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# **DPR 2003-2004**

## **Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada**

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**The Honourable Anne McLellan, P.C., M.P.**

*Solicitor General of Canada (Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness)*

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## Section I: The Minister's Message

I am pleased to present the Performance Report for the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC) for the period ending March 31, 2004. This report describes the Department's strategic priorities, deployment of resources and the results achieved against its plans for 2003/2004.

On December 12, 2003, the Prime Minister created PSEPC as part of the new Portfolio of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness. In addition to the Department, which integrates the former Department of the Solicitor General with the National Crime Prevention Centre (formerly part of the Department of Justice) and the Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness (formerly part of the Department of National Defence), the Portfolio includes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, the Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, the Canada Firearms Centre, the Canada Border Services Agency and three review bodies.

Public safety is a critical component of the quality of life of Canadians. Canadians expect to enjoy a peaceful and safe society, underpinned by security and freedom, the cornerstones of an open, democratic and diverse society. They expect that public safety policies and programs will be based on their fundamental values: the rule of law, freedom, democracy, equality of opportunity and fairness. Canadians also hold their government to account to balance security vigilance with the freedoms that citizens enjoy.

With these values in mind, PSEPC has made important progress toward enhancing the safety and security of Canadians. Since December 12, 2003, our government created the country's first National Security Policy, achieved Royal Assent for the *Public Safety Act*, the *Sex Offender Information Registration Act* and the *International Transfer of Offenders Act*, invested \$30 million toward more than 600 community-based crime prevention activities across Canada, launched a National Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet, and supported projects worth more than \$8 million under the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program.

The Government of Canada recognizes that our nation is not immune from a dynamic threat environment. This understanding underpinned the Prime Minister's decision of December 2003 to create the Portfolio of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness. The period covered in this Performance Report has been a time of transition for the Portfolio. Over the 2003-2004 period, Canada dealt with natural disasters and severe weather such as the catastrophic British Columbia forest fires and Hurricane Juan, public and animal health threats posed by SARS, BSE and avian flu, and infrastructure vulnerabilities including the Ontario electrical blackout. The Canadian public expects that its government will involve every effort to reduce and mitigate the likelihood of such vulnerabilities, work to prevent emergencies where possible and be vigilant in protecting Canadians.

Much has been accomplished over the last year in putting in place essential governmental structures for dealing with an evolving threat environment. However, the effective coordination of activities and realignment of public safety priorities will continue to remain key. PSEPC will continue to work with its Portfolio agencies, 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.

This Departmental Performance Report includes an overview of the Portfolio agencies and review bodies that report through me to Parliament. However, with the exception of CSIS, each agency and review body prepares a separate annual performance report that is tabled in Parliament. To provide feedback on this report, please consult the list of departmental contacts. You can also obtain more information on the Department's Internet site at <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.psepc.gc.ca/>.

The Honourable A. Anne McLellan, P.C., M.P.  
Solicitor General of Canada  
(Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness)

## Section II: Management Representation Statement

### *Management Representation Statement*

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 2003-04 Departmental Performance Report (DPR) for Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.

This report has been prepared based on the reporting principles and other requirements in the 2003-04 *Departmental Performance Reports Preparation Guide*. Financial performance information is based on the Main Estimates and Public Accounts of the former Solicitor General Canada, National Crime Prevention Centre and Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness, of which authorities were amalgamated into Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada on December 12, 2003. These authorities are reflected in our financial tables as if they were part of our organization as of April 1, 2003.

This report represents, to the best of my knowledge, a comprehensive, balanced and transparent picture of the organization's performance for fiscal year 2003-04.

Margaret Bloodworth  
Deputy Minister  
Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada

## Section III: Departmental Context

The 2003-04 Departmental Performance Report (DPR) for Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC) draws together performance reporting information for three organizations that began the fiscal year as separate entities and ended the year as a unified department. The reorganization of the federal government on December 12, 2003 amalgamated the former Department of the Solicitor General with the National Crime Prevention Centre (Department of Justice) and the Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness (Department of National Defence) to create the new Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC). The Department is part of the broader Portfolio of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness that also includes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, the Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, the Canada Firearms Centre, the Canada Border Services Agency and three review bodies.

The role of PSEPC is to provide leadership on national security, crisis and emergency management, critical infrastructure protection, policing and law enforcement policy, integrated justice information, corrections and conditional release policy, and crime prevention. The consolidation of each of these public policy areas in one federal department underscored not only the complexity of challenges we face in maintaining Canada as a safe and secure nation but, more centrally, they continue to underscore a common denominator – the imperative of strengthening public safety and emergency preparedness in Canada through comprehensive and collaborative approaches to policy, operations and programming.

PSEPC's mandate therefore is to provide advice to the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness on policy and operational issues across the criminal justice, public safety and emergency management sectors and within the Portfolio. As part of this mandate, PSEPC also delivers a range of programs designed to promote community safety, improve our collective capacity to handle emergencies, provide disaster assistance relief, better protect our critical infrastructure, increase Canada's science and technology capacity and improve information sharing among public safety partners.

To each of these ends, the Department advises, supports and assists the Minister in all of her responsibilities as they relate to:

- exercising her function as the lead cabinet minister for public safety;

- providing effective direction to the Portfolio Agencies;
- administering the National Crime Prevention Strategy in order to focus on the root causes of crime and enable communities to develop local solutions to crime and victimization;
- implementing the First Nations Policing Policy through the negotiation, administration, maintenance and monitoring of tripartite policing agreements with provincial, territorial and First Nations governments;
- leading the Integrated Justice Information (IJI) initiative to facilitate the sharing of information across criminal justice agencies in Canada; and
- administering critical infrastructure protection and emergency management programs and services to enhance national capabilities in the event of a public safety emergency.

Further elaboration on PSEPC's mandate and programs can be found in the *2004-05 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP)*, which outlines the Department's strategic objectives and key planned activities over the course of the next three years. The information contained herein provides a detailed reflection on our activities and progress over the last fiscal year and is presented according to our pre-December 12, 2003 structure for purposes of continuity with the 2003-04 RPPs for Solicitor General Canada, Justice Canada and the Department of National Defence. Information contained within this report is categorized according to the strategic outcomes presented in those RPPs. However, for ease of reference and to ensure that readers are able to follow the continuity of outcomes, a cross-walk of our pre- and post-December 12, 2003 strategic outcomes is provided on the following pages.

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

- **The Department** – known as PSEPC – 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 including providing national public safety leadership, direction to the Agencies and ensuring the Agencies' accountability to the Minister and to Parliament. Also situated within the Department is the Office of the Inspector General of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), which provides an internal audit function on the exercise of CSIS's compliance with the law, Ministerial direction and operational policy.  
<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.psepc.gc.ca/>
- **The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)** enforces Canadian laws, prevents crime and maintains peace, order and security. The RCMP has responsibility to: prevent, detect and investigate offences against federal statutes; maintain law and order and prevent, detect and investigate crime in provinces, territories and municipalities where the Force has a policing contract; provide investigative and protective services to other federal departments and agencies; and provide all Canadian law enforcement agencies with specialized police training and research, forensic laboratory services, identification services and informatics technology.  
<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.rcmp.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.  
<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/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.  
<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/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 as law-abiding citizens. The Board also makes conditional release decisions for offenders in provincial institutions for provinces without their own parole board. <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.npb-cnlc.gc.ca/>

- The **Canada Firearms Centre (CAFC)** administers the Canada Firearms Program, which licenses and registers all firearms across Canada in support of the Government's crime prevention and broader law enforcement priorities. <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.cfc-ccaf.gc.ca/>
- The **Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)** manages the nation's borders by administering and enforcing approximately 75 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, travellers and conveyances, conducts secondary inspections of food and agricultural products imported by travellers at airports, conducts intelligence, engages in enforcement activities, supports free trade negotiations and conducts compliance audit reviews and dumping and subsidy investigations. <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/>
- The **Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP (CPC)** reviews public complaints regarding the conduct of the RCMP in an open, independent and objective manner. The Commission provides information to the public regarding its mandate and services, reviews and investigates complaints regarding the conduct of RCMP members, holds public hearings, prepares reports, including findings and recommendations, and conducts research and policy development to improve the public complaints process. <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.cpc-cpp.gc.ca/>
- The **RCMP External Review Committee (RCMP ERC)** provides independent review of grievances and disciplinary, discharge and demotion appeals referred to it by the RCMP Commissioner. The Committee may institute hearings, summon witnesses, administer oaths and receive and accept such evidence or other information as it sees fit. <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.erc-cee.gc.ca/>
- The **Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI)** conducts investigations into decisions, recommendations, acts or omissions of the Commissioner of Corrections or any person under the control and management of, or performing services on behalf of, the Commissioner that affect offenders, either individually or as a group. The Office of the Correctional Investigator is independent of CSC and may initiate an investigation upon receipt of a complaint by or on behalf of an offender, at the request of the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness or on its own initiative. <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.oci-bec.gc.ca/>

## Portfolio of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness

### PSEPC Strategic Priorities Cross-Walk

	PSEPC Strategic Priorities (2004-2005 – 2006-2007)			
2003-2004 Strategic Priorities:	Seamless Emergency Management and National Security Measures	An Integrated Public Safety Toolkit	Community Safety Through Partnerships	Effective and Efficient Portfolio Leadership
Solicitor General Canada, Justice Canada and Department of National Defence				
Initiatives to further strengthen and enhance domestic security measures and strategies to further strengthen cross-border and overseas collaboration	X			

<p>against terrorists to ensure the protection of Canadians from emerging threats</p> <p>(Solicitor General Canada)</p>				
<p>Innovative strategies and better tools for law enforcement to respond to organized crime and other criminal activities in both the domestic and international contexts</p> <p>(Solicitor General Canada)</p>		X		
<p>Measures to advance effective corrections in the interests of public safety</p> <p>(Solicitor General Canada)</p>			X	
<p>Establishment and maintenance of policing services that are professional, effective and responsive to the needs of First Nations and Inuit communities</p> <p>(Solicitor General Canada)</p>			X	
<p>Effective delivery of criminal justice programs through faster and better criminal justice information sharing</p> <p>(Solicitor General Canada)</p>		X		
<p>Engagement of citizens, all levels of government and the voluntary sector in criminal justice policy development</p> <p>(Solicitor General Canada)</p>			X	X

Effective and efficient corporate infrastructure to support departmental objectives  (Solicitor General Canada)				X
Enhance security for Canadians – communities more involved in crime prevention  (Justice Canada – National Crime Prevention Strategy)			X	
Corporate policy and strategy – provide national leadership on critical infrastructure protection and effective emergency management  (Department of National Defence – Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness)	X			

## Section IV: Summary of Departmental Performance

### Progress and Performance Against RPP Commitments

Seamless Emergency Management and National Security Measures		
	Key Results Expected	Our Progress
Initiatives to further strengthen and enhance domestic security measures and strategies to further strengthen cross-border and overseas collaboration against terrorists to ensure the protection of Canadians from emerging threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Coordinated policy and operational response to domestic terrorist incidents</li> <li>· Review of legislative tools in heightened threat environment</li> </ul>	<p><b><i>Successfully met expectations</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Ongoing development of new operational protocols, response &amp; support structures and readiness programs</li> <li>· Extensive consultations with key stakeholders</li> <li>· Provision of independent advice to the Minister on</li> </ul>

		national security and intelligence issues  <i>See Seamless Emergency Management and National Security Measures</i> section
Coordinate policy and strategy – provide national policy leadership on critical infrastructure protection and effective emergency management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Coordinated policy and strategic response to all types of emergencies</li> <li>· Responsive emergency management programming</li> <li>· Integrated critical infrastructure and cyber protection</li> </ul>	<p><b><i>Successfully met expectations</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Integration of the former OCIPEP into PSEPC in December 2003 provided opportunity to better coordinate policies, strategies and response structures</li> <li>· Several programs and initiatives were enhanced by the ongoing transition process</li> </ul> <p><i>See Seamless Emergency Management and National Security Measures</i> section</p>

**An Integrated Public Safety Toolkit**

	<b>Key Results Expected</b>	<b>Our Progress</b>
Innovative strategies and better tools for law enforcement to respond to organized crime and other criminal activities in both the domestic and international contexts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Provision of research and policy expertise to key policing and law enforcement initiatives</li> </ul>	<p><b><i>Successfully met expectations</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Advancement on the National Agenda to Combat Organized Crime</li> <li>· Full implementation of the First Nations Organized Crime initiative</li> <li>· Effective international collaboration on law enforcement issues</li> </ul> <p><i>See Integrated Public Safety Toolkit</i> section</p>
Effective delivery of criminal justice programs through faster and better criminal justice information sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Ongoing integration of critical criminal justice information across Canadian jurisdictions and organizations</li> </ul>	<p><b><i>Successfully met expectations</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Advancement of a national policy framework for inter-agency and inter-jurisdictional information</li> </ul>

		<p>sharing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Significant advances in the integration of government information systems</li> </ul> <p>See <i>Integrated Public Safety Toolkit</i> section</p>
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**Community Safety Through Partnerships**

	<b>Key Results Expected</b>	<b>Our Progress</b>
Measures to advance effective corrections in the interests of public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Ongoing provision of evidence-based, research-supported correctional policies</li> </ul>	<p><b><i>Successfully met expectations</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Updated legislative framework</li> <li>· Demonstrated innovative approaches to offender, victim and family treatment in Inuit, First Nation and urban communities</li> <li>· Evidence gathered on the effectiveness of restorative justice processes</li> </ul> <p>See <i>Community Safety Through Partnerships</i> section</p>
Establishment and maintenance of policing services that are professional, effective and responsive to the needs of First Nations communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Stronger, safer First Nation and Inuit communities with increasingly enhanced self-governance capacity</li> </ul>	<p><b><i>Successfully met expectations</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Advancement of the <i>First Nations Policing Policy</i> within a broader Aboriginal criminal justice context</li> <li>· Promotion of governance and accountability measures in First Nations communities</li> </ul> <p>See <i>Community Safety Through Partnerships</i> section</p>
Engagement of citizens, all levels of government and the voluntary sector in criminal justice policy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Enhanced partnerships and collaborative processes with governmental and non-governmental organizations</li> </ul>	<p><b><i>Successfully met expectations</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Advancement of the Joint Accord with the Voluntary</li> </ul>

		<p>Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Development of partnerships through research and policy-development projects</li> <li>· Collaboration across jurisdictions on priority public safety issues</li> </ul> <p>See <i>Community Safety Through Partnerships</i> section</p>
Enhance security for Canadians – communities more involved in crime prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Providing communities with the tools, knowledge and support needed to address the root causes of crime at the local level</li> </ul>	<p><b><i>Successfully met expectations</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Over 800 projects supported in 318 communities</li> <li>· Supported comprehensive, community-wide initiatives in urban and northern communities</li> <li>· Development of expertise in areas like school-based anti-violence</li> </ul> <p>See <i>Community Safety Through Partnerships</i> section</p>
<b>Effective and Efficient Portfolio Leadership</b>		
	<b>Key Results Expected</b>	<b>Our Progress</b>
Effective and efficient corporate infrastructure to support departmental objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Ongoing implementation of the Management Accountability Framework</li> </ul>	<p><b><i>Successfully met expectations</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· PSEPC Human Resource Plan revisited in light of government reorganization</li> <li>· Advancement of modern comptrollership initiatives</li> </ul> <p>See <i>Effective and Efficient Portfolio Leadership</i> section</p>

## Section V: Performance Discussion

### Seamless Emergency Management and National Security Measures

**Initiatives to enhance domestic security measures and strategies and to further strengthen cross-border and overseas collaboration against terrorists**

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

To ensure the protection of Canadians from emerging threats to our national security, the Department exercises responsibility for providing a coordinated policy and operational response to a domestic terrorist incident; providing leadership in the implementation of Canada's National Security Policy; leading training activities that promote awareness of the national counter-terrorism arrangements among first responders, provincial and federal officers; promoting cross-border counter-terrorism training activities with the United States; and ensuring 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.

#### *Resource Allocation*

<b>Planned Spending (\$ 000's)</b>	<b>Total Authorities Received</b>	<b>Actual Expenditures</b>	<b>FTEs</b>
5,892.7	4,903.7	4,323.4	39

#### *Plans and Priorities – as stated in the 2003-04 RPP for Solicitor General Canada*

- i. Maintain and update the National Counter-terrorism Plan through consultations with key partners;
- ii. Build and strengthen Canada's response capabilities to terrorism through increased coordination and collaboration with international partners through fora such as the G8, United Nations and quadrilaterals with Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States;
- iii. Coordinate series of exercises/seminars culminating in the TOPOFF 2 Canada/United States joint counter-terrorism exercise;
- iv. Build sustainable systematic Operational Readiness Program that supports the National Counter-Terrorism Plan;
- v. Review of potential terrorist entities pursuant to s.83.05 of *Criminal Code*
- vi. Modernize laws and technical solutions to maintain law enforcement and national security agencies' lawful access capabilities;
- vii. Consult with stakeholders, including police services, telecommunications and Internet service providers and privacy and other interest groups;
- viii. Monitor national security and intelligence issues and provide independent advice and support to the Minister, Deputy Solicitor General and senior management;
- ix. Assessment and evaluation of policy and legislative initiatives in relation to national security.

#### *Key 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 counter-terrorism, the Department works with both domestic and international partners, including:

#### **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, FINTRAC, Justice Canada, Transport Canada, provinces/territories and first responders.

## 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, Office of the Australian Attorney General.

### *Immediate Outcomes*

- i. *National Counter-Terrorism Plan*

The projected completion date for a revised National Counter-Terrorism Plan (NCTP) has been extended to take into account the creation of the new Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness and its expanded public safety and security mandate. It is anticipated that the revision of the NCTP, based on new operational protocols and the development of a National Emergency Response System (NERS), will be completed in 2005. The NERS will provide for a coordinated response and support structure to all-hazards threats (e.g. terrorism, cyber security, natural disasters) and harmonize federal-provincial responses in emergency situations.
- ii. *International coordination and collaboration*

In pursuit of strengthening Canada's response capabilities to terrorism, PSEPC is engaged in numerous international bodies in cooperation with other federal departments and agencies, including, for example, AUSCANUKUS, the G8 Roma Group, the Financial Action Task Force and the Organization of American States counter-terrorism policy group, known as CICTE.
- iii. *Exercise TOPOFF*

Exercise TOPOFF 2 was successfully completed in May 2003. The exercise, and building block seminars that preceded it, strengthened Canada-U.S. coordination and cooperation for managing and responding to terrorist attacks. The exercise also identified areas for improvement, and did much to validate and further domestic initiatives that are currently under way to develop an all-hazards National Emergency Response System (NERS).
- iv. *Operational Readiness Program*

With the creation of PSEPC in December 2003 and the consequent integration of national security responsibilities with the emergency management responsibilities of the former Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness (OCIPEP), the Operational Readiness Program (ORP) is being merged with elements of the former OCIPEP's exercise program. Accordingly, a new national exercise program will be developed and delivered in partnership with domestic and international partners and will focus on preparing Canada's national response system for any type of emergency that includes, but is not limited to, a terrorist attack.
- v. *Listing of terrorist entities*

During the fiscal year 2003-04, fifteen (15) terrorist entities were listed pursuant to s.83.05 of the Criminal Code. A complete list of these organizations may be found at [http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca/national\\_security/counter-terrorism/antiterrorism\\_e.asp](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca/national_security/counter-terrorism/antiterrorism_e.asp).
- vi. *Lawful access*

PSEPC continues to make progress in the modernization of laws and technical solutions to maintain law enforcement and national security agencies' lawful access capabilities. Officials from Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness are working with the Department of Justice and Industry Canada 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 Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
- vii. *Consultation with stakeholders*

Extensive public consultations on the lawful access capabilities of law enforcement and security agencies were held in the fall of 2002 on the basis of a consultation document. Officials held over 20 meetings with stakeholders including police services, telephone and Internet companies and privacy advocates. Over 300 written submissions were received for the purposes of these consultations. A summary of these submissions was released to the public on August 6, 2003. The feedback garnered through these submissions will assist the Government in ensuring that any proposed legislative updates strike an appropriate balance between the needs of law enforcement and national security agencies with the needs of industry, while also ensuring that the privacy rights of Canadians are respected. More targeted consultations with specific stakeholders continue on an ongoing basis to ensure legislative updates continue to strike appropriate balances.
- viii. *Independent advice to the Minister on CSIS activities*

Over the course of the reporting period, the Minister received independent briefings on a range of issues for which the Minister is responsible under the *CSIS Act*, including but not limited to, the National Requirements for Intelligence Priorities, the issuance of Ministerial Directions to CSIS, and the Director of CSIS's annual report on operational activities. During the reporting period, two public reports were tabled in Parliament, namely the CSIS

Public Report for 2002, which was tabled in June 2003, and the 2002 SIRC annual report, which was tabled in October 2003.

- ix. *Assessment and evaluation of policy and legislative initiatives*  
As part of its ongoing, core activities, PSEPC continued to assess and evaluate pertinent policy and legislative activities in the area of national security, such that issues were coordinated across the Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Portfolio, and consistent, reliable and independent advice was provided to the Minister and senior management.

**Major Programs and Initiatives**

- *National Counter-Terrorism Plan (NCTP)* – Canada's primary mechanism for providing a coordinated policy and operational response to a domestic terrorist incident.  
[http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca/national\\_security/counter\\_terrorism\\_e.asp](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca/national_security/counter_terrorism_e.asp)
- *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.
- *Exercise TOPOFF 2* – 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.
- *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.  
[http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca/publications/news/20020825\\_e.asp](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca/publications/news/20020825_e.asp)

**Critical infrastructure protection and emergency preparedness**

**How is this important to Canadians?**

The safety and security challenges facing Canada in a post-9/11 world are substantial and complex. These challenges require integrated and comprehensive approaches that assure Canadians their governments are able to prepare for and respond effectively to any type of incident, be it a terrorist attack, natural disaster or any other nationally significant public safety emergency. To that end, PSEPC's leadership role in the delivery of programs and services that provide for harmonized and integrated responses to public safety emergencies is critical to the safety and security of Canadians.

**Resource Allocation**

Planned Spending (\$ 000's)	Total Authorities Received	Actual Expenditures	FTEs
165,000.0	265,100.0	164,978.0	219.0

**Plans and Priorities – as stated in the 2003-04 RPP for the Department of National Defence**

- i. Strengthen and adapt policies and programs for the National Framework on Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Management;
- ii. Enhance the level of the Government of Canada's readiness and response capacity for national and/or international emergencies;
- iii. Facilitate the establishment of strong partnership networks in support of (the former) Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness' mandate and strategic vision.

## ***Key Partners***

In the areas of critical infrastructure protection and emergency preparedness, PSEPC works closely with the provinces and territories, as well as with the private sector, including non-governmental organizations and associations, for example, in the areas of energy, telecommunications, banking, finance, health, transportation, food, water and the manufacturing industry. PSEPC also works collaboratively with international partners such as the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and a range of international organizations.

## ***Immediate Outcomes***

i. *Strengthen and adapt policies and programs for the National Framework on Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Management (CIP/EM)*

*a) Review the nation's emergency readiness and response capacity*

Consultations were held between federal, provincial and territorial partners on the development of a National Readiness and Response Framework (NRRF) to provide a systematic approach to identifying arrangements between governments and their external partners in the preparation for and response to emergencies. With the creation of PSEPC in December 2003, renewed emphasis was placed on the need to revisit the concept of "operations" in the context of CIP/EM, both from the standpoint of PSEPC's role and mandate as the lead federal department, and from the perspective of the broader federal government's coordination role in readiness and response activities. As a result, the National Emergency Response System (NERS) was developed drawing on the NRRF consultations. Accordingly, the NERS concept of operations is one that coordinates a response and support structure to all-hazards threats (e.g. terrorism, cyber security, natural disasters). This new concept of operations has led to the development, documentation and implementation of new processes and protocols to address the lessons learned from operations personnel and prior-existing procedures.

*b) Ongoing development of the National Disaster Mitigation Strategy policy framework and the National Critical Infrastructure Assurance Program*

Work has progressed on the development of a National Disaster Mitigation Strategy (NDMS) through both a vision statement promoting resilient communities and a grass-roots mitigation culture, as well as a set of related policy principles. PSEPC has collaborated with federal partners such as Infrastructure Canada, Natural Resources Canada and Environment Canada to encourage the incorporation of disaster reduction measures into existing and new Government of Canada programs and initiatives. PSEPC also worked closely with Foreign Affairs Canada and the Canadian International Development Agency to formulate Canada's position on disaster reduction and mitigation under the United Nation's International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

Progress was also made in 2003-04 on the National Critical Infrastructure Assurance Program (NCIAP) through the engagement of key partners in workshops to encourage a horizontal approach to critical infrastructure protection (CIP) and the establishment of CIP capacity in five PSEPC regional offices. A variety of awareness, training and educational documentation has also been developed in support of a NCIAP Position Paper, which is set to be released in the Fall of 2004, as stated in the Government of Canada's National Security Policy.

*c) Review of the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements*

A review of the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA) was pursued despite several major disasters that diverted staff resources. In recognition that limitations exist on the eligibility, suitability and application of the DFAA in all circumstances of provincial financial strain, the federal government has proposed a three-track approach to enhancing disaster assistance. This approach, known as the Federal Disaster Assistance Initiative (FDAI) consists of completing a review of the DFAA; developing principles for assistance through other federal instruments when the DFAA are not readily applicable; and identifying the availability or adaptability of existing federal programs or tools in support of emergency response and recovery. Consultations on the DFAA with federal, provincial and territorial partners began in February 2004 and will continue as appropriate during the review process.

In addition, an independent program review of the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP) was completed in 2003. The JEPP is a cost-shared program whose purpose is to build a more robust, national capacity among Canadian first responders to deal with all hazards. Once program updates are completed, the JEPP will allow for the support of critical infrastructure protection projects undertaken by provinces and territories.

It is also worthy of note that PSEPC and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) established a new academic research program, the Joint Infrastructure Interdependencies Research Program (JIIRP) to be administered by NSERC, as part of ongoing national efforts to secure and protect Canada's critical infrastructure. The JIIRP will produce new science-based knowledge and practices to better assess, manage and mitigate risks to Canadians from failures related to critical infrastructure interdependencies.

ii. *Enhance the level of the Government of Canada's readiness and response capacity for national and/or international emergencies*

*a) Development of a national exercise framework*

The National Exercise Framework consists of three key components, a National Exercise Program (NREP), an Interdepartmental Exercise Coordination Committee (IECC) and a National Exercise Schedule. The NREP, which facilitates federal, provincial and territorial coordination of operational exercises, was supplemented in 2003-04 by the development of a sub-program, the National Cyber Exercise Program, that will ensure awareness is raised among all responsibility centres regarding the interdependencies of information networks in an all-hazards environment. Work also continued with federal partners who share responsibility for responding to a cyber incident through the development of exercises to address interoperability and coordination issues with regard to the Cyber Incident Coordination System (CICS). Similarly, progress was made with the provinces and territories in the development of a series of exercises to address interdependencies between the operations of provincial and territorial Chief Information Officer (CIO) and emergency measures organizations (EMO).

Partnerships with the private and international sectors were also enhanced in 2003-04, for example, through involvement in the development of exercises with NATO in the case of CMX 04 and Kaliningrad 2004 and with the United States in the case of the TOP OFFICIAL (TOPOFF) and LIVEWIRE exercise series.

With regard to the second and third components of the National Exercise Framework, the IECC continued to meet quarterly to coordinate the participation of federal partners in operational exercises and PSEPC continued to provide leadership in the ongoing determination of the National Exercise Schedule.

*b) Building Canada's capacity for heavy urban search and rescue (HUSAR) and the development of Canada's CBRN consequence management strategy*

Canada's capacity for heavy urban search and rescue was advanced in 2003-04 through the ongoing collaboration of a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary Urban Search and Rescue Advisory Committee and the allocation of \$2.4 million in federal funding to five selected municipalities across Canada. Significant progress was also made with provincial and municipal partners in the joint development and adoption of relevant HUSAR criteria, standards and training approaches.

In cooperation with federal partners, significant progress has been achieved on the drafting of a Government of Canada Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Strategy. The Strategy is intended to guide current and future programs to address CBRN threats and provides for a centralized mechanism to determine ongoing gaps and funding requirements. PSEPC continues to emphasize the importance of federal-provincial-territorial cooperation in addressing all aspects of CBRN preparedness and is currently working with provinces and territories in the development of CBRN equipment standards and guidelines to strengthen interoperability among first responders across Canada.

*c) Monitor and analyze suspicious cyber activity and emerging threats*

PSEPC has an existing capacity to collect and analyze statistics generated by anti-virus measures across federal, provincial and territorial governments. Building on this foundation, a new monitoring capability is being developed to collect and analyze data from several IT security monitoring devices, notably Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS). Within its existing capabilities, PSEPC continued to provide alerts and advisories to its partners and the general public, via the PSEPC public Web site, on emerging cyber threats and vulnerabilities.

*d) Improved interoperability with the provinces and territories*

The aim of interoperability is to find ways to better work with our partners in a variety of ways, including for example, through more efficient information sharing. Significant impetus for improved interoperability with the provinces and territories was provided in 2003-04 by the creation of PSEPC and the consequent consolidation of the Government's emergency management functions with the policy leadership provided by PSEPC on national

security issues. In addition, in January 2004, First Ministers Responsible for Emergency Management agreed on the need to enhance emergency management cooperation among all levels of government. Specific improvements to information sharing during this period included working with the provinces to develop a Canadian Information Protection Coordination Centre (CIPCC) to share information, leverage capacity and test readiness among federal, provincial/territorial and municipal governments.

Examinations were also conducted concerning the feasibility of co-locating federal and provincial emergency measures operations. In the case of Ontario, it is anticipated that by the fall of 2005 the Government of Ontario Provincial Operations Centre will be co-located with the PSEPC Ontario (Emergency Management and National Security) Regional Office, thus consolidating under one roof the regional emergency measures operations for both levels of government.

iii. *Facilitate the establishment of strong partnership networks in support of (the former) Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness' mandate and strategic vision*

The establishment and maintenance of strong partnerships in the areas of critical infrastructure protection and emergency preparedness remain a key PSEPC priority. The Department collaborates closely with its counterparts in the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia and the Organization of American States to further develop a regional cyber watch and warning network in parallel with the emergence of similar networks in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region, as well as on respective approaches to managing the consequences of terrorism. PSEPC also continues to develop new partnerships with the private sector, namely the food and agricultural sectors, the fire community and the water, health and transportation sectors.

### ***Major Programs and Initiatives***

- *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.
- *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 both knowledge of issues facing Canadians in critical infrastructure protection and emergency management, but also provides tools to face the challenges.

## **An Integrated Public Safety Toolkit**

**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?***

The threat of organized crime pervades every aspect of our society and takes on many forms. Through the keen use of sophisticated technology and an ability to transcend borders and jurisdictions, organized crime manifests itself through the illegal drug trade, outlaw motorcycle gangs, economic crime, the trafficking of human beings and migrant smuggling, money laundering, corruption and street gang among other activities. PSEPC is responsible for ensuring that a focused,

collaborative and multidisciplinary approach is brought to bear on the Government's efforts to detect, deter and disband organized criminals and other forms of criminal activity.

### ***Resources Allocation***

<b>Planned Spending (\$ 000's)</b>	<b>Total Authorities Received</b>	<b>Actual Expenditures</b>	<b>FTEs</b>
6,083.6	6,104.9	6,298.8	45

### ***Plans and Priorities – as stated in the 2003-04 RPP for Solicitor General Canada***

- i. Develop an integrated approach for the Portfolio Drug Strategy, including the evaluation of Portfolio initiatives, coordination of information and strategic direction-setting for the targeted supply and demand activities;
- ii. Coordinate the work of the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Deputy Minister Steering Committee on Organized crime and its advisory body, the National Coordinating Committee on Organized Crime;
- iii. Develop a national framework to collect data on organized crime and impact indicators relating to illegal drugs and money laundering;
- iv. Implement the First Nations Organized Crime initiative;
- v. Work with Department of Justice to amend the DNA Data Bank legislation following the 2002 public consultations and negotiate new biology casework cost-sharing arrangements with provinces and territories;
- vi. Co-lead the Canada-U.S. Cross-Border Crime Forum;
- vii. Coordinate strategic planning and evaluation activities for the Integrated Proceeds of Crime (IPOC) initiative and the Anti-Smuggling Initiative (ASI);
- viii. Serve as Vice-Chair and subsequently Chair of CICAD (Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission) of the Organization of American States;
- ix. Commence preparations with the RCMP for the review of the police service agreements for eight provinces, three territories and over 200 municipalities; and
- x. Support innovative crime prevention initiatives that focus on crime and victimization issues in Aboriginal and remote/isolated communities; substance abuse awareness and prevention; addressing the risks associated with children and families of offenders; and developing strategies to deal with youth at risk.

### ***Key Partners***

The ongoing combat against criminal activity requires partnership among various levels of government, police services and non-governmental organizations. The Department works closely with many partners, including:

#### **Domestic**

RCMP, CSIS, CBSA, CSC, NPB, CAFC, 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, Canadian Association of Police Boards, and provincial and municipal police services.

#### **International**

The Department participates in and provides policy and research support to forums that advance partnership and coordination, for example, through the G8 Lyon-Roma/Anti-Crime and Terrorism Group and its sub-groups. On the issue of organized crime, the Department participates in 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.

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.

## *Immediate Outcomes*

i. *Portfolio Drug Strategy*

In 2003, PSEPC, in partnership with the Portfolio Agencies, began work on a horizontal accountability framework led by Health Canada that will guide the federal government's approach to the Canada Drug Strategy (CDS). During the same period, PSEPC developed its own accountability framework to ensure that the activities and initiatives for which it is accountable within the CDS are effectively coordinated and efficiently undertaken across the Department and Portfolio Agencies. Two Assistant Deputy Minister-level committees were developed during the reporting period to provide the necessary strategic direction for this initiative and to further drive its coordination across the federal government.

In addition, the Portfolio began development of a workshop to identify justice, correctional and law enforcement priorities in Canada as they relate to supply and demand reduction. Information gathered from these workshops will provide a base of valuable information that will be presented to the biennial conference of the CDS in May 2005.

ii. *National Coordinating Committee on Organized Crime (NCC)*

Federal and provincial/territorial deputy ministers and the NCC met twice during fiscal year 2003-04 to coordinate the ongoing work of advancing priority areas identified under the *National Agenda to Combat Organized Crime*, culminating in the release of the first Public Report On Actions Against Organized Crime.

This report may be accessed at

[http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.psepc.gc.ca/publications/policing/](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20060120075015/http://www.psepc.gc.ca/publications/policing/combat_org_crime_e.asp)  
[combat\\_org\\_crime\\_e.asp](http://www.psepc.gc.ca/publications/policing/combat_org_crime_e.asp)

iii. *Collection of data on organized crime*

During the past year, progress continued on the development of consistent reporting mechanisms for police services to accurately measure the nature and extent of organized crime in Canada. This work included conducting tests and providing training to police officers to ensure compliance with new methods for collecting information on organized crime.

iv. *First Nations Organized Crime initiative (FNOC)*

The FNOC has been fully implemented within the last year. As a result, selected First Nations police officers from Quebec and Ontario are currently working side-by-side in RCMP-led multi-agency task forces, such as the Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (IBETs) or at the RCMP in intelligence or investigative positions focused on cross-border and organized criminal activities.

v. *DNA data bank and cost-shared biology casework agreements*

The Minister of Justice tabled legislative amendments to existing DNA legislation in May 2004; however, due to the prorogation of Parliament, the legislation died on the Order Paper. The reintroduction of legislation is a possibility and may depend upon a full Parliamentary review of the existing DNA legislation scheduled for 2005.

In May 2004, the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness announced that an agreement in principle was reached with all provinces and territories for new DNA biology casework agreements. Work is currently underway to finalize an agreement with each province and territory.

vi. *Canada-U.S. Cross-Border Crime Forum (CBCF)*

Over the last year, significant advances were made in the area of Canada-U.S. cooperation on issues of border management and joint policy development. For example, work progressed by a number of CBCF sub-groups on the development of a joint threat assessment concerning identity theft that will be submitted for discussion at the next meeting of the CBCF. This important groundwork included the participation of both Canadian and American law enforcement organizations. Similarly, progress was made on an updated Canada-U.S. Border Drug Threat Assessment that will also be discussed at the next CBCF meeting. Canada and the United States also worked to develop a joint threat assessment that identifies high-level organized crime priority targets that pose a risk to both countries.

Fourteen Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (IBETs) continue to work collaboratively in an effort to harmonize Canada-U.S. approaches to target cross-border criminal activity. The fourteen strategically chosen IBET regions currently in operation include, from west to east, Pacific, Okanagan, Rocky Mountain, Prairie, Red River, Superior, Detroit/Windsor, Niagara Frontier, Thousand Island, St-Lawrence Valley Central, Valleyfield, Champlain, Eastern and Atlantic (including New Brunswick and Nova Scotia).

vii. *Integrated Proceeds of Crime (IPOC) initiative*

PSEPC continues to coordinate the strategic planning and evaluation activities of the IPOC initiative following its two-year renewal March 2003. PSEPC is currently leading the development of an initiative-wide business

plan for the renewal period that will facilitate the efficient implementation of the initiative over the course of the renewal period (March 2003 to March 2005).

viii. *CICAD (Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission)*

In 2003-04, PSEPC served as Vice-Chair, and subsequently Chair, of CICAD. In those roles, PSEPC acted as the principal coordinator between the RCMP and CICAD in the development and joint hosting of three law enforcement workshops provided to officials from 34 member-states of the Organization of American States (OAS). Workshops focused on priority setting in three key areas, namely, targeting specific organized crime groups, undercover training and witness protection.

ix. *Review of RCMP police service agreements*

Over the last fiscal year, PSEPC worked closely with external consultants and the RCMP in the collection and analysis of basic financial information related to the contract policing agreements for eight provinces, three territories and over 200 municipalities for which the RCMP is the local law enforcement agency. The analyses were conducted to obtain an indication of the benefits associated with the agreements, through the use of financial and non-financial methods, as well as the identification of the actual cost of contract policing through financial analysis. PSEPC and the RCMP also undertook on-site consultations on the agreements with Deputy Ministers and their officials in the contract policing jurisdictions. These discussions are continuing at regularly scheduled intervals to facilitate a review of current agreements in March 2012.

x. *Support for innovative crime prevention initiatives:*

Readers will note that funding for the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) was allocated to both the Department of Justice, through the National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPC), and to the former Department of the Solicitor General (SGC). The results analysis provided below references only those monies provided to the former SGC, as more detailed explanation on the NCPC monies, which comprised the bulk of the NCPS, can be found on page 45.

Over the last year, funding support was provided to a range of community organizations to further research, program development and information sharing related to crime prevention, youth gangs, Aboriginal community development, the sexual exploitation of children and the problems of methamphetamine. Workshops on crime prevention measures were delivered in communities across Canada, project funding was provided to a number of police services, and a host of community organizations also benefited from funding assistance. PSEPC and its Portfolio partners also worked with many non-governmental organizations to examine the role of the police in crime prevention through approaches that emphasize social development. Several of the reports from these projects, particularly those that include promising new practices, will be posted on the PSEPC Web site in the near future.

### ***Major Programs and Initiatives***

- *National Agenda to Combat Organized Crime* – coordinates information and strategies across jurisdictions in Canada, focussing 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 Declaration and its 32-point Action Plan.

<p><b>Effective delivery of criminal justice programs through faster and better criminal justice information sharing</b></p>
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### ***How is this important to Canadians?***

The Integrated Justice Information (IJI) initiative began in 1999 in response to the Government of Canada's commitment to improve public safety and enhance Canadians confidence in the criminal justice system. The mandate of IJI is to improve information sharing among criminal justice and law enforcement agencies in support of public safety and security by establishing a modern, national information sharing capacity called the Canada Public Safety Information Network (CPSIN).

### *Resource Allocation*

<b>Planned Spending (\$ 000's)</b>	<b>Total Authorities Received</b>	<b>Actual Expenditures</b>	<b>FTEs</b>
5,502.5	4,228.1	4,079.3	36

### *Plans and Priorities – as stated in the 2003-04 RPP for Solicitor General Canada*

- i. Continue to develop a national policy framework in support of inter-agency and inter-jurisdictional information sharing in the criminal justice system;
- ii. Track/monitor CPSIN technology projects underway to modernize case and records management systems in support of public safety;
- iii. Support the ongoing development and application of CPSIN data standards and common tools to promote technology interoperability in criminal justice systems; and
- iv. Formalize the CPSIN partnership via a governance and accountability framework.

### *Key Partners*

PSEPC continues to lead the coordinated development and implementation of key federal IJI components related to the establishment of the CPSIN. At the federal level, key partners include the RCMP, Correctional Service of Canada, National Parole Board, Canada Border Services Agency, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Justice Canada and Treasury Board Secretariat.

The CPSIN partnership includes a Federal/Provincial/Territorial Leadership Network to share best practices and promote harmonization of IJI initiatives in Canada.

### *Immediate Outcomes*

- i. *Development of a national policy framework for inter-agency and inter-jurisdictional information sharing*  
In 2003-04, significant progress was realized in pursuit of nationally coherent information management policies and standards to ensure the integrity, privacy and security of shared information. An Information Sharing Policy Framework was drafted outlining the structure, principles and basic standards that will facilitate faster and better information sharing among CPSIN participants. In addition, guidelines and standards for sharing and securing information were developed outlining common standards to ensure the protection of personal information; proper tracking, access and control mechanisms; and the governance, accountability and stewardship required for CPSIN participants to manage and share information.

A preliminary examination of privacy issues was completed for the implementation of a planned query tool intended to enhance information sharing between key public safety partners. Furthermore, in pursuit of a pan-Canadian approach on privacy, national consultations were conducted providing useful and needed insight from criminal justice practitioners across Canada.

A draft culture change strategy was completed to provide participating CPSIN agencies with the appropriate techniques and tools needed to migrate towards a culture that promotes enhanced information sharing. A model memorandum of understanding was also developed to support electronic information sharing between multiple public safety jurisdictions, reducing the need for numerous, redundant bilateral arrangements.

- ii. *Track and monitor CPSIN technology projects underway*  
In 2003-04, PSEPC continued to actively track, monitor and provide assistance to the technical integration of key CPSIN systems in support of electronic information sharing.

After September 11, 2001, fourteen "Quick Hits" were identified as key initiatives in an interdepartmental effort, led by the former Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, to improve information sharing among public safety agencies. The Department actively monitored the resolution and progress of ten of the fourteen "Quick Hits". These specific initiatives included enabling customs officers at primary inspection lines to identify individuals of interest for referral to secondary inspection and providing police with the immigration status of individuals who

were previously deported but had not yet been removed.

The placement of LiveScan machines at select ports, airports and police service locations now allows for the electronic capture and transmittal of fingerprints. Following their deployment, the Department undertook an assessment resulting in 27 recommendations to improve effectiveness to be implemented in 2004-05. These recommendations were consistent with the March 2004 report of the Auditor General, which was critical of the placement of these LiveScan devices.

PSEPC also led the initiation of the Interoperability Project, which is developing a strategic plan and design for achieving an interoperable and enhanced information-sharing environment across public safety and security communities. This plan and design will provide a coordinated and sustainable approach to identifying and addressing information gaps in and across jurisdictions in Canada.

iii. *Support the development and application of CPSIN data standards and tools to promote technology interoperability*

The integration of information systems and the establishment of a common foundation for technology and information exchanges were advanced by the completion of a number of studies and important reports. These included a study of a focal Canadian international airport, which identified a number of key improvements to the flow or use of information that would have a positive impact on public safety. In addition, several recent revisions to major federal statutes were added to the content of an online structured database of chargeable offences, providing police and prosecutors with a single and bilingual common source of standardized federal offence statutes.

PSEPC also made progress with the continued development and use of data standards in criminal justice information systems, to enable public safety agencies to electronically exchange structured information in a standard form. Use of these standards promotes effective communication and contributes to a trusted and effective information-sharing environment.

iv. *Formalize the CPSIN partnership via a governance and accountability framework*

To facilitate the implementation of a shared vision and national approach to information sharing, a review of the IJI initiative's governance structure was conducted. This review produced viable options to streamline existing processes and realize improved efficiencies.

The development and implementation of a comprehensive evaluation strategy for the federal component of CPSIN was also further advanced in 2003-04. Performance benchmark information was collected including two separate reports distributed to CPSIN participants providing survey results on public attitudes and practitioners' satisfaction with information sharing. This evaluation strategy will provide an objective and accurate tool to measure and evaluate the impacts of CPSIN-related activities on public safety and provide decision-makers with information needed to respond strategically to trends, developments, events and funding priorities.

### ***Major Programs and Initiatives***

*Integrated Justice Information (IJI) initiative* – IJI is advancing the delivery of the Canada Public Safety Information Network (CPSIN) to improve information sharing among criminal justice and law enforcement agencies in support of public safety and security. In addition, the Department is now mandated to develop a comprehensive vision and strategic design to address the integration of public safety information between departments and agencies in Canada.

## **Community Safety Through Partnerships**

<b>Measures to advance effective corrections in the interest of public safety</b>
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### ***How is this important to Canadians?***

Effective corrections means being able to distinguish between those offenders who need to be separated from society because of the risk they pose to the public, and those who could be better managed in the community. A more effective correctional system protects the public, contributes to the safe and gradual reintegration of offenders and better meets the needs of victims of crime.

### *Resource Allocation*

<b>Planned Spending (\$ 000's)</b>	<b>Total Authorities Received</b>	<b>Actual Expenditures</b>	<b>FTEs</b>
4,666.6	3,962.5	3,853.2	27

### *Plans and Priorities – as stated in the 2003-04 RPP for Solicitor General Canada*

- i. Develop amendments to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* and the *Transfer of Offenders Act*;
- ii. Support passage of legislation to create a national sex offender registration system;
- iii. Implement and evaluate holistic healing models of justice and corrections in Aboriginal communities;
- iv. Consult with provinces/territories, voluntary sector and communities on the U.N. Basic Principles on the Use of Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal Matters; and
- v. Implement and evaluate pilot projects designed to demonstrate the application of restorative processes in criminal justice.

### *Key Partners*

To achieve an effective Canadian correctional system, PSEPC partners with a wide variety of government departments and agencies, voluntary sector organizations and First Nations communities. Examples of some of our partners include CSC, NPB, RCMP, Office of the Correctional Investigator, Health Canada, Justice Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, provincial/territorial and municipal governments, voluntary organizations such as the John Howard Society of Canada, Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies, National Association of Friendship Centres, Salvation Army Correctional and Justice Services, St. Leonard's Society of Canada and l'Association des services de réhabilitation sociale du Québec.

### *Immediate Outcomes*

- i. *Legislative activities*  
During the reporting period, legislation establishing a new *International Transfer of Offenders Act* (Bill C-15, previously Bill C-33) received Royal Assent, thereby modernizing the legislative framework to transfer offenders in keeping with international challenges. In the same period, both Houses of Parliament passed legislation creating a national Sex Offender Information Registry (Bill C-16, previously Bill C-23). This law will provide a new investigative tool to assist police in locating known sex offenders. Lastly, legislation to amend the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (previously Bill C-40) was reintroduced as Bill C-19 and referred to Parliamentary Committee for review.
- ii. *Models for Healing and Justice in Aboriginal Communities*  
In 2003-04, two demonstration projects were continued and three new projects were initiated with provincial support. Projects demonstrated innovative approaches to offender, victim and family treatment in Inuit, First Nation and urban communities. Projects also promoted horizontal collaboration among federal departments and with other governments.  
  
One new report of the Aboriginal Peoples Collection was published with approximately 1000 copies of the reports distributed to target audiences in addition to an indeterminate number of Internet hits. Articles authored by staff of the Aboriginal Corrections Policy Unit (ACPU) were published in three national publications. Additional information on the ACPU and other models of healing supported by the Department were disseminated through participation at international and national conferences, presentations at universities and colleges and by interviews for print and visual media.
- iii. *Restorative Justice*  
Over the review period, PSEPC continued its research and development work in the field of restorative justice and contributed to three major demonstration projects. Results from these projects are showing that a high percentage of the participants in restorative justice programs are satisfied with the processes and the outcomes. There is also evidence from the research that participation in a restorative justice program can reduce an offender's likelihood of recidivism.

Through workshop presentations at several conferences and ongoing consultations with stakeholders during 2003-04, the U.N. Basic Principles on the Use of Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal Matters are more widely known and understood by practitioners across the country. The U.N. Basic Principles are serving as guidelines for the development of new demonstration projects that are designed to safeguard the rights and interests of all parties and reflect the underlying values of restorative justice.

### ***Major Programs and Initiatives***

- *Effective Corrections* – aims to improve public safety by enhancing strategies to support the safe reintegration of offenders in the community, including strategies focussed on Aboriginal offenders and their communities, as well as innovative restorative justice approaches.

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

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

PSEPC, through the First Nations Policing Program (FNPP), supports the broader federal government agenda of building strong, safe and healthy First Nations communities. Public safety through culturally appropriate policing is essential to the effectiveness of all socio-economic investments made on reserve and contributes to an enhanced governance capacity for First Nations communities.

The FNPP was first approved in 1991 as the framework for the negotiation of culturally appropriate First Nations and Inuit policing arrangements between the federal government, provincial/territorial governments and First Nations and Inuit Communities. Policing agreements are cost shared 52% by Canada and 48% by the province/territory. The FNPP now provides community policing to over 312 First Nations communities and there are over 125 agreements across the country with more than 800 fully trained officers – the majority of whom are of Aboriginal descent.

### ***Resource Allocation***

<b>Planned Spending (\$ 000's)</b>	<b>Total Authorities Received</b>	<b>Actual Expenditures</b>	<b>FTEs</b>
90,447.0	90,581.1	79,583.5	41

### ***Plans and Priorities – as stated in the 2003-04 RPP for Solicitor General Canada***

- i. Negotiate and renew effective, accountable and culturally appropriate First Nations policing agreements;
- ii. Promote further governance and accountability through leadership and training initiatives; improved information sharing; and enhanced monitoring through audits, community surveys and review of annual audited financial statements for all self-administered agreements;
- iii. Develop and implement innovative approaches to community-based policing in Aboriginal communities;
- iv. Promote further integration of FNPP into the Aboriginal Criminal Justice policy context through participation in interdepartmental work on issues such as crime prevention, victimization, youth justice and restorative justice;
- v. Develop and coordinate activities to enhance policing for Aboriginal people living off-reserve;
- vi. Enhance partnerships with other federal agencies to develop a more integrated and comprehensive approach to resolving Aboriginal issues;
- vii. Assess the need for a dedicated fund for police facilities in cooperation with other departments; and
- viii. Support the federal policy on the Inherent Right and the Negotiation of Self-Government through participation in discussions on policing and security issues.

## ***Key Partners***

PSEPC partners with a wide range of stakeholders to maximize access to First Nations policing arrangements and to strengthen governance and accountability, including First Nations police and governing authorities, Band Councils, community leaders, Elders, RCMP, provinces/territories, provincial/territorial police services, municipalities, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Health Canada, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, Heritage Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Industry Canada, Justice Canada, Privy Council Office, Public Works and Government Services Canada, and Western Economic Diversification Canada.

## ***Immediate Outcomes***

i. *Negotiate and renew FNPP agreements*

In 2003-04, the Aboriginal Policing Directorate (APD) negotiated the renewal of First Nations Community Police Services (FNCPS) frameworks in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Yukon. Excluding on-going agreements, 40 amendments to extend agreements were negotiated, 15 automatic extensions were processed and one agreement was converted from a Self-Administered (SA) Police Service to a Community Tripartite Agreement (CTA).

ii. *Promotion of governance and accountability*

In 2003-04, PSEPC provided funding support to two Police Governing Authority Workshops. The first, held in January 2003 examined police governance in self-administered police services and priorities across the country. The second, held in September 2003, focused on strategic planning for police services and long-term strategic planning and policy development for police commissions. In the same period, the Department also provided support to the "Eagles, Watchmen and Peacekeepers" workshop that brought together First Nations from B.C. and Saskatchewan, as well as RCMP, Saskatchewan, B.C. and federal government representatives within Community Tripartite Agreements to strengthen governance at both the policy and community levels.

During the reporting period, financial controls and community accountability were assured through the requirement for annual audited financial statements for all self-administered policing agreements and the continuing implementation of a minimum five-year audit cycle for major self-administered police services by Consulting and Audit Canada. Eight comprehensive audits of Self-Administered Police Services and one audit of a Community Tripartite Agreement were conducted during 2003-04. In addition, a Results-based Management and Accountability Framework and Risk-Based Audit Framework were developed for the FNPP and various research projects to support the evaluation components of these frameworks were conducted.

iii. *Innovative approaches to community-based policing*

In 2003-04, an Elders Advisory Group was formed to seek guidance in developing a future vision for the FNPP from a traditional perspective, including an examination of the challenges and concerns for First Nations communities and the identification of priorities. A Provincial Advisory Group was also formed to seek input from the provinces as the FNPP evolves in the future. The group will look at the relationship between the FNPP and provincial policing; the federal/provincial/First Nations relationship; the challenges and priorities for the FNPP; and the formation of a 'national vision' for Aboriginal justice and policing.

iv. *Promotion of FNPP into the Aboriginal criminal justice policy context*

In 2003-04, PSEPC continued its participatory work with other federal departments and agencies on issues such as crime prevention, victimization, youth justice and restorative justice. Crime prevention initiatives supported in First Nations communities addressed all facets of the criminal justice system and dealt with a range of issues spanning from crime prevention to pre-charge to the reintegration of offenders into the community. Initiatives targeted the reduction of youth crime, the reconciliation of First Nations cultural norms with modern approaches to wellness and community, the causal factors of crime, the role of police in crime prevention and innovative approaches to pre-charge diversion in remote First Nations communities. Together these initiatives represented the development of positive life skills and improved life choices for Aboriginal youth, solutions that reflect diverse realities (history, geography, language, institutions and culture), reduced incidence of contact with the criminal justice system for Aboriginal youth, improved integration of knowledge across the policing and corrections community and safer Aboriginal communities due to increased police presence and involvement.

Readers will note that funding for crime prevention projects was allocated through the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS), which originally allocated funding to both the Department of Justice, through the National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPC), and to the former Department of the Solicitor General (SGC). The results analysis provided in this section references only those monies provided to the former SGC, as more detailed explanation on the NCPC monies, which comprised the bulk of the NCPS, can be found on page 45.

- v. *Activities to enhance policing for Aboriginal people off-reserve*  
PSEPC supported a number of key activities during the reporting period to enhance policing for Aboriginal people off-reserve. One of these key activities included a National Aboriginal and Diversity Law Enforcement Conference that brought together representatives from Aboriginal and diverse communities with those working in the areas of law enforcement and criminal justice to discuss issues such as hate crime, Internet crime, youth gangs and gang suppression, restorative justice, recruiting and policing diverse cultures. PSEPC also supported the National Aboriginal Achievement Awards, a series of career fairs targeted to Aboriginal high school students and the Saskatoon Police Service Peacekeeper Program that brings together police, criminal justice professionals and at-risk Aboriginal youth in a series of cultural and physical activities to build trusting relationships and help reduce criminal activity.
- vi. *Partnerships with other federal departments*  
In 2003-04, an Assistant Deputy Minister Steering Committee on Aboriginal Community Stability and Wellness was established to provide a forum for departments to collaboratively initiate strategic responses to key issues related to Aboriginal community stability and wellness. The committee includes representation from fourteen federal departments and, to date, six pilot projects have been identified for implementation.
- vii. *Dedicated fund for police facilities*  
Expanded authorities for minor capital were sought and granted by the Treasury Board and a renewed approach to rental costs was developed. This will facilitate the development of appropriate responses to facility issues through the tripartite negotiation process.
- viii. *Support the federal policy on the Inherent Right and the Negotiation of Self-Government*  
PSEPC supported the consideration and accommodation of public safety and security issues in nineteen self-government and/or comprehensive claims initiatives, thereby ensuring that the federal policy on the Inherent Right and Negotiation of Self-Government is respected and issues of security are central to those discussions.

**Major Programs and Initiatives**

- *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.

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

*How is this important to Canadians?*

Public safety and security is a shared objective. All Canadian citizens and communities have a stake in the achievement of safe communities and criminal justice policies that reflect the diversity and plurality of Canadian life. Engagement with the voluntary sector and all levels of government enables PSEPC to reach communities across Canada and to draw on the experience and expertise of volunteers who help to maintain the safety and security of Canadians.

**Resource Allocation**

<b>Planned Spending (\$ 000's)</b>	<b>Total Authorities Received</b>	<b>Actual Expenditures</b>	<b>FTEs</b>
4,030.6	4,180.9	4,054.4	25

*Plans and Priorities – as stated in the 2003-04 RPP for Solicitor General Canada*

- i. Engage citizens and the voluntary sector by implementing the *Accord Between the Government of Canada and the Voluntary Sector* and through an informed dialogue on public safety issues and the Portfolio's policy agenda;
- ii. Collaborate with voluntary organizations over the next three years on research, policy development and information-exchange projects related to the mandate of the Portfolio; and

- iii. Continue engagement of provincial and territorial counterparts in the development of sound and effective criminal justice policies and programs through mechanisms such as Federal/Provincial/Territorial Working Groups at the Minister, Deputy Minister and senior official levels.

### ***Key Partners***

In the field of criminal justice policy, PSEPC engages with a wide variety of partners including the Portfolio Agencies, federal, provincial and territorial partners, and voluntary organizations including, for example, the John Howard Society of Canada, Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies, St. Leonard's Society of Canada, Canadian Criminal Justice Association and l'Association des service de réhabilitation sociale du Québec.

### ***Immediate Outcomes***

- i. *Implementation of the Joint Accord with the Voluntary Sector*

In 2003-04, PSEPC continued to provide a highly visible presence in the Voluntary Sector Initiative (VSI) and, in particular, undertook ongoing discussions with the Portfolio Agencies on how best to implement the Joint Accord within the Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Portfolio. Progress was made on advancing awareness and use of the Joint Accord and its associated Codes of Good Practice on Funding and Policy Dialogue across the Portfolio and continued horizontal coordination with Social Development Canada ensured that PSEPC continues to remain at the forefront of renewing its relationship with the voluntary sector.

Other activities in keeping with the spirit of partnership encouraged by the Joint Accord included the hosting by PSEPC of two Corrections Roundtables in which departmental representatives met with voluntary sector representatives to discuss current policy and legislative issues in criminal justice. PSEPC also co-hosted (with the Department of Justice) the annual Policy Forum of the National Associations Active in Criminal Justice (NAACJ) under the theme "Advancing Social Inclusion: The Implications for Criminal Law, Policy and Litigation". The NAACJ Policy Forum brought together a diversity of voluntary organizations, policy-makers and academia for a one-day open forum discussion on the means to develop criminal justice policy in a manner that respects social inclusion and recognizes non-traditional methods of dealing with those who come into conflict with the law.

- ii. *Collaboration with voluntary organizations on research, policy development and information exchange projects*  
PSEPC continued to collaborate with voluntary sector and other non-governmental organizations in a variety of research and policy development projects covering all areas of the Department's mandate. PSEPC collaborated with the Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA), for example, in support of their 29<sup>th</sup> Canadian Congress on Criminal Justice that brought together hundreds of policy makers, academics and key stakeholders in an examination of drug abuse problems in Canada. PSEPC also worked closely with non-governmental organizations in areas including restorative justice, support structures for victims of crime, the role of policing in crime prevention, solutions to gang violence and community-based offender reintegration models. These projects contributed to the provision of valuable third-party policy input and the ongoing development of policy capacity in the non-governmental sector on issues of public safety and security.

- iii. *Engagement of provincial and territorial counterparts in sound policy and program development*

PSEPC continued horizontal collaboration across jurisdictions on priority issues affecting the criminal justice system through mechanisms such as federal/provincial/territorial (FPT) Working Groups at the Minister, Deputy Minister and senior official levels. The co-chairs of the FPT DM Forum (PSEPC, Justice Canada and Manitoba Justice) continued to lead a review of ways to improve FPT management processes. Horizontal collaboration across jurisdictions on emergency management issues was re-established at the Deputy Minister and senior official levels.

### ***Major Programs and Initiatives***

- *Voluntary Sector Initiative (VSI)* – a five-year initiative (2000-2005) with a long term objective of strengthening the voluntary sector's capacity to meet the challenges of the future as well as enhancing the relationship between the sector and the federal government and their ability to serve Canadians.

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

The National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) is based on the evidence-based principle that the surest way to reduce crime is to focus on the factors that put individuals at risk, such as family violence, school problems and drug abuse. Using this proactive social development approach, the National Strategy provides communities with the tools, knowledge and support they need to deal with the root causes of crime at the local level.

As mentioned earlier in this document, the NCPS allocated funding to both the Department of Justice, through the National Crime Prevention Centre, and to the former Department of the Solicitor General (SGC). The section that follows outlines the results analysis for those funds allocated only to the NCPC, whereas results specific to the former SGC can be found at pages 29 and 40.

### *Resource Allocation*

<b>Planned Spending (\$ 000's)</b>	<b>Total Authorities Received</b>	<b>Actual Expenditures</b>	<b>FTEs</b>
55,500.0	56,000.0	55,700.0	102.0

### *Plans and Priorities – as stated in the 2003-04 RPP for Justice Canada*

- i. Provide funds and support development and implementation of community-based projects by delivering the five programs available under the NCPS;
- ii. Invest in public education and awareness activities to increase knowledge of crime, victimization and fear of crime and encourage Canadians to participate in creating a safer environment;
- iii. Develop an infrastructure to ensure accountability and provide employees with tools to advance the NCPS;
- iv. Implement comprehensive city/community-based strategies at the local level;
- v. Develop knowledge in specific focus areas and disseminate it to partners, stakeholders and Canadians;
- vi. Develop policy frameworks for the NCPS priority groups, such as Aboriginal peoples and seniors;
- vii. Disseminate United Nations Guidelines for Prevention of Crime and implement them in Canadian context;
- viii. Establish comprehensive evaluation and performance measurement strategies for individual funding programs;
- ix. Participate in committees and working groups, whose mandates help advance the NCPS.

### *Key Partners*

The National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPC), which administers the NCPS, partners with the provinces and territories, as well as individual communities across Canada. Partners also include the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, the Canadian Council on Social Development, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities and the International Crime Prevention Centre.

### *Immediate Outcomes*

- i. *Delivery of NCPC program components*  
Since its inception, the NCPS has supported 4000 projects in over 800 communities. In fiscal year 2003-04, the NCPS supported 836 projects in over 318 communities.
- ii. *Investment in public education and awareness activities*  
In 2003-04, the NCPS continued to provide a sustained awareness campaign to the Canadian public on issues of crime and victimization. The National Crime Prevention Centre's toll-free information line and resource centre fields approximately 2000 calls per year and about the same number of incoming e-mails. A virtual library of more than 100 publications is kept up-to-date and the NCPS Web site receives more than 475,000 visitors per year. The NCPS remained visible at more than 225 public education events, workshops and announcements, altogether attended by more than 7000 people, where NCPS staff were on-hand to provide information on the National Strategy.

In addition, the NCPS developed and published ten new publications and supported the development of

- specialized criminal justice papers in association with the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics as well as the international bulletins in association with the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime.
- iii. *Development of an accountability infrastructure*  
The NCPC continued to develop strong accountability controls during the review period. The NCPC is now finalizing the Mid-Term Evaluation of the Expansion of Phase II of the NCPS and is preparing for the Summative Evaluation of Phase II. The Results-based Management and Accountability Framework (RMAF) governing the NCPS is being updated to strengthen accountability and the introduction of a new data management system will support the consistent reporting of project outcomes and performance measurement indicators.
  - iv. *Implement comprehensive city/community-based strategies at the local level*  
The National Crime Prevention Centre has made a strategic shift to develop and support more comprehensive community-wide initiatives in urban and northern communities in collaboration with government and non-governmental partners. To date, important investments have been made in support of the work that national and local partners have made to advance comprehensive planning and action. The Centre has, for example, supported three Statistics Canada pilot surveys of the spatial distribution of crime in select Canadian cities.
  - v. *Develop and disseminate knowledge in specific focus areas*  
To date, the NCPS has focused its efforts on fully developing knowledge in a limited number of subject areas (school-based anti-violence initiatives that address bullying, for example). By developing and sharing expertise in these areas, the National Strategy will be in a better position to promote sustainable crime prevention practices. With a strong knowledge base of bullying now in place, the National Strategy is in the process of completing a review of Aboriginal children and youth initiatives.
  - vi. *Develop policy frameworks for the NCPS priority groups, such as Aboriginal peoples and seniors*  
The development of policy frameworks oriented to specific priority groups accomplishes two goals: first to outline the National Strategy's overall direction and, second, to serve as a guide for those groups to understand funding decisions made by the NCPC. An Aboriginal policy document has been completed and will soon be disseminated. Progress is currently underway on a policy framework for seniors and, as part of this work, consultations with various stakeholders will be held prior to finalizing and publishing the document.
  - vii. *Disseminate and implement the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime*  
The NCPC supported the development and implementation of the U.N. Guidelines on Crime Prevention and continues to support awareness-raising activities, for example, through their dissemination to domestic partners and stakeholders. In partnership with the University of Ottawa, the NCPC is in the process of developing a U.N. handbook to accompany the implementation of the U.N. guidelines in Canada. The NCPC has also agreed to support workshops focusing on youth and urban crime at the Eleventh U.N. Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to be held in Bangkok, Thailand in April 2005.
  - viii. *Establish comprehensive evaluation and performance measurement strategies for individual funding programs*  
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).
  - ix. *Participate in committees and working groups whose mandates help advance the NCPS*  
Given the horizontal nature of the National Strategy, linkages with other federal initiatives such as the Urban Aboriginal Strategy, National Children's Agenda and the Homelessness Initiative have been created. The National Strategy provides an opportunity to mobilize government departments and agencies around complimentary initiatives that support community problem solving and serves as a focal point to build on solid connections with key community and national organizations.

### ***Major Programs and Initiatives***

The following programs comprise the five core elements of the National Crime Prevention Strategy, whose overall objective is to reduce crime and victimization before it happens and is based on the philosophy of crime prevention through social development.

1. The **Business Action Program on Crime Prevention (BAPCP)** invites the private sector to become an active partner, leader and resource in crime prevention. BAPCP supports the involvement of businesses and professional associations in corporate/community partnership projects to prevent crime.
2. The **Community Mobilization Program (CMP)** helps communities to develop and implement grassroots strategies to prevent crime and victimization by addressing their root causes at the local level. Examples of root

causes include substance abuse, inappropriate peer association, poor academic achievement and lack of training or employment.

3. The **Crime Prevention Investment Fund (CPIF)** 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.
4. The **Crime Prevention Partnership Program (CPPP)** supports the involvement of non-governmental organizations that can contribute to community crime prevention through the development of information, tools and resources. Results are applied across the country and are intended to facilitate community participation in all phases of crime prevention.
5. The **Crime Prevention Strategic Fund (CPSF)** 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.

## Effective and Efficient Portfolio Leadership

### Effective and efficient corporate infrastructure in support of departmental objectives

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

The effective and efficient management of corporate resources is central to the overall operation of PSEPC. A human resource plan that focuses on attracting, developing and retaining highly qualified individuals, improving the use of both official languages in the workplace and providing formal training opportunities for staff facilitates improved service to Parliament and to Canadians through a skilled and adaptable workforce. In addition, strong financial comptrollership ensures that the resources entrusted to the Department by Parliament are managed carefully, controlled for risk, and directed towards key priorities in public safety and security through appropriate mechanisms of oversight.

#### *Resource Allocation*

Planned Spending (\$ 000's)	Total Authorities Received	Actual Expenditures	FTEs
12,039.9	18,430.7	16,244.4	72

#### *Plans and Priorities – as stated in the 2003-04 RPP for Solicitor General Canada*

- i. *Modernization of Human Resource Management* – Development of a new three-year human resource plan to integrate/implement modernization emphasizing increased delegation, learning, diversity, official languages, values and ethics. The plan will also incorporate responses to the results of the 2002 Public Service Survey;
- ii. *Government On-Line* – Continue the development of the Public Safety Portal through the integration of provincial, municipal and non-governmental organization (NGO) information; organization of information by client group (e.g., children, parents) and geographic area; and creation of a multi-jurisdictional safety network;
- iii. *Modern Comptrollership* – Develop action plan based on results of the Capacity Assessment;
- iv. Develop Results-Based Management Accountability and Audit Frameworks for policy initiatives; and
- v. Maintain the departmental Internet site in a user-friendly way to provide a cost-effective way of disseminating information.

#### *Key Partners*

PSEPC continues to work closely with Central Agencies (Privy Council Office, Finance Canada, Treasury Board Secretariat) in order to implement a Management Accountability Framework that effectively incorporates the principal elements of modern comptrollership, human resource management and Government On-Line.

### ***Immediate Outcomes***

- i. ***Modernization of human resource management***  
With the creation of PSEPC in December 2003, the Department's Human Resource Plan was revisited in order to update the Plan so that it reflects the broadened mandate and scope of activities that now fall within the Department's purview. The existing Human Resource Plan related only to the former Department of the Solicitor General and, as such, needed re-examination in light of the amalgamation of three separate entities into one new department. Efforts continued, however, through 2003-04 to promote learning, diversity, official languages, values and ethics throughout the Department's process of transition. A human resource governance structure has been implemented to guide human resource management in the new, expanded department.
- ii. ***Government On-Line (GOL)***  
Through the Public Safety Portal, the PSEPC GOL Office provides Canadians and their communities with Internet and phone access to a broad range of public safety and security information and services on an ongoing basis. In 2003-04, the Department continued the development of the Public Safety Portal through the integration of provincial and NGO information and the segmentation of information by key client groups (e.g., aboriginal peoples, children). In addition, an e-mail alerting service was launched to provide automatic information updating.
- iii. ***Modern comptrollership***  
The creation of PSEPC in December 2003 required an immediate shift in priorities and energies devoted to modern comptrollership. Work being conducted on a risk management framework and sustainability plan for modernization of comptrollership in the former Department of the Solicitor General became irrelevant and focus was shifted to tailoring the framework and sustainability plan to the new department. In addition, PSEPC has taken steps to strengthen its risk mitigation and risk management functions and has consolidated senior level governance structures carried over from the former Solicitor General Canada, NCPC and OCIPEP. Efforts are also underway to integrate financial with non-financial information and ensure strategic direction in the coordination and management of portfolio relations, government-wide reallocation efforts and alignment of Portfolio-wide priorities and pressures. Lastly, a new Salary Information Management System (SIMS) has been implemented, providing managers with meaningful information on the use of salary resources, planned staffing activities and budget variance analysis.
- iv. ***RMAFs / RBAFs for policy initiatives***  
In 2003-04 the Department initiated the development of Results-based Management and Accountability Frameworks (RMAFs) and Risked-Based Audit Frameworks (RBAFs) for the Integrated Market Enforcement Teams (IMET) initiative and the National Drug Strategy. These frameworks provide a plan for managing the ongoing performance of the initiatives and measuring/evaluating results. In addition, several audits were undertaken last fiscal year. These audit reports can be found on the departmental Web site.
- v. ***Maintain the departmental Internet site***  
As part of the Department's ongoing efforts to raise public awareness concerning issues of public safety and security, information related to emergency preparedness, national security, corrections and conditional release, policing, law enforcement, interoperability and crime prevention is posted regularly on the PSEPC web site.

### ***Major Programs and Initiatives***

- ***Management Accountability Framework (MAF)*** – Developed by the Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS) for use by deputy heads and public service managers, the MAF integrates the principal elements of existing initiatives such as Modern Comptrollership, Human Resources Management, Service Improvement and Government On-Line in a unified tool to facilitate engagement between TBS and line departments and to measure progress on various management initiatives.

## **Section VI: Consolidated Reporting**

### **Horizontal Initiatives**

<b>Horizontal Initiative</b>	
Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN)	Health Canada, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, National Defence and RCMP

Training	
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, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, United Kingdom Home Office, Australian Attorney General
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

A Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) for the former Solicitor General Canada was tabled in Parliament in February 2001. An updated SDS covering the period of 2003-2006 was tabled in Parliament in February 2004. The chart below provides a summary of the progress on the original 2001 SDS, as progress on the 2004 SDS will be provided in the 2004-05 DPR for PSEPC.

<b>GOAL: 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>TARGETS</b>	
In collaboration with provinces and First Nations, develop an approach to national and regional standards that will assist First Nations police in delivering a consistent level of service in their communities.	1. By March 31, 2004, conclude discussions with the First Nations Chiefs of Police Association (FNCPA) on the means by which to ensure the efficient dissemination of "best practices" material to First Nations police services and Police Governing Authorities.	1. Completed. Discussions were held with the FNCPA. Aboriginal Policing Directorate (APD) Web site has been used as a repository of best practices material.
Develop an information database and the design of a research framework to examine the elements of effective policing as they pertain to First Nations policing policy.	1. By March 31, 2004, initiate a major research project designed to obtain in-depth ("case study") information from relevant agencies in First Nations communities on the impact of First Nations police services in enhancing public safety in those communities.	1. The project has not yet begun. The request for proposal (RFP) has been posted, and it is expected that work will begin in the Fall of 2004.
	2. By March 31, 2004, complete the process of securing First Nations Police Governing Authority input and support for the formalization of a permanent "best practices" site for First Nations policing.	2. Completed. APD Web site has been chosen as a repository of best practices material.
<b>GOAL: Explore the Department's understanding of and contribution to the social dimension of sustainable development particularly at the community level</b>		

<p>Begin to develop a comprehensive set of performance indicators that can be used to measure First Nations police effectiveness over the longer term.</p>	<p>1. By September 1, 2004, and in keeping with the FNPP Results-based Management and Accountability Framework (RMAF), develop and implement a system to collect and store data and information relevant to the identification and confirmation of performance measurement indications for First Nations police services.</p>	<p>1. A system is currently well under development.</p>
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**GOAL: Refine the Department's approach to addressing the environmental impacts of its operations**

<p>Enhanced training and awareness of sustainable development issues that reduce operations-related environmental impacts, building on SDS 2000 training and awareness efforts.</p>	<p>1. Establish awareness campaign to promote employee actions to achieve sustainable development throughout 2003-2006 period for the new Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness.</p> <p>2. Green procurement criteria utilized in all departmental purchasing decisions by 2006/2007.</p> <p>3. Update communications plan for new Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness by 31 March 2005</p>	<p>While one poster campaign was held to target waste reduction in 2003, the events of December 12, 2003 announcing the new Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada prompted a requirement to revisit the objectives and targets for PSEPC, which is currently underway.</p>
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<p>Maintenance of waste-reduction levels.</p>	<p>1. By March 31, 2004, establish a waste diversion target for the new Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness.</p>	<p>While a waste audit was conducted in 2004 showing a waste diversion of 66% for the former Department of Solicitor General, this reflects only a portion of the new Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, and targets are being revisited.</p>
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## Section VII: Financial Performance

**TABLE 1.0: Departmental Summary of Spending Authority**

Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ millions)						
Vote	Program Name	2003-2004				
		Total Main Estimates	Total Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Total Authorities received or transferred as a result of December 12, 2003  (Total Estimated Authorities for entire fiscal year)	Revised Authorities
1	Operating expenditures	35.9	36.5	60.2	57.1	117.3
5	Grants and Contributions	69.7	87.7	67.8	258.5	326.3
(S)	Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness – Salary and motor car allowance	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1
(S)	Contributions to employee benefits plans	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.5	9.8
<b>Total Department</b>		<b>110.0</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>132.4</b>	<b>321.1</b>	<b>453.5</b>

**TABLE 1.1: Departmental Summary of Spending Authority**

Expenditures by Authority (\$ millions)				
Vote	Program Name	2003-2004		
		Total Actual Spending	Total Actual Spending received or transferred as a result of December 12, 2003 (Entire fiscal year)	Revised Total Spending
1	Operating expenditures	57.0	46.9	103.9
5	Grants and Contributions	57.0	168.3	225.3
(S)	Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness – Salary and motor car allowance	0.1	--	0.1
(S)	Contributions to employee benefits plans	4.3	5.5	9.8
<b>Total Department</b>		<b>118.4</b>	<b>220.7</b>	<b>339.1</b>

**TABLE 1.2: Departmental Summary of Spending Authority**

<i>Impact of December 12, 2003 Announcements</i>			
<b>Funding transferred to / Received from:</b>	<b>Total Estimated Authorities</b>	<b>Total Estimated Spending for FY 2003-04</b>	<b>FTEs</b>
Department of National Defence (OCIPEP)	265.1	165.0	219.0
Department of Justice (NCPC)	56.0	55.7	110.0
<b>Total Transferred/Received</b>	<b>321.1</b>	<b>220.7</b>	<b>329.0</b>

**TABLE 2: Historical Comparison of Departmental Planned Versus Actual Spending by Business Line**

(\$ millions)					
<b>Business Line</b>	<b>Actual 2001-2002</b>	<b>Actual 2002-2003</b>	<b>2003-2004</b>		
			<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>Total Authorities</b>	<b>Total Actual Spending</b>
Advice to the Solicitor General	20.1	21.0	25.1	22.5	21.8
First Nations Policing	65.3	72.5	90.4	90.6	79.6
Office of the Inspector General of CSIS	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8
OCIPEP	--	--	264.6	265.1	165.0
NCPC	--	--	74.4	56.0	55.7
Executive Services and Corporate Support	60.8	38.0	12.1	18.4	16.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>146.2</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>467.7</b>	<b>453.5</b>	<b>339.2</b>

Note 1: Resources include contribution to employee benefit plans and Minister's allowance.

Note 2: Actual spending figures for the fiscal years 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 for the Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness and the National Crime Prevention Strategy are not available as program responsibility was transferred on December 12, 2003.

**TABLE 3: Planned Spending versus Actual Spending by Business Line**

(\$ millions)							
Business Lines	FTEs	Operating	Capital	Grants & Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Respendable Revenues	Total Net Expenditures
<b>Advice to the Solicitor General</b>	163	21.0	0.0	4.1	25.1	0.0	25.1
(planned spending)							
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>22.5</i>
<b>(Total Actual Spending)</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>21.8</b>
<b>First Nations Policing</b>	36	6.8	0.0	83.6	90.4	0.0	90.4
(planned spending)							
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>90.6</i>
<b>(Total Actual Spending)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>79.6</b>
<b>Office of the Inspector General of CSIS</b>	9	1.1	--	--	1.1	--	1.1
(planned spending)							
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>0.9</i>
<b>(Total Actual Spending)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>OCIPEP</b>	306	48.7	0.5	215.9	264.6	0.0	264.6
(planned spending)							
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>215.9</i>	<i>265.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>265.1</i>
<b>(Total Actual Spending)</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>165.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>165.0</b>
<b>NCPC</b>	110	17.0	--	57.4	74.4	0.0	74.4
(planned spending)							
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>56.0</i>
<b>(Total Actual Spending)</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>55.7</b>
<b>Executive Services and Corporate Support</b>	107	12.1	0.0	--	12.1	--	12.1
(planned spending)							
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>18.4</i>
<b>(Total Actual Spending)</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>16.3</b>
Total (planned)	731	106.7	0.5	361.0	467.7	0.0	467.7

spending)							
(total authorities)	745	126.0	1.2	326.3	453.5	0.0	453.5
<b>(Total Actual Spending)</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>225.3</b>	<b>339.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>339.2</b>
Cost of services provided by other departments							4.9
(total authorities)							5.8
(Actuals)							5.8
Net Cost of the Program							472.6
(total authorities)							459.3
(Actuals)							345.0

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown

## Cross-walk between Strategic Priorities and Business Lines Planned Spending

Strategic Priorities (\$000's)	Business lines						Total
	Advice to the Solicitor General Program	First Nations Policing Program	Office of the Inspector General CSIS	Executive Services & Corporate Support	Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection & Emergency Preparedness	National Crime Prevention Centre	
-1							
Initiatives to further strengthen and enhance domestic security measures and strategies and to further strengthen cross-border and overseas collaboration against terrorists.							
Sr. AD SG National Security:	485.4						485.4
National Security Directorate:	4,286.3						4,286.3
IG CSIS:			1,121.0				1,121.0
-2							
Innovative strategies and better tools for law enforcement to respond to organized crime and other							

criminal activities in both the domestic and international contexts.							
Policing and Law Enforcement:	6,083.6						6,083.6
-3							
Measures to advance effective corrections in the interests of public safety.							
ADSG Strategic Policy and Programs:							
Corrections & Criminal Justice:	4,666.6						4,666.6
-4							
Establishment and maintenance of policing services that are professional, effective and responsive to the needs of First Nations and Inuit communities.							
Aboriginal Policing:		87,946.0					87,946.0
Policing and Law Enforcement:		2,501.0					2,501.0
-5							
Effective delivery of criminal justice programs through faster and better criminal justice information sharing.							
Integrated Justice Information:	5,502.5						5,502.5
-6							
Engagement of citizens, all levels of government and the voluntary sector in criminal							

justice policy development.							
Strategic Operations:	4,030.6						4,030.6
-7							
Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness					265,100.0		265,100.0
-8							
National Crime Prevention Centre						74,400.0	74,400.0
-9							
Effective and efficient corporate infrastructure to support departmental objectives.							
Corporate Management:				7,307.0			7,307.0
Communications:				1,600.1			1,600.1
Executive Support:				3,132.8			3,132.8
	25,055.0	90,447.0	1,121.0	12,039.9	265,100.0	74,400.0	468,162.9

## Cross-walk between Strategic Priorities and Business Lines

### Actuals

Strategic Priorities (\$000's)	Business lines						
	Advice to the Solicitor General	First Nations Policing Program	Office of the Inspector General CSIS	Executive Services & Corporate Support	Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection & Emergency Preparedness	National Crime Prevention Centre	Total
-1							
Initiatives to further strengthen and enhance domestic security measures and strategies and to further strengthen cross-border and overseas collaboration against terrorists.							
Sr. ADSG National Security:	442.2						442.2
National Security Directorate:	3,061.7						3,061.7
IG CSIS:			819.5				819.5
-2							

Innovative strategies and better tools for law enforcement to respond to organized crime and other criminal activities in both the domestic and international contexts.							
Policing and Law Enforcement:	6,289.8						6,289.8
-3							
Measures to advance effective corrections in the interests of public safety.							
ADSG Strategic Policy and Programs:							
Corrections & Criminal Justice:	3,853.2						3,853.2
-4							
Establishment and maintenance of policing services that are professional, effective and responsive to the needs of First Nations and Inuit communities.							
Aboriginal Policing:		77,268.1					77,268.1
Policing and Law Enforcement:		2,315.4					2,315.4
-5							
Effective delivery of criminal justice programs through faster and better criminal justice information sharing.							
Integrated Justice Information:	4,079.3						4,079.3
-6							
Engagement of citizens, all levels of government and the voluntary sector in criminal justice policy development.							
Strategic Operations:	4,054.4						4,054.4
-7							
Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness					164,978.0		164,978.0
-8							
National Crime Prevention Centre						55,700.0	55,700.0
-9							

Effective and efficient corporate infrastructure to support departmental objectives.							
Corporate Management:				13,009.0			13,009.0
Communications:				1,140.2			1,140.2
Executive Support:				2,094.9			2,094.9
	21,789.6	79,583.5	819.5	16,244.4	164,978.0	55,700.0	339,115.0

## Summary of Transfer Payments

(\$ 000's)	Actual 2001-02	Actual 2002-03	2003-04		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
<b>Grants</b>					
Advice to the Solicitor General	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness			0.1	0.1	0.1
National Crime Prevention Centre			46.2	31.4	31.4
<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>33.2</b>
<b>Contributions</b>					
Advice to the Solicitor General	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.3
First Nations Policing Program	45.2	48.3	83.6	63.9	53.9
Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness			215.8	215.8	125.9

National Crime Prevention Centre			11.2	11.2	10.9
<b>Total Contributions</b>	47.6	51.0	312.9	293.0	192.0
<b>Total Grants and Contributions</b>	49.4	52.8	361.0	326.3	225.3

## Section VIII: Other Information

### 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*

**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:**

#### **Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Department**

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

#### **Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)**

*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*  
*Firearms Act*

*Foreign Missions and International Organizations 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*

**Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS)**

*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 (CSC)**

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

**National Parole Board (NPB)**

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

**Canada Firearms Centre (CAFC)**

*Firearms Act*

**Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)**

*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 (through 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*  
*Fertilizers Act*  
*Financial Administration Act*  
*Firearms Act*  
*Fish Inspection Act*  
*Fisheries Act*  
*Foods and Drugs Act*  
*Foreign Missions and International Organizations Act*  
*Freshwater Fish Marketing Act*

*Hazardous Products Act*  
*Health of Animals Act*

*Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*  
*Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act*  
*Integrated Circuit Topography Act*  
*International Boundary Commission Act*

*Manganese-based Fuel Additives Act*  
*Meat Inspection Act*  
*Motor Vehicle Fuel Consumption 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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