Policing Directorate**

<b>Planned activities</b>	<b>Expected results and timelines</b>	<b>Outcomes / Results Reported</b>
<p>Negotiate and renew effective, accountable and culturally appropriate First Nations policing agreements.</p>	<p>Access by First Nations communities to effective, professional and culturally appropriate First Nations policing services within available resources – <i>ongoing</i></p>	<p>In 2004 -2005, the Aboriginal Policing Directorate (APD) negotiated the renewal of First Nations Community Police Services (FNCPS) frameworks in Alberta, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Yukon. Excluding on-going agreements, 52 amendments to extend agreements were negotiated and 25 automatic extensions were processed.</p>
<p>Promote a higher standard of governance and accountability through leadership and training initiatives; accountability and monitoring activities</p>	<p>Increased awareness of responsibilities and obligations of the police governing authorities – <i>ongoing</i></p>	<p>Funded funded two Police <i>Governing Authority</i> Workshops Authority Workshops. The first in June 2004 focused on unionization, collective bargaining and financial stewardship; the second in January 2005 focused on staffing issues, crime prevention, recent First Nations police governance research and roles and responsibilities.</p>

<p>and improved information sharing.</p>	<p>Enhanced performance measurement and evaluation through the implementation of a Results-based Management and Accountability Framework – 2004-05</p>	<p>Funded the First Nations Police Governing Authorities Steering Committee (FNPGA) to hire a consultant for the development of training modules to assist self-administered police commissions on their Roles and Responsibilities for First Nations Police Commissions, Financial Stewardship and Staffing.</p> <p>Funded the FNPGA to develop and distribute a bi-annual newsletter for all self-administered police commissions. The first addition was distributed in January of 2005.</p> <p>An extension for completion of the evaluation was granted for March 31, 2006.</p> <p>APD has completed a total of seven financial audits in 2004-05 through Consulting and Audit Canada (CAC). These audits were aimed at evaluating the internal control system and financial operations of the recipient and to ensure that all financial and non-financial terms of the contribution agreement were met.</p>
<p>Promote the consideration of policing and public safety in broader First Nations initiatives across government.</p>	<p>Improved federal integration of knowledge and experience in the development of appropriate tools, resources and partnerships to ensure public safety in Aboriginal communities – <i>ongoing</i></p>	<p>APD participated in the interdepartmental initiative led by Treasury Board Secretariat to develop an Aboriginal Horizontal Framework that presents a picture of Aboriginal programming across the federal government. APD was instrumental, along with partners in PSEPC's Community Safety and Partnerships Branch and PSEP portfolio agencies, in having "Safe and Sustainable Communities" developed in to one of seven themes of the Aboriginal Horizontal Framework.</p> <p>The Assistant Deputy Ministers' Aboriginal Community Stability and Wellness (ACSW) Committee provides a federal horizontal approach to efforts that seek to improve safety and wellness in Aboriginal communities. During 2004, the five pilot sites proceeded at differing stages of development according to the individual community's needs and capacity. One of the most advanced pilots is testing a one-window approach to project funding through the use of one funding agreement and reporting structure.</p> <p>Under the First Nations Policing and Crime Prevention (FNPCP) fund, funded through the National Crime Prevention Strategy's Crime Prevention and Public Safety Initiative, the Aboriginal Policing Directorate funded several crime prevention projects in partnership with First Nations police services and organizations</p>

		to encourage and facilitate safer, healthier and more sustainable First Nations communities. All the projects illustrated their ability to promote social development through community-based policing projects, increase community capacity and participation in crime prevention activities, assist in the development of safe, sustainable communities and demonstrate the potential to encourage and facilitate partnerships.
Enhance policing for Aboriginal people off-reserve through partnership activities that sensitize police services to Aboriginal culture and issues.	Improved relations between urban Aboriginal people and police services – <i>ongoing</i>	PSEPC, in partnership with provinces, municipalities, police and Aboriginal communities, developed and coordinated limited activities to enhance policing for Métis and other Aboriginal peoples living outside of the First Nations and Inuit communities. One such example was the support of the Missing Women’s Task Force. Funding was used to secure space to be used for counseling and support for victims’ families.

**Partners**

The achievement of community safety requires the engagement of a broad range of partners across many levels of government and particularly across many communities and cultures.

*Domestic*

CSC, NPB, RCMP, Office of the Correctional Investigator, Health Canada, Justice Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, provincial/territorial and municipal governments, First Nations police services, First Nations Chiefs of Police Association, Band/Tribal Councils, Elders, community leaders, Assembly of First Nations, Associations des services de réhabilitation sociale du Québec, Block Parent Program of Canada, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies, Canadian Criminal Justice Association, Canadian Council on Social Development, Canadian Council for Ministers of Education, Canadian Public Health Association, Canadian Training Institute, Church Council on Justice and Corrections, Concerned Children’s Advertisers, Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, Federation of Canadian Municipalities, John Howard Society of Canada, International Crime Prevention Centre, National Associations Active in Criminal Justice, National Joint Committee of Senior Criminal Justice Officials, Conflict Resolution Network Canada, Pauktuutit Inuit Women’s Association, Prison Arts Foundation, St. Leonard’s Society of Canada, Salvation Army Correctional and Justice Services, Seventh Step Society of Canada, Métis National Council, Native Women’s Association of Canada and National Association of Friendship Centres.

## EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO LEADERSHIP

### How is this important to Canadians?

Setting a new strategic direction in any organization is never an easy task. However, the creation of PSEPC presents a unique opportunity to align the strengths of several organizations into one cohesive whole. A unified federal Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness requires strong strategic direction and a cohesive, service-oriented approach to corporate management. Both of these aims bring together into one common element the need for a strong structure that adds strategic value to the work of other departmental branches and coordinates in an appropriate and balanced way the policy linkages between the Department and the Portfolio Agencies. Effective and efficient portfolio leadership is a critical function within a large and diverse range of public policy spheres. From corrections and criminal justice to policing and law enforcement, national security and emergency preparedness to border control and crime prevention, a portfolio of this size and scope needs cohesion brought to bear in its aims, its voice and its activities.

### Resource Allocation

Planned Spending (\$ 000's)	Total Authorities Received	Actual Expenditures	FTEs
37,949.7	52,772.6	48,090.7	235.0

### Operational Priorities

- The setting of a unified strategic direction for PSEPC
- Timely and responsive support to the Minister, Deputy Minister and senior management
- The ongoing implementation of the Management Accountability Framework, bringing together the frameworks of modern comptrollership, human resource modernization and Government On-Line

EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO LEADERSHIP		
Strategic Policy and Intergovernmental Affairs		
Planned activities	Expected results and timelines	Outcomes / Results Reported
Implementation of structures and processes for horizontal collaboration across policy branches, both at the senior management and middle management/officer levels.	Appropriate and balanced coordination of departmental and portfolio policy initiatives – <i>ongoing</i>	<p>Establishment of Director-General policy and planning committee.</p> <p>The ADM-level Planning and Priorities committee, composed of ADMs from PSEPC and the Portfolio agencies, continued to meet and confirmed four long-term strategic priorities for the Portfolio as a whole.</p> <p>Ad-hoc ADM-level working groups established to coordinate initiatives across portfolio policy centres.</p>
Implementation of a strategic planning process that integrates environmental scanning, research, policy and evaluation components.	Sustained, integrated framework for effective priority setting and decision-making – <i>ongoing</i>	<p>Held facilitated workshops to produce an environmental scan that was tabled before Departmental and Portfolio ADMs.</p> <p>Environment scan identified several issues, including the importance of addressing Canada-</p>

		U.S. things, as priorities.  Continued development of evaluation components in the Management Accountability Framework.
Development of an integrated 5-year strategic plan for PSEPC, providing a reference point for shared public understanding of the Department's roles, responsibilities and services.	Improved public awareness and understanding of PSEPC, both domestically and internationally, leading to increased credibility, effectiveness and sound priority development – <i>by 2006</i>	Continued integration of planning and priority-setting activities across the Department.
Development of structures and processes for coordinated Portfolio collaboration on matters of public safety policy.	Enhanced integration of policy efforts, providing a cohesive approach to priority-setting, the identification of common issues, ways of working together and the provision of consistent support to the Minister – <i>ongoing</i>	The development of the Planning and Priorities Committee continues, with two retreats being held to assess and confirm long-term priorities.  Following the Cormier Report, began discussions to create a dedicated research unit in PSEPC.  Creation of ad-hoc groups to facilitate portfolio-wide coordination.  Portfolio-wide coordination of implementation of initiatives associated with the National Security Policy.
Provision of strategic policy advice on cross-cutting issues of public safety, including the impact of international treaties, conventions and other obligations of the PSEPC Portfolio.	Maintenance of horizontal linkages across the public safety sector, assurance that PSEPC meets its domestic and international obligations, and the provision of coherent policy advice to the Minister, Deputy Minister and senior management – <i>ongoing</i>	Portfolio-wide coordination of input to key international treaties and UN initiatives, including the <i>International Convention Against Torture</i> , UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Visit of UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights of Indigenous People in Canada and the 11 <sup>th</sup> UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Bangkok Thailand, April 2005).  Support to Deputy Ministers Committee on Human Rights, including provision of advice on emerging international human rights files such as <i>Enforced Disappearances</i> and <i>Alternatives to Removal</i> .  Departmental review and advice on the preparation and release of the Government's International Policy Statement (April 2005).
Exercise leadership in the coordination and strategic analysis of intergovernmental affairs for PSEPC.	Efficient coordination of intergovernmental operations; provision of concise and coherent policy advice for the Minister, Deputy Minister and senior management when	Support the Deputy Minister by providing research advice, and identifying priorities and knowledge gaps in her role on the Justice Information Council.  Ensure that data and information supports the Department's evidence-based policy- and decision-making.

	engaged with federal/provincial/territorial and international counterparts – <i>ongoing</i>	<p>Coordination of first meeting of federal-provincial-territorial Ministers responsible for Emergency Management (EM) in over 10 years and first-ever joint meeting of federal-provincial-territorial Ministers responsible for EM and Justice (Ottawa, January 2005).</p> <p>Facilitation of several Deputy and Ministerial-level bilateral meetings with key provincial-territorial, US and other international counterparts, including G8 Justice and Home Affairs Ministers Meeting (Washington, May 2004).</p> <p>Enhanced bilateral working relationships with the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS), including coordination of biannual meetings between DHS and PSEPC senior officials (Washington, April 2004 and Ottawa, September 2004).</p>
Dissemination of public safety information through strategic communications.	Responsive and informative public communications tailored to the information needs of particular audiences (e.g. national, regional, local) – <i>ongoing</i>	<p>Reviewed and revised corporate information products that provide insight into the role and responsibilities of the Department.</p> <p>Developed material for a new PSEPC website based on focus group results for re-launch in autumn 2005.</p> <p>Provided online vehicles for public consultation.</p>
Development of enabling legislation to establish the new Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness.	Enabling statute for Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada – <i>passage by Winter 2005</i>	Enabling legislation, Bill C-6, obtained Royal Assent March 23, 2005.
Supporting the Minister and Deputy Minister in the discharge of their responsibilities for the Portfolio in Parliament and Cabinet, including the preparation of the Minister for Question Period and appearances before Parliamentary and Cabinet Committees.	Sustained support and strategic advice to the Minister and Deputy Minister in the discharge of their Parliamentary and Cabinet responsibilities – <i>ongoing</i>	<p>Prepared materials for the Minister and Deputy Minister to support their respective appearances before House of Commons and Senate Committees on National Security on Bill C-6.</p> <p>Timely provision of Question Period Notes and Briefing Notes to Minister and Deputy Minister.</p>
Implementation of the Cross-Cultural Roundtable on Security, composed of members of Canada's diverse and pluralistic communities.	Establish ongoing dialogue with key non-governmental stakeholders to improve understanding on how to manage security interests in a diverse society; promotion of mutual	The table was established in February, 2005.

	respect and understanding - <i>in 2004/05</i>	
<b>Corporate Management</b>		
Modernization of human resource management; implementation of a direct service delivery model for departmental branches and the development of a three-year modernization plan that emphasizes continuous learning, diversity, official languages, values and ethics.	Human resource strategy that allows the Department to continue to attract, develop and retain highly qualified individuals into the Public Service, representative of Canadian society with the skills, attitudes, creativity and values needed to fulfill the PSEPC mandate - <i>ongoing</i>	Department in 2004/05 established, classified and staffed the new departmental branch structures to support the mandate and core activities of the new Department. Throughout the Department's process of transition, there was a continued focus on meeting our legislative requirements in labor relations, corporate staffing, employment equity and official languages as well as supporting and promoting continuous learning and development, diversity, official languages, values and ethics and succession planning.
Implementation of the Action Plan on Modern Comptrollership, including a risk management framework, based on the results of the Capacity Assessment.	Enhanced integration of financial and non-financial performance information, the application of sound risk management strategies, appropriate levels of control and values and ethics into everyday management decisions - <i>ongoing</i>	Financial management information and services were integrated from the former Solicitor General, OCIPEP and NCPG. A business planning process was developed to ensure the strategic coordination and management of priorities and resources across the new Department, facilitating reallocation as required. The Department enhanced portfolio financial management coordination specifically in the areas of government-wide reallocation exercises and alignment of portfolio priorities and related resource requirements.
Development of Results-based Management Accountability and Audit Frameworks for policy initiatives.	Strengthened management commitment for measuring, reporting and evaluating initiatives - <i>ongoing</i>	The Department initiated the development of Results-based Management and Accountability Frameworks (RMAFs) and/or Risked-Based Audit Frameworks (RBAFs) for the National Crime Prevention Strategy, the Research Fellowship in Honour of Stuart Nesbitt White and the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program. These frameworks provide a plan for managing the ongoing performance of the initiatives and measuring/evaluating results. In addition, several audits of departmental contribution agreements were undertaken last fiscal year. Audit reports can be found on the departmental web site.
Government On-Line - continue the development of the Public Safety Portal through the integration of provincial, municipal and NGO information; organization of information by client	Increased access for Canadians and their communities through a single window to a broad range of public safety information without the need to understand the complex jurisdictional	The Public Safety Portal now provides safety related information from various federal, provincial and municipal governments in Canada, as well as selected NGOs and international government organizations, approximately 60 organizations in total. The information is organized by category and topic, by subject (A-Z listing), by audience (e.g. Aboriginal peoples, Kids, Parents, Seniors, Teachers and Youth), and geographic area

group (e.g. parents, children) and geographic area; and creation of a multi-jurisdictional safety network.	breakdown of responsibilities for public safety in Canada - <i>in progress</i>	(through a new "In My Community" button). Increased access is demonstrated by the 53% increase in site traffic achieved from March 2004 to March 2005.
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**Partners**

To achieve an effective and efficient Portfolio management relationship, the Department will work closely with the Portfolio Agencies and Central Agencies including the Privy Council Office, Finance Canada, Treasury Board Secretariat, Public Service Commission, Public Service Human Resources Management Agency of Canada, and Public Works and Government Services Canada.

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

**Financial Table 1**

<b>Comparison of Planned to Actual Spending by Business Line (\$millions)</b>						
<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 2002-03</b>	<b>Actual 2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>			
			<b>Main Estimates</b>	<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>Total Authorities</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Advice to the Solicitor General	21.0	25.5	25.5	43.5	30.3	25.5
First Nations Policing	72.5	92.7	96.4	96.4	93.0	92.6
Office of the Inspector General of CSIS	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0
Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness		135.2	203.8	206.3	180.3	135.3
National Crime Prevention Strategy		55.7	74.8	74.8	59.5	56.9
Executive Services and Corporate Support	38.0	54.0	12.4	12.4	58.6	54.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>364.1</b>	<b>414.0</b>	<b>434.5</b>	<b>422.6</b>	<b>365.3</b>
TOTAL	132.2	364.1	414.0	434.5	422.6	365.3
Less: Non-Respendable revenue						
Plus: Cost of services received without charge	4.6	5.8	7.5	7.5	11.9	11.9
<b>Net Cost of the Department</b>	<b>136.8</b>	<b>369.9</b>	<b>421.5</b>	<b>442.0</b>	<b>434.5</b>	<b>377.2</b>
<b>Full Time Equivalent</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>808</b>
<b>Notes:</b> Resource include contribution to employee benefit plans and Minister's allowance						

**Financial  
Table 2**

Use of Resources by Business Lines (\$ million)							
Business Lines	FTEs	Operating	Capital	Grants & Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Responsible Revenues*	Total Net Expenditures
<b>Advice (Main Estimates)</b>	199	21.8		3.7	25.5	0.0	25.5
Planned Spending	224	39.8		3.7	43.5	0.0	43.5
(total authorities)	226	25.4		4.9	30.3	0.0	30.3
(Actuals)	187	20.9		4.6	25.5	0.0	25.5
<b>FNPP</b>	51	9.0		87.4	96.4	0.0	96.4
Planned Spending	51	9.0		87.4	96.4	0.0	96.4
(total authorities)	51	30.1		63.0	93.1	0.0	93.1
(Actuals)	48	29.8		62.9	92.7	0.0	92.7
<b>IG_CSIS</b>	9	1.1			1.1	0.0	1.1
Planned Spending	9	1.1			1.1	0.0	1.1
(total authorities)	9	0.9			0.9	0.0	0.9
(Actuals)	9	1.0			1.0	0.0	1.0
<b>OCIPEP</b>	306	49.8		154.0	203.8	0.0	203.8
Planned Spending	308	52.3		154.0	206.3	0.0	206.3
(total authorities)	226	26.3		154.0	180.3	0.0	180.3
(Actuals)	210	26.8		108.4	135.2	0.0	135.2
<b>NCPC</b>	100	18.1		56.7	74.8	0.0	74.8
Planned Spending	100	18.1		56.7	74.8	0.0	74.8
(total authorities)	100	12.1		47.3	59.4	0.0	59.4
(Actuals)	102	11.8		45.2	57.0	0.0	57.0
<b>Executive</b>	107	12.4			12.4	0.0	12.4
Planned Spending	107	12.4			12.4	0.0	12.4
(total authorities)	187	58.6			58.6	0.0	58.6
(Actuals)	252	54.0			54.0	0.0	54.0
<b>Total Main Estimates</b>	772	112.2	0.0	301.8	414.0	0.0	414.0
Planned Spending	799	132.7	0.0	301.8	434.5	0.0	434.5
(total authorities)	799	153.4	0.0	269.2	422.6	0.0	422.6
(Actuals)	808	144.3	0.0	221.1	365.4	0.0	365.4

**Financial Table 3**  
**Voted and Statutory Items (\$000's)**

Vote	Vote name	2004–2005			
		Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
1	Operating expenditures	100,944.4	121,469.4	141,232.7	132,093.4
5	Grants and Contributions	301,792.6	301,792.6	269,167.6	220,990.8
(S)	Minister of PSEPC – Salary and motor car allowance	70.0	70.0	70.9	70.9
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	11,209.0	11,209.0	12,150.6	12,150.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>414,016.0</b>	<b>434,541.0</b>	<b>422,621.8</b>	<b>365,305.7</b>

**Financial Table 4**  
**Net Cost of Department**

(\$ 000's)	<b>2004-2005</b>
Total Actual Spending	<b>365,305.7</b>
<i>Plus: Services Received without Charge</i>	
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada	4,297.1
Contributions covering employers' share of employees' insurance premiums and expenditures paid by TBS	4,525.4
Worker's compensation coverage provided by Social Development Canada	nil
Salary and associated expenditures of legal services provided by Justice Canada	3,071.2
Total: <i>Services Received without Charge</i>	<b>11,893.7</b>
<i>Less: Non-responsible Revenue</i>	nil
<b>2004-2005 Net cost of Department</b>	<b>377,199.4</b>

Financial Table 5

<b>Transfer Payments by Business Line (millions of dollars)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>2004-05</b>				
	<b>Actual 2002-03</b>	<b>Actual 2003-04</b>	<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>Total Authorities</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>GRANTS</b>					
Advice to the Solicitor General	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection & Emergency Preparedness		0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
National Crime Prevention Centre		31.4	46.2	37.9	35.3
<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>37.7</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS</b>					
Advice to the Solicitor General	2.7	1.3	1.9	3.1	2.8
First Nations Policing	48.3	53.9	87.4	63.0	62.9
Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection & Emergency Preparedness		125.9	153.5	153.4	107.8
National Crime Prevention Centre		10.9	10.5	9.4	9.9
<b>Total Contributions</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>192.0</b>	<b>253.3</b>	<b>228.9</b>	<b>183.4</b>
<b>Total Transfer Payments</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>225.3</b>	<b>301.8</b>	<b>269.2</b>	<b>221.1</b>

## **LIST OF REVIEWS AND EVALUATIONS 2004-2005**

The following evaluations were completed by the Department in 2004-2005:

- Mid-Term Evaluation of the Expansion of Phase II of the National Crime prevention Strategy, covering 2001/2003
- Summative Evaluation of Phase II of the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS), covering 1998/2001
- Interim [Formative] Evaluation: Aboriginal Community Corrections Initiative
- Evaluation of two Components of the Effective Corrections Initiative: Public Education and Citizen Engagement (Final Report)
- Evaluation of the Collaborative Justice Project: A Restorative Justice Program  
[http://www.psepc.gc.ca/publications/corrections/cjp/cjp\\_toc\\_e.asp](http://www.psepc.gc.ca/publications/corrections/cjp/cjp_toc_e.asp)

Evaluations without web page links will be posted as soon as possible.

### Horizontal Initiatives

Horizontal Initiative	Partnering Organizations
Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Training	Health Canada, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, National Defence and RCMP
Combating Organized Crime	RCMP, Correctional Service of Canada, Justice Canada, Canada Border Services Agency, CSIS, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Environment Canada, Foreign Affairs Canada, First Nations communities, provinces, territories, municipalities and law enforcement
National Drug Strategy	RCMP, Correctional Service of Canada, Health Canada, Canada Border Services Agency, Justice Canada
Lawful Access	RCMP, CSIS, National Defence, Justice Canada, police associations and private sector
Integrated Justice Information	Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Correctional Service of Canada, Justice Canada, National Parole Board, RCMP, Treasury Board Secretariat and provinces/territories
National Counter-Terrorism Response Capability	National Defence, Health Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Transport Canada, Canada Border Services Agency, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Justice Canada, Foreign Affairs Canada, Environment Canada, CSIS, RCMP, Department of Finance, Privy Council Office, provinces/territories, first responders, US Department of Homeland Security, United Kingdom Home Office, Australian Attorney General
Integrated Market Enforcement Teams	RCMP, Justice Canada, Finance Canada
Integrated Proceeds of Crime	RCMP, Justice Canada, Public Works and Government Services Canada and Canada Border Services Agency
Effective Corrections Initiative	Correctional Service of Canada, National Parole Board, Department of Justice, Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Aboriginal Healing Foundation, National Voluntary Organizations and Aboriginal communities
Government On-Line	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Canada Revenue Agency, Canada Border Services Agency, Canada Firearms Centre, Canadian Coast Guard, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, CSIS, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Correctional Service of Canada, Foreign Affairs Canada, Justice Canada, Environment Canada, Financial Consumer Agency of Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Health Canada, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, Industry Canada, National Defence, National Parole Board, Natural Resources Canada, National Search and Rescue Secretariat (National Defence), Parks Canada (Canadian Heritage), Privy Council Office, RCMP, Social Development Canada, Statistics Canada, Transport Canada,

	Transportation Safety Board of Canada Secretariat, Treasury Board Secretariat, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick (various departments), City of Winnipeg, non-governmental organizations, Cybertip.ca, SafeKids Canada
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## Sustainable Development Strategy

The Department tabled the sustainable development strategy for the period 2003-2006 in February 2004. The following chart provides a summary of the targets for the planning period.

<b>GOAL</b>		
<b>1.0 Explore the Department's understanding of and contribution to the social dimension of sustainable development particularly at the community level</b>		
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>		
<b>1.1 Assessment of the long-term impact of community policing in First Nations communities</b>		
ACTIVITY	TARGETS	Achievements as of March 31, 2005
Complete community studies	Community satisfaction survey of 25 communities in Quebec completed by March 31, 2005  Community Case Studies on the Effectiveness and Sustainability of First Nations Policing Services underway by March 31, 2005	Completed.  Final Draft Received.
Broaden FNPP research agenda to develop cross-Canada perspectives of First Nations policing	Research agenda updated by March 31, 2005 to address research gaps	Research agenda updated. Research gaps being addressed.
FNPP program evaluation	Establish Evaluation Working Group by June 2004  Evaluation framework finalized by Evaluation Working Group, including the identification of specific agreements for in-depth analysis  Tender consulting contract by March 31, 2005	Working Group established.  Framework finalized.  Consulting contract let.
Assess impact of public safety and policing on community planning	Study on the correlation between economic development and First	Project completed.

	Nations policing completed by March 2005	
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**OBJECTIVE**

**1.2 Coordination and collaboration between federal departments on common policy objectives and performance indicators**

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>Achievements as of March 31, 2005</b>
Lead the Steering Committee on Aboriginal Stability and Wellness	Develop Terms of Reference in accordance with the Committee's mandate in order to guide its scope of activities by December 2004  Develop an evaluation framework to assess the inter- and intra-departmental workings in support of the Committee by March 2005	Completed prior to March 31, 2005.  In progress. A draft progress report was produced (August 2005) that reports on the status of the pilots and assesses the process the working group has used. The group has supported the idea of a strategic planning session to develop the indicators. The session will take place before Dec 31, 2005.
Participation in interdepartmental work on comprehensive community planning	Develop a Community Engagement Strategy, including overarching principles for engagement at the project level, by March 2005	Completed prior to March 31.
Develop partnerships and joint initiatives with other government departments on issues of common concern	Five pilot projects initiated and underway that develop a multifaceted, proactive response to high-risk situations, by March 2005	Five pilots have been identified and are at various stages of development. An additional 2 potential sites have been identified for future consideration in August 2005 (Hobbema, Cambridge Bay)

**GOAL**

**2.0 Refine the Department's approach to addressing the environmental impacts of its operations**

**OBJECTIVE**

**2.1 Enhanced training and awareness of sustainable development issues that reduce operations-related environmental impacts, building on SDS 2000 training and awareness efforts**

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>Achievements as of March 31, 2005</b>
Identify subject areas amenable to poster	Establish awareness campaign to promote	Initial campaigns were established for the Solicitor General of Canada; the new

<p>campaigns and determine key messages</p> <p>Design and print materials</p> <p>Launch and manage campaign</p> <p>Redesign Green Intranet Website in 2004 fiscal year</p>	<p>employee actions to achieve SD throughout 2003-2006 period for the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness</p>	<p>Department will include a revised campaign in the new strategy, to be developed in 2006.</p>
<p>Communicate update on SDS annually to employees</p>	<p>Update communications plan for Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness by March 31, 2005</p> <p>Green procurement criteria utilized in all departmental purchasing decisions by 2006/2007</p>	<p>Initial plans and criteria were established for the Solicitor General of Canada; the strategy to be developed for the new department in 2006 will address these issues, including green procurement.</p>

**OBJECTIVE**

**2.2 Maintenance of waste-reduction levels**

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>Achievements as of March 31, 2005</b>
<p>Complete waste audit annually and identify progress towards targets</p> <p>Confirm waste diversion target annually</p>	<p>By March 31, 2005, establish a waste diversion target for the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness</p>	<p>The expansion of department from the Solicitor General to PSEPC, and anticipated move into new accommodations, has delayed the waste audit until the new strategy is completed in 2006.</p>

## Legislation Administered by the Department and Portfolio Agencies

It is important to note that with the reorganization of the Government on December 12, 2003, several of the duties, functions and responsibilities of the Minister and the legislation administered by the new Department and its Agencies are the subject of Orders in Council issued under the *Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act*.

It is also important to note that with the reorganization of the Government, the Solicitor General, by virtue of an Order in Council, may now be referred to as the "Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness" for administrative purposes. However, when dealing with anything that has legal force such as the signing of a legal document or the exercise of a statutory function or responsibility, the Minister must still be referred to as the "Solicitor General of Canada". To avoid confusion, when exercising a *legal* function, the Minister may do so as the "Solicitor General of Canada (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness)".

**The Solicitor General (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness) has sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:**

- *Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act*
- *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*
- *Criminal Records Act*
- *Customs Act*
- *Department of the Solicitor General Act*
- *DNA Identification Act*
- *Firearms Act*
- *Prisons and Reformatories Act*
- *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*
- *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Continuation Act*
- *Transfer of Offenders Act*
- *Witness Protection Program Act*

**PSEPC or its Agencies administer the following Acts in whole or in part. Some contain specific functions of the Minister that the Minister exercises solely or in conjunction with other Ministers:**

### **PSEP Department\***

- *Department of the Solicitor General Act*
- *Emergency Preparedness Act*

\*OCIPEP is now part of the Emergency Management and National Security Branch of PSEPC. The First Nations Policing Program and National Crime Prevention Centre do not administer specific legislation.

### **Royal Canadian Mounted Police**

- *Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal Act*
- *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*
- *Criminal Code*
- *Criminal Records Act*
- *DNA Identification Act*
- *Employment Equity Act*
- *Excise Act*
- *Export and Import Permits Act*
- *National Defence Act*
- *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*
- *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Continuation Act*
- *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act*
- *Security Offences Act*
- *Witness Protection Program Act*

- *Firearms Act*
- *Foreign Missions and International Organizations Act*

### **Canadian Security Intelligence Service**

- *Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act*
- *Charities Registration (Security Information) Act*
- *Citizenship Act*
- *Employment Equity Act*
- *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*
- *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*

### **Correctional Services of Canada**

- *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*
- *Criminal Code*
- *Extradition Act*
- *Old Age Security Act*
- *Prisons and Reformatories Act*
- *Transfer of Offenders Act*

### **National Parole Board**

- *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*
- *Criminal Code*
- *Criminal Records Act*

### **Canada Firearms Centre**

- *Firearms Act*

### **Canadian Border Services Agency**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Access to Information Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Aeronautics Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Implementation Act (through EIPA)</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Blue Water Bridge Authority Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Canada Agricultural Products Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Canada Customs and Revenue Agency Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Canada Grain Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Canada Post Corporation Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Canada Shipping Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Canada-Chili Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Canada-Costa Rica Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Fertilizers Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Financial Administration Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Firearms Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Fish Inspection Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Fisheries Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Foods and Drugs Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Foreign Missions and International Organizations Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Freshwater Fish Marketing Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Hazardous Products Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Health of Animals Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Integrated Circuit Topography Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>International Boundary Commission Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Manganese-based Fuel Additives Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Meat Inspection Act</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Motor Vehicle Fuel Consumption</i></li> </ul> |
|---|---|

- *Implementation Act*
- *Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act*
- *Canadian Dairy Commission Act*
- *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*
- *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*
- *Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act*
- *Canadian Wheat Board Act*
- *Carriage by Air Act*
- *Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act (though EIPA)*
- *Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act*
- *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act*
- *Coasting Trade Act*
- *Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act*
- *Controlled Drug and Substances Act*
- *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*
- *Copyright Act*
- *Criminal Code*
- *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*
- *Customs Act*
- *Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act*
- *Customs Tariff*
- *Defence Production Act*
- *Department of Health Act*
- *Department of Industry Act*
- *Energy Administration Act*
- *Energy Efficiency Act*
- *Excise Act*
- *Excise Act, 2001*
- *Excise Tax Act*
- *Explosives Act*
- *Export Act*
- *Export and Import of Rough Diamonds Act*
- *Export and Import Permits Act*
- *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act*
- *Feeds Act*
- *Standards Act (not in force)*
- *Motor Vehicle Safety Act*
- *National Energy Board Act*
- *Navigable Waters Protection Act*
- *North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act*
- *Nuclear Energy Act*
- *Nuclear Safety and Control Act*
- *Pest Control Products Act*
- *Pilotage Act*
- *Plant Breeders' Rights Act*
- *Plant Protection Act*
- *Precious Metals Marking Act*
- *Preclearance Act*
- *Privacy Act*
- *Privileges and Immunities (North Atlantic Organization) Act*
- *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*
- *Quarantine Act*
- *Quebec Harbour, Port Warden Act*
- *Radiation Emitting Devices Act*
- *Radiocommunication Act*
- *Seeds Act*
- *Special Economic Measures Act*
- *Special Import Measures Act*
- *Statistics Act*
- *Telecommunications Act*
- *Textile Labelling Act*
- *Trade-Marks Act*
- *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992*
- *United Nations Act*
- *United States Wreckers Act*
- *Visiting Forces Act*
- *Wild Animals and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act*

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