



ESTIMATES

Solicitor General Canada

**2000-2001
Estimates**

Part III – Report on Plans and Priorities

Canada

The Estimates Documents

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament. The Estimates, which are tabled in the House of Commons by the President of the Treasury Board, consist of three parts:

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

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

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

- (1) **Reports on Plans and Priorities (RPPs)** are individual expenditure plans for each department and agency (excluding Crown corporations). These reports provide increased levels of detail on a business line basis and contain information on objectives, initiatives and planned results, including links to related resource requirements over a three-year period. The RPPs also provide details on human resource requirements, major capital projects, grants and contributions, and net program costs. They are tabled in Parliament by the President of the Treasury Board on behalf of the ministers who preside over the departments and agencies identified in Schedules I, I.1 and II of the *Financial Administration Act*. These documents are to be tabled on or before 31 March and referred to committees, which then report back to the House of Commons pursuant to Standing Order 81(4).
- (2) **Departmental Performance Reports (DPRs)** are individual department and agency accounts of accomplishments achieved against planned performance expectations as set out in respective RPPs. These Performance Reports, which cover the most recently completed fiscal year, are tabled in Parliament in the fall by the President of the Treasury Board on behalf of the ministers who preside over the departments and agencies identified in Schedules I, I.1 and II of the *Financial Administration Act*.

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

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Solicitor General Canada

**2000-2001
Estimates**

A Report on Plans and Priorities

Approved

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

Table of Contents

SECTION I: MINISTER'S MESSAGE -----	1
SECTION II: MINISTRY OVERVIEW -----	5
SECTION III: DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW -----	9
A. Roles & Responsibilities-----	9
B. Organization -----	11
C. External Factors Influencing the Department -----	11
D. Departmental Planned Spending-----	14
SECTION IV: PLANS, RESULTS AND RESOURCES -----	15
Advice to the Solicitor General -----	17
First Nations Policing Program -----	24
Office of the Inspector General, CSIS -----	27
Executive Services and Corporate Support -----	28
SECTION V: HORIZONTAL INITIATIVES -----	31
SECTION VI: FINANCIAL INFORMATION -----	33
SECTION VII: OTHER INFORMATION -----	35
INDEX-----	37

Section I: The Minister's Message

I am pleased to present the *Report on Plans and Priorities* of the Department of the Solicitor General. This report covers key plans, priorities and expected results for the period 2000/2001 - 2002/2003. As Solicitor General, I look to the Department to provide me with portfolio-wide strategic policy advice to advance the Ministry's mission of public safety and to support my responsibilities.

The Department is part of the Ministry of the Solicitor General, which includes the RCMP, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), the Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board and three review bodies. The Ministry's mission is to protect the public and maintain a just, peaceful and safe society. With a budget of \$3.1 billion and over 34,000 employees, the Ministry is a key partner in Canada's criminal justice system, working closely with other federal departments such as the Department of Justice, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Department of Finance, Privy Council Office, Foreign Affairs and International Trade as well as provincial and territorial governments.

Public safety is at the heart of the Government's mandate and it is the mission of my Ministry. In keeping with the commitments set out in the 1999 Speech from the Throne to ensure that our communities continue to be safe, the Ministry will focus on the following four priorities: *combating organized crime, promoting effective corrections, integrating justice information systems and encouraging citizen engagement.*

The fight against *organized crime* is a key priority of this Ministry. Organized criminal activity is becoming increasingly global in scope and is not restricted by boundaries or borders. As well, with the rapid pace of technological advancements, it is important to not only tackle the challenges presented to us today but to watch the horizon for new emerging threats. Canada will work very closely with both our domestic and international partners to continue to tackle the pervasive problem of organized crime in a concerted manner. The National DNA Data Bank, that will become operational in June of 2000, is the result of close cooperation among our partners and will provide a powerful new tool to help solve crime. Some other key areas that will be addressed in the coming years include: the illicit drug trade, high-tech crime, fraud and other economic crimes, money laundering and reinvesting in our National Police Services.

Emerging technologies present challenges to public safety and security and the Ministry recognizes that measures are required to maintain the lawful access capabilities to gather evidence and intelligence against criminals and threats to our security. The Department is working on developing the best possible options, including measures against the funding of terrorists.

Effective corrections is about distinguishing between offenders who need to be separated from society from those who could be better managed in the community. A focus under this priority will be the development of the infrastructure and programs to support the

safe and timely reintegration of offenders back into the communities where they can be safely managed. The range of programs will include enhanced counselling and treatment programming for substance abusers and expanded community residential facilities.

Over the next three years another focus will be on expanding the range of programs and services for Aboriginal peoples whom are vastly over-represented in our correctional system. It is disturbing that three per cent of our total population accounts for 16 per cent of all incarcerated federal offenders. This over-representation will continue unless we develop culturally sensitive, community-based alternatives.

Every component of the criminal justice system relies on information to maintain public safety. My Department has been leading a *federal Integrated Justice Information initiative* that will ultimately create a Trans-Canada highway of criminal justice information to improve the sharing of offender and crime-related information among all our partners in Canada. As a first and major step in this process, the government is investing \$115 million over the next several years to completely renew the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC).

If we are going to be successful in implementing our plans and priorities to enhance public safety for all Canadians, as outlined in this document, we will have to increase public understanding and participation in Canada's criminal justice system. Increasing our focus on public information and consultation will help to ensure that Canadians' voices are heard.

We welcome your comments and suggestions. On page 36, you can find a list of departmental contacts and our Internet address where you can obtain further information. You should note that each of the Ministry Agencies prepares its own report to Parliament (with the exception of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, which, however, produces a Public Report each year that is tabled in Parliament). For further details please consult their documents.

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

Management Representation Statement

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATION

Report on Plans and Priorities 2000 - 2001

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 2000-2001 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) for Solicitor General Canada.

To the best of my knowledge, the information:

- Accurately portrays the department's mandate, priorities, strategies and expected key results of the organization.
- Is consistent with the disclosure principles contained in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Report on Plans and Priorities*.
- Is comprehensive and accurate.
- Is based on sound underlying departmental information and management systems.

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

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

Name/Nom: _____

Date: _____

Section II: 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 3.1 billion and over 34,000 employees. Each Ministry Agency, with the exception of CSIS, prepares an individual Report on Plans and Priorities 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, national security, corrections and conditional release; and in his role as the Minister responsible for Aboriginal policing.
- The **Royal Canadian Mounted Police** enforces Canadian laws, prevents crime and maintains peace, order and security. The RCMP has responsibility to: prevent, detect and investigate offences against federal statutes; maintain law and order, and prevent, detect and investigate crime in the provinces/territories and municipalities where the Force has a policing contract; provide investigative and protective services to other federal departments and agencies; and provide all Canadian law enforcement agencies with specialized police training and research, forensic laboratory services, identification services and informatics technology.
- The **Canadian Security Intelligence Service** provides security intelligence to the Government. CSIS collects, analyzes and retains information and intelligence on activities that may be suspected of constituting threats to the security of Canada; reports to and advises the Government in relation to these threats; and provides security assessments.

- The **Correctional Service of Canada** administers sentences of convicted offenders sentenced to imprisonment for two 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 that 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



**Ministry Resource Summary
2000-2001 to 2002-2003**

(millions of dollars)	Net Planned Spending 2000-2001	Net Planned Spending 2001-2002	Net Planned Spending 2002-2003
Department	83.8	84.4	84.6
RCMP	1,446.9	1,426.9	1,427.6
NPB	27.1	27.1	27.2
CSC	1,364.3	1,358.8	1,363.6
CSIS	174.6	171.6	169.8
RCMP - PCC	4.1	3.8	3.8
RCMP - ERC	.8	.8	.8
OCI	1.8	1.8	1.8
Sub-Total	3,103.4	3,075.2	3,079.2
Budget 2000 initiatives not yet allocated:			
Effective Corrections	5.0	10.0	11.0
Lawful Access	26.0	34.0	38.0
Canada Public Safety Information Network	10.0	18.0	13.0
TOTAL	3,144.4	3,137.2	3,141.2

Section III: Departmental Overview

A. Roles and Responsibilities

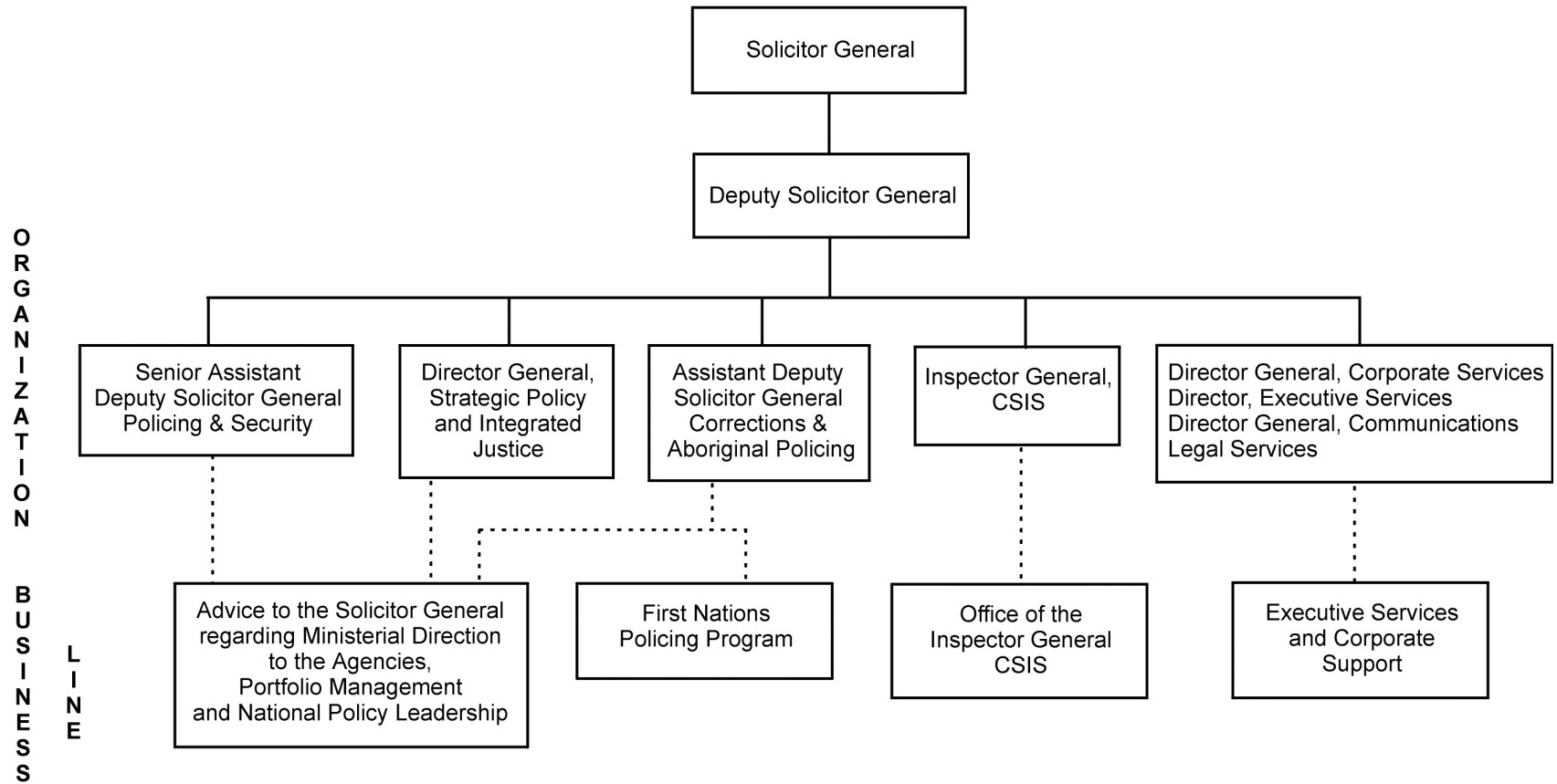
The *Government Organization Act* (1966) established the Department of the Solicitor General. *The Department of the Solicitor General Act* provides for the appointment of a Solicitor General with responsibilities for the management of the Department. In addition, the *Act* stipulates that the Solicitor 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 within 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.

ORGANIZATION CHART AND BUSINESS LINE



B. 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 strategic policy 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 2000/2001 the Department will have approximately 219 employees and a budget of approximately \$84 million of which \$61 million is devoted to Aboriginal policing.

The Department also provides administrative and management support services to the three Ministry Review Agencies: the RCMP External Review Committee, the RCMP Public Complaints Commission and the Office of the Correctional Investigator.

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*

C. External Factors Influencing the Department

The Department's priorities support the Ministry's mission of public safety and the Government's commitment to building safer communities. The Department works in close collaboration with the Ministry Agencies, and its priorities also support and complement the policy agendas of our partners in the criminal justice system.

The criminal justice and national security environment is enormously complex and is likely to become even more so. The Department must continue to develop innovative policy approaches to meet the safety and security needs of all Canadians.

The Social Union Framework Agreement signed by the federal government and nine provinces in February 1999 has created new obligations for departments involved in the social sector. Its key commitments include:

- strengthening accountability to Canadians through reporting on the performance of social programs;
- expanding opportunities for citizen engagement;
- removing barriers to mobility; and
- promoting collaborative practices among governments.

The collaborative spirit of these commitments is already embodied in the policies and programs of this Ministry. The Department engages all levels of government, Canadians at large and the voluntary sector in the policy making process. It has developed best practices in consultation, analysis, priority setting, planning and implementation of a citizen focused agenda.

Promoting safer communities is a key factor in enhancing the quality of life for Canadians. The government pledged in the 1999 Speech from the Throne to ensure that all communities continue to be safe and identified this among its priorities for the second half of the current mandate. In keeping with the commitments set out in the Speech from the Throne to ensure Canada remains the best place in the world in which to live, the Department will play a strategic role in pursuing initiatives in the areas of:

- transnational crime and terrorism
- strengthening the capacity of the RCMP
- focusing attention on new and emerging threats
- working closely with the United States to modernize our shared border for the 21st century

The Department, working closely with Ministry Agencies, other federal departments and provincial and territorial governments, is faced with many opportunities and challenges it pursues initiatives to build safer communities, including:

Organized crime has a pervasive and serious impact on Canadians' health and safety. Advancements in technology and communications, in addition to increased global trade and travel, have facilitated the operation of complex, transnational criminal undertakings. There is an ongoing need to forge relationships with national and international partners to co-ordinate multilateral initiatives to address the harms caused by the proliferation of organized criminal activities that do not respect boundaries. Canada along with provincial and territorial governments and its international partners need to strengthen the overall capacity to combat organized crime. Fostering national and international cooperation and collaborative efforts are the cornerstones of the organized crime strategy. The following have been identified as priorities: combating the illicit drug trade, addressing high-tech crime, fraud and other economic crimes, money laundering and developing new legislative and regulatory tools to assist law enforcement agencies. Improvements such as the modernization of the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC), an integral part of the national public safety network, and the implementation of the national DNA data bank are currently underway.

The Solicitor General's Annual Statement on National Security on December 16, 1999, presented a comprehensive government response to the Report of the Special Senate Committee on Security and Intelligence. The response focused on continuing work to maintain and improve Canada's counter-terrorism arrangements and capabilities, such as in the field of nuclear, biological and chemical terrorism.

Terrorism continues to be the focus of international forums such as the G-8 and the United Nations. As with organized crime, terrorism is evolving, aided by changing or eroding borders, the increasing pace of globalization in trade and ease of travel and the rapid evolution of technology. Complex technologies such as those developed to maximize the speed, volume and security of communications are rendering conventional **lawful access** methods increasingly ineffective. There is a need to design technological solutions to maintain the lawful access capability for Canada's national law enforcement and security agencies. The evolving nature of threats to national security requires a continuous monitoring of the security environment as well as the legislative, policy and operational posture of the government. Canada's ability to respond to these current and emerging threats depends not only on a strong security intelligence capability and law enforcement readiness but also strong cooperation with our national and international partners.

The key focus under the **effective corrections** priority is the rate of incarceration of Aboriginal people and the safe and timely reintegration of offenders back into the community. Currently, Aboriginal people represent approximately three per cent of the Canadian population but they account for 16% of all federal offenders. In some western provinces they represent over 50% of the inmate population. Aboriginal people are currently incarcerated at eight times the rate on non-Aboriginal Canadians nationally. This situation could negatively impact on social cohesion in First Nations communities and the Department will be working to reduce this overrepresentation through culturally sensitive correctional initiatives.

Because the majority of offenders will someday return to the community after sentence expiry, the best way for corrections to contribute to public safety is through the gradual, controlled release of offenders into the community. Safe and timely reintegration however, requires community infrastructures and partnerships to provide residential and other community support, enhanced research, training and evaluation, and targeted treatment programs to address drug and alcohol problems that contribute to criminal behaviour. Partnerships and cooperation with the provinces/territories and First Nations Communities are an essential element of the effective corrections strategy.

Every component of Canada's criminal justice system relies on information. Whether it's information collected by police to investigate crimes, information used by prosecutors and the courts, or information about an offender, his crimes, and his rehabilitation, it is information that is vital to those in the criminal justice system who protect Canadians from harm.

The Department is working on improving the sharing of information among the various components of the criminal justice system. Under the heading of **integrated justice information**, the objective is a process that works better, faster, and smarter to ensure that all jurisdictions and agencies can access all the required offender and crime-related information to support their decision-making. This initiative involves improved linking of federal/provincial/territorial criminal justice systems. Further progress in this area will considerably improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the administration of Canada's criminal justice system. As mentioned above, the modernization of the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is a first step toward improving the sharing of information.

A major challenge in implementing change in the criminal justice system is enhancing public confidence and raising the understanding of Canadians. As the Department responds to these challenges and opportunities, it will continue to engage Canadians in public discussion on ways to improve the system and strengthen the policy process.

D. Departmental Planned Spending

(thousands of dollars)	Forecast Spending 1999-00*	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Budgetary Main Estimates (gross)	81,307.1	82,746.9	83,286.9	83,507.9
Non-Budgetary Main Estimates (gross)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less: Respendable revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Main Estimates	81,307.1	82,746.9	83,286.9	83,507.9
Adjustments	1,905.8	1,100.0	1,100.0	1,100.0
Net Planned Spending	83,212.9	83,846.9	84,386.9	84,607.9
Less: Non-respendable revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plus: Cost of services received without charge	2,489.5	2,455.0	2,463.6	2,475.7
Net Cost of the Program	85,702.4	86,301.9	86,850.5	87,083.6
Full Time Equivalent	219	219	218	218

* Reflects changes included in the In-Year Update.

Note: Forecast Spending in 1999-00 includes a reprofiling of \$ 1.5 million in First Nations Policing Policy funds to future years.

Section IV: Plans, Results and Resources

Summary of Priorities and Expected Results

The following table summarizes the key results commitments for the Department. Details of the Department's priorities for the next three years can be found under each business line.

The Department's strategic priorities directly support the Ministry's four key priorities - combating organized crime, promoting effective corrections, integrating justice information systems and encouraging citizen engagement.

While the Department provides strategic advice and support to the Solicitor General, it must also play an active role in portfolio management within the Ministry. In addition, the Department must work closely with the Department of Justice, which has the primary responsibility for criminal justice policy at the federal level. Some of our other key federal partners include Citizenship and Immigration, Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Department of Finance, Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, Privy Council Office and Treasury Board Secretariat. The Department and Ministry Agencies also have extensive dealings with provincial and territorial governments, as well as the voluntary and private sectors. Through its partnership approach, the Department has been able to achieve greater policy cohesion and Ministry-wide agreement on its current plans and priorities.

Key Results Commitments

Solicitor General Canada is committed	
To provide Canadians with:	to be demonstrated by:
A strategic and legislative policy framework in support of the Government's priority of "Building Safer Communities"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative strategies and better tools for law enforcement to respond to organized crime and changing crime patterns • Measures to advance effective corrections in the interests of public safety • Counter-terrorism initiatives to strengthen domestic preparedness and to improve cross-border and overseas collaboration against terrorists and other criminals • Strengthened partnerships across the criminal justice system to enhance the sharing of offender and crime-related information • Effective engagement of citizens, all levels of government and the voluntary sector in criminal justice policy development
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"> • Enhanced governance and accountability in First Nations police services and police governing authorities • Tripartite policing agreements with First Nations Communities • Innovative approaches in First Nations policing strategies in the areas of crime prevention, domestic/family violence and youth crime • Policy models that support agreements and arrangements for Aboriginal control of corrections within Aboriginal communities

Details by Business Line

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

A. Planned Spending (\$ Thousands) and Full Time Equivalents (FTE)

Forecast Spending 1999-2000*	Planned Spending 2000-2001	Planned Spending 2001-2002	Planned Spending 2002-2003
\$12,344.4	\$12,305.2	\$12,145.2	\$12,145.2
81	81	80	80

* Reflects changes included in the In-Year Update.

B. Business Line 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.

C. Business Line Description

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.

D. Key Results Commitments, Planned Results, Related Activities and Resources

Key Results Commitment

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

Planned Results

The investment of efforts and resources in this commitment will enhance a strategic and legislative policy framework in support of the Government's public safety agenda. The results of these undertakings will include:

- Developing and implementing a national strategy on organized crime in close cooperation with Ministry agencies, other departments, the provinces and territories, the police and other stakeholders and ensuring that national and international activities are coordinated and consistent;
- Implementing, in collaboration with Central Agencies and the RCMP, the recommendations of the RCMP Resource and Management Review.
- Advancing the Government's strategy against the growing international illicit drug trade and the drug-related criminal activity, in partnership with other key government departments, such as Health, Justice and Foreign Affairs and International Trade, and with our other national and international partners;
- Implementing the national DNA data bank;
- Identifying areas of improvement yielding mutual benefits in the current federal/provincial/territorial/municipal policing service agreements in conjunction with the RCMP and the contracting partners; and
- Developing community-based and supported crime prevention initiatives.

Related Activities

Organized Crime and Money Laundering:

- Consult with provincial/territorial governments to develop collaborative approaches to combat organized crime, including working with the police and through the National and Regional Coordinating Committees on Organized Crime.

- Collaborate closely with Canadian and American agencies and departments through the Canada-United States Cross-Border Crime Forum, to enhance joint action against organized and other cross-border crimes.
- Work with the Department of Finance in the implementation of new legislation and the development of regulations for reporting requirements for financial institutions and intermediaries regarding suspicious transactions; for the cross-border movement of currency; and for a new federal authority to manage reported information to support proceeds of crime and related enforcement.
- Undertake evaluations of the Integrated Proceeds of Crime (IPOC) initiative and the Anti-Smuggling Initiative (ASI), which began in 1997 and are key initiatives in the Government's ongoing overall effort against organized crime.
- Coordinate policy research with other federal departments dealing with transnational crime issues.

RCMP Resource and Management Review:

- Assist in the implementation of the government's decisions based on the RCMP Resource and Management Review in conjunction with Central Agencies and the RCMP.

Drugs:

- With criminal justice partners and Health Canada:
 - develop measures to stem the supply of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals used to manufacture illicit drugs;
 - explore new and innovative means of dealing with drug users; and
 - reduce the demand for drugs.
- Support the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission's (CICAD) evaluation of national and international drug strategies of members of the Organization of American States.

DNA:

- Prepare for the implementation of the national DNA data bank.
- Finalize agreements with all provinces and territories for sharing the costs of biology casework analysis.
- Support the RCMP in the management and monitoring of the national DNA data bank.

- Monitor, with the Department of Justice, the use of the DNA warrant legislation.
- Finalize regulations in relation to the national DNA Data Bank Advisory Committee and the *DNA Identification Act*.
- Manage new legislation to include DNA profiles of convicted military offenders in the national DNA data bank.

Contract Policing:

- Prepare for the five-year review of the RCMP policing agreements which will be completed by March 31, 2002.

Crime Prevention

- Collaborate with the Department of Justice in the development of initiatives under Phase II of the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention in partnership with the National Crime Prevention Centre, provinces and territories, police and other partners.
- Partner with the RCMP, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and other partners to promote police involvement in crime prevention through seminars, pilot projects and the development of tools.

Resources \$3,224.4

<p>Key Results Commitment</p>

<p><i>Strategies to advance effective corrections in the interests of public safety.</i></p>
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Planned Results

A strategic and legislative policy framework in support of the Government's public safety agenda that will contribute to:

- Amending the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* and associated regulations and policies that support effective operations for corrections and conditional release;
- Strengthening partnerships with the provinces/territories, the private and voluntary sectors and communities resulting in less reliance on incarceration and more emphasis on prevention, restorative justice, rehabilitation and meeting the needs of victims;
- Improving the National Screening system for volunteers that incorporates amendments to the *Criminal Records Act*; and

- Modernizing the *Transfer of Offenders Act* that allows Canada to fulfil commitments with respect to the transfer of offenders adjudicated by foreign and domestic courts.

Related Activities

- Develop legislative and policy responses to issues that arise from the parliamentary five- year review of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*.
- Amend current policy and legislation regarding the *Transfer of Offenders Act* and implement amendments to the *Criminal Records Act*, in collaboration with key partners.
- Advance partnerships with provinces/territories to strengthen collaboration and improve the overall delivery of correctional services by building on the success of the federal/provincial corrections agreement with New Brunswick. Consultations are currently underway with another province to achieve efficiencies through expanded cooperation.
- Promote public education through initiatives such as the ongoing National Education Campaign regarding screening for volunteers and employees seeking child-sensitive positions.

Resources \$2,081.2

<h3>Key Results Commitment</h3> <p><i>Policy models that support agreements and arrangements for Aboriginal control of corrections within Aboriginal communities.</i></p>
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Planned Results

Strengthened First Nations corrections policy to support the development of community and institutional corrections initiatives that are designed for and with Aboriginals.

Related Activities

- Promote policy initiatives aimed at greater Aboriginal involvement in corrections in their communities as part of the “Aboriginal Community Corrections Initiative”.
- Develop and disseminate models for corrections in Aboriginal communities.

- Evaluate progress and determine potential future development of the “Aboriginal Community Corrections Initiative”.

Resources \$305.0

Key Results Commitment

Counter-terrorism initiatives to strengthen domestic preparedness and to improve cross-border and overseas collaboration against terrorists and other criminals

Planned Results

A strategic and legislative policy framework in support of the Government’s public safety agenda that will contribute to and/or support:

- Providing advice on issues related to national security system;
- Application of the *CSIS Act* powers consistent with the law, democratic values and Ministerial accountability;
- Introducing the new streamlined set of Ministerial Directions;
- Completing the revised National Counter-Terrorism Plan (NCTP), including consultations with provinces and approval of the NCTP;
- Examining Canada’s international counter-terrorism obligations to identify any areas that require addressing and to develop options to address areas of concern;
- Identifying and developing effective legislative and regulatory tools required to curb terrorist fund raising; and
- Undertaking a comprehensive review of existing legislation and available legislative or other options vis-à-vis developing technologies in order to help maintain a lawful access capability for law enforcement and national security agencies in cooperation with the Department of Justice, Industry Canada and the private sector.

Related Activities

- Review and streamline Ministerial directions to CSIS consistent with Ministerial accountability, operational requirements and the effective and efficient functioning of the control and review framework established under the *CSIS Act*.

- Enhance national counter-terrorism arrangements through building domestic and international cooperation.
- Raise awareness of Canada's counter-terrorism arrangements and the threat of chemical and biological terrorism.
- Monitor and provide advice on responses for dealing with threats to public safety and security emerging from new communications technologies.

Resources \$1,263.1

Key Results Commitment

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

Planned Results

Increased capacity to disseminate and exchange offender and crime-related information to ensure public safety.

Related Activities

- Commence work to modernize the Canadian Police Information Centre, the national crime information system that supports and links Canada's law enforcement agencies.
- Further develop federal/provincial/territorial partnerships that will provide the foundation for a national strategy for sharing of information across the criminal justice system.

Resources \$1,100.0

Key Results Commitment

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

Planned Results

- Comprehensive information from key partners to assist the Department in setting priorities and in identifying and analyzing policy choices.
- Fulfilled obligations under the Social Union Framework Agreement with respect to:
 - Engaging citizens
 - Developing an accountability framework
 - Strengthening collaborative practices
- Coordinated action by the Department, the Ministry Agencies and other federal partners in order to meet the Speech from the Throne commitments related to promoting safer communities.

Related Activities

- Strengthen collaborative relationships with partners – including the Ministry agencies, federal departments, the provinces/territories, and other national and international governments and organizations – in order to advance the Government’s public safety priorities as set out in the 1999 Speech from the Throne.
- Form early linkages with other departments to address social and economic trends through participation in horizontal policy research initiatives.
- Engage Canadians in the exchange of ideas on criminal justice policy issues through the development of processes for public information and consultation, including the expanded use of information technology.

Resources \$3,523.9

Business Line 2: First Nations Policing Program

A. Planned Spending (\$ Thousand) and Full Time Equivalent (FTE)

Forecast Spending 1999-2000*	Planned Spending 2000-2001	Planned Spending 2001-2002	Planned Spending 2002-2003
\$58,857.6	\$60,909.0	\$61,609.0	\$61,829.0
29	29	29	29

* Reflects changes included in the In-Year Update.

B. Business Line 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).

C. Business Line Description

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.

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

An integrated program of research, experimentation, development, evaluation, operational policy development and off reserve initiatives is undertaken to support the program.

Since 1992, 123 policing agreements have been concluded, involving 314 communities and representing a population of 228,000.

D. Key Results Commitments, Planned Results, Related Activities and Resources

Key Results Commitment

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

Planned Results

Strengthened capacity building, governance and financial controls in First Nations police services and police governing authorities to ensure the successful implementation of policing agreements.

In partnership with First Nations and the provinces, enhanced accountability and capacity to measure the effectiveness and impact of policing agreements in First Nations communities.

Related Activities

- Implement training programs for police chiefs and police governing authorities.
- Enhance overall financial controls for policing agreements in addition to mandatory annual audited financial statements, specifically ensuring that all self-administered agreements are audited by Consulting and Audit Canada at least once every five years.
- Over the longer term, work with First Nations and the provinces on effectiveness and results measures, to identify impact of policing agreements in First Nations communities, including community satisfaction.

Key Results Commitment

Tripartite policing agreements with First Nations Communities

Planned Results

Access by First Nations to effective, professional and culturally responsive First Nations policing arrangements is maximized within available program resources through the negotiation and renewal of tripartite agreements that are consistent with the policy principles and with program priorities. In 2000-01, 28 existing agreements will have to be renewed, 9 in 2001-02 and 13 in 2002-03.

Related Activities

- Negotiate new tripartite policing agreements and renew or extend existing policing agreements under the First Nations Policing Policy.
- Assess the demand for access to new First Nations policing arrangements.

Key Results Commitment

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

Planned Results

Implementation of innovative approaches within First Nations policing strategies, particularly in the areas of improved public safety and quality of life, crime prevention and family violence.

Integration of relevant and responsive First Nations Policing Policy into the broader Aboriginal and Criminal Justice policy context.

Related Activities

- Support First Nations communities to develop policing approaches that are responsive to their needs and which increase their capacity to address problems of crime, personal safety and public security;
- Encourage linkages between First Nations and provinces/territories, municipalities and police forces to promote best practices and effective policing services for Aboriginal peoples on and off-reserve; and
- Participate in negotiations that support the federal policy on the Inherent Right and the Negotiation of Self-Government.

Business Line 3: Office of the Inspector General, CSIS

A. Planned Spending (\$ Thousand) and Full Time Equivalent (FTE)

Forecast Spending 1999-2000*	Planned Spending 2000-2001	Planned Spending 2001-2002	Planned Spending 2002-2003
\$901.5	\$896.0	\$896.0	\$896.0
9	9	9	9

* Reflects changes included in the In-Year Update.

B. Business Line 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.

C. Business Line Description

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.

D. Key Results Commitments, Planned Results, Related Activities, and Resources

Planned Results

Provision of independent assurance to the Minister that CSIS' operational activities have been carried out within the parameters of its legislative framework consistent with the respect for the rule of law, democratic institutions and fundamental freedoms.

Related Activities

- Monitor and review CSIS' operational activities in order to support the Minister in providing guidance to CSIS on any significant general or specific issues relevant to CSIS carrying out its mandate in a rapidly changing world.

Business Line 4: Executive Services and Corporate Support

A. Planned Spending (\$ Thousands) and Full Time Equivalent (FTE)

Forecast Spending 1999-2000*	Planned Spending 2000-2001	Planned Spending 2001-2002	Planned Spending 2002-2003
\$11,109.4	\$9,736.7	\$9,736.7	\$9,737.7
100	100	100	100

* Reflects changes included in the In-Year Update.

B. Business Line 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 the Ministry of the Solicitor General 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 Rev, 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.

C. Business Line Description

This business line is composed of Executive Services, the 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.

D. Key Results Commitments, Planned Results, Related Activities and Resources

Planned Results

Assistance to the Solicitor General in the discharge of his responsibilities in Parliament; Cabinet and those defined by law.

Increased public awareness and creating a more informed public environment.

Implementation within the Department of the government's Universal Classification System.

Development of a response to the Department's 1998 Healthy Workplace Survey and the 1999 Public Service-wide employee survey with a particular focus on what the response rates regarding discrimination and harassment mean and what can be done to address these concerns.

Implementation of a new departmental three-year Human Resource Plan for 2000-2003.

Completion of the initial and follow-up audits and evaluations identified in the departmental Long-Range Review Plan.

Modified departmental financial systems and processes in accordance with the government's Financial Information Strategy.

Enhanced Employment Equity Plan that will assist the Department in maintaining a representative workforce.

Creation of a new work environment for employees, in conjunction with PWGSC, in keeping with the government's strategy for space optimization.

Strengthened coordination of Ministry's response to central agencies' initiatives, requests and reporting requirements related to corporate planning and human resource management.

Related Activities

- Provide and coordinate plans, analyses and support to assist the Solicitor General in discharging his responsibilities in Parliament, Cabinet and those defined by law for the Department and the Solicitor General Portfolio.
- Support the Deputy Solicitor General through the provision of legal services.
- Raise public awareness about Canada's criminal justice system.
- Implement the Universal Classification System and revise the supporting Human Resources framework to support the new system specifically in the areas of classification, staff training on the new standards, delegation of authorities and staff relations.
- Implement the Department's human resources management framework through the initiatives identified in the Department's Human Resource Plan for 1997/2000.
- Develop the 2000/2003 departmental Human Resource Plan taking into account the results of the recent Departmental and Public Service-wide surveys.
- Maintain and update on a regular basis the departmental Long-Range Review Plan.
- Undertake an Employment Systems Review to identify any significant barriers to a representative workforce in the Department.

Section V: Horizontal Initiatives

Sustainable Development

The Department's first three-year sustainable development strategy was tabled in Parliament in December 1997. The strategy focused on the environmental impact of the Solicitor General's operations. Building on this, the Department in developing its December 2000 strategy will expand the scope to consider social implications relevant to the Department's mandate and roles and responsibilities.

The following chart provides a summary of the current targets established by the Department with respect to sustainable development.

ISSUE	GOAL	TARGETS
Solid Waste	To minimize solid waste from the Department's operations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 75% of solid waste being recycled by March 1, 2000. 2. Promote recycling in the Department by ensuring awareness of the program on an on-going basis.
Building Energy	To minimize energy use by the Department.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 50% of all office equipment purchased being energy efficient by March 1, 2002.
Transportation Energy	Reduce use of petroleum-based fuels for transportation by departmental employees.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote use of car pools by providing extra points for car-poolers in the parking allocation evaluations for each fiscal year. 2. Promote use of bicycles by providing bicycle racks in underground parking for bicyclists each year. 3. Use alternative-fuelled vehicles as per Alternative Fuels Act.
Ozone-Depleting Substances	Minimize ozone-depleting substance emissions by the Department.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce amount of equipment with CFC's by 50% by April, 2001.
Procurement	Maintain high performance of environmental procurement.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 75% of all goods purchased are "green" products, on a fiscal year basis.

ISSUE	GOAL	TARGETS
Training & Awareness	Maximize staff and stakeholders awareness in sustainable development.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain the Department's Intranet "green" site on an on-going basis. 2. Establish Departmental Sustainable Development Committee by January 2000.
Departmental Commitment	Secure departmental commitment to sustainable development.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participate in the Interdepartmental Network on Sustainable Development. 2. Environmental Management System completed by March 31, 2000.
Environmental Crime	Target environmental issues impacted upon by organized crime.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ongoing consultations with Environment Canada and other departments on possible enforcement and government related initiatives to address organized crime involvement in the environmental sector. 2. Policy research dealing with the threats posed by transnational organized crime, including environmental crimes, and on alternatives/options available to combat it. 3. Work with G-8 partners in the Senior Experts Group on Transnational Organized Crime, under Foreign Affairs and International Trade lead, on possible strategies to combat environmental crime, and on law enforcement threat assessments or projects in this area.
First Nations Policing Agreements	To establish and maintain policing services that are professional, effective and responsive to the particular needs of First Nations and Inuit communities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide police service to 75-80% of the First Nations and Inuit communities by 2002.

Section VI: Financial Information

Table 6.1: Summary of Transfer Payments

(dollars)	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Grants				
Advice to the Solicitor General National Voluntary Organizations active in the criminal justice sector	<u>1,796,144</u>	<u>1,796,144</u>	<u>1,796,144</u>	<u>1,796,144</u>
Total Grants	<u>1,796,144</u>	<u>1,796,144</u>	<u>1,796,144</u>	<u>1,796,144</u>
Contributions				
Advice to the Solicitor General Payments to the provinces, territories, public and private bodies in support of activities complementary to those of the Solicitor General	1,162,056	1,162,056	1,162,056	1,162,056
First Nations Policing Program	<u>55,540,000</u>	<u>57,600,000</u>	<u>58,300,000</u>	<u>58,520,000</u>
Payments to the provinces, territories, municipalities, Indian band councils and recognized authorities representing Indians on- reserve, Indian communities on Crown land and Inuit communities for the First Nations Policing Program				
Total Contributions	56,702,056	58,762,056	59,462,056	59,682,056
Other Transfer Payments				
Total grants and contributions	<u>58,498,200</u>	<u>60,558,200</u>	<u>61,258,200</u>	<u>61,478,200</u>

Table 6.2 - Net Cost of Program for the Estimates Year

(\$ thousands)	Total
Net Planned Spending	83,846.9
<i>Plus: Services Received without Charge</i>	
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)	1,397.2
Contributions covering employers' share of employees' insurance premiums and expenditures paid by TBS	717.6
Workman's compensation coverage provided by Human Resources Canada	72.0
Salary and associated expenditures of legal services provided by Justice Canada	268.2
	2,455.0
<i>Less: Non-responsible Revenue</i>	0
2000-2001 Net cost of Program	86,301.9

Section VII: Other Information

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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INDEX

A

Aboriginal Community Corrections Initiative, 21, 22

C

Canadian Police Information Centre, 2, 12, 14, 23

Canadian Security Intelligence Service, 1, 2, 5, 9, 27, 35

citizen engagement, 1, 12, 15

Contract Policing, 20

Correctional Service of Canada, 1, 5, 6

Corrections and Conditional Release Act, 9, 20, 21, 35

counter-terrorism, 13, 22, 23

crime prevention, 16, 18, 20, 26, 20

Criminal Records Act, 20, 21, 35

CSIS Act, 22, 27

D

DNA, 1, 12, 18, 19, 20

drugs, 19

Drugs, 19, 35

E

effective corrections, 1, 13, 15, 16, 20

F

First Nations Policing Policy, 9, 14, 25, 26

I

Integrated Justice Information, 2

L

lawful access, 1, 13, 22

M

money laundering, 1, 12

N

National Parole Board, 1, 5, 6

National Police Services, 1

O

Office of the Correctional Investigator, 5, 6, 11, 29

organized crime, 1, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 32

R

RCMP, 1, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 28

RCMP External Review Committee, 5, 6, 28

RCMP Public Complaints Commission, 6

S

Social Union Framework Agreement, 11, 24

T

Transfer of Offenders Act, 21, 35