



ESTIMATES

# Solicitor General Canada

## Performance Report

For the period ending  
March 31, 1999

Canada

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

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

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

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

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## Foreword

On April 24, 1997, the House of Commons passed a motion dividing on a pilot basis what was known as the annual *Part III of the Estimates* document for each department or agency into two documents, a *Report on Plans and Priorities* and a *Departmental Performance Report*.

This initiative is intended to fulfil the government's commitments to improve the expenditure management information provided to Parliament. This involves sharpening the focus on results, increasing the transparency of information and modernizing its preparation.

This year, the Fall Performance Package is comprised of 82 Departmental Performance Reports and the government's report *Managing for Results - Volumes 1 and 2*.

This *Departmental Performance Report*, covering the period ending March 31, 1999, provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the department's pilot *Report on Plans and Priorities* for 1998-99. The key result commitments for all departments and agencies are also included in Volume 2 of *Managing for Results*.

Results-based management emphasizes specifying expected program results, developing meaningful indicators to demonstrate performance, perfecting the capacity to generate information and reporting on achievements in a balanced manner. Accounting and managing for results involve sustained work across government.

The government continues to refine and develop both managing for and reporting of results. The refinement comes from acquired experience as users make their information needs more precisely known. The performance reports and their use will continue to be monitored to make sure that they respond to Parliament's ongoing and evolving needs.

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board Secretariat Internet site:  
<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/tb/key.html>

Comments or questions can be directed to the TBS Internet site or to:

Planning, Performance and Reporting Sector  
Treasury Board Secretariat  
L'Esplanade Laurier  
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada  
K1A 0R5  
Tel: (613) 957-7042  
Fax (613) 957-7044

# **Solicitor General Canada**

## **Performance Report**

**For the  
period ending  
March 31, 1999**

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

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

I am pleased to present the Performance Report for the Department of the Solicitor General for the period ending March 31, 1999.

The objective of this report is to describe the Department's strategic priorities and provide a clear sense of the results achieved against our plans in 1998/1999.

The top priority of the Ministry of the Solicitor General is public safety. Fulfilling the federal role in the protection of Canadians is our mission. Canadians place a high value on personal security and the Ministry, along with key partners such as the Department of Justice, works daily to meet their expectations.

The Ministry's four strategic policy priorities are: *combating organized crime, integrating justice information systems, promoting effective corrections and encouraging citizen engagement.*

The Department plays a key role within the Ministry by providing me with strategic advice and promoting policy cohesion and coordination across the Ministry, one of the largest in government.

The past year has been a busy one in the Department as it focussed on developing more and better tools to help law enforcement protect Canadians, especially in the fight against organized crime. To cite some key examples: Mandatory suspicious transaction reporting legislation was developed and subsequently introduced by the Minister of Finance; the DNA Data bank legislation was developed, brought forward and adopted by Parliament; the Department worked with several other federal agencies to launch work on a Canada Public Safety Information Network, and the first phase, the \$115 million renewal of the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) was announced by me in April; and public consultations began in March 1998 as a run-up to the review of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* by Parliament this year.

Many more examples of how the Department is fulfilling our public safety mission can be found inside this report. I welcome feedback on the report to help us to continue to build safer communities. On page 36 you will find a list of departmental contacts and our Internet address where you can obtain further information.

This report also includes an overview of the Ministry agencies and organizations that report to or through me to Parliament. Each agency in the Ministry, with the exception of CSIS prepares its own separate performance report, which is provided to Parliament. Please consult these individual reports for more information on the agencies.

## Section II: Overview

### A. Ministry Overview

#### Roles, and Responsibilities of the Ministry of the Solicitor General

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

The Portfolio is comprised of the Department and four Agencies: the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board (NPB). There are also three review bodies: the RCMP External Review Committee, the RCMP Public Complaints Commission and the Office of the Correctional Investigator. Together, these organizations have a combined budget of over \$2.7 billion and over 34,000 employees. Each Ministry Agency, with the exception of CSIS, prepares an individual Performance Report outlining their individual accomplishments and key results.

The Department, Ministry Agencies and Review Bodies each contribute, specifically and collectively, to the protection of the public and to the maintenance of a just, peaceful and safe society.

- The **Department** provides advice and support to the Solicitor General with respect to his responsibility for the provision of direction to the Agencies; enhancement of policy cohesion and coordination within the Portfolio; his accountability to Parliament for the Agencies; for his national leadership role in the federal activities in policing, security, corrections and conditional release; and in his role as the Minister responsible for Aboriginal policing.
- The **Royal Canadian Mounted Police** enforce Canadian laws, prevent crime and maintain peace, order and security. The RCMP has responsibility to: prevent, detect and investigate offences against federal statutes; maintain law and order, and prevent, detect and investigate crime in the provinces, territories and municipalities where the Force has a policing contract; provide investigative and protective services to other federal departments and agencies; and provide all Canadian law enforcement agencies with specialized police training and research, forensic laboratory services, identification services and informatics technology.
- The **Canadian Security Intelligence Service** provides security intelligence to the Government. CSIS collects, analyzes and retains information and intelligence on activities that may be suspected of constituting threats to the security of Canada; reports to and advises the Government in relation to these threats; and provides security assessments.

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



# The Ministry of the Solicitor General



## **B. Departmental Overview**

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

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

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

To this end, the Department advises and assists the Solicitor General in:

- providing effective direction to the Ministry Agencies;
- enhancing policy cohesion and coordination across the Portfolio;
- exercising strategic, long-term, national leadership in policing and law enforcement, national security, corrections and conditional release;
- implementing the First Nations Policing Policy through the negotiation, administration, maintenance and evaluation of tripartite policing agreements with provincial, territorial and First Nations governments; and
- answering in Parliament for the Ministry.

### **Operating Environment**

Public safety is fundamental to Canada's economic well being and to the quality of life that Canadians enjoy. An increasingly diverse Canadian society expects both a high level of personal and community security and the effective protection of its rights and freedoms. Recent polls indicate that feeling safe is listed as the most important component contributing to Canadian identity, and protecting Canadians was viewed as being one of the most crucial roles of the Government.

The Chart of Key Results Commitments (page 7) outlines the performance expectations for the Department. They support the Ministry's four priorities: combating organized crime; integrating justice information systems; promoting effective corrections; and encouraging citizen engagement. As well, these priorities are directly linked to the Government's commitments outlined in the Speech from the Throne and the Red Book.

These are shared, collective results that cannot be achieved without a commitment and

contribution from all of our partners. Governments and other criminal justice partners have recognized that effective cooperation, coordination and sharing of information among jurisdictions is key to developing and implementing successful strategies for public safety. More can be accomplished together given the resource restraints faced by the key players in the criminal justice system and the increasingly complex and cross-jurisdictional nature of the challenges and opportunities.

A strong commitment to developing solutions through partnerships has enabled the Department to achieve greater policy cohesion and agreement on plans and priorities, both across the portfolio and with other federal departments. As well, the Ministry is continuing to work closely with other federal departments such as the Department of Justice, the provinces and territories, the voluntary and private sectors, Aboriginal groups and local communities in order to ensure the most effective possible delivery of programs and services in support of public safety.

This approach is consistent with the Social Union Framework that provides a formalized mechanism to enhance the existing collaborative, horizontal approach to resolving the emerging national and international criminal justice issues with our provincial and territorial partners. A recent example is the DNA data bank legislation follow-up, where provinces and territories agreed on a methodology for sharing the costs of the biology casework analysis.

The voluntary sector will also continue to play a critical role in policy development, citizen engagement, public education and improving public safety.

Reported crime rates have continued to decline for the past several years, reflecting demographic shifts (ageing population). However, the challenge for public safety lies in the fact that the nature of crime is changing. Sophisticated organized criminal groups involved in money-laundering, drug trafficking, people-smuggling, credit card fraud and other activities are increasingly able to operate across jurisdictions both within Canada and globally. Organized crime is now a multi-billion dollar enterprise in Canada posing a serious problem for law enforcement agencies with limited investigative resources and technology.

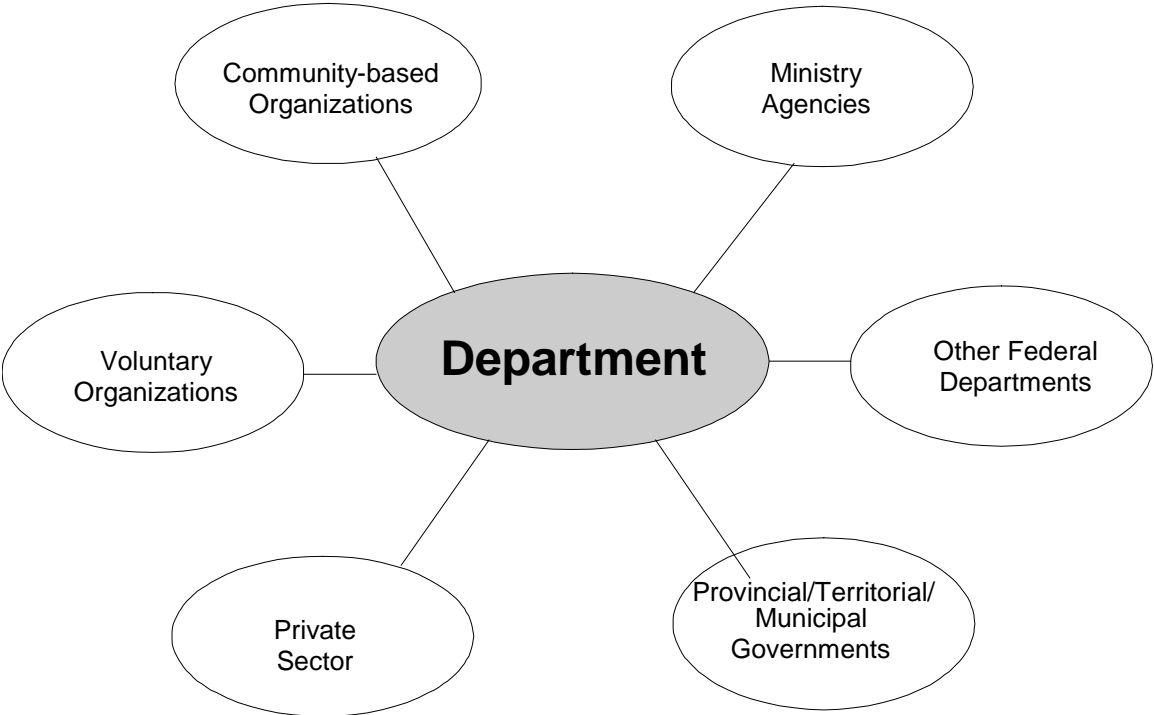
At the same time, at 129 per 100,000, Canada has one of the highest incarceration rates among developed countries. The situation regarding Aboriginal offenders is of particular concern. Their incarceration rate is more than 6 times the national rate, and the problem threatens to become more acute as the effects of the Aboriginal 'baby boom' begin to make themselves felt over the next decade.

To meet these challenges, the Ministry is devoting more attention to public education, in order to raise public awareness and create a more informed environment. While attitudes cannot be expected to change overnight, this is an important first step in rebuilding public confidence in the criminal justice system.

## Chart of Key Results Commitments

<b>Solicitor General Canada is committed</b>		
<b>To provide Canadians with:</b>	<b>to be demonstrated by:</b>	<b>reported in:</b>
A strategic and legislative policy framework in support of the Government’s priority of “Building Safer Communities.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategies to combat organized crime.</li> <li>• Law enforcement measures to assist police to respond to public safety challenges.</li> <li>• Strategies to advance effective corrections.</li> <li>• Domestic and international partnerships and initiatives designed to strengthen our national security.</li> <li>• Initiatives to strengthen the criminal justice system’s capacity to share crime and offender information.</li> <li>• Enhanced citizen engagement in the development of criminal justice policy.</li> <li>• Initiatives to support community based crime prevention.</li> </ul>	<p>DPR pages 12, 13 &amp; 14 DPR page 14</p> <p>DPR pages 15 &amp; 16</p> <p>DPR pages 16, 17 &amp; 18</p> <p>DPR pages 18 &amp; 19</p> <p>DPR pages 19 &amp; 20</p> <p>DPR page 20</p>
First Nations policing and corrections policy contributing to the improvement of social order, public security, personal safety and justice in First Nations Communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tripartite policing agreements with First Nations Communities.</li> <li>• Measures to enhance governance and training for police services, and to support innovative approaches in areas such as crime prevention in First Nations Communities.</li> <li>• Policy models that are designed to enhance Aboriginal community control over corrections and healing.</li> </ul>	<p>DPR page 21</p> <p>DPR pages 21 &amp; 22</p> <p>DPR page 16</p>

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM RESULTS THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS



## **Departmental Organization**

The Department of the Solicitor General is a small, strategic and policy-focused centre. Its primary role is to support the Solicitor General with strategic policy advice in the areas of policing, national security, corrections and parole. It also has continuing responsibility for First Nations policing. While the Ministry Agencies offer operational expertise, the Department develops portfolio-wide strategic policy advice and provides leadership and facilitation from an overall government perspective.

The Department is headed by the Deputy Solicitor General (DSG) and its roles and responsibilities derive from the Deputy's responsibility to provide advice, support and information to the Solicitor General on all aspects of his mandate, including the management of the Portfolio. The Deputy Solicitor General is the principal policy advisor to the Minister. In 1998/99 the Department had approximately 215 employees and expenditures of \$78.4 million of which \$55.8 million was devoted to Aboriginal policing.

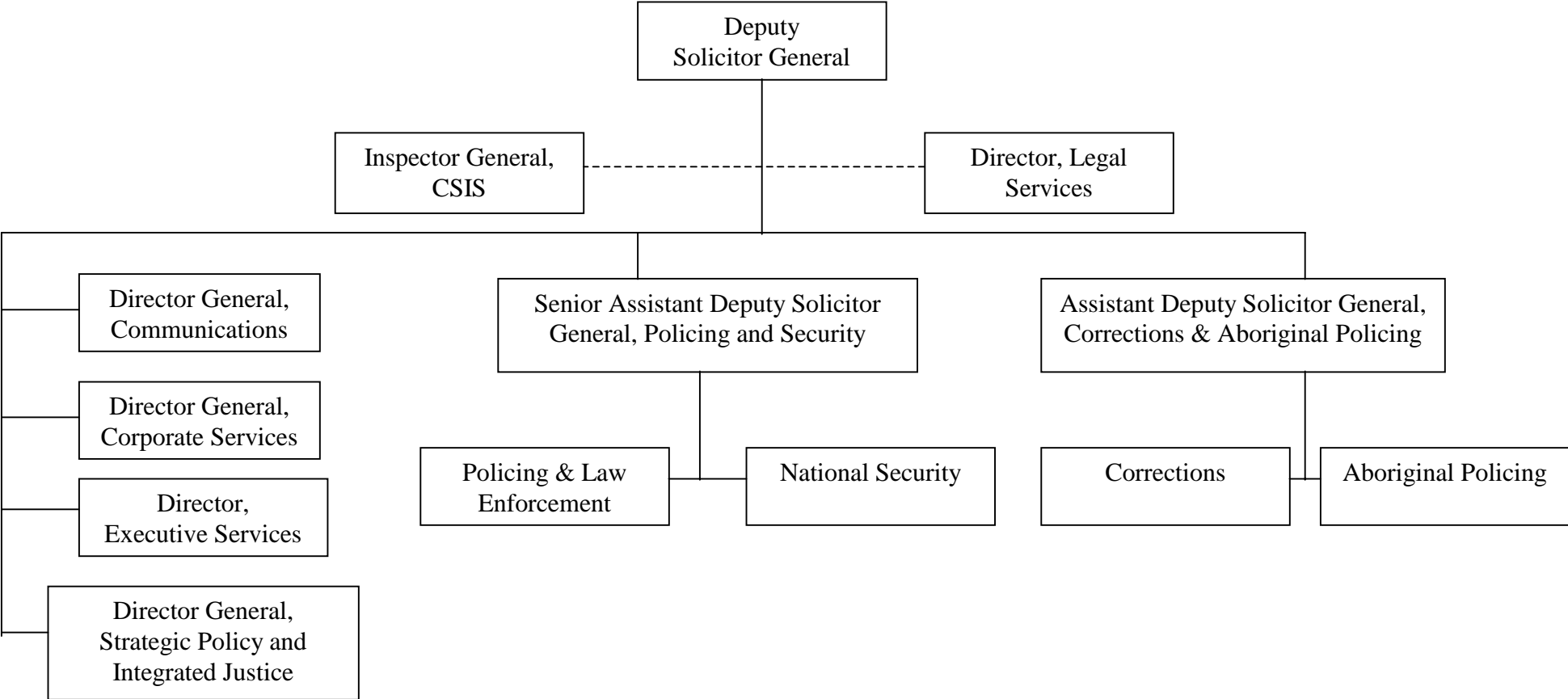
The Department also provides administrative and management support services for the Solicitor General program as well as three Ministry Review Agencies: the RCMP External Review Committee, the RCMP Public Complaints Commission and the Office of the Correctional Investigator.

## **Business Lines**

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

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

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



## Section III: Departmental Performance

### Performance Expectations

The Department's day to day activities are guided by the following key results commitments that directly support the Solicitor General's key priorities (combating organized crime; integrating justice information; promoting effective corrections; and encouraging citizen engagement) and the government's public safety and national security agenda, namely:

- Strategies to combat organized crime.
- Law enforcement measures to assist police to respond to public safety challenges.
- Strategies to advance effective corrections.
- Domestic and international partnerships and initiatives designed to strengthen our national security.
- Initiatives to strengthen the criminal justice system's capacity to share crime and offender information.
- Enhanced citizen engagement in the development of criminal justice policy.
- Initiatives to support community based crime prevention.
- Tripartite policing agreements with First Nations Communities.
- Measures to enhance governance and training for police services, and to support innovative approaches in areas such as crime prevention in First Nations Communities.
- Policy models that are designed to enhance Aboriginal community control over corrections and healing.

### Performance Accomplishments by Business Line

#### *Business Line 1: Advice to the Solicitor General Regarding Ministerial Direction to the Agencies, Portfolio Management and National Policy Leadership*

(Millions \$)	
Planned Spending	\$9.5
Total Authorities	\$9.5
<b>1998-99 Actual</b>	<b>\$9.0</b>

The Department develops, provides and coordinates timely, responsive, integrated and comprehensive policy advice to the Minister in support of his responsibilities to: a) give direction to, and answer in Parliament for, the Ministry Agencies; b) enhance policy cohesion and coordination within the Portfolio; and c) exercise national policy leadership in policing and law enforcement, national security and corrections and conditional



release.

## Objectives

- To advise and support the Minister with respect to his responsibilities to give direction to the Agencies to ensure that they, individually and collectively, function: in accordance with overall government policies and priorities; with full respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of Canadians and the laws of Canada; and efficiently and effectively through the Department's support of the Minister in the provision of sound direction to the Agencies.
- To contribute toward a peaceful, safe and just society, through sustaining a comprehensive policy and legislative framework for policing and law enforcement, national security and corrections and conditional release.

## Key Results Commitment

*Strategies to combat organized crime.*

Organized crime is both a national and international problem. With the rapid global changes in communications, transportation, international finance and technology, organized crime poses a real threat to the safety of Canadian communities. There are enormous social and financial costs associated with organized crime and it threatens the integrity of our political, financial and social institutions and frameworks. Organized crime lies behind much of street crime, the increases in violent crimes, and the illicit trade in drugs, tobacco, weapons and persons. It is also prevalent in counterfeiting, money laundering, smuggling as well as many fraud and telemarketing scams. Police forces across the country must be given the appropriate tools to fight organized crime.

Globally, the transnational nature of organized crime and advancements in technology raise new challenges requiring practical solutions and solid international collaboration. Canada is playing a key role in both national and international fora to combat and raise awareness about organized crime activities.

The accomplishments for 1998/99 include:

- The first-ever *Joint Statement on Organized Crime*, which set out eight shared principles for action to combat organized crime, was released by Federal, Provincial and Territorial governments in October 1998.
- The Solicitor General's second Annual Statement on Organized Crime to the House of Commons in December emphasized the federal government's continued commitment to combat organized crime, working in a collaborative manner with governments and the public.

- In May 1998 a consultation document was released with preliminary proposals for Suspicious Transaction Reporting, Cross-Border Reporting and a New Agency, and then the *Summary of Consultations on Proposals to Amend the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act* was released in February 1999.

*An Act to facilitate combating the laundering of proceeds of crime, to establish the Financial Transactions Records Analysis Centre of Canada and to amend or repeal certain Acts* received First Reading in Parliament on May 31, 1999 and awaits second reading.

- The Department conducted a study on policing in Canada's international airports that resulted in an increase to the RCMP federal policing presence of an additional 100 RCMP members to target organized criminals who are using the international airports in Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal as points of entry into Canada. These members will not only enhance the enforcement of federal laws relating to illegal drug importation and illegal immigration at those airports, but also gather intelligence relating to national security and organized criminal activities.
- In June 1999, the federal government announced that it would invest an additional \$78M in the Anti-Smuggling Initiative (ASI) over the next four years (1999-2000 to 2003-2004). The Department is leading the work to finalize the Performance and Accountability Framework, which will serve as the blueprint for ongoing performance monitoring of the initiative. To date, the ASI has led to 17,000 smuggling-related charges resulting in fines in excess of \$113 million and \$118 million in evaded taxes and duties identified.
- The evaluation of Year Two (1997-1998) of the Integrated Proceeds of Crime (IPOC) initiative was completed in 1998-1999 and the third year evaluation is now under way. The Department is responsible for evaluating the IPOC unit activities and the Department of Justice is responsible for evaluating the prosecution component.

IPOC units integrate resources and expertise of the RCMP, municipal and provincial police, customs officers, Crown counsel and forensic accountants. In 1996-1997, the federal government increased the number of units from three to thirteen. In 1998-1999 this partnership broadened to include tax investigators and officials from the seized Property Management Directorate in Public Works and Government Services Canada. To date, proceeds of crime investigations have resulted in \$140 million in seizures and \$84 million in fines and forfeitures.

- International partnerships were enhanced to address the issue of shared responsibility for responding to organized crime through:
  - the second Canada-U.S. Cross-Border Crime Forum, held in May 1998 and the third held in June 1999;
  - support to the Deputy Solicitor General in his role of Chair of a working group of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) to develop a

- Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) which will evaluate national and international drug strategies of the 34 member states of the Organization of American States (OAS); and
- the first Canada-Mexico Working Group meeting on Drug Control.

For more information on organized crime initiatives please refer to the Departmental Performance Report for the RCMP.

### **Key Results Commitment**

*Law enforcement measures to assist police to respond to public safety challenges.*

The accomplishments for 1998/99 include:

- **National Police Services:** The review of National Police Services (NPS) was completed. This review included extensive consultations with stakeholders and confirmed the importance of NPS to the safety of Canada and our communities. Respondents highlighted the special importance of the Canadian Police Information Centre as the “trans-Canada highway” linking law enforcement agencies and providing access to criminal history and other information.
- **DNA:** The *DNA Identification Act* received Royal Assent on December 10, 1998. This Act will create a national DNA data bank, which is planned for implementation in June 2000. In support of the data bank, drafting of regulations to the *DNA Identification Act* began, and negotiations with the provinces and territories were undertaken to finalize federal/provincial/territorial agreements for sharing the costs of biology (DNA) casework analysis.
- **RCMP Policing Services:** The Department negotiated an historic agreement with respect to the creation of the new RCMP “V” division providing for RCMP policing services to the new territory of Nunavut. The arrangement was signed in Rankin Inlet on August 31, 1998 and the new service commenced on April 1, 1999, the date of creation of the new territory.
- **National Police and Peace Officers’ Memorial Day:** The Solicitor General announced in September 1998 that the Government had proclaimed the last Sunday of September as an annual National Police and Peace Officers’ Memorial Day, in tribute to these officers killed in the line of duty.

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

## Key Results Commitment

*Strategies to advance effective corrections.*

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

The accomplishments for 1998/99 include:

- Broad public consultations were initiated on *the Corrections and Conditional Release Act* through the release of the Consultation Paper: “Towards a Just, Peaceful and Safe Society: The CCRA Five Years Later. The Subcommittee of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights is expected to submit a report on their review in the fall of 1999.
- In the spring of 1999, legislation was introduced to amend the *Criminal Records Act*. The amendments build on the National Screening System by flagging the records of pardoned sex offenders so that they can be used for screening purposes.
- Consultations on the revision of the *Transfer of Offenders Act* were undertaken. The amendments will focus on fulfilling Canada’s commitments with respect to the transfer of offenders adjudicated by foreign and domestic courts.
- Building on the identified successes of the federal/provincial corrections agreement with New Brunswick, consultations have been undertaken with other provinces to achieve similar efficiencies through expanded cooperation.
- Federal/provincial/territorial Ministers released the second report on Corrections Population Growth. The report demonstrates that progress is being made by federal, provincial and territorial governments to improve public safety while at the same time safely containing the growth of prison populations.

The second report provides examples of the many types of effective alternatives to incarceration being implemented across the country. Many low-risk offenders can be dealt with more effectively through community correctional initiatives such as those cited in the report. The alternatives include: community service orders, mediation, restorative justice programs, fine option programs and electronic monitoring.

- Canada continues to be recognized as a world leader in research on sex offenders and for its innovations in sex offender treatment. Research projects were completed on risk factors of violent and sexual offenders as well as evaluations of community-

based alternatives including electronic monitoring and a restorative justice program.

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

**Key Results Commitment**

*Policy models that are designed to enhance Aboriginal community control over corrections and healing.*

While Aboriginal people represent approximately three percent of the Canadian population, they account for roughly 16% of the federal offender population and over 50% of the inmate population in some western provinces. This over-representation in the criminal justice system will continue without the development of culturally sensitive community-based alternatives. A key element of the strategy is to create new healing lodges – treatment facilities designed with and for Aboriginal people and operated by Aboriginal communities. This will contribute to the goal of supporting safe and healthy Aboriginal communities as outlined in the Government’s “Gathering Strength” Initiative.

The accomplishments for 1998/99 include:

- Several projects designed to promote healing approaches in Aboriginal communities and to enhance the knowledge base for Aboriginal community corrections were completed. These projects provide corrections capacity in communities that can be utilized in the development of section 81 and 84 agreements with CSC. In addition, reports were published on issues in urban corrections for Aboriginal people, as well as the role of elders and traditional healing in sex offender treatment.

The results of these approaches are promising. For example, Mnjikaning (Rama) First Nation is using a community-based healing method to assist in the healing of those affected by abuse. This pilot project will be evaluated within the context of the Aboriginal Community Corrections Initiative. This initiative, which has provided the funding for this project, will be submitting a final evaluation to Treasury Board before March 31, 2001.

**Key Results Commitment**

*Domestic and international partnerships and initiatives designed to strengthen our national security.*

In recent years, globalization, new and emerging technologies, and the changing nature of terrorism itself have created a complex threat environment that presents major security challenges for both Canada and allied nations.

The Department plays a key role in providing the Solicitor General with timely advice on the implications of this threat environment for the effective, appropriate application of statutes, policy and operations in the national security system. Particularly important in this regard is the independent advice and support the Department provides to the Solicitor General for his accountability for CSIS.

Other security challenges include the potential terrorist use of chemical and biological weapons, or radiological materials; the potential terrorist use of information technology, particularly encrypted communications, as a means to facilitate and support terrorist operations secure from interception by the security and law enforcement communities; and the potential vulnerability of our critical information and physical infrastructure to terrorist attack.

The government is working at both the domestic and international levels to address these challenges. Particularly valuable is Canada's ongoing sharing of intelligence, best practices, and new technology with its allies.

Overall, the government continues to take steps to minimize the threat terrorism poses to national security and to be responsive to the global threat of terrorism, thereby contributing to increased public safety and security.

The accomplishments for 1998/99 include:

- In response to the Senate Special Committee on Security and Intelligence (Kelly Committee) Report the Department coordinated the interdepartmental response, including the development of options for consideration.
- The review of the National Counter-Terrorism Plan was completed after consultation with federal and provincial government departments and agencies. The review resulted in significant changes to the plan making it more operationally friendly and responsive to potential terrorist use of chemical and biological weapons, or radiological materials.
- The Department conducted information sessions, tabletop and command post exercises in preparation for the Pan Am Games in Winnipeg, July/August 1999, the World Rowing Championships, St. Catharines, August 1999, the Sommet de la Francophonie, Moncton, September 1999, and the NATO Defence Ministers' Informal Meeting, Toronto, September 1999. The focus of these activities was on increasing awareness of Canada's national counter-terrorism arrangements and resources, and the need to improve local capability for responding to potential biological and chemical terrorist incidents.
- The Department co-drafted, with the U.S. Department of State, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Guidelines between Canada and the United States for the sharing of information and resources during a CBRN incident.

- In partnership with the United States, the Department coordinated and co-chaired Canada's participation in bilateral arrangements devoted to research and development projects related to counter-terrorism. During the period under review, this included the creation of two new sub-groups dedicated to forensics and consequence management research and development in a terrorism context.
- The Department coordinated and co-chaired Canada's participation in trilateral arrangements with the United States and United Kingdom relating to nuclear, biological and chemical terrorism.
- The Department participated in the development of a national cryptography policy, which recognizes that cryptography can be used to shield criminal and security threat activity from detection. The new policy contains measures to help maintain law enforcement and national security agencies' mandated investigative abilities.

### **Key Results Commitment**

*Initiatives to strengthen the criminal justice system's capacity to share crime and offender information.*

Canadians expect that information collected by criminal justice agencies is shared readily among agencies and across jurisdictions to ensure the effective and efficient administration of justice.

The Department has established a Secretariat to facilitate, coordinate and support the Steering Committee on Integrated Justice Information and the Interdepartmental Working Group. The Secretariat is responsible for the implementation of the five-year action plan and the development of necessary standards and partnerships for a Canada Public Safety Information Network.

The accomplishments for 1998/99 include:

- The Steering Committee on Integrated Justice Information, chaired by the Deputy Solicitor General, endorsed a five-year Action Plan developed by the Interdepartmental Working Group. This strategic plan focuses the efforts and investments of key criminal justice partners in the creation of a Canada Public Safety Information Network (CPSIN). CPSIN, once established, will strengthen the criminal justice system's capacity for sharing offender and crime related information among agencies and jurisdictions. It will support efforts to combat crime and promote effective corrections.

As a first step, the RCMP recently received funding for the modernization and expansion of the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC). This system serves over 60,000 law enforcement officials in every province and territory.

- The Department working jointly with the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics organized and co-sponsored four regional workshops and a national workshop on information sharing and information management. These workshops allowed federal/provincial participants to discuss emerging issues and priorities regarding crime and offender information management and identify opportunities for joint initiatives aimed at facilitating the effective sharing of this information among criminal justice agencies.
- The Department participated in several conferences of key criminal justice stakeholders to raise awareness of CPSIN, and how it proposes to contribute to improved information sharing within and between criminal justice agencies and to seek opportunities for improved collaboration.
- The Department has initiated consultations regarding governance models for integrated justice information.

#### **Key Results Commitment**

*Enhanced citizen engagement in the development of criminal justice policy.*

The Justice System has seen a decline in public confidence over the past ten years. To this end, the Department is leading a Ministry-wide initiative to raise public awareness to improve understanding in order to create a more informed public environment. This initiative will also create opportunities for discussion and debate with Canadians on policy options and development.

The accomplishments for 1998/99 include:

- **Portfolio policy planning and priorities:** The Department and the Ministry Agencies collaborated with other federal partners in the development of a public safety framework to support the Minister's priorities and to advance the Government's public safety agenda.
- **Federal-provincial-territorial partnerships:** The Department and Ministry Agencies collaborate with other federal departments and provincial/territorial partners in a horizontal approach to identify and address emerging national and international criminal justice issues and to advance Ministry priorities.

Federal/provincial/territorial Deputy Ministers have adopted a strategic approach to four key priority areas addressing organized crime, Aboriginal justice issues, victims of crime and issues relating to family and children in crisis.



- Citizen Engagement: The Department organized and participated in two national reference group meetings on “Children at Risk” and “Human Rights and the Protection of Society”. In addition, consultations were undertaken with fourteen National Voluntary Organizations and support was provided to the National Joint Committee of Senior Criminal Justice Officers.

**Key Results Commitment**

*Initiatives to support community based crime prevention.*

The accomplishments for 1998/99 include:

- In partnership with the Minister of Justice, the Solicitor General announced in June 1998 the launch of Phase II of the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention. The Strategy provides \$32 million a year in federal funding to help Canadian communities develop and implement local crime prevention solutions. As of March 31, 1999, 405 projects across Canada received funding through the Safer Communities Initiative of the Strategy, within three programs: Community Mobilization, Partnership and Investment.
- In support of the National Strategy, work was undertaken with the National Crime Prevention Centre and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police to build strong partnerships with the police community, including the establishment of a Policing Panel of Stakeholders to inform the Government’s work in crime prevention.
- Support for specific communities and stakeholders was provided through other initiatives undertaken by the Department in partnership with provincial and community partners. Funding was provided for the evaluation of the “All Together Now!” early intervention prevention project in British Columbia and a tool called “Sensible Steps” was developed to assist police and community groups involved in community policing and crime prevention.

***Business Line 2: First Nations Policing Program***

(Millions \$)	
Planned Spending	\$55.0
<i>Total Authorities</i>	\$59.2
<b>1998-99 Actual</b>	<b>\$55.8</b>

The Department is responsible for the implementation, maintenance and development of the First Nations Policing Program within the framework of the First Nations Policing Policy.

The implementation of the First Nations Policing Policy provides practical ways to improve the administration of justice for First Nations through the establishment and maintenance of policing services that are professional, effective, and responsive to the particular needs of First Nations and Inuit communities.

### **Objective**

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

As of June 1999, there were 121 policing agreements establishing First Nations police services. There is now a need to provide enhanced technical, policy and research support to existing and newly created police services and police governing authorities to ensure their continued viability, effectiveness and accountability.

### **Key Results Commitment**

*Tripartite policing agreements with First Nations Communities.*

The accomplishments for 1998/99 include:

- Nine new policing agreements were negotiated with First Nations and provinces bringing the total to 121 signed agreements. In addition, 31 existing agreements were extended or renegotiated, including Akwesasne and Kahnawake.

### **Key Results Commitment**

*Measures to enhance governance and training for police services, and to support innovative approaches in areas such as crime prevention in First Nations Communities.*

The accomplishments for 1998/99 include:

- Support was provided to police services and police governing authorities through an integrated program of research, evaluation and operational policy development, including newsletters, information bulletins and various developmental contributions. Special projects were initiated to enhance the skills of police governing authorities and Chiefs of Police.

The Department co-hosted, with the province of Quebec, the third annual symposium for Quebec police services and public security committees in February 1999.

- All major agreements are audited at least every five years. This will strengthen financial controls and community accountability.
- A National Aboriginal Crime Prevention Conference, “Strengthening our Communities” was co-sponsored by the Department and the First Nations Chiefs of Police Association in June 1998 to promote best practices and effective crime prevention strategies for Aboriginal communities.
- The Department funded an anti-gang video in Saskatchewan, and a project in Alberta to profile innovative strategies and programs developed collaboratively by police, the judiciary and Aboriginal communities in an off-reserve context.
- The Department participated in negotiations in support of the federal policy on the Inherent Right and the Negotiation of Self-Government in relation to policing issues.

***Business Line 3: Office of the Inspector General, CSIS***

(Millions \$)	
Planned Spending	\$ .7
<i>Total Authorities</i>	\$ .7
<b>1998-99 Actual</b>	<b>\$ .6</b>

The office of the Inspector General of CSIS is established by the *Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act*. The Inspector General has right of access to CSIS information and serves as the Solicitor General’s internal auditor for CSIS operational activities. The office of the Inspector General regularly monitors the Service’s compliance with its operational policies; reviews CSIS operational activities for compliance with law, other authorities, controls and standards governing the performance of these operational activities; and provides classified reports in support of the Inspector General’s advice and a statutorily required Certificate to the Minister regarding these matters. Special reviews may also be conducted at the direction of the Minister, Security Intelligence Review Committee (SIRC), or on the Inspector General’s own initiative.

**Objectives**

- To ensure that the Minister is well equipped to discharge his overall accountability for the Canadian Security Intelligence Service.
- To provide the Minister with an independent means of assurance that the operational activities of the Service reviewed by the IG comply with the *CSIS Act*, ministerial directions and CSIS operational policy.

The accomplishments for 1998/99 include:

- The Inspector General provided the Solicitor General with two annual certificates, as well as separate, special reporting, on CSIS' activities and reporting practices. These documents focused on the extent to which CSIS has implemented and complied with control and accountability processes stipulated in both law and policy. The advice provided by the Inspector General was based on specific review projects and also drew from the Inspector General's continuous review and monitoring program designed to support the Solicitor General in his direction of and accountability for CSIS.

***Business Line 4: Executive Services and Corporate Support***

(Millions \$)	
Planned Spending	\$10.7
<i>Total Authorities</i>	<i>\$13.2</i>
<b>1998-99 Actual</b>	<b>\$13.0</b>

This business line is composed of the Executive Services, Communications Group, Corporate Services and the Legal Services Unit. These organizations support the Deputy Solicitor General in advising and supporting the Solicitor General on Ministry-wide issues ranging from communications, corporate management, legal issues, parliamentary business, Cabinet liaison, Ministerial correspondence, Access to Information and Privacy as well as Ministerial briefings.

**Objectives**

- To support the Deputy Solicitor General in his responsibility to advise and support the Solicitor General in the management and control of the Department and Solicitor General Portfolio and in his responsibilities in Parliament, Cabinet and those defined by law.
- To provide services which support the internal management and operations of the Department and three Ministry review agencies (RCMP External Review Committee, RCMP Public Complaints Commission and the Office of the Correctional Investigator) in meeting their goals and objectives efficiently and effectively.
- To continue to further public education and awareness on Ministerial and Portfolio issues.

The accomplishments for 1998/99 include:

- **Human Resource Management/La Relève:** 1998/99 was the second year of the Department's Action Plan. The action plan was developed to ensure that the Department could attract, develop and retain highly qualified individuals who have the skills, attitudes, creativity and values needed to support the mandate, with particular emphasis on the need to strengthen the Department's strategic policy capacity. With the finalization of competency profiles for key policy positions the Department will now undertake the establishment of a Skill and Education Database and the development of a core curriculum of formal training requirements.

Health indicators were also developed in consultation with the employees and unions. These indicators will be used to evaluate the internal climate and promote a healthy environment in the workplace.

In October 1998 the Department conducted a "Healthy Workplace" Survey. The results of the survey were shared with all employees and will be used in conjunction with the results of the recent Public Service-wide employee survey to develop the next departmental three-year Human Resource Plan. Conclusions drawn from the survey included that the Department had done a good job realigning the organization with the new mandate and that employees understood the mission. As well, employees felt that they were making a contribution in advancing the public safety agenda. Areas to be addressed included a need for better information sharing across the Department and need to review the policy on alternative working arrangements.

- **Financial Systems:** In accordance with the government's Financial Information Strategy, the Department implemented a new financial system in March 1999. The Department partnered with the RCMP to share the common infrastructure and to jointly address the opportunities and challenges that come with implementing and using a new financial system.
- **Public Education:** The Department and the Ministry Agencies co-sponsored the production of "A Test of Justice"—a documentary that follows an offender through his arrest, imprisonment and conditional release into the community. It was first broadcast in December 1998 and since then, more than 600 copies have been distributed as a public education tool. As well, the Department's public Internet site continues to provide a cost-effective way of disseminating information on a wide variety of criminal justice issues. As of March 31, 1999 the Department's site had recorded almost 1,200,000 "hits" since it was launched in March 1996.
- **Executive Services:** Continued support was provided to the Deputy Solicitor General in his responsibility to advise and support the Solicitor General in the management and control of the Department and Ministry.

## **Year 2000 Readiness**

The Department does not have any government-wide mission critical systems (GWMCS). It has a modern LAN based infrastructure based on commercial or government shared systems that are either already Year 2000 compliant or will be prior to Year 2000. Our corporate systems, such as those for finance, human resources and information management are being upgraded or replaced with identified Year 2000 compliant government shared systems.

In April 1997 a departmental action plan was developed for addressing the Year 2000 challenge. The plan continues to be revised as necessary and is posted on the Department's Year 2000 InfoNet Site. A Year 2000 Contingency Plan was developed in February 1999 and is an extension of the Department's Business Resumption Plan. The Department also has an Information Technology Recovery Plan.

The Department established and chairs a Ministry-wide committee on Year 2000 readiness. The purpose of this committee is to support the Minister in ensuring Year 2000 readiness across the Ministry. The committee is chaired by the Director General, Corporate Services and meets regularly to share information on progress as well as best practices. It also serves as the coordinating group for responses to central agency requests regarding Year 2000 readiness. The committee reports on a monthly basis to the Minister on Year 2000 readiness across the Ministry so the Minister is fully aware of the progress in implementation. The committee is comprised of representatives from the RCMP, Correctional Service Canada, National Parole Board and CSIS.

The Department is also the primary contact for the Ministry for information and reporting requests from the National Contingency Planning Group (NCPG). The NCPG was created in November 1998 and is responsible for ensuring government-wide Year 2000 readiness.

In April 1999 a review was conducted of the Department's management and progress of the Year 2000 activities. The review concluded that the Department is progressing well in ensuring a smooth transition to the Year 2000.

## Section IV: Consolidated Reporting

### Sustainable Development Strategy

The Department of the Solicitor General tabled a Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) in the House of Commons on December 15, 1997, along with twenty-seven other government departments, as required by amendments to the *Auditor General Act*.

The following identifies the Department's accomplishments for the period ending March 31, 1999.

Goals	Objectives	Highlights of Progress to Date
Reduce use of petroleum-based fuels for transportation by Departmental employees.	Encourage commuter vehicle use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Department further supported the use of bicycles by making shower facilities available to bicyclists through co-operation with two of the Ministry Agencies.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of car-pooling continues to be encouraged by giving precedence for parking spots to those who have established a car pool.</i></li> </ul>
Minimize ozone-depleting substance emissions by the Department.	Collect data on CFCs by monitoring amount of equipment using CFCs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Inventory was taken of equipment containing CFCs and a reduction target of 50% was set for the Department for the year 2001.</i></li> </ul>
Maximize staff and stakeholders awareness in sustainable development.	Promote SD awareness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>A departmental communications strategy for sustainable development was developed.</i></li> <li>• <i>A presentation by the Office of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development was given to the Department's Senior Management Forum.</i></li> <li>• <i>Sustainable Development objectives of the government were considered in preparing competency profiles for policy analyst positions.</i></li> </ul>
	Frequent contact and feedback.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Department's "green" intranet site was further developed and revised and includes an e-mail response button to promote feedback.</i></li> </ul>

<b>Goals</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Highlights of Progress to Date</b>
	Ensure involvement of new staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>A new intranet site for “New Employees” was developed which includes the information needed by new employees to inform them of green operations such as recycling and two-sided copying.</i></li> </ul>
Secure departmental commitment to sustainable development.	Commit resources to SD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Department continues to participate in the Interdepartmental Network on Sustainable Development as well as the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy for the North Working Group.</i></li> </ul>
	Develop an environmental management system to implement the SDS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Sustainable Development action plan was revised, focussing on target setting and measurement.</i></li> </ul>
Maintain high performance of environmental procurement.	Continue to monitor the proportion of green products purchased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Green procurement continues to be monitored through the financial reporting system and the Department maintained a target of 75% of goods purchased being “green” for the 1998-99 fiscal year.</i></li> </ul>

The Environmental Coordinator for the Department is Debi Cuerrier, Director Administration who can be reached by phone at 993-4348 or by e-mail at [cuerrid@sgc.gc.ca](mailto:cuerrid@sgc.gc.ca)



## Section V: Financial Performance

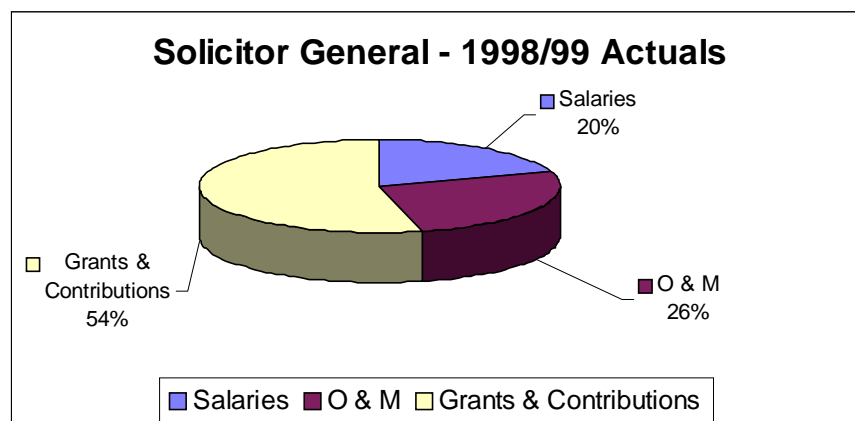
This section provides an overview of the Department's financial performance for the fiscal year 1998/99.

The Department's financial resources include salaries, operating and maintenance and grants and contributions. As noted on the chart below, 54% of the actual expenditures in 1998/99 were for grants and contributions with the largest share of grants and contributions (93%) relating to the First Nations Policing Program.

In 1998/99 the Department received additional funding through Supplementary Estimates for the First Nations Policing Program, the International Drug Strategy and increases to salary under collective bargaining.

When reading these financial tables please note the following:

- 1) The term "Planned Spending" represents the original appropriations as tabled in the 1998/99 Main Estimates.
- 2) The term "Total Authorities" represents Planned Spending plus new authorities such as Supplementary Estimates.
- 3) The Actual Expenditures reflected in the following tables are based on the expenditures reflected in the Public Accounts.
- 4) For accounting purposes, the total Employee Benefits for the Department are included under the Executive Services and Corporate Support Business Line.
- 5) The following Tables are not applicable for the Department of the Solicitor General: 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16.



**Summary of Voted Appropriations**

<b>Authorities for 1998-99 - Part II of the Estimates</b>				
<b>Financial Requirements by Authority (millions of dollars)</b>				
<b>Vote</b>	<b>Program Name</b>	<b>1998-99</b>		<b>Actual</b>
		<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>Total Authorities (1)</b>	
1	Operating Expenditures	17.5	34.4	<b>33.5</b>
5	Grants and Contributions	55.9	45.7	<b>42.3</b>
(S)	Solicitor General - Salary and motor car allowance	0.1	0.1	<b>0.1</b>
(S)	Contributions to employee benefits plans	2.4	2.5	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Total Department</b>		<b>75.9</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>78.4</b>
<b>Notes:</b>				
1. Total Authorities are Main Estimates plus Supplementary Estimates plus other authorities.				

Financial Table 2

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

<b>Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending (millions of dollars)</b>									
<b>Business Line</b>	<b>FTE's</b>	<b>Operating</b>	<b>Capital</b>	<b>Voted Grants &amp; Contributions</b>	<b>Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures</b>	<b>Statutory Grants &amp; Contributions</b>	<b>Total Gross Expenditures</b>	<b>Less Revenue Credited to the Vote</b>	<b>Total Net Expenditures</b>
Advice to the Solicitor General	79	6.5	0.1	2.9	9.5	-	9.5	-	9.5
(total authorities)	78	6.6	0.1	2.8	9.5	-	9.5	-	9.5
(Actual)	<b>79</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	-	<b>9.0</b>	-	<b>9.0</b>
First Nations Policing	22	2.1	0.0	52.9	55.0	-	55.0	-	55.0
(total authorities)	29	16.2	0.1	43.0	59.2	-	59.2	-	59.2
(Actual)	<b>19</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>55.8</b>	-	<b>55.8</b>	-	<b>55.8</b>
Office of the Inspector General of CSIS (total authorities)	9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	-	0.7	-	0.7
(Actual)	<b>7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	-	<b>0.6</b>	-	<b>0.6</b>
Executive Services and Corporate Support (total authorities)	100	10.4	0.3	0.0	10.7	-	10.7	-	10.7
(Actual)	<b>100</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	-	<b>13.2</b>	-	<b>13.2</b>
(Actual)	<b>112</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	-	<b>13.0</b>	-	<b>13.0</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	210	19.7	0.4	55.8	75.9	-	75.9	-	75.9
(total authorities)	216	36.3	0.6	45.7	82.7	-	82.7	-	82.7
(Actual)	<b>217</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>78.4</b>	-	<b>78.4</b>	-	<b>78.4</b>
<b>Cost of services by other Departments</b>									2.9
									2.9
									<b>2.9</b>
<b>Net cost of the Department</b>									78.8
									85.6
									<b>81.3</b>
<b>Notes:</b>									
1. Operating includes contributions to employee benefit plans and Minister's allowances.									
2. Employee Benefit Plan expenditures of \$2.5 million are reflected in the Executive Services and Corporate Support business line.									

**Resource Requirements by Category and Business Line**

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

<b>Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (millions of dollars)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1996-97</b>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>	<b>Planned 1998-99</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	
				<b>Authorities 1998-99</b>	<b>Total Actual 1998-99</b>
Advice to the Solicitor General	9.8	10.4	9.5	9.5	<b>9.0</b>
First Nations Policing	50.1	51.4	55.0	59.2	<b>55.8</b>
Office of the Inspector General of CSIS	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	<b>0.6</b>
Executive Services and Corporate Support	10.4	8.9	10.7	13.2	<b>13.0</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>78.4</b>
<b>Notes:</b> Resources include contributions to employee benefit plans and Minister's allowances.					

**Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line**

<b>Comparison of 1998-99 Planned Spending and Total Authorities to Actual Expenditures by Organization and Business Line (\$ millions)</b>						
<b>Business Lines</b>						
<b>Organization</b>		<b>Advice to the Solicitor General</b>	<b>First Nations Policing</b>	<b>Office of the Inspector General, CSIS</b>	<b>Executive Services and Corporate Support</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Senior Assistant	(Planned)	0.4				0.4
Deputy	(Authorized)	0.3				0.3
Solicitor General	<b>(Actual)</b>	<b>0.3</b>				<b>0.3</b>
Policing & Security						
Policing & Law		2.7				2.7
Enforcement		3.0				3.0
		<b>3.0</b>				<b>3.0</b>
National Security		1.0				1.0
		1.1				1.1
		<b>1.0</b>				<b>1.0</b>
Assistant Deputy Solicitor General			0.3			0.3
Corrections & Aboriginal Policing			0.3			0.3
			<b>0.3</b>			<b>0.3</b>
Corrections		2.1				2.1
		1.8				1.8
		<b>1.6</b>				<b>1.6</b>
Aboriginal Policing			54.6			54.6
			59.2			59.2
			<b>55.8</b>			<b>55.8</b>
Policy Planning & Coordination		3.2				3.2
		3.4				3.4
		<b>3.2</b>				<b>3.2</b>
Integrated Justice					0.4	0.4
					0.4	0.4
					<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>

(Continued following page)

Financial Table 5 (continued)

<b>Business Lines</b>					
<b>Organization</b>	<b>Advice to the Solicitor General</b>	<b>First Nations Policing</b>	<b>Office of the Inspector General, CSIS</b>	<b>Executive Services and Corporate Support</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Office of the Inspector General of CSIS			0.7		0.7
			0.7		0.7
			<b>0.6</b>		<b>0.6</b>
Deputy Solicitor General/ Executive Services				2.9	2.9
				3.1	3.1
				<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Corporate Services				6.6	6.6
				8.5	8.5
				<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Communications				0.8	0.8
				1.3	1.3
				<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
TOTALS	9.5	55.0	0.7	10.7	75.9
	9.5	59.2	0.7	13.2	82.7
	<b>9.0</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>78.4</b>
<b>% of TOTAL</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>71.6%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

1. Resources include contributions to employee benefit plans and Minister's allowances.
2. EBP of \$2.406 million in Planned amounts and \$2.527 million in Actual and Authorized Spending are included in Corporate Services in the Departmental Performance Report. In the Report on Plans and Priorities, these amounts have been allocated by business line.

**Transfer Payments**

<b>Transfer Payments by Business Line (millions of dollars)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1996-97</b>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>	<b>1998-99 Total</b>		
			<b>Planned</b>	<b>Authorized</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>GRANTS</b>					
Advice to the Solicitor General	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS</b>					
Advice to the Solicitor General	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9
First Nations Policing	37.5	36.3	52.9	43.0	39.5
<b>Total Contributions</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>40.5</b>
<b>Total Transfer Payments</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>42.3</b>

Financial Table 15

**Contingent Liabilities**

<b>Contingent Liabilities (millions of dollars)</b>			
	<b>Amount of Contingent Liability</b>		
	<b>March 31, 1997</b>	<b>March 31, 1998</b>	<b>Current as of March 31, 1999</b>
<b>Claims and Pending and Threatened Litigation</b>			
Litigations	5.2	1.0	1.1 (1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Notes:</b>			
1. Total does not include amounts for three claims, amounts to be determined.			



## Section VI: Other Information

### Contacts for Further Information

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Tel. No.</b>	<b>Fax No.</b>
Jean T. Fournier	Deputy Solicitor General	(613) 991-2895	(613) 990-8312
Paul Kennedy	Senior Assistant Deputy Solicitor General, Policing and Security	(613) 991-2820	(613) 990-8301
Christiane Ouimet	Assistant Deputy Solicitor General, Corrections and Aboriginal Policing	(613) 993-4325	(613) 991-4769
Yvette Aloisi	Director General, Policing & Law Enforcement	(613) 990-2703	(613) 993-5252
Michel D'Avignon	Director General, National Security	(613) 993-4136	(613) 991-4669
Richard Zubrycki	Director General, Corrections	(613) 991-2821	(613) 990-8295
Peter Fisher	Director General, Aboriginal Policing	(613) 990-2666	(613)991-0961
Greg Wright	Director General, Strategic Policy & Integrated Justice	(613) 991-4276	(613) 991-3306
Maurice Archdeacon	Inspector General (CSIS)	(613) 990-3270	(613) 990-8303
Blaine Harvey	A/Director General, Communications	(613) 991-2799	(613) 993-7062
Eva Plunkett	Director General, Corporate Services	(613) 990-2615	(613) 990-8297
Janis Gardiner	Director, Executive Services	(613) 991-2942	(613) 991-4534
Paul Dubrule	Legal Services	(613) 991-2883	(613) 990-8307
<b>Departmental Address:</b>			
340 Laurier Avenue West Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0P8			
<b>Departmental Home Page Address:</b> <a href="http://www.sgc.gc.ca">http://www.sgc.gc.ca</a>			
<b>Library and Reference Centre:</b> (613) 991-2787			

## Legislation Administered by the Department of the Solicitor General

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

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

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

<i>Citizenship Act</i> (s. 19.3)	R.S., c. C-29, as amended
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i> (s. 55(2), 57)	S.C., 1996, c. 19
<i>Criminal Code</i> (ss. 185, 186, 188, 191, 195, 196, 461, 487.01, 667, 672.68, 672.69, 672.7, 745.6-745.64, 748, 748.1, 760)	R.S., c. C-46, as amended
<i>Excise Act</i> (s. 66)	R.S., c. E-14, as amended
<i>Firearms Act</i> (ss. 82, 93)	S.C., 1995, c. 39
<i>Immigration Act</i> (ss. 9, 39, 39.2, 39.3, 40.1, 81, 81.3)	R.S., c. I-2, as amended
<i>Security Offences Act</i> (ss. 6)	R.S., c. S-7
<i>Statistics Act</i> (s. 29)	R.S., c. S-19, as amended

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