DEPARTMENTAL PLAN
2020 - 2021

BUILDING A **SAFE** AND **RESILIENT CANADA**

Public Safety Canada / Sécurité publique Canada

Canada

Errata note for errors in previously tabled Part III Estimates reports or in GC InfoBase: Public Safety Canada 2020-21 Departmental Plan

ERRATA

Locations: Planned Results tables for National Security, Community Safety, and Emergency Management

Revisions: Subsequent to the tabling in Parliament and online publication of Public Safety Canada's 2020–21 Departmental Plan, it was determined that the document of record contained some errors and/or omissions. The "greater than or equal to" (≥) or "less than or equal to" (≤) symbols should have been added to most targets, in order for the targets to align with the *Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Authoritative Departmental Results Framework.* Further, the Performance Indicators, in addition to changes to the associated footnotes should read as follows:

- (Page 16) "*Canada's Ranking on the Global Terrorism Index*": The target reported as 82 should have a "greater than or equal to" symbol in front of it. In addition, reported as "66" and "57", the 2017-18 and 2018-19 actual results should read "57" and "54", respectively. Additionally, a footnote should be updated to reflect this change.

- (Page 16) "*Percentage of the population who think that the Government of Canada is transparent in explaining national security concerns to Canadians*": The target reported as 70 % should have a "greater than or equal to" symbol in front of the percentage.

- (Page 16) "*Percentage of the population who think that the right mechanisms are in place to prevent terrorism acts in Canada*": The target reported as 60 % should have a "greater than or equal to" symbol in front of the percentage. Additionally, reported as "57%", the 2018-19 actual results should read "42.3%". Additionally, a footnote should be removed to reflect this change.

- (Page 16) "*Percentage of the population who think that the right mechanisms are in place to respond to terrorism acts in Canada*": The target reported as 60 % should have a "greater than or equal to" symbol in front of the percentage. Additionally, reported as "57%", the 2018-19 actual results should read "47.1%". Additionally, a footnote should be removed to reflect this change.

- (Page 17) "*Percentage of partners indicating that Public Safety Canada provided effective policy leadership and operational coordination on national security issues*": The target reported as 75% should have a "greater than or equal to" symbol in front of it.

- (Page 17) "*Critical Infrastructure Resilience Score*": Reported as "Between 32.32 and 41.94", the target should read "Between 34.2 and 41.94".

- (Page 17) "*Canada's ranking on the Cybersecurity Index*": Reported as "N/A" and "9", the 2017-18 and 2018-19 actual results should read "9" and "N/A", respectively. Additionally, a footnote should be updated to reflect this change.

- (Page 35) "*Percentage of stakeholders who reported consulting Public Safety Canada research or policy documents to inform their decision making*": The target reported as 70% should have a "greater than or equal to" symbol in front of it.

- (Page 35) "*Percentage of stakeholders reporting good or very good results of projects funded through Public Safety's Community Resilience Fund, in line with project objectives*": The target reported as 80% should have a "greater than or equal to" symbol in front of it.

- (Page 35) "*Crime Severity Index*": The target reported as 70.1 should have a "less than or equal to" symbol in front of it.

- (Page 35)"*Percentage of Canadians who think that crime in their neighbourhood has decreased*": The target reported as 4% should have a "greater than or equal to" symbol in front of it.

- (Page 36) "*Percentage of programs where participants experienced positive changes in risk and protective factors related to offending*": The target reported as 75% should have a "greater than or equal to" symbol in front of it. Additionally, reported as "N/A", "N/A" and "67.7%", the actual results for 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 should read "85%", "72%" and "58%", respectively. Additionally, a footnote should be updated to reflect this change.

- (Page 36) "*Percentage of Public Safety-funded programs targeting at-risk populations that achieve the intended participation rate*": The target reported as 75% should have a "greater than or equal to" symbol in front of it.

- (Page 36) "*Difference between police reported crime in First Nation communities and police reported crime in the rest of Canada*": The target reported as 12,000 should have a "less than or equal to" symbol in front f it. Additionally, reported as "N/A", "N/A" and "19,169", the actual results for 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 should read "12,031", "17,757" and "18,817".

- (Page 46) "*Percentage of stakeholders indicating that the National Exercise Program exercise cycle increased their preparedness for an event*": The target reported as 80% should have a "greater than or equal to" symbol in front of it.

- (Page 46) "*Percentage of stakeholders indicating that the National Exercise Program exercise cycle increased their ability to respond to an event*": The target reported as 80% should have a "greater than or equal to" symbol in front of it.

- (Page 46) "*Percentage of flooding events eligible for cost sharing under Public Safety Canada's disaster recovery program for which provinces and territories implement mitigation projects*": The target reported as 70% should have a "greater than or equal to" symbol in front of it.

- (Page 47) "*Percentage of stakeholders indicating that the Government Operations Centre (GOC) provided effective leadership and coordination for events affecting the national interest*": The target reported as 90% should have a "greater than or equal to" symbol in front of it. Additionally, reported as "92%", "N/A" and "86%", the actual results for 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 should read "90%", "86%" and "87%", respectively.

- (Page 47) "*Percentage of stakeholders who found that the information, guidance, and decision support provided by the Government Operations Centre (GOC) increased the effectiveness of their response efforts*": The target reported as 90% should have a "greater than or equal to" symbol in front of it. Additionally, reported as "91%", "N/A" and "87%", the actual results for 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 should read "88%", "87%" and "90%", respectively.

Rationale for the revisions: Results data was incorrectly transposed from the previous years, instead of the current years; The targets for seventeen indicators were missing a "greater than or equal to" or "less than or equal to" symbol due to human error.

Public Safety Canada

2020–21

Departmental Plan

The Honourable William Sterling Blair, P.C., C.O.M., M.P.

Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness

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FROM THE MINISTER

As Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, I am pleased to present Public Safety Canada's 2020-21 Departmental Plan. This report provides a detailed look at the Department's plans and priorities for the year ahead as we continue our work towards a safe and resilient Canada.

Canadians in all parts of the country are rightly concerned about gun violence and crime. Decades of police experience have given me first-hand knowledge of the devastating impact this can have on communities and on people's sense of safety. The Government of Canada is strongly committed to strengthening Canada's gun laws and will implement the gun-control strategy in a multistep process. This includes moving quickly on the banning of assault-style firearms. We will also pursue other efforts to protect Canadians from gun violence. That includes working with provinces and territories to give municipalities the ability to further restrict or ban handguns; strengthening safe-storage laws; and imposing stronger penalties for gun smuggling and providing additional law enforcement resources to detect and stop it. At the same time, Public Safety Canada will continue to invest in initiatives to tackle gang violence, and support prevention programs that help give at-risk youth the tools and skills to avoid becoming involved in a gang.

While gun and gang violence is often highly visible, other criminal activities, like human trafficking and online child sexual exploitation, happen under the radar, in the darkest corners of society. Public Safety Canada will continue its efforts to combat these horrendous crimes, which have a disproportionate impact on women and girls. Building on last year's launch of the Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline, Public Safety Canada

The Honourable
William Sterling Blair,
P.C., C.O.M., M.P.

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will work closely with partners to implement the new National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking. We will also launch an awareness campaign to inform parents, youth and educators of the dangers of online child sexual exploitation, and how to prevent and report it. Similarly, building on the success of our internationally recognized Don't Drive High campaign, the Department will continue public awareness efforts around the dangers of drug-impaired driving. Impaired driving is a leading cause criminal of death and injury in Canada, and drug-impaired driving is increasing.

National and cyber security is a top-of-mind concern at home and around the world. Like other countries, Canada is facing a constant, ever-increasing barrage of targeted attacks from hackers and cyber criminals. They are not just trying to steal our personal and financial information, but also attempting to sabotage our critical infrastructure – the cyber and physical systems, networks and assets we rely on every day, in all aspects of our lives. Guarding our country against these insidious threats is a national priority, and Public Safety Canada plays an important role in that regard. This year, we will continue to lead national efforts to strengthen the resilience of our cyber and physical infrastructure by enhancing its capacity to withstand threats, building on the progress made to date in our National Cyber Security Strategy and National Strategy for Critical Infrastructure. In addition, the Department will continue to work with its partners to address ongoing national security issues, such as terrorism, hostile activities by state actors and threats to economic security. The Department will also continue to work with a variety of stakeholders to develop an implementation framework for the National Security Transparency Commitment. This Commitment helps Canadians to understand what the Government does to protect national security, how these efforts are consistent with Canadian values and why the work is important.

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From the Minister

Canadians will continue to see their lives and property put at risk by natural disasters. While disasters like wildfires and floods have always been a hazard, there is no denying that climate change is making things much worse. To help protect our communities and strengthen their resilience to these threats, Public Safety Canada will work with partners on a Federal-Provincial-Territorial Action Plan in support of Canada's new Emergency Management Strategy. Flooding remains the costliest and most common natural threat. That is why the Department will also support the creation of up-to-date flood maps and a new low-cost national flood insurance program for homeowners, as well as the development of a national action plan to assist homeowners who choose to relocate due to mounting flood risks.

Finally, Public Safety Canada will initiate work on a strategy for co-developing a legislative framework for Indigenous policing, one that recognizes it as an essential service, and work towards expanding the number of communities served by the First Nations Policing Program. This work will contribute to the Government of Canada's commitment to reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples and responding to the Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. The Department will also expand the Memorial Grant Program for First Responders to include correctional workers, to support more families of first responders who have died as a result of their duties, and will continue to consult with other public safety workers to broaden the program as appropriate.

These are just a few of Public Safety Canada's plans and priorities for 2020-21. I am proud to lead a team of professionals who are

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dedicated to protecting the safety and security of Canadians. The threats we face are numerous and complex, and I have the utmost confidence in the skills and ability of employees throughout the Department to contribute to addressing them. I invite all Canadians to read this report to better understand what we are doing to help keep Canadians safe.

The Honourable William Sterling Blair, P.C., C.O.M., M.P.

Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness

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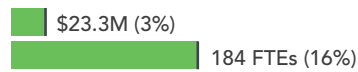Emergency Management

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PLANS AT A GLANCE

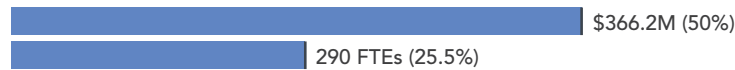## Public Safety Canada Plans at a Glance: 2020–21

Planned spending: $725.5M

Planned FTEs: 1,137

National Security

$23.3M (3%)

184 FTEs (16%)

✔ Result	☰ Programs	▶ Key Activities	📊 Metrics
National security threats are understood and reduced	National Security Leadership Critical Infrastructure Cyber Security	National Security Transparency Commitment National Strategy for Critical Infrastructure National Cyber Security Strategy	See performance indicators on pp. 16–17

Community Safety

$366.2M (50%)

290 FTEs (25.5%)

✔ Results	☰ Programs	▶ Key Activities	📊 Metrics
Community safety practices are strengthened Canadian communities are safe Crime is prevented and addressed in populations/ communities most at-risk	Crime Prevention Law Enforcement and Policing Serious and Organized Crime Border Policy Indigenous Policing Corrections	Ban on assault-style firearms National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking Investing in initiatives to tackle gang violence Indigenous policing	See performance indicators on pp. 35–36

Emergency Management

$273.6M (38%)

233 FTEs (20.5%)

✔ Result	☰ Programs	▶ Key Activities	📊 Metrics
Canada can effectively mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from all-hazards events	Emergency Prevention/ Mitigation Emergency Preparedness Emergency Response/Recovery	Emergency Management Strategy Creation of up-to-date flood maps and a new low-cost national flood insurance program for homeowners Expand the Memorial Grant Program for First Responders to include correctional workers	See performance indicators on pp. 46–47

Internal Services

$62.5M (9%)

430 FTEs (38%)

Services

Management and Oversight, Communications, Legal, Human Resources Management, Financial Management, Information Management, Information Technology, Real Property Management, Materiel Management, and Acquisition Management

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For more information on Public Safety Canada's plans, priorities and planned results, see the "Planned results and resources" section of this report.

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CORE RESPONSIBILITIES: PLANNED RESULTS AND RESOURCES, AND KEY RISKS

This section contains detailed information on the department's planned results and resources for each of its core responsibilities. It also contains information on key risks related to achieving those results.

RESULT FOR CANADIANS: National security threats are understood and reduced

National Security

Description

Public Safety Canada develops policy, legislation and programs to support Canada's capacity to respond to a range of national security threats directed against Canadians, our critical infrastructure and our cyber systems, while advancing national counter terrorism efforts.

Planning highlights

In 2020–21, Public Safety Canada will seek to achieve national security results through the following activities.

1. National Security Leadership

Enhancing Transparency and Engaging with Canadians

Public Safety Canada will continue to enhance transparency and accountability through the National Security Transparency Commitment[i] with the help of the National Security Transparency Advisory Group (NS-TAG)[ii]. In 2020–21, the Department will develop an implementation framework for the National Security Transparency Commitment to make clear the results it aims to achieve, and to better guide departments and

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agencies participating in the Commitment. This will include a national security and intelligence declassification framework to guide the declassification of historical national security and intelligence records which are no longer sensitive and can be made public. To support the development of the framework, the Department will create an interdepartmental governance structure and conduct public opinion research. The Department also plans to improve its web presence in order to bolster the communication of results related to the National Security Transparency Commitment.

In 2020–21, Public Safety Canada will continue to engage Canadians on matters related to public safety and security through the Cross-Cultural Roundtable on Security (CCRS)[iii] which meets regularly to discuss emerging developments in national security matters and their impact on Canada's diverse and pluralistic society (for instance, the Passenger Protect Program, transparency in national security, and countering radicalization to violence).

Responding to Threats to National Security

Public Safety Canada will continue to support safe and secure air travel through improvements to the Passenger Protect Program (PPP)[iv]. In 2020–21, the Department will work on implementing two major initiatives to continue to safeguard national security and reduce airport delays: Centralized Government-Controlled Screening and the Canadian Travel Number program[v]. During the reporting year, the remaining provisions in the *Secure Air Travel Act*[vi] (SATA) List and the *Secure Air Travel Regulations*[vii] related to centralized screening will come into force, after which air carriers are expected to start testing, certification and onboarding to the centralized screening system. During this reporting period, the Department plans to develop, test and launch information technology systems to facilitate the Canadian Travel Number program.

Public Safety Canada will continue to contribute to ongoing efforts across the federal government to counter hostile activity by state actors by leading policy development, engaging with stakeholders and contributing to initiatives led by partners across the security and intelligence community. In 2020–21, the Department will lead the development of a framework to better detect, deter, and prevent economic-based threats to national security from hostile actors, which can result in the loss of sensitive, military or dual-use technology, sensitive personal information, and compromised critical infrastructure.

Public Safety Canada will continue strengthening Canada's anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing regime, in line with Budget 2019 commitments. In 2020–21, the Department plans to draft the operational model for the Anti-Money Laundering Action-Coordination-Enforcement Fusion Team and identify a host agency. The model will include details on how the team will provide support to partners through the sharing of information, knowledge, expertise and resources to assist investigations related to money laundering in Canada.

During the reporting year, Public Safety Canada will also work with partners to continue monitoring and responding to a wide range of threats to national security, including:

- Working with the security and intelligence community to ensure that the Government can monitor and respond to Canadian extremist travellers[viii];
- Working with Portfolio agencies, the interdepartmental community, and international partners to provide policy advice related to entities for listings under the *Criminal Code of Canada*[ix] (which sets out a terrorist listing regime to help prevent the use of Canada's financial system to further terrorist activity, and to assist in the investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences); and

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- ▪ Working with partners to assess foreign investments under the national security provisions of the *Investment Canada Act*[x] while continuing to enhance outreach and engagement with key stakeholders to raise awareness about risks.

International Partnerships

Recognizing the international nature of security threats/challenges and solutions, Public Safety Canada will continue to advance its priorities through bilateral and multilateral engagement with key international partners such as the United States and other Five Eyes countries, and through multilateral fora including the G7 and the United Nations.

2. Critical Infrastructure

Review of the National Strategy for Critical Infrastructure

Public Safety Canada will continue to lead national efforts to enhance the resilience of Canada's critical infrastructure. In 2020–21, the Department will focus on examining Canada's current approach to critical infrastructure security and resilience, in line with Recommendation 16 of the 2018–20 National Critical Infrastructure Action Plan[xi]. This will include working with public-private sector partners to complete a thorough evidence-based national examination leading up to the potential renewal of the National Strategy for Critical Infrastructure[xii].

The Department will also continue to build on existing partnerships as well as forge new ones required to deliver on Canada's cyber and critical infrastructure priorities, including with provinces and territories, the private sector, critical infrastructure owners and operators, academic stakeholders, and international partners to ensure there is a collaborative approach to advancing shared infrastructure security objectives.

Delivery of Critical Infrastructure Programs

Public Safety Canada will continue to provide critical infrastructure owners and operators with tools and actionable information to strengthen resilience via the following programs:

- The Industrial Control Systems (ICS) Security Programx[xiii]: Hosting technical workshops, webinars and a national symposium, which provides a platform to share information on the latest threats, trends and mitigation measures to strengthen the resilience of essential assets and services;

- The Regional Resilience Assessment Program[xiv]: Working with owners and operators to conduct cyber and all-hazards vulnerability assessments and implement mitigation measures, which provide direct information to owners and operators on their physical security, resilience and cyber security posture from an all-hazards or cyber-specific approach;

- The Virtual Risk Analysis Cell: Providing government and private sector partners with risk analysis and impact assessments to inform planning/response efforts; and

- The Critical Infrastructure Exercise Program: Delivering national critical infrastructure exercises to strengthen how governments and private sector partners work together to manage cyber security incidents and events related to extreme weather and natural disasters.

3. Cyber Security

Implementation of the National Cyber Security Strategy

Cyber security remains a rapidly evolving and expanding field, with both emerging security challenges and economic opportunities. To protect Canadians and Canadian businesses from cyber threats, Public Safety Canada will continue to play a leadership role in advancing national cyber security in Canada

via the National Cyber Security Strategy[xv], which focuses on: (1) achieving more secure and resilient Canadian cyber systems; (2) developing an innovative and adaptive approach to cyber systems, and (3) delivering effective leadership, governance and collaborating on cyber security across Canada by leveraging partnerships with the public sector, the private sector, and academia. In 2020–21, the Department will continue leading the coordination and advancement of the following goals of the Strategy:

- Cyber Security Cooperation Program[xvi]: The Department will continue contributing to the federal government's leadership role in advancing cyber security in Canada by holding an open call for applications in 2021 with a view to bolstering support for a range of innovative projects;

- Cyber Workforce: The Department will continue undertaking efforts to identify, coordinate and support cyber skills training and workforce programs both within the Government of Canada and among the broader Canadian workforce;

- 5G: The Department will continue leading the Government's 5G wireless network policy coordination efforts to ensure that the implementation of these technologies balances the economic opportunities with security concerns, and ensure that Canada is recognized as a global leader in cyber security;

- Critical cyber systems: As committed to in Budget 2019, the Department will introduce a new critical cyber systems framework that aims to protect Canada's critical cyber systems in the country's finance, telecommunications, energy and transport sectors. This initiative will also support the Canadian Centre for Cyber Security[xvii] in providing advice and guidance to critical infrastructure owners and operators on how to better prevent and address cyber-attacks;

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Core responsibilities: planned results and resources, and key risks

- Cyberspace governance: The Department will continue to support efforts to develop, promote, and project norms of responsible state behaviour in cyberspace, including the applicability of international law, globally; and
- Data Strategy: The Department will continue to coordinate a cross-cutting government-wide data strategy for cyber security, which includes measuring the impact of cybercrime on Canadian businesses through the <u>Canadian Survey of Cyber Security and Cybercrime</u>[xviii]. This strategy will be used to better inform evidence-based decision-making and will be used to identify gaps and priorities related to national cyber security.

Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+)

Public Safety Canada will continue to use GBA+ to ensure inclusive outcomes for Canadians, including in the development and delivery of the following national security initiatives: the Enhanced Passenger Protect Program; the terrorist listings under the *Criminal Code of Canada*; the Anti-Money Laundering initiative; responses to national security threats (e.g. Canadian extremist travellers and hostile activities by state actors); and Canada's cyber and critical infrastructure priorities (e.g., the National Cyber Security Strategy and Cyber Security Cooperation Program).

Of note, in light of GBA+ considerations analyzed in the development of the Enhanced Passenger Protect Program, regulatory amendments have enabled Canadians travelling by air domestically to choose a gender-neutral option (non-binary) at the time of booking with a Canadian airline. Although gender identification (through the provision of gender-based data) is still required to support Canada's centralized screening system, the regulations no longer require air carriers to verify the gender of passengers at domestic boarding gates. As a result, domestic travelers are able to present identification documents

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without a gender indicator. Regulations also continue to permit individuals travelling domestically to provide two valid pieces of identification issued by a government authority, with at least one that indicates the passenger's full name and date of birth, which accommodates individuals in remote locations who have difficulty accessing photo identification.

United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

As part of a whole-of-government approach to achieving the UN SDGs, one of the ways Public Safety Canada will contribute is by advancing the National Security Transparency Commitment[xix] (NSTC). This commitment advances SDG 16[xx] (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) by increasing the accountability of departments and agencies within the national security community (Targets 16.6, 16.7, and 16.10) and SDG 17[xxi] (Partnerships for the Goals) by helping to bridge the gap between different levels of government and between government, academia, civil society, and the Canadian public (Targets 17.14, 17.16, 17.17) through the National Security Transparency Advisory Group (NS-TAG)[xxii], which is made up of non-governmental representatives and a government co-chair.

Experimentation

Public Safety Canada is finalizing an experimentation framework that will guide experimentation efforts in the future.

Key risks

Public Safety Canada's mission is to build a safe and resilient Canada. The Department must exercise a high level of awareness, engagement and adaptability to keep Canadians safe, maintain a cohesive and coordinated approach to safety and security, and generate results for Canadians while managing a variety of risks.

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At the corporate level, there are three risks that can affect the Department's capacity to ensure that national security threats are understood and reduced:

- There is a risk that some outcomes relying on the actions of partners will not be met;
- There is a risk that the Department may not respond effectively to the pace and magnitude of change in the evolving all-hazards threat environment; and
- There is a risk that the Department will not attract and retain the employees required to achieve its organizational objectives.

If not mitigated properly, these risks may have the following impacts on the Department:

- The Department may not be able to deliver on its mandate;
- The safety of Canadians may be compromised due to the inability to leverage key partnerships;
- The Department may act in an uncoordinated, ineffective and inefficient manner;
- The Department may be unable to render timely, well-informed decisions; and
- The Department may lose credibility.

The planned initiatives listed in the previous section help mitigate the risks associated with the achievement of our departmental results, and additional controls and mitigation strategies are managed through Public Safety Canada's Corporate Risk Profile.

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Planned results for National Security

Departmental result	Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2016–17 actual result[1]	2017–18 actual result[2]	2018–19 actual result[3]
National security threats are understood and reduced	Canada's ranking on the Global Terrorism Index[xxiii]	82[4]	March 2021	66	66	57[5]
	Percentage of the population who think that the Government of Canada is transparent in explaining national security concerns to Canadians	70%	March 2021	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of the population who think that the right mechanisms are in place to prevent terrorism acts in Canada	60%	March 2021	N/A	N/A	57%[6]
	Percentage of the population who think that the right mechanisms are in place to respond to terrorism acts in Canada	60%	March 2021	N/A	N/A	57%[6]

(continued on next page)

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[1] Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

[2] Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

[3] Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

[4] The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) provides a comprehensive summary of global trends in terrorism and ranks states based on the number and severity of terrorist attacks experienced within a year. Countries are ranked in descending order with the worst scores at the top of the Index (i.e., being ranked 163 is the best possible ranking, and a ranking of 1 is the worst possible ranking).

[5] While Canada continues to rank below the global average for each individual GTI criteria, the country's overall GTI ranking rose in 2018 primarily as a result of the six deaths from the 2017 attack at the Islamic Cultural Centre in Quebec City.

[6] Prior to 2020–21, these two indicators were measured together. The actual result of 57% represents the percentage of the population who think that the right mechanisms are in place to prevent and respond to terrorism acts in Canada. Moving forward, these two indicators will be measured separately.

Core responsibilities: planned results and resources, and key risks

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Planned results for National Security (continued)

Departmental result	Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2016–17 actual result[7]	2017–18 actual result[8]	2018–19 actual result[9]
National security threats are understood and reduced	Percentage of partners indicating that Public Safety Canada provided effective policy leadership and operational coordination on national security issues	75%	March 2021	N/A	N/A	70.5%
	Critical Infrastructure Resilience Score	Between 32.32 and 41.94	March 2021	37.3	37.13	35.91
	Percentage of partners indicating that Public Safety Canada provides effective leadership in advancing Canada's cyber security interests	100%	March 2021	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Canada's ranking in the Cyber security Inde[xxxiv]	Average score of G7 Nations or higher[10]	March 2021	9	N/A [11]	9

Financial, human resources and performance information for Public Safety Canada's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase[xxv].

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[7] Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

[8] Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

[9] Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

[10] As of 2018–19, the average ranking of G7 nations in the Global Cybersecurity Index is 11th.

[11] There was no report released for 2017–18; the second iteration Global Cybersecurity Index (v2) covers the 2016–17 fiscal year and the following iteration (v3) covers 2018–19.

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Planned budgetary financial resources for National Security (dollars)

2020–21 budgetary spending (as indicated in Main Estimates)	2020–21 planned spending	2021–22 planned spending	2022–23 planned spending
23,277,468	23,277,468	23,545,268	22,464,955

Financial, human resources and performance information for Public Safety Canada's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase[xxv].

Planned human resources for National Security (planned full-time equivalents)

2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
184	184	176

Financial, human resources and performance information for Public Safety Canada's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase[xxv].

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Community Safety

Description

Public Safety Canada provides national coordination to help Canadian communities and stakeholders respond to crime and build community resilience, promote the safety and security of Canadian communities and institutions, enhance the integrity of Canada's borders, and support the provision of policing services to Indigenous communities.

Planning highlights

In 2020–21, Public Safety Canada will seek to achieve community safety results through the following activities.

Of note, all key priorities of the reporting year will be advanced at the national level through annual meetings of the following intergovernmental tables:

- Federal/Provincial/Territorial Ministers of Justice and Public Safety;
- Federal/Provincial/Territorial Deputy Ministers of Justice; and
- Federal/Provincial/Territorial Assistant Deputy Minister Crime Prevention and Policing Committee.

1. Crime Prevention

Firearms and Gun Control

Public Safety Canada will implement the government's gun-control strategy in a multistep process, including advancing work on a ban on assault-style firearms and a buy-back program to compensate owners who are in legal possession of these firearms. In collaboration with its Portfolio agencies, the Department will

RESULTS FOR CANADIANS:

- Community safety practices are strengthened
- Canadian communities are safe
- Crime is prevented and addressed in populations/ communities most at-risk

advance measures to address gun crime and reduce the diversion of firearms to the illicit market, including:

- Engaging with provinces and territories to permit municipalities to further restrict or ban handguns;
- Updating firearms licence requirements for ammunition imports;
- Strengthening safe-storage laws;
- Developing a mechanism for suspending licences for those who pose a danger to themselves or others;
- Continuing to build a national system that allows for the flagging of bulk purchases of firearms;
- Providing the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) with additional resources to detect and prevent gun smuggling; and
- Working to limit by regulation the glorification of violence in firearms marketing and sales.

In addition, the Department will undertake the following research projects to support evidence-based policy development related to firearms:

- A review of literature on the effectiveness of firearms regulatory regimes in other jurisdictions; and
- A review of current knowledge on firearm-related violence in Canada.

Combatting Gun and Gang Violence

Public Safety Canada will continue working with provinces, territories, municipalities, law enforcement agencies and key stakeholders to combat gun and gang violence through the horizontal Initiative to Take Action Against Gun and Gang Violence[xxvi]. In 2020–21, the Department will advance efforts to help municipalities combat gun and gang violence and undertake the following research projects related to gang violence and prevention:

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- The development of a standardized logic model for prevention programs related to gang violence that will highlight the key activities and associated outcomes common to Wraparound gang prevention programs in Canada; and
- Evaluations of programs funded under the <u>Youth Gang Prevention Fund</u>[xxvii] to identify the successes and challenges of implementing youth gang prevention programs in Canada.

More information on this horizontal initiative can be found in the Supplementary Information Tables section of this report.

National Strategy on Countering Radicalization to Violence

Public Safety Canada will continue to implement the three priorities of the National Strategy on Countering Radicalization to Violence through the Department's <u>Canada Centre for Community Engagement and Prevention of Violence</u>[xxviii]. In 2020–21, activities under each priority include:

- **Priority 1 – Building, Sharing and Using Knowledge:** Sharing results from early initiatives funded by the <u>Community Resilience Fund</u>[xxix], putting in place new initiatives from the 2018–19 Call for Applications, as well as expanding on the Canada Centre's collaboration with domestic and international partners (e.g. the <u>Campbell Collaboration</u>[xxx]) to systematically review and publish evidence about violent radicalization and what works to prevent and counter it.
- **Priority 2 – Addressing Radicalization to Violence in the Online Space:** Building on the Department's role as a central partner in initiatives like the <u>Christchurch Call to Action</u>[xxxi] and the <u>Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism</u>[xxxii], and improving preparation and response for crisis situation, such as incidents of terrorism and violent

extremism involving viral online content and widespread harmful impact.

- **Priority 3 – Supporting Interventions:** Continuing to support the development of the growing community of professional, frontline practitioners across Canada as they implement, learn and adapt local programs to prevent and intervene in processes of radicalization to violence.

National Crime Prevention Strategy

Through the National Crime Prevention Strategy[xxxiii], Public Safety Canada will:

- Implement 50 projects across the country to examine different ways to adapt evidence-based crime prevention approaches to the local needs of Indigenous communities;
- Continue to work with identified Indigenous and Northern communities to implement culturally-sensitive crime prevention practices and to reduce criminal behaviors among youth-at-risk and high-risk offenders in these communities; and
- Support gender-based violence prevention to test and implement promising practices to meet the needs of identified population groups.

In addition, the Department will launch its first Social Impact Bond in crime prevention, in line with the recommendation from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security[xxxiv] that social finance[xxxv] models be used to enhance and expand the total funds devoted to crime prevention in Canada. This innovative partnership allows private sector investors to directly fund a service provider and receive a return on the investment from Public Safety Canada when the intervention reaches the targets established at the outset.

Finally, the Department will contribute to the annual update of the online Crime Prevention Inventory[xxxvi] and develop a Federal/ Provincial/Territorial Community Safety and Well-Being Strategic

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Partnership Framework to align shared priorities, leverage knowledge and resources, and integrate efforts in this area with other sectors (e.g. health, education, and justice).

Gender-Based Violence

Public Safety Canada will continue to implement preventative bullying and cyberbullying interventions as well as research and awareness-raising activities in support of the Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender-Based Violence[xxxvii]. Specific initiatives planned for 2020–21 include:

- The implementation of community-based bullying/ cyberbullying intervention projects through the National Crime Prevention Strategy;
- The launch of a cyberbullying awareness campaign to inform parents, youth and educators about how to address and prevent cyberbullying; and
- The implementation of research activities to increase knowledge of what works to prevent bullying and cyberbullying behaviours, including online gender-based violence and harassment.

The Department will also partner with Statistics Canada to support the development of safety profiles for 34 Canadian cities, including data on perceptions of safety and victimization, to better understand women and girls' perception of safety and victimization in public spaces. The community safety profiles are expected to be published by Statistics Canada in 2020–21.

Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples

An interdepartmental process led by Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada[xxxviii] is underway to develop a National Action Plan by summer 2020 in response to the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls[xxxix] final report entitled, Reclaiming Power and Place[xl], which included over 230 Calls for Justice.

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In 2020–21, Public Safety Canada will continue to work with federal partners on the development of the National Action Plan as well as options for responding to the Calls for Justice within its mandate. In particular, the Department will:

- Continue to lead an internal portfolio task force (with representatives from the <u>Public Safety Portfolio</u>^{xli}) to develop input for the National Action Plan, share information with respect to program activities and to discuss opportunities for collaboration;
- Work with partners to identify practical, concrete actions to address violence against Indigenous women and girls; and
- Continue to work with provincial/territorial partners on responses to the Calls for Justice within the justice and community safety sector.

The Department will also advance reconciliation via research activities supporting the Departmental response to the Calls for Justice and by exploring the role of Indigenous cultural activities in youth crime prevention, as seen through a culturally-appropriate lens, in order to inform the development of culturally-relevant crime prevention programs aimed at improving the risk and protective factors of Indigenous youth.

Drugs

The Department will continue to lead public safety-related cannabis communications and regulation efforts. In 2020–21, the Department will:

- Continue public education and awareness activities to provide Canadians with information on the legal implications associated with cannabis use, including impaired driving (<u>Don't Drive High Campaign</u>^{xlii});
- Prepare the first national report on drug-impaired driving initiatives, trends and patterns and work with provinces

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and territories to continue improving the availability, coverage and quality of data;

- Advance efforts aimed at displacing the illicit cannabis market; and
- Work in partnership with federal, provincial, and territorial partners and other key stakeholders to address emerging issues related to the illicit sales of cannabis.

Public Safety Canada will continue to collaborate with domestic and international law enforcement and border enforcement partners to combat illicit drug trafficking, including opioids, by supporting supply reduction efforts. To advance this objective, the Department will work to address the illegal distribution of opioids through the domestic mail system; reduce the availability of precursor/pre-precursor chemicals and pill presses used to illegally manufacture controlled substances; curtail online sales of illicit substances; and combat organized crime involvement in the synthetic drug market. The Department will also continue to engage with international partners through bilateral and multilateral fora, including the North American Drug Dialogue (NADD), to advance policy responses to various drug threats.

The Department will also undertake research projects on drug impaired driving and the illicit drug market to continue supporting evidence-based development of drug-related policies, legislation, and programs.

2. Law Enforcement and Policing

Transformation and Modernization of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Public Safety Canada will continue to support Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) transformation and modernization and its efforts to address harassment and sexual violence, including by supporting initiatives related to its Vision 150[xliii], a five-year

plan focused on RCMP people, culture, stewardship and policing services.

3. Serious and Organized Crime

Online Child Sexual Exploitation

Public Safety Canada will continue working with key stakeholders, including provinces and territories, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to deliver initiatives that will further protect children from sexual exploitation online. In 2020–21, the Department will launch an awareness campaign to inform parents, youth and educators of the dangers of online child sexual exploitation, including how to prevent it and report it.

National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking

Public Safety Canada will continue to work with key partners and stakeholders to implement the new National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking[xliv]. In 2020–21, key activities include:

- Launching a national awareness campaign that focuses on raising awareness of human trafficking and the systematic causes of exploitation;

- Providing funding under the Contribution Program to Combat Serious and Organized Crime for new projects and programs that support human trafficking initiatives, such as holistic and long-term programming, at-risk youth pilot projects and youth hackathon events;

- Establishing an Advisory Committee led by survivors of human trafficking with diverse backgrounds and experiences that will serve as a formal platform where survivors and victims of human trafficking can provide advice and make recommendations to the Government on its efforts; and

- Hosting a conference that gathers national and international experts to discuss progress made since the enactment of the first Criminal Code human trafficking offences.

4. Border Policy

Canada Border Services Agency Review

In coordination with the Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and other partners, Public Safety Canada will support the introduction of legislation that would establish a new independent oversight body for the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA).

Irregular Migration and Asylum System Reform

Public Safety Canada will continue to collaborate with other government departments and Portfolio partners to provide advice and policy support on efforts to deter irregular migration and advance asylum system reforms.

Preclearance

The Department will continue to work with partners to expand preclearance operations for international travelers and cargo in order to bolster trade, increase border security and enable faster travel.

5. Indigenous Policing

In 2020–21, Public Safety Canada will explore the co-development of a legislative framework for First Nations policing that recognizes First Nations policing as an essential service, and work with interested communities to expand the number of communities served by First Nations policing. The

Department will also continue to deliver the First Nations Policing Program and the Funding for First Nations and Inuit Policing Facilities Program.

First Nations Policing Program

Through the First Nations Policing Program[xlv], Public Safety Canada will continue contributing to the Government's leadership role in building a renewed relationship with Indigenous Peoples based on respect, cooperation and partnership by ensuring Indigenous communities continue to benefit from professional, dedicated and culturally responsive policing. In 2020–21, the Department will continue working with provinces and territories to amend existing agreements under the Program to include increased funding[xlvi] for salary increases, new equipment and additional officers. This will include working with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and Central Agencies, to analyze the contract policing program to ensure program sustainability.

Funding for First Nations and Inuit Policing Facilities Program

Public Safety Canada will lead Phase Two of the Funding for First Nations and Inuit Policing Facilities Program[xlvii], announced in November 2018, to ensure that policing infrastructure meets building, policing facility, and health and safety standards. During the reporting year, the Department will work with the provinces and territories, First Nations and Inuit communities, and Indigenous organizations to develop and implement a three-year strategic national funding allocation plan. This plan will be informed by a professional assessment of community-owned policing facilities in communities currently funded by the First Nations Policing Program, along with a set of prioritization criteria that will be developed.

6. Corrections

Transforming Federal Corrections

Public Safety Canada will continue to support the implementation of legislation and policies to transform federal corrections, including the Independent External Decision-Makers for Structured Intervention Units. Projects planned for 2020–21 include:

- Examining the prevalence of serious mental illness (e.g., major depression, schizophrenia, and bipolar disorders) in Canadian correctional institutions and the current approaches to address it in order to identify promising practices that aim to better address the needs of this group and reduce its overrepresentation in the criminal justice system;
- Gathering annual statistics on elements of federal corrections and conditional release in order to provide a single window statistical overview of corrections and conditional release within the context of trends in crime and criminal justice;
- Creating a national database to provide comprehensive indicators of re-contact (a subsequent contact with police, courts, or corrections) across the Canadian criminal justice system, in response to the recommendations made by the Office of the Correctional Investigator[xlviii], and in partnership with Statistics Canada and the Correctional Service of Canada[xlix];
- Examining the outcomes of restorative justice processes compared to those of the traditional criminal justice system;

▪ Examining best practices and gaps in services in community corrections, including for Indigenous Peoples; and

▪ Examining the validity of risk assessment tools for Indigenous people who have committed sexual crimes.

Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+)

Public Safety Canada will continue to use GBA+ to ensure inclusive outcomes for Canadians, including in the development and delivery of the following community safety initiatives:

▪ **Firearms and Gun Control:** GBA+ will be included in the policy development process.

▪ **Initiative to Take Action against Gun and Gang Violence:** Within the context of this initiative, GBA+ has identified considerations for sex and gender, Indigenous status, age, ethnicity and resident status, region of residence, and economic status.

▪ **National Strategy on Countering Radicalization to Violence:** Programs and research supported by the Canada Centre for Community Engagement and Prevention of Violence include significant GBA+ elements. For example, to encourage applicants for funding to consider GBA+ considerations, the most recent Call for Applications of the Community Resilience Fund included specific GBA+ questions.

▪ **National Crime Prevention Strategy:** The Department will include a GBA+ analysis in the application for the open call which will inform the assessment and development of funding agreements.

▪ **Preventing and Addressing Bullying and Cyberbullying in Canada:** Several of the activities implemented through this initiative include gender-specific programming and are focused on vulnerable, at-risk populations (women and girls/LGBTQ2S).

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- **Response to National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls:** GBA+ has been undertaken throughout the Department's responses to the National Inquiry and will continue to inform future responses.
- **Online Child Sexual Exploitation:** The Department's initiatives to combat child sexual exploitation online are informed by GBA+ results. For example, targeted awareness initiatives will focus on the most vulnerable groups identified.
- **National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking:** The Strategy was developed through a robust GBA+ analysis and considerations will be incorporated into the design, delivery and implementation of initiatives, for example, in calls for proposals for human trafficking related projects and programs under the Contribution Program to Combat Serious and Organized Crime, the survivor-led advisory committee, at-risk youth projects, and national case management standard.
- **Transformation and Modernization of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP):** The Department will work closely with RCMP officials to ensure that GBA+ considerations are integrated into these initiatives as appropriate.
- **Canada Border Services Agency Review:** A GBA+ analysis was completed during the policy development process.
- **First Nations Policing Program and First Nations and Inuit Policing Facilities:** The Department will continue to engage with national Indigenous organizations, including women's organizations, law enforcement and criminal justice system stakeholders, academia/experts and service providers to ensure diverse perspectives and views are represented in the way forward for policing

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in Indigenous communities. GBA+ considerations are integrated in the day-to-day management and implementation of Police Service Agreement contracts as appropriate.

- **Expansion of the Memorial Grant Program to Correctional Workers:** Findings from the full GBA+ assessment conducted in the context of the original program launch remain relevant and will be integrated in the development of this initiative.

United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

As part of a whole-of-government approach to achieving the UN SDGs, Public Safety Canada will contribute to advancing the following:

- **Initiative to Take Action against Gun and Gang Violence:** This initiative helps advance SDG 16[xx] (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).
- **Crime Prevention Initiatives:** The Department's crime prevention initiatives (e.g. Firearms and Gun Control; the National Strategy on Countering Radicalization to Violence; the National Crime Prevention Strategy; the Social Impact Bond in crime prevention, the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Community Safety and Well-Being Strategic Partnership Framework and cyberbullying initiatives) contribute to SDG 11[l] (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 16[xx] (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).
- **Online Child Sexual Exploitation:** SDG 5[li] (Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls).
- **National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking:** SDG 5[li] (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, Target 5.2); SDG 8[lii] (Decent Work and

Economic Growth, Target 8.7); and SDG 16[xx] (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, Target 16.2).

- **Response to National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls:** Addressing violence against Indigenous women and girls broadly supports advancement SDG 5[li] (Gender Equality) and SDG 16[xx] (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

Experimentation

As prevention for countering radicalization to violence remains a relatively new field, much of the work supported by the Canada Centre for Community Engagement and Prevention of Violence[liii] involves testing and evaluating new approaches. In some cases, direct experimentation is involved. For example, initiatives such as Canada Redirect, led by the organization Moonshot CVE, are testing whether and how particular approaches to positive alternative or counter-messaging resonate with audiences searching for harmful content online.

Furthermore, the Social Impact Bond in Crime Prevention project, under the National Crime Prevention Strategy, will be using the Privy Council Office's Impact Canada Terms and Conditions[liv], and is considered a pay-for-performance experiment for Public Safety Canada.

Key risks

Public Safety Canada's mission is to build a safe and resilient Canada. The Department must exercise a high level of awareness, engagement and adaptability to keep Canadians safe, maintain a cohesive and coordinated approach to safety and security, and generate results for Canadians while managing a variety of risks.

At the corporate level, there are three risks that can affect the Department's capacity to ensure that community safety practices are strengthened, that Canadian communities are safe, and that

crime is prevented and addressed in populations/communities most at risk:

- There is a risk that some outcomes relying on the actions of partners will not be met;
- There is a risk that the Department may not respond effectively to the pace and magnitude of change in the evolving all-hazards threat environment; and
- There is a risk that the Department will not attract and retain the employees required to achieve its organizational objectives.

If not mitigated properly, these risks may have the following impacts on the Department:

- The Department may not be able to deliver on its mandate;
- The safety of Canadians may be compromised due to the inability to leverage key partnerships;
- The Department may be in non-compliance with national or international standards, policies and requirements in relation to audit, evaluation and reporting;
- The Department may act in an uncoordinated, ineffective and inefficient manner;
- The Department may be unable to render timely, well-informed decisions; and
- The Department may lose credibility.

The planned initiatives listed in the previous section help mitigate the risks associated with the achievement of our departmental results, and additional controls and mitigation strategies are managed through Public Safety Canada's Corporate Risk Profile.

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Planned results for Community Safety

Departmental result	Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2016–17 actual result[12]	2017–18 actual results[13]	2018–19 actual results[14]
Community safety practices are strengthened	Percentage of stakeholders who reported consulting Public Safety Canada research or policy documents to inform their decision making	70%	March 2021	N/A	N/A	64%[15]
	Percentage of stakeholders reporting good or very good results of projects funded through Public Safety's Community Resilience Fund, in line with project objectives	80%	March 2021	N/A	N/A	N/A[16]
	Number of research products available to the Canadian public on radicalization to violence and efforts to prevent and counter it	An increase of 5 per year[17]	March 2021	N/A	N/A	N/A
Canadian communities are safe	Crime Severity Index[lv]	70.1[18]	March 2021	72.01	73.61	75.01[19]
	Percentage of Canadians who think that crime in their neighbourhood has decreased	4%	March 2021	N/A	N/A	N/A[20]

(continued on next page)

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12 Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

13 Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

14 Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

15 This measure is the percentage of provincial/territorial partners surveyed who found at least one specified PS report to be important or very important to their jurisdiction.

16 The survey tool that is being used to report on this indicator is still in development.

17 The target is 30 in 2020–21; target will be 35 in 2021–22.

18 The Crime Severity Index measures changes in the level of severity of crime in Canada from year to year. The lower the index score, the safer the country.

19 The rise in Canada's Crime Severity Index in 2018 was the result of increases in numerous offences, most notably fraud, sexual assault (level 1), shoplifting of $5,000 and under, and theft over $5,000.

20 The data for this indicator is collected by Statistics Canada via the General Social Survey on Victimization on a 5-year cycle. The last year for which this data was provided was in 2014 and the result was 9%. The 2018 results will not be available until 2020–21.

Planned results for Community Safety (continued)

Departmental result	Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2016–17 actual result[21]	2017–18 actual results[22]	2018–19 actual results[23]
Crime is prevented and addressed in populations/ communities most at-risk	Percentage of programs where participants experienced positive changes in risk and protective factors related to offending	75%	March 2021	N/A	N/A	67.7%[24]
	Percentage of Public Safety-funded programs targeting at-risk populations that achieve the intended participation rate	75%	March 2021	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Difference between police reported crime in First Nation communities and police reported crime in the rest of Canada	12,000	March 2021	N/A	N/A	19,169[25]

Financial, human resources and performance information for Public Safety Canada's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase[xxv].

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[21] Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

[22] Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

[23] Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

[24] Only 67.7% of the projects being evaluated experienced an improvement in risk and protective factors for more than 50% of participants. Although, the assessment did not meet the criteria to be considered statistically effective, it does provide knowledge that adjustments are needed moving forward. The evaluation results will inform the discussions about 'what works' in Canadian crime prevention by knowing which programs do not meet the expectations of participants.

[25] The majority of the increase can be attributed to a measurement error which had been underreporting crimes in one area for several years.

Core responsibilities: planned results and resources, and key risks

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Planned budgetary financial resources for Community Safety (dollars)

2020–21 budgetary spending (as indicated in Main Estimates)	2020–21 planned spending	2021–22 planned spending	2022–23 planned spending
366,193,256	366,193,256	380,212,804	383,098,675

Financial, human resources and performance information for Public Safety Canada's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase[xxv].

2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
290	281	271

Financial, human resources and performance information for Public Safety Canada's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase[xxv].

Emergency Management

Description

Public Safety Canada works to strengthen national emergency management to help prevent, mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from all-hazards events. Public Safety Canada provides resources and expertise to Canadian communities in support of emergency preparedness, disaster mitigation and recovery.

Planning highlights

In 2020–21, Public Safety Canada will seek to achieve emergency management results through the following activities.

1. Emergency Prevention/Mitigation

Flood Mapping

Public Safety Canada works with federal partners (Natural Resources Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada) and provinces, territories and Indigenous organizations, to improve the understanding of flood risks and support the development of up-to-date flood maps for Canada. These efforts will ultimately protect lives and property, and build resilience to the impacts of flooding over the long term. In 2020–21, the Department will explore engagement opportunities with Provincial/Territorial governments and Indigenous communities to identify gaps and priorities moving forward.

Residential Flood Insurance

Public Safety Canada will work with the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation to create a new low-cost national flood insurance program to protect homeowners at high risk of flooding and without adequate insurance protection, as well as to develop a national action plan to assist homeowners with potential relocation for those at the highest risk of repeat flooding.

RESULT FOR CANADIANS: Canada can effectively mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from all-hazards events

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Core responsibilities: planned results and resources, and key risks

2. Emergency Preparedness

Emergency Management Strategy for Canada

In January 2019, Federal/Provincial/Territorial (FPT) Ministers approved the <u>Emergency Management Strategy for Canada</u>[lvi], which charts a course towards a more resilient future for Canadian society by 2030 across five priority areas of activity. In 2020–21, FPT Governments will present the following deliverables to FPT Ministers via the Senior Officials Responsible for Emergency Management (SOREM) forum:

- A Capability-Based Planning approach to the FPT Emergency Management Action Plan that will help identify challenges and opportunities in the emergency management system;
- Progress to date on the FPT Emergency Management Action Plan; and
- Joint FPT priorities to collectively improve the emergency management system in Canada.

As part of the broader Emergency Management Strategy for Canada, funding has been made available under the Department's <u>Emergency Management Public Awareness Contribution Program</u>[lvii] to help Canadians understand the risks associated with natural disasters and what they can do to prepare for weather-related emergencies. In 2020–21, the Department will work with funding recipients and stakeholders to raise awareness of risks faced by the most vulnerable populations in Canada and promote actions that improve resiliency.

The Department will also continue to promote public awareness via the annual week-long public education effort, <u>Emergency Preparedness Week</u>[lviii], and continue to recognize emergency management practitioners across the country through the <u>Emergency Management Exemplary Service Award</u>[lix].

In addition, as part of the Emergency Management Strategy for Canada's objective to improve understanding of risks in all sectors

of society, the Department will continue to work closely with a number of federal partners to develop a National Risk Profile that provides a strategic picture of the risks Canada faces.

3. Emergency Response/Recovery

Post-Traumatic Stress Injury

Public Safety Canada will continue to advance Canada's first ever <u>National Action Plan on Post-Traumatic Stress Injuries for first responders</u>[lx]. In 2020–21, the Internet-based Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (ICBT) pilot will be launched as a means of providing greater access to care and treatment for public safety officers. In addition, all Canadian Institutes of Health Research-funded (CIHR) researchers and the public safety personnel stakeholder community will participate in a second in-person Symposium to exchange knowledge and disseminate preliminary results. Finally, Road to Mental Readiness (R2MR) resiliency training sessions will be delivered, with the intent to hold at least one session in each province and territory over the next two years.

Expanding the Memorial Grant Program to Correctional Workers

By the end of 2020, Public Safety Canada will expand the <u>Memorial Grant Program</u>[lxi] to include correctional workers, and continue to consult with other public safety workers to further broaden the program as appropriate. The Memorial Grant Program was launched in April 2018 and provides a lump-sum, tax-free payment of up to $300,000 to family members of first responders who have died as a result of their duties.

Government Operations Centre

Public Safety Canada's <u>Government Operations Centre</u>[lxii] (GOC) will continue to advance whole-of-government emergency preparedness to ensure that the Government of Canada is ready at all times to respond to all-hazards events of national scope and keep Canadians safe. In 2020–21, the Department will continue to advance the following initiatives designed to improve how the

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wider federal emergency management community works together to prepare for and respond to all-hazards events:

- The renewal and alignment of strategic federal emergency management response plans, including the Federal Emergency Response Plan[lxiii] (FERP);
- The establishment of a new whole-of-government emergency management functional community to support the development and implementation of common approaches to training, standards of practice, interoperability, event planning, and exercises; and
- The implementation phase of the modernization of GOC facilities.

COSPAS-SARSAT Programme

Public Safety Canada will continue to lead Canada's engagement with the International COSPAS-SARSAT[26] Programme Agreement[lxiv], a satellite-based search and rescue system that allows for a more efficient and effective use of Canada's search and rescue assets. In accordance with Canada's treaty obligation under the Agreement, the Department will continue coordinating the efforts of federal partners to oversee the smooth operation of the Programme and approve new system architecture and technology. In 2020–21, the Department will lead efforts to renew the Agreement in accordance with direction provided by member states in 2019. The renewal is expected to be a three-year negotiation process that will ultimately require ratification of the new Agreement by member states.

Heavy Urban Search and Rescue Program

Guiding the long-term policy vision for the Heavy Urban Search and Rescue (HUSAR) Program[lxv], the most technically specialized form of urban search and rescue, continues to be a priority for

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[26] Russian and English acronym for "Cosmicheskaya Sistema Poiska Avariynyh Sudov (Космическая Система Поиска Аварийных Судов) Search and Rescue Satellite-Aided Tracking".

Public Safety Canada. In 2020–21, the Department will work with key stakeholders, including provinces and territories, to advance the following strategic priorities in order to enhance timely and effective HUSAR response capabilities: (1) responding to a wide range of disasters using an all-hazards technical response approach; (2) developing a national concept of operations to outline processes of deployment and interoperability between jurisdictions; and (3) establishing a national HUSAR team accreditation mechanism certified by the <u>International Search and Rescue Advisory Group</u>[lxvi].

Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements

Efforts to improve the delivery of the <u>Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements</u>[lxvii] (DFAA) will be pursued in order to ensure the program remains a relevant and effective tool in the face of the rising frequency and severity of natural disasters that impact communities across Canada each year. In 2019–20, the Government of Canada renewed the current DFAA terms and conditions until March 31, 2022. In 2020–21, the Department will move forward with key steps of a detailed review of the program in collaboration with provinces and territories that includes strengthening the Program's financial forecasting tools; standardizing outreach activities to ensure transparency needed to support partnerships with provinces and territories; and reviewing program administration processes to gain efficiencies in the delivery of the DFAA.

Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+)

Public Safety Canada will continue to use GBA+ to ensure inclusive outcomes for Canadians, including in the development and delivery of the following emergency management initiatives:

- **Emergency Management Strategy for Canada:** As a basic principle, the Strategy takes into consideration impacts on vulnerable populations, including GBA+

impacts. In addition, GBA+ considerations will be integrated into all National Risk Profile reports.

- **Public Awareness:** The GBA+ Analysis used to support the Emergency Management Strategy for Canada was also used to identify the vulnerable populations targeted by the Emergency Management Public Awareness Contribution Program[lvii]. In addition, funding applicants were asked to identify the primary risks, needs, vulnerabilities, and barriers that may impact the target populations' use of tailored public awareness products, including mitigation strategies. GBA+ considerations will be incorporated into the engagement practices for Emergency Preparedness Week[lviii]. Finally, the Emergency Management Exemplary Service Award[lix] was also developed with careful consideration of GBA+ impacts.

- **Post-Traumatic Stress Injury:** A GBA+ analysis was completed during the policy development process. Notably, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research[lxviii] (CIHR) has developed and integrated several GBA+ components into its research funding calls that must be met by applicants in order to receive funding. CIHR is asking researchers to develop better information on how gender, sex, profession and other differences impact Post-Traumatic Stress Injuries in public safety personnel, as well as making efforts to support the work of a diverse group of researchers.

- **Heavy Urban Search and Rescue Program:** A GBA+ analysis was completed during the policy development process and no impacts were identified.

United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Emergency Management Strategy for Canada, which is also Canada's domestic implementation of the UN's Sendai

<u>Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</u>[lxix], advances <u>SDG 1</u>[lxx] (No Poverty) and <u>SDG 3</u>[lxxi] (Good Health and Well-Being). The National Risk Profile improves our ability to understand disaster risk, which is Priority 1 of the Sendai Framework, so that governments, partners, and Canadians can invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience and enhance disaster preparedness for effective response. The Strategy also contributes to <u>SDG 9</u>[lxxii] (Industries, Innovations and Infrastructure); <u>SDG 11</u>[l] (Sustainable Cities and Communities); <u>SDG 13</u>[lxxiii] (Climate Action); and <u>SDG 15</u>[lxxiv] (Life on Land).

Experimentation

Public Safety Canada is finalizing the experimentation framework that will guide experimentation efforts in the future.

Key risk(s)

Public Safety Canada's mission is to build a safe and resilient Canada. The Department must, therefore, exercise a high level of awareness, engagement and adaptability to keep Canadians safe, maintain a cohesive and coordinated approach to safety and security, and generate results for Canadians while managing a variety of risks.

At the corporate level, there are three risks that can affect our capacity to ensure that Canada can effectively mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from all-hazards events:

- There is a risk that some outcomes relying on the actions of partners will not be met;
- There is a risk that the Department may not respond effectively to the pace and magnitude of change in the evolving all-hazards threat environment; and
- There is a risk that the Department will not attract and retain the employees required to achieve its organizational objectives.

If not mitigated properly, these risks may have the following impacts on the Department:

- The Department may not be able to deliver on its mandate;
- The safety of Canadians may be compromised due to the inability to leverage key partnerships;
- The Department may be in non-compliance with national or international standards, policies and requirements in relation to audit, evaluation and reporting;
- The Department may act in an uncoordinated, ineffective and inefficient manner;
- The Department may be unable to render timely, well-informed decisions;
- The Department may be unable to provide an effective response to disasters and recovery efforts; and
- The Department may lose credibility.

The planned initiatives listed in the previous section help mitigate the risks associated with the achievement of our departmental results, and additional controls and mitigation strategies are managed through Public Safety Canada's Corporate Risk Profile.

National Security

Community Safety

Emergency Management

Internal Services

Planned results for Emergency Management

Departmental results	Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2016-17 actual result[27]	2017–18 actual results[28]	2018–19 actual results[29]
Canada can effectively mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from all-hazards events	Percentage of stakeholders indicating that the National Exercise Program exercise cycle increased their preparedness for an event	80%	March 2021	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of stakeholders indicating that the National Exercise Program exercise cycle increased their ability to respond to an event	80%	March 2021	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of flooding events eligible for cost sharing under Public Safety Canada's disaster recovery program for which provinces and territories implement mitigation projects	70%	March 2021	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of Canadians who are aware of risks facing their household	TBD once a baseline is set	March 2021	N/A	N/A	N/A

(continued on next page)

27 Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

28 Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

29 Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

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Planned results for Emergency Management (continued)

Departmental results	Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2016–17 actual results[30]	2017–18 actual results[31]	2018–19 actual results[32]
Canada can effectively mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from all-hazards events	Percentage of Canadians who have taken measures to respond to risks facing their household	TBD once a baseline is set	March 2021	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of stakeholders indicating that the Government Operations Centre (GOC) provided effective leadership and coordination for events affecting the national interest	90%	March 2021	92%	N/A	86%
	Percentage of stakeholders who found that the information, guidance, and decision support provided by the Government Operations Centre (GOC) increased the effectiveness of their response efforts	90%	March 2021	91%	N/A	87%

Financial, human resources and performance information for Public Safety Canada's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase[xxv].

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[30] Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

[31] Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

[32] Unless otherwise noted, all instances of N/A in this column are the result of Public Safety Canada not reporting on this indicator prior to the 2020–21 fiscal year.

Planned budgetary financial resources for Emergency Management (dollars)

2020–21 budgetary spending (as indicated in Main Estimates)	2020–21 planned spending	2021–22 planned spending	2022–23 planned spending
273,595,588	273,595,588	514,621,089	168,973,811

Financial, human resources and performance information for Public Safety Canada's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase[xxv].

Planned human resources for Emergency Management (planned full-time equivalents)

2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
233	233	233

Financial, human resources and performance information for Public Safety Canada's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase[xxv].

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Internal Services

Core responsibilities: planned results and resources, and key risks

INTERNAL SERVICES: PLANNED RESULTS

Description

Internal Services are those groups of related activities and resources that the federal government considers to be services in support of Programs and/or required to meet corporate obligations of an organization. Internal Services refers to the activities and resources of the 10 distinct services that support Program delivery in the organization, regardless of the Internal Services delivery model in a department. These services are:

▶ Management and Oversight Services
▶ Communications Services
▶ Legal Services
▶ Human Resources Management Services
▶ Financial Management Services
▶ Information Management Services
▶ Information Technology Services
▶ Real Property Management Services
▶ Materiel Management Services
▶ Acquisition Management Services

Planning highlights

Management and Oversight

Public Safety Canada will continue to strengthen its departmental culture through the implementation of the Values, Inclusion, Ethics and Wellness (VIEW) Strategic Framework and Action Plan for 2019–2022, as well as the implementation of related initiatives and anticipated legislative changes, including: implementing the recommendations of the Department's first psychological hazards assessment; implementing requirements under Bill C-65[lxxv] to strengthen the existing framework for

the prevention of harassment and violence; and reinforcing the Department's occupational health and safety function. A Diversity and Inclusion lens similar to that proposed in the <u>Final Report of the Joint Union/Management Task Force on Diversity and Inclusion</u>[lxxvi] is being applied in the development and implementation of these initiatives.

The Department will continue to integrate Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+) components in all stages of evaluation engagements planned for 2020–21.

Public Safety Canada will improve security management via the development of a three-year Departmental Security Plan that will be monitored and reported against on a regular basis. The Plan will include targeted initiatives to mitigate security risks related to the protection of information and workforce integrity.

Human Resources Management

Public Safety Canada will review its people management approaches and practices in order to align them with new Government-wide initiatives, including: classification renewal, improvements to the pay system, enhanced people management training, and improvements to human resources policies. A diversity and inclusion lens similar to that proposed in the <u>Final Report of the Joint Union/Management Task Force on Diversity and Inclusion</u>[lxxvi] is being applied in the development and implementation of these initiatives.

Real Property Management

Public Safety Canada will continue developing its Accommodation Strategy to address occupancy challenges while optimizing space utilization and accessibility as well as environmental considerations. In addition to Sustainable Development considerations, the Strategy also continues to integrate Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+) components (e.g. Inclusive Washrooms).

Core responsibilities: planned results and resources, and key risks

Experimentation

Public Safety Canada is finalizing the experimentation framework
that will guide experimentation efforts in the future.

Planned budgetary financial resources for Internal Services (dollars)

2020–21 budgetary spending (as indicated in Main Estimates)	2020–21 planned spending	2021–22 planned spending	2022–23 planned spending
62,456,660	62,456,660	61,095,944	59,361,158

Planned human resources for Internal Services (planned full-time equivalents)

2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
430	427	421

National Security

Community Safety

Emergency Management

Internal Services
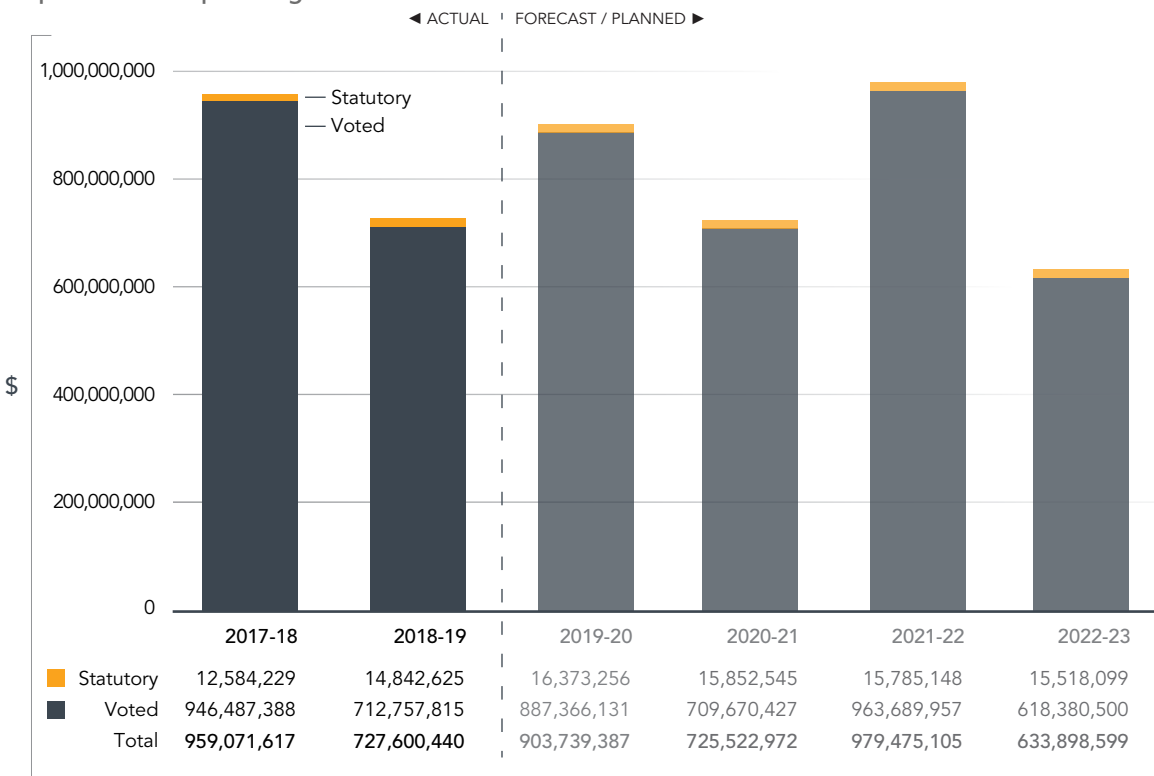
SPENDING AND HUMAN RESOURCES

This section provides an overview of the department's planned spending and human resources for the next three consecutive fiscal years, and compares planned spending for the upcoming year with the current and previous years' actual spending.

Planned spending

Departmental spending 2017–18 to 2022–23

The following graph presents planned (voted and statutory) spending over time.

Departmental Spending Trend

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Statutory	12,584,229	14,842,625	16,373,256	15,852,545	15,785,148	15,518,099
Voted	946,487,388	712,757,815	887,366,131	709,670,427	963,689,957	618,380,500
Total	959,071,617	727,600,440	903,739,387	725,522,972	979,475,105	633,898,599

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Internal Services

Budgetary planning summary for core responsibilities and Internal Services (dollars)

The following table shows actual, forecast and planned spending for each of Public Safety Canada's core responsibilities and for Internal Services for the years relevant to the current planning year.

Core Responsibilities and Internal Services	2017–18 expenditures	2018–19 expenditures	2019–20 forecast spending	2020–21 budgetary spending (as indicated in Main Estimates)	2020–21 planned spending	2021–22 planned spending	2022–23 planned spending
National Security	26,584,284	24,915,803	26,083,732	23,277,468	23,277,468	23,545,268	22,464,955
Community Safety	193,908,028	297,109,222	303,710,651	366,193,256	366,193,256	380,212,804	383,098,675
Emergency Management	680,843,474	338,295,648	504,828,547	273,595,588	273,595,588	514,621,089	168,973,811
Subtotal	901,335,786	660,320,673	834,622,930	663,066,312	663,066,312	918,379,161	574,537,441
Internal Services	57,735,831	67,279,767	69,053,957	62,456,660	62,456,660	61,095,944	59,361,158
Total	959,071,617	727,600,440	903,676,887	725,522,972	725,522,972	979,475,105	633,898,599

The 2020–21 Main Estimates are $178.2 million (20%) lower than the 2019–20 Forecast Spending. The decrease is largely attributed to a decrease in funding levels for the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements[lxvii] (DFAA) program ($148.4M), funding levels for the National Disaster Mitigation Program that sunsetted in 2019–20 ($59.7M), and a one-time grant to Avalanche Canada Foundation in 2019–20 ($25.0M). These decreases are mainly offset by an increase in the First Nations Policing Program[xlv] ($63.5M) resulting from increased program funding ($10.6M) as well as from the timing of a transfer to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in 2019–20 ($59.7M).

National Security

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Internal Services

The increase of $254.0 million (35%) in planned spending from 2020–21 to 2021–22 is mainly a result of an increase in funding levels for the DFAA contribution program ($240.8M).
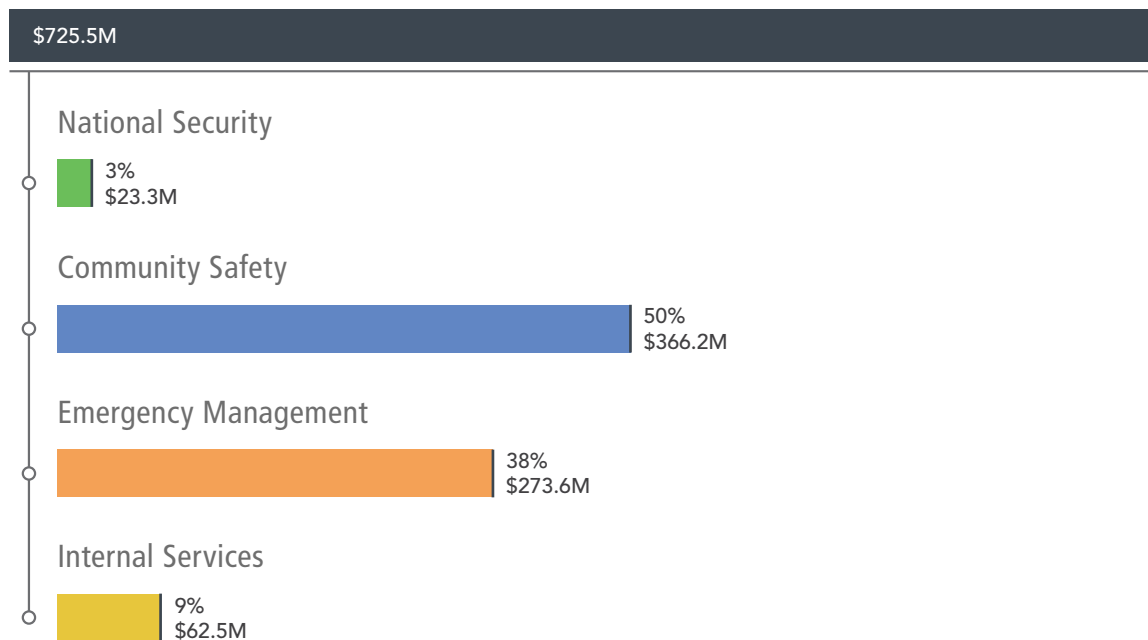
Lastly, the decrease of $345.6 million (35%) in planned spending from 2021–22 to 2022–23 is mainly a result of a decrease in funding levels for the DFAA program ($345.8M).

Public Safety Canada regularly consults with provinces and territories to ensure funding levels meet disbursement requirements under the DFAA legislation.

The figure below displays the allocation of Public Safety Canada's planned spending by program for 2020–21.

Snapshot: 2020-21 Planned Spending

Public Safety Canada

$725.5M

National Security
3%
$23.3M

Community Safety
50%
$366.2M

Emergency Management
38%
$273.6M

Internal Services
9%
$62.5M

National Security

Community Safety

Emergency Management

Internal Services

Planned human resources

The following table shows actual, forecast and planned full-time equivalents (FTEs) for each core responsibility in Public Safety Canada's departmental results framework and for Internal Services for the years relevant to the current planning year.

Human resources planning summary[33] for core responsibilities and Internal Services

Core Responsibilities and Internal Services	2017–18 actual full time equivalents	2018–19 actual full time equivalents	2019–20 forecast full time equivalents	2020–21 planned full time equivalents	2021–22 planned full time equivalents	2022–23 planned full time equivalents
National Security	206	223	182	184	184	176
Community Safety	264	271	284	290	281	271
Emergency Management	245	252	272	233	233	233
Subtotal	**715**	**746**	**738**	**707**	**698**	**680**
Internal Services	404	434	471	430	427	421
Total	1,119	1,180	1,209	1,137	1,125	1,101

In fiscal year 2019–20, Public Safety Canada's forecast FTEs include the addition of FTEs related to new programs announced in Budget 2019 or received through Supplementary Estimates. These programs include the Emergency Management Strategy, the Cyber Security Strategy and Protecting Canada's National Security.

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[33] The calculation of full-time equivalents (FTE) differs from the actual number of employees in that the former combines part-time employment, term employment, job sharing, etc., to indicate the total aggregate use of the equivalent to a full-time employee. For instance, two half-time employees constitute a single FTE. Figures presented above include students and executive interchange.

Overall planned FTEs in 2020–21 will see a decrease of 72 FTEs (6.0%) from 1,209 forecast FTEs in 2019–20 to 1,137 in 2020–21. The decrease is mainly a result of sunsetting programs for which funding will end in 2019–20 such as the National Disaster Mitigation Program, Action Plan for Violence Against Aboriginal Women, and the Project Definition phase of the Government Operations Centre Accommodations Project. The decrease is further explained by one-time internally funded initiatives in 2019–20 and in support of departmental priorities.

In 2021–22 planned FTEs will further decrease by 12 FTEs (1.1%) from 1,137 in 2020–21 to 1,125 in 2021–22. This decrease is primarily a result of the Anti-Money Laundering program for which funding will end in 2020–21. In 2022–23 planned FTEs will further decrease by 24 FTEs (2.1%) from 1,125 in 2021–22 to 1,101 in 2022–23. This decrease is a result of sunsetting programs for which funding will end in 2021–22 such as Protecting Children from Sexual Exploitation and the National Security Framework.

Estimates by vote

Information on Public Safety Canada's organizational appropriations is available in the 2020–21 Main Estimates[lxxvii].

Condensed future-oriented statement of operations

The condensed future oriented statement of operations provides an overview of Public Safety Canada's operations for 2019–21 to 2020–21.

The amounts for forecast and planned results in this statement of operations were prepared on an accrual basis. The amounts for forecast and planned spending presented in other sections of

the Departmental Plan were prepared on an expenditure basis. Amounts may therefore differ.

A more detailed future oriented statement of operations and associated notes, including a reconciliation of the net cost of operations to the requested authorities, are available on Public Safety Canada's website[lxxviii].

Condensed future oriented statement of operations for the year ending March 31, 2021 (dollars)

Financial information	2019–20 forecast results	2020–21 planned results	Difference (2020–21 planned results minus 2019–20 forecast results)
Total expenses	1,030,696,816	951,601,084	(79,095,732)
Total revenues	(2,087,000)	(2,095,000)	(8,000)
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	1,028,609,816	949,506,084	(79,103,732)

The difference of $79M in the expenses between 2019–20 and 2020–21 is mainly due to the fact that Public Safety Canada intends to review future funding levels for the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements[lxvii] (DFAA) and, if required, seek the appropriate level of funding to meet its obligations under the DFAA program.

National Security

Commmunity Safety

Emergency Management

Internal Services

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Organizational profile

Appropriate minister(s): The Honourable William Sterling Blair, P.C., C.O.M., M.P.

Institutional head: Mr. Rob Stewart

Ministerial portfolio: Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness

Enabling instrument(s):

▶ _Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Act_[lxxix] (2005)

▶ _Emergency Management Act_[lxxx] (2007)

Year of incorporation / commencement: 2003

Raison d'être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do

"Raison d'être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do" is available on Public Safety Canada's website[lxxxi].

For more information on the department's organizational mandate letter commitments, see the Minister's mandate letter[lxxxii].

Operating context

Information on the operating context is available on Public Safety Canada's website[lxxxii].

National Security

Community Safety

Emergency Management

Internal Services

Reporting framework

Public Safety Canada's approved Departmental Results Framework and Program Inventory for 2020–21 are as follows.

2020–21 Reporting Framework by Core Responsibility

Results Framework

National Security	Community Safety	Emergency Management

National Security

RESULT: National Security threats are understood and reduced

1. Canada's ranking on the Global Terrorism Index

2. Percentage of the population who think that the Government of Canada is transparent in explaining national security concerns to Canadians

3. Percentage of the population who think that the right mechanisms are in place to prevent terrorism acts in Canada

4. Percentage of the population who think that the right mechanisms are in place to respond to terrorism acts in Canada

5. Percentage of partners indicating that Public Safety Canada provided effective policy leadership and operational coordination on national security issues

6. Critical Infrastructure Resilience Score

7. Percentage of partners indicating that Public Safety provides effective leadership in advancing Canada's cyber security interests

8. Canada's ranking in the Cybersecurity Index

Community Safety

RESULT: Community safety practices are strengthened

1. Percentage of stakeholders who reported consulting Public Safety research or policy documents to inform their decision making

2. Percentage of stakeholders reporting good or very good results of projects funded through Public Safety's Community Resilience Fund, in line with project objectives

3. Number of research products available to the Canadian public on radicalization to violence and efforts to prevent and counter it

RESULT: Canadian communities are safe

4. Crime Severity Index

5. Percentage of Canadians who think that crime in their neighborhood has decreased

RESULT: Crime is prevented and addressed in populations communities most at-risk

6. Percentage of programs where participants experienced positive changes in risk and protective factors related to offending

7. Percentage of Public Safety-funded programs targeting at-risk populations that achieve the intended participation rate

8. Difference between police reported crime in First Nation communities and police reported crime in the rest of Canada

Emergency Management

RESULT: Canada can effectively mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from all-hazards events

1. Percentage of stakeholders indicating that the National Exercise Program exercise cycle increased their preparedness for an event

2. Percentage of stakeholders indicating that the National Exercise Program exercise cycle increased their ability to respond to an event

3. Percentage of flooding events eligible for cost sharing under Public Safety Canada's disaster recovery program for which provinces and territories implement mitigation projects

4. Percentage of Canadians who are aware of risks facing their household

5. Percentage of Canadians who have taken measures to respond to risks facing their household

6. Percentage of stakeholders indicating that the GOC provided effective leadership and coordination for events affecting the national interest

7. Percentage of stakeholders who found that the information, guidance, and decision support provided by the GOC increased the effectiveness of their response efforts

National Security

Commmunity Safety

Emergency Management

Internal Services

Corporate information

Program Inventory ──

National Security	Community Safety	Emergency Management
National Security Leadership	Crime Prevention	Emergency Prevention/Mitigation
Critical Infrastructure	Law Enforcement and Policing	Emergency Preparedness
Cyber Security	Serious and Organized Crime	Emergency Response/Recovery
	Border Policy	
	Indigenous Policing	
	Corrections	

Changes to the approved reporting framework since 2019–20

Public Safety Canada has not made any changes to the approved reporting framework since 2019–20.

National Security

Community Safety

Emergency Management

Internal Services

SUPPORTING INFORMATION ON THE PROGRAM INVENTORY

Supporting information on planned expenditures, human resources, and results related to Public Safety Canada's Program Inventory is available in the GC Infobase[xxv].

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TABLES

The following supplementary information tables are available on the Public Safety Canada's website[lxxxi]:

- ▶ Details on transfer payment programs
- ▶ Gender-based analysis plus
- ▶ Horizontal initiatives
- ▶ Planned results on workplace wellness and diversity
- ▶ Up-front multi-year funding

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FEDERAL TAX EXPENDITURES

Public Safety Canada's Departmental Plan does not include information on tax expenditures that relate to its planned results for 2020–21.

Tax expenditures are the responsibility of the Minister of Finance, and the Department of Finance Canada publishes cost estimates and projections for government-wide tax expenditures each year in the Report on Federal Tax Expenditures[lxxxiii]. This report provides detailed information on tax expenditures, including objectives, historical background and references to related federal spending programs, as well as evaluations, research papers and gender-based analysis. The tax measures presented in this report are solely the responsibility of the Minister of Finance.

ORGANIZATIONAL CONTACT INFORMATION

Mailing address

269 Laurier Avenue West

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

K1A 0P8

Telephone:

General enquiries: 613-944-4875 or 1-800-830-3118

Media enquiries: 613-991-0657

National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPC): 1-800-830-3118

National Office for Victims: 1-866-525-0554

Teletypewriter (TTY): 1-866-865-5667

Fax:

613-954-5186

Email:

General enquiries: enquiries.enquetes@ps.gc.ca

Media enquiries: 613-991-0657 or media@ps.gc.ca

Cross-Cultural Roundtable on Security (CCRS): roundtable@ps.gc.ca

National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPC): prevention@ps.gc.ca

Passenger Protect Inquiries Office: PS.PPinquiries-demandesPP.SP@canada.ca

Website(s):

https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/

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APPENDIX: DEFINITIONS

appropriation (crédit)

Any authority of Parliament to pay money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

budgetary expenditures (dépenses budgétaires)

Operating and capital expenditures; transfer payments to other levels of government, organizations or individuals; and payments to Crown corporations.

core responsibility (responsabilité essentielle)

An enduring function or role performed by a department. The intentions of the department with respect to a core responsibility are reflected in one or more related departmental results that the department seeks to contribute to or influence.

Departmental Plan (plan ministériel)

A report on the plans and expected performance of a department over a 3 year period. Departmental Plans are tabled in Parliament each spring.

departmental priority (priorité ministérielle)

A plan or project that a department has chosen to focus and report on during the planning period. Departmental priorities represent the things that are most important or what must be done first to support the achievement of the desired departmental results.

departmental result (résultat ministériel)

A consequence or outcome that a department seeks to achieve. A departmental result is often outside departments' immediate control, but it should be influenced by program-level outcomes.

departmental result indicator (indicateur de résultat ministériel)

A factor or variable that provides a valid and reliable means to measure or describe progress on a departmental result.

departmental results framework (cadre ministériel des résultats)

A framework that consists of the department's core responsibilities, departmental results and departmental result indicators.

Departmental Results Report (rapport sur les résultats ministériels)

A report on a department's actual accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results set out in the corresponding Departmental Plan.

experimentation (expérimentation)

The conducting of activities that seek to first explore, then test and compare, the effects and impacts of policies and interventions in order to inform evidence-based decision-making, and improve outcomes for Canadians, by learning what works and what doesn't. Experimentation is related to, but distinct from innovation (the trying of new things), because it involves a rigorous comparison of results. For example, using a new website to communicate with Canadians can be an innovation; systematically testing the new website against existing outreach tools or an old website to see which one leads to more engagement, is experimentation.

full time equivalent (équivalent temps plein)

A measure of the extent to which an employee represents a full person year charge against a departmental budget. Full time equivalents are calculated as a ratio of assigned hours of work to

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scheduled hours of work. Scheduled hours of work are set out in collective agreements.

Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+) (analyse comparative entre les sexes plus [ACS+])

An analytical process used to assess how diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people experience policies, programs and services based on multiple factors including race, ethnicity, religion, age, and mental or physical disability.

government-wide priorities (priorités pangouvernementales)

For the purpose of the 2020–21 Departmental Plan, government-wide priorities refers to those high-level themes outlining the government's agenda in the 2015 Speech from the Throne, namely: Growth for the Middle Class; Open and Transparent Government; A Clean Environment and a Strong Economy; Diversity is Canada's Strength; and Security and Opportunity.

horizontal initiative (initiative horizontale)

An initiative in which two or more federal organizations are given funding to pursue a shared outcome, often linked to a government priority.

non budgetary expenditures (dépenses non budgétaires)

Net outlays and receipts related to loans, investments and advances, which change the composition of the financial assets of the Government of Canada.

performance (rendement)

What an organization did with its resources to achieve its results, how well those results compare to what the organization intended to achieve, and how well lessons learned have been identified.

performance indicator (indicateur de rendement)

A qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of an organization, program, policy or initiative respecting expected results.

performance reporting (production de rapports sur le rendement)

The process of communicating evidence based performance information. Performance reporting supports decision-making, accountability and transparency.

plan (plan)

The articulation of strategic choices which provides information on how an organization intends to achieve its priorities and associated results. Generally a plan will explain the logic behind the strategies chosen and tend to focus on actions that lead up to the expected result.

planned spending (dépenses prévues)

For Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports, planned spending refers to those amounts presented in the Main Estimates.

A department is expected to be aware of the authorities that it has sought and received. The determination of planned spending is a departmental responsibility, and departments must be able to defend the expenditure and accrual numbers presented in their Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports.

program (programme)

Individual or groups of services, activities or combinations thereof that are managed together within the department and focus on a specific set of outputs, outcomes or service levels.

program inventory (répertoire des programmes)

Appendix: Definitions

National Security

Community Safety

Emergency Management

Internal Services

Identifies all of the department's programs and describes how resources are organized to contribute to the department's core responsibilities and results.

result (résultat)

An external consequence attributed, in part, to an organization, policy, program or initiative. Results are not within the control of a single organization, policy, program or initiative; instead they are within the area of the organization's influence.

statutory expenditures (dépenses législatives)

Expenditures that Parliament has approved through legislation other than appropriation acts. The legislation sets out the purpose of the expenditures and the terms and conditions under which they may be made.

strategic outcome (résultat stratégique)

A long-term and enduring benefit to Canadians that is linked to the organization's mandate, vision and core functions.

target (cible)

A measurable performance or success level that an organization, program or initiative plans to achieve within a specified time period. Targets can be either quantitative or qualitative.

voted expenditures (dépenses votées)

Expenditures that Parliament approves annually through an Appropriation Act. The vote wording becomes the governing conditions under which these expenditures may be made.

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ENDNOTES

i   National Security Transparency Commitment, https://www.canada.ca/en/services/defence/nationalsecurity/national-security-transparency-commitment.html

ii   The National Security Transparency Advisory Group (NS-TAG), https://www.canada.ca/en/services/defence/nationalsecurity/national-security-transparency-commitment/national-security-transparency-advisory-group.html

iii   Connecting with Canadian Communities, https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/ntnl-scrt/crss-cltrl-rndtbl/index-en.aspx

iv   How the Passenger Protect Program Works, https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/ntnl-scrt/cntr-trrrsm/pssngr-prtct/index-en.aspx

v   Improving the Passenger Protect Program, https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/ntnl-scrt/cntr-trrrsm/pssngr-prtct/mprvng-en.aspx

vi   *Secure Air Travel Act*, https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-6.7/page-1.html

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viii   Mitigating the Threat Posed By Canadian Extremist Travelers, https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/ntnl-scrt/cntr-trrrsm/cndn-xtrmst-trvllrs/index-en.aspx

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